Fast **Facts on CCL's Carbon Fee and Dividend**

Q. How much would it raise the price of gas at the pump?
A: a $15 fee per ton of CO_2 would add $0.13 per gallon; a $30 fee would add $0.26[1].

Q. How much would people get back from your carbon fee?
A. If a $15 fee per ton of CO_2 were to be collected in 2012, it would raise $81.3 billion. Dividing by an estimated 316.3 million Americans in 2012, $257 would be returned to each individual. In 10 years, that number would be $1,391 back per individual[1].

Q. What do the poorest spend on carbon?
A. The poorest 20% of Americans account for only 9% of carbon consumption, while the richest 20% account for 32%. Doing the math, with our proposal the poorest 20% would get back $141 more than they paid in the first year; more than double their costs due to the fee[2].

Q. What's the difference between the state hardest hit by the fee and the least affected state?
A. A Resources for the Future report assuming a $20.87 price per metric ton of CO_2 ($18.92 per US ton[1]) found that average households in the Northeast (including CT, ME, MA, NH, RI) would be the hardest hit losing $234 in consumer surplus while Texas would be least affected losing only $3 per year. The national average was an $86 loss of consumer surplus. However, returning dividends evenly still resulted in consumer surplus gains for the poorest 20% even in the Northeast[3].

Q. What would the hardest-hit industries be, and how much would the price of their products rise?
A. Coal, oil and gas would be the hardest hit, but that's the point. The next-hardest hit industry would be air transportation, with industry price rises of 1.8% (2.2% for consumers) in the first year[4].

Q. *What percentage of American families would break even or end up ahead with your carbon fee?*
A. Two thirds of American families would break even or end up ahead with our bill[5].

Q. *Do renewables really create more jobs than traditional fossil fuels?*
A. As early as 2008 the wind sector already employed more people than the coal mining industry[6] even though in 2009 coal accounted for 44.5% of electricity generation while wind produced only 1.9%[7]. The coal mining industry maintains 82,595 jobs nationwide, while the wider coal industry supports 174,000 permanent jobs nationwide[8].

Q. *Will this renewable job advantage continue once the initial construction phase is over?*
A. If wind makes up 20% of national domestic energy needs by 2030, conservative estimates are that over 500,000 jobs would be generated and "supported"[8]. The entire renewable energy and energy efficiency sectors combined could sustain over 37 million jobs by 2030[8].

Q. *Why should we move on this if China isn't?*
A: China is moving. In 2009 China committed $34.6 billion to clean energy investment compared to $18.6 billion in the US. Roughly 4% of generating capacity in both the US and China comes from renewables, but with twice the new investment in clean energy, China is on track to be the **world** leader in clean energy investment, manufacturing, and installed capacity, within **one to two years**[8].

References

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