

Policy Characteristic	Characteristic Description	Characteristic Levels
<i>Nuclear Power in the Power Grid</i>	Nuclear power is the largest carbon-neutral energy source in the United States. About 20% of the electricity in the U.S. comes from nuclear power. Many people worry about the safety of nuclear power and nuclear waste. Some candidates support new nuclear power plants, while others want to remove many existing plants.	Keep current nuclear power plants but do not build any new plants.
		Keep current nuclear power plants and provide money to increase nuclear power by 14% over the next eight years.
		Shut down nuclear power plants that are not making money, reducing nuclear power by 14-29% than today. Do not build nuclear plants in the next eight years.
<i>Price on Carbon (\$/ton)</i>	Putting a price on carbon means polluters would pay when they release greenhouse gas (GHG) into the air. Economists believe a carbon price is a cost-effective way to reduce GHG emissions. However, a high carbon price could lead to higher prices on many goods such as gasoline. Candidates support a wide range of carbon prices, from \$0 per ton to \$150 per ton of CO ₂ .	0
		30
		60
		90
		120
		150
<i>Fossil Fuel Exploration Rules on Federal Land</i>	A large amount of our fossil fuel is produced on federal lands and waters. Some candidates want a full ban on fossil fuel exploration in these areas. Other candidates want tighter regulations that increases fracking safety standards and publicly say what chemicals fossil fuel companies are using. Finally, some candidates believe producing fossil fuel from federal lands will lower prices and want to keep the current situation.	Unregulated access to federal lands and waters for fossil fuel exploration.
		Tighter fracking regulation on public lands that increases storage safety standards and transparency of what chemicals are used.
		Fully ban fossil fuel exploration on public lands.
<i>Clean Energy Standard Target</i>	A clean energy standard sets the amount of electricity that must be generated using an approved clean energy sources such as solar, wind, hydro, or nuclear. Because the United States electricity sector accounts for ~33% of our GHG emissions today, a clean energy standard will lower the total GHG emitted. However, this will force many existing fossil fuel power plants to close and could increase prices on goods. Candidates have different clean energy targets,	Starting from 2021, reach 100% clean energy by 2035 with a yearly increase of 7.5% of clean energy in the grid.
		Starting from 2021, reach 100% clean energy by 2050 with a yearly increase of 3.5% of clean energy in the grid

ranging from 100% clean energy by 2030 to 100% clean energy by 2100.	Starting from 2021, reach 100% clean energy by 2100 with a yearly increase of 1.3% of clean energy in the grid
--	--