



Greenhouse Gases from Buildings

The residential and commercial sector includes direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from onsite burning of fossil fuels at homes and businesses and indirect emissions from the generation, transmission and distribution of the electricity that buildings use. It includes all the buildings that we live, work and recreate in.



In 2022, direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions from homes and businesses accounted for **31%** of GHG emissions in the U.S.



57% of those emissions were associated with electricity use, while **43%** were direct emissions from onsite fossil fuel burning, such as for heating and cooking.¹



Ways to reduce GHGs from buildings



Encourage owners of existing large buildings to benchmark or track their energy use.



Set Building Performance Standards for energy or emissions for existing large buildings to meet.



Provide financial incentives for building efficiency and promote energy improvements, such as better insulation.



Update codes, standards and permitting so new buildings are a part of the climate solution.

BENEFITS TO THE PUBLIC



Improved indoor and outdoor air quality



Reduced energy costs and burdens



New jobs



Cleaner and more reliable electric grid

¹ <https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/sources-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)

