

**Executive Summary**  
**The People's GND Working Group**  
**Climate Action Policy Survey**

The U.S. House of Representatives-Select Committee on the Climate Crisis.

**Response to the House Committee Request for Information from The People's Green New Deal Working Group: A database of over 100 Climate Policy Proposals.**

Methodology

The People's Green New Deal Working Group represents an informal coalition of activists based in New York, including members of Climate Action Mondays and 350NYC, as well as academics at Columbia University and City University of New York (CUNY). Our work has been to collect, in a non-biased process, outstanding climate policy recommendations that can be used by the House Committee and other lawmakers to write an ambitious and just national climate policy.

The result is a "Climate Action Policy Survey" of over 100 proposals, reviewed and digested for specific policy ideas by sector.

The proposals in our database were either submitted by experts and organizations or collected via an extensive internet search by a team of volunteers. In the coming months, we intend to post the database online to collect additional recommendations and ask the wider community to vote on their priority proposals to include in a National Climate Policy.

This submission is unique in that it represents a compendium of climate solutions and policies from a broad set of sources and organizations, listed therein, including:

Federal, State, & Local Government Legislation  
Inter-government Coalitions  
Think Tanks  
Non-profit Groups and Coalitions  
Academic Studies and Reports

The sectors (in sheet tabs) covered include:

List of 100+ Proposals (with summaries)  
Proposal Comparison (showing which proposals touch on which sectors).  
Electric Power  
Food & Farm  
Materials  
Land, Water & Forests

Women's Rights & Educating Girls  
Buildings & Cities  
Transportation  
Just Transition  
Environmental Justice

Each document is assigned a number and a designation of P#, PB#, or PL#. PL designates an enacted law or regulation, usually on the state or local level. PB designates a bill or proposed piece of legislation or regulation. All other documents are designated with P.

The full list of policy proposals is included in a database which we have submitted (as both a PDF and linked Google Sheet) along with this outline. This database is a work in progress but already includes hundreds of categorized recommendations, most of which have been reviewed for similarities and overlap between proposals. Overlaps can be identified by any entry of “web lingo” (the language we are drafting for our website) that has multiple proposal codes listed as its “supporters.”

In this summary, we have included a few representative recommendations for each sector to highlight the large diversity of sources that we have compiled.

The framework for the categories of our Climate Action Policy Survey, is based on sectors described in Project Drawdown (<https://www.drawdown.org>), an innovative selection of 100 existing solutions to reduce greenhouse gases. Many of these solutions align with the questions outlined on the house committee’s [Request for Information](#) page.

## **Sector and numbering based on the Committee’s Request for Information:**

### **1. Sector-Specific Policies**

#### **1a. Transportation**

We have included a range of innovative policy recommendations to reduce carbon emissions from the Transport sector, many originating from academic studies such as the Pew Center on Global Change’s “Saving Oil and Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions.” (P85). Multiple organizations support the mandate of electric only vehicle sales by 2030 to 2040 (dates vary) and the full electrification of mass transit. Others advocate for mass investment to expand public transit and for better connections between modes of transportation.

#### **1b. Electric power.**

Fifteen states and many cities in the US have passed legislation this year to achieve 50%-70% clean energy by 2030 and 100% by 2050. Elements from these pieces of legislation are included in the database and to various degrees offer a template of how

the plans can be scaled-up to cover all 50 US states. An example of how reach these renewable energy targets is outlined in the People's Policy Project's Green Tennessee Valley Authority proposal, which discusses how to use the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), a public power company that is fully owned by the federal government, to decarbonize electricity generation across the country (Proposal 'P 33')

### **1c. Buildings**

New York City passed the most ambitious Buildings Bills in the US in April 2019. Referred to as the Climate Mobilization Act (CMA), it contained many mandated changes aimed at reducing building-level GHG emissions, given that nearly 70% of all city emissions are building-related. The centerpiece was Local Law LL 97, designed to reduce total carbon emissions from large buildings by at least 40% citywide by 2030, and by 80% by 2050. It enforces heavy fines on any emissions above the threshold. (Proposal 'PL71')

