



Greenhouse Gases from Transportation

The transportation sector includes emissions from both on-road and non-road sources.¹



As of 2022, transportation produced the largest share of U.S. greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, or **28% of the total**.²

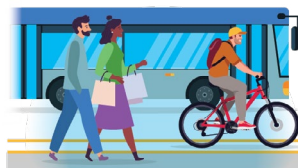


The majority of transportation emissions result from on-road vehicles, or **81% of the total**.³

Ways to reduce GHGs from transportation



Transition to clean vehicles by implementing programs to increase share of zero-emission vehicles, equipment and infrastructure.



Increase travel alternatives: including public transit, and bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure.



Promote sustainable development by updating building and zoning codes to encourage walkable, bikeable and transit-oriented development.



Reduce emissions at ports and freight terminals through programs to increase efficiency and reduce GHGs.

BENEFITS TO THE PUBLIC



Improved air quality and public health



Increased access to jobs, grocery stores and health care



Lowered fuel costs



Cleaner and more efficient freight corridors and terminals

1-3 <https://www.epa.gov/greenvehicles/fast-facts-transportation-greenhouse-gas-emissions>

Authorized under the Inflation Reduction Act, EPA's Climate Pollution Reduction Grants program provides nearly \$5 billion in grants for states, local governments, Tribes, and territories to develop and implement ambitious plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other harmful air pollution and benefit low-income and disadvantaged communities.



For more information, please visit [Climate Pollution Reduction Grants | U.S. EPA](https://www.epa.gov/climate-pollution-reduction-grants)

