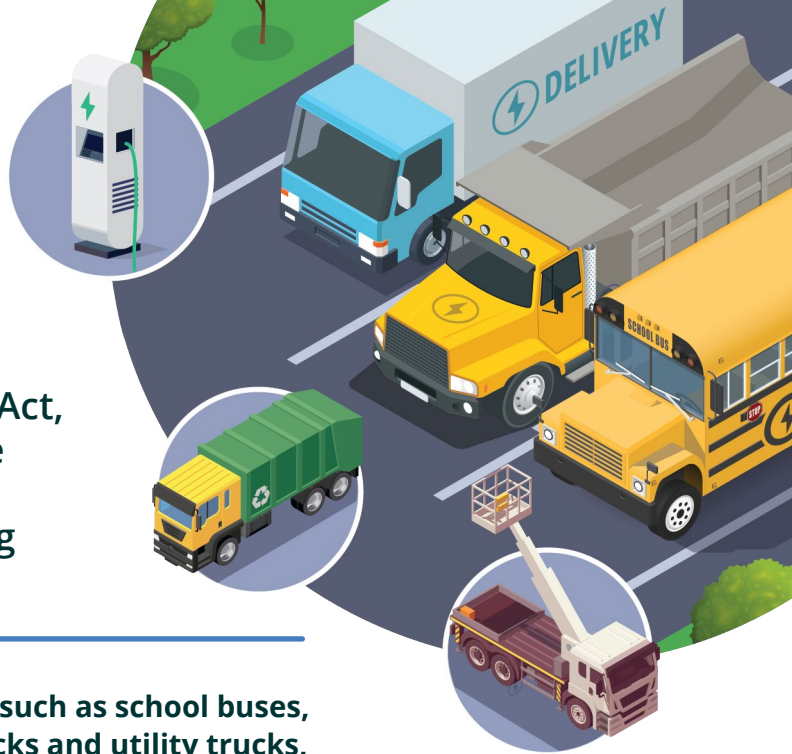




Clean Heavy-Duty Vehicles Program

Funded through the Inflation Reduction Act, this program invests \$1 billion to replace non-zero-emission heavy-duty vehicles with zero-emission vehicles and refueling infrastructure.*

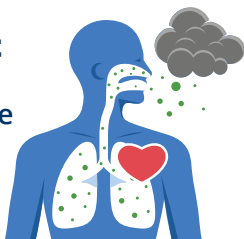


Over three million Class 6 and 7 vehicles, such as school buses, delivery trucks, refuse haulers/dump trucks and utility trucks, are currently in use. Most emit diesel exhaust containing harmful pollutants.¹



Medium- and heavy-duty vehicles account for 23% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions within the transportation sector², but only account for 10% of vehicles on U.S. roads.³ The majority are non-ZE vehicles powered by internal combustion engines that pre-date recent EPA emission standards.

Exposure to exhaust including nitrogen oxide (NOx) and fine particulate matter (PM2.5) can lead to serious health conditions like asthma.



This pollution can worsen existing heart and lung disease, especially in children and the elderly.



Disproportionate emissions impact communities living and working in and around the vehicles' routes.

BENEFITS TO THE PUBLIC



Reduces GHG emissions



Potential for reduced maintenance and fueling costs



Decreases exposure to harmful pollutants



Reduces sound pollution



Creates jobs

1 U.S. Federal Highway Administration. (2021-06). *Linking FHWA and NHTSA Vehicle Types and Deciphering Various Truck Weight Data Methodology for Linking Vehicle Types* Accessed 2/22/2024.

2 Office of Transportation and Air Quality: <https://www.epa.gov/greenvehicles/fast-facts-transportation-greenhouse-gas-emissions>

3 Union of Concerned Scientists: <https://www.ucsusa.org/resources/cars-trucks-buses-and-air-pollution>

*EPA may offer multiple funding opportunities under this program.

For more information, please visit
Clean Heavy-Duty Vehicles Program | U.S. EPA