### **3. Environmental justice**

The database made a concerted effort to include 'Just Transition' proposals. New York State's Climate Leadership and Protection Act (S 6599) has very strong provisions to protect communities that will be affected by transition away from fossil fuels, including job training in renewable energy industries (Proposal 'PL 60'). Climate Justice Alliance has promoted a policy that any National Climate Policy must include a center for worker's rights and training (Proposal 'P 10'). Friends of the Earth emphasizes upholding the rights of indigenous communities (Proposal 'P 11'). In "Equitable & Just Climate Platform," a coalition of 70 Environmental Justice organizations advocates that environmental justice must be the foundation of climate policy, prioritizing health, air & water quality, the reduction of toxic pollution while reducing greenhouse gases, access to affordable energy and affordable, clean transportation, just relocation and rebuilding programs, investment in EJ communities, and family sustaining jobs for all communities (Proposal 'P41').

### **6. Agriculture and Food**

World Resources Institute has written an excellent report on technical opportunities and policies for cost-effective scenarios to meet food, land-use, and greenhouse gas emissions goals in 2050 in ways that can also help to alleviate poverty and do not exacerbate water challenges. Although global in focus, it contains many policies that are relevant to the agriculture industry in the US (Proposal 'P 88').

Regenerative farming methods which can accelerate carbon capture are given considerable priority in Project Drawdown. The National Farm Coalition addresses this aspect of farming and other climate advantages of smaller family farms (Proposal 'P 92').

Organic Consumers Association & Regeneration International have signed onto a "Green New Deal for Farmers and Ranchers." They propose giving credit to farmers for eco-services and holding corporate polluters accountable; breaking up corporate agribusiness monopolies; supporting a transition to organic regenerative practices;

supporting beginning and diverse farmers & ranchers; and strengthening and enforcing USDA's organic program (Proposal 'P16').

## **8. Oceans, Forestry and Public Lands**

Multiple organizations, such as think tank Data for Progress, propose expanding national parks and forests, and restoring marshland, peatlands, and watersheds as a way to increase carbon sinks (Proposal 'P21', among others). Columbia University's Sabin Center notes that many of these ecosystems also buffer against floods and storms, as well as improve soil quality in conjunction with permaculture practices (Proposal 'P6'). Ocean conservation and restoration in particular has the added benefit of potential to create thousands of jobs in seaweed and oyster farming, production of biofuels and plastic alternatives, managed fishing, as well as recreational industries (UrbanOcean Lab, Greenwave, & Surfrider Foundation, Proposal 'P32'). All of these efforts should be made while respecting indigenous land treaties and working in solidarity with indigenous communities to amend past injustices and adopt their ancestral conservation practices (Zero Hour, Karuk Tribe: Proposals 'P9', 'P66')

## **9. Non-CO2 Greenhouse Gases**

The most urgent legal fix in regards to non-CO2 emissions is for Congress to pass a national bill phasing out high global warming potential hydrofluorocarbons (GWP HFCs) which are used as refrigerants, and restricting the use of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons. Appliances using safe alternatives to high GWP HFCs are now available and consumers would be encouraged to buy these if credits were made available. The US must comply with the limit of HFC emissions mandated in the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, which calls for a 70% reduction in emissions by 2030. The Environmental Investigation Agency has outlined essential steps that could be enacted in order to reduce the contribution of these gases to global warming (Proposal 'P64').

## **13. International**

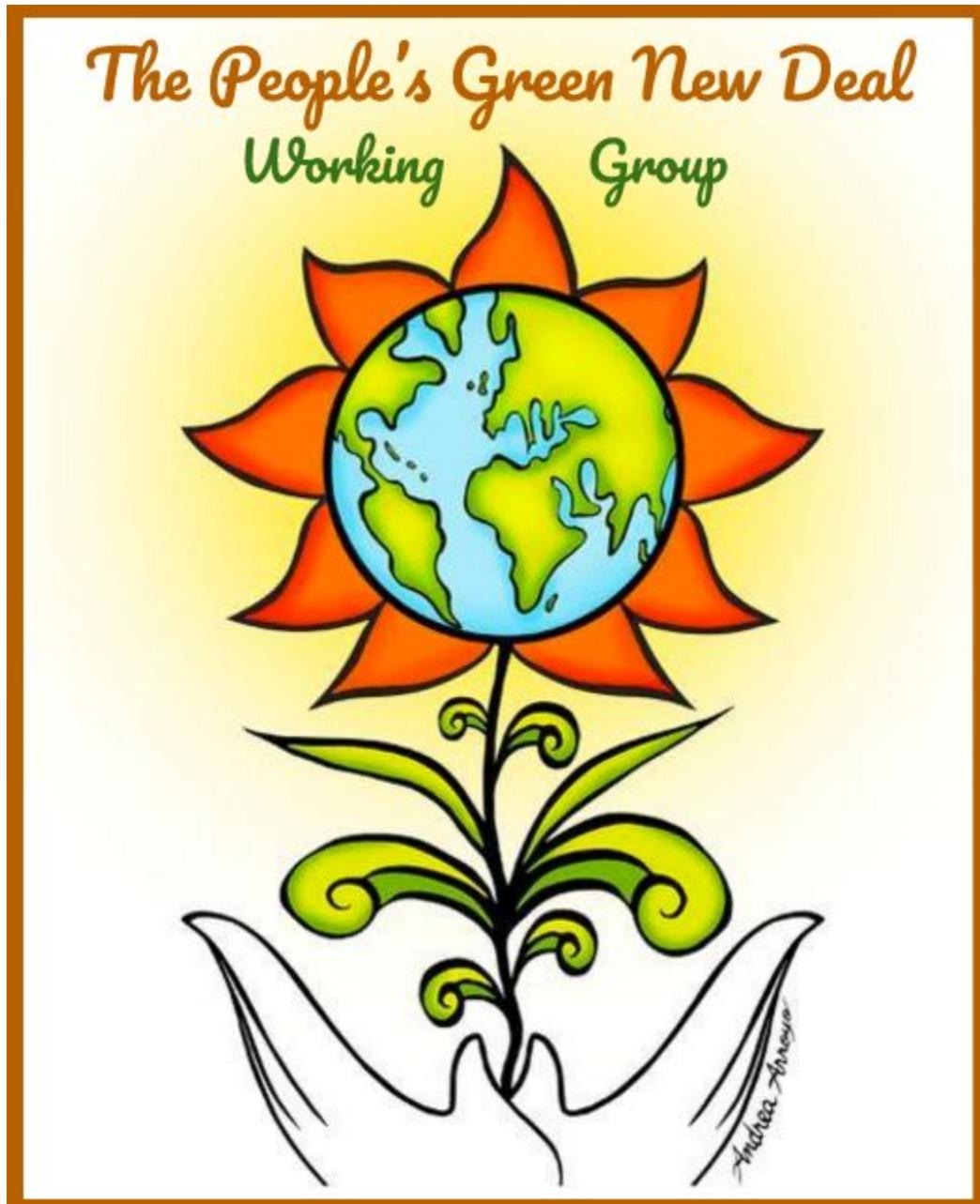
In low-income countries, rapid population growth is identified as a factor that increases economic vulnerability in the face of climate change ( Proposal 'P102'). Population Connection has published studies that show that investing in international family planning and reproductive health services, including the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), will result in greater numbers of girls completing their education. Such an outcome would likely result in higher employment rates, women having children later in life and fewer in number, and increased resilience in the face of economic stresses such as climate change.

We appreciate the Committee's consideration of this submission and are happy to answer any questions. We look forward to further consultation with the Committee, though a public and inclusive process, so that the activist community is aligned with the federal legislative strategy, before bills are filed.

Regards,  
The People's GND Working Group

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	Organization	Type of Org (standard)	Proposal Name	Year	Subtopic	Link	Proposal Summary
P	1 Drawdown 100	Academic	<a href="#">100 Solutions to Reverse Global Warming</a>			<a href="https://www.dra">https://www.dra</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- models 80 existing and scaleable solutions that, taken together, could achieve "drawdown" in the next 30 years</li> <li>- segments solutions into electricity, women &amp; girls, buildings &amp; cities, materials, land use, transport, and food (plus 20 "coming attractions")</li> <li>- analyzes technological, ecological, and behavioral solutions - not policy</li> </ul>
PB	2 Rep. Gabbard OFF Fossil Fuels Act	Bill (federal)	<a href="#">H. R. 3671 To justly transition away from fossil fuel sources of energy to 100 percent clean energy by 2035, and for other purposes.</a>			<a href="https://www.cor">https://www.cor</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 100% renewable electricity generation (solar, wind, geothermal, ocean tidal) by 2035 (80% by 2027)</li> <li>- 100% zero emission vehicles by 2035 (80% by 2027)</li> <li>- moratorium on federal permits new fossil fuel generating, exploration, expansion, or pipeline across federal land or water or that requires eminent domain</li> <li>- extension of solar and wind tax credits; end of FF subsidies</li> <li>- ban on crude oil and LNG exports</li> <li>- establishment of "Center for Workforce Development" and "equitable transition fund" to assist displaced workers</li> <li>- repeal of offshore tax deferral to create "OFF Fossil Fuels Fund"</li> <li>- Federal council of 12 representatives from indigenous tribes and frontline community to determine fund appropriation</li> </ul>
PB	3 Ocasio-Cortez/Markey Green New Deal Resolution	Bill (federal)	<a href="#">H. RES. 109 Recognizing the duty of the Federal Government to create a Green New Deal.</a>			<a href="https://www.cor">https://www.cor</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce net greenhouse gas emissions to zero as soon as possible and by no later than 2050</li> <li>- Prepare to adapt to the changes in climate that cannot be avoided</li> <li>- Ensure a just and equitable transition for all communities</li> </ul>
P	4 Food & Agriculture Sign-On Letter	Coalition	To Address the Climate Crisis, the Green New Deal Must Transform Our Food System and Revitalize Rural America		Food	<a href="http://foe.org/wj">http://foe.org/wj</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Carbon reduction, sequestration and climate resilience:</li> <li>-Fair prices for farmers, ranchers and fishers — and family-sustaining living wages for workers:</li> <li>-Diversified, resilient local and regional food economies anchored by family farmers, ranchers and fishers that ensure healthy, sustainable food for all:</li> <li>-Avoid "false solutions" that delay progress</li> <li>previously at: <a href="https://docs.google">https://docs.google</a></li> <li>- Halt all fossil fuel leasing, phase out all fossil fuel extraction, and end fossil fuel and other dirty energy subsidies</li> <li>- Transition power generation to 100% renewable energy</li> <li>- Expand public transportation and phase out fossil fuel vehicles</li> <li>- Harness the full power of the Clean Air Act, requiring GHG reduction requirements for the transportation sector, smokestacks, and by implementing a national pollution cap</li> <li>- Ensure a Just Transition led by impacted communities and workers</li> <li>- Uphold Indigenous Rights</li> </ul>
P	5 600 Groups Enviro GND Letter	Coalition	<a href="#">GND Letter</a>			<a href="https://www.eer">https://www.eer</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce net greenhouse gas emissions to zero as soon as possible and by no later than 2050</li> <li>- Prepare to adapt to the changes in climate that cannot be avoided</li> <li>- Ensure a just and equitable transition for all communities</li> </ul>
P	6 Columbia Sabin Center for Climate Change Law	Academic	<a href="#">Legal Pathways to Deep Decarbonization in the U.S.</a>			<a href="http://columbia">http://columbia</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce net greenhouse gas emissions to zero as soon as possible and by no later than 2050</li> <li>- Prepare to adapt to the changes in climate that cannot be avoided</li> <li>- Ensure a just and equitable transition for all communities</li> </ul>
PB	7 Feinstein Resolution	Bill (federal) (but it's just Feinstein Resolution				<a href="https://www.feir">https://www.feir</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduce net greenhouse gas emissions to zero as soon as possible and by no later than 2050</li> <li>- Prepare to adapt to the changes in climate that cannot be avoided</li> <li>- Ensure a just and equitable transition for all communities</li> </ul>
P	8 Sunrise Movement	?? it's a 501(c)4 "Advoc	<a href="#">Supports Ocasio-Cortez/Markey GND</a>			<a href="https://www.sunr">https://www.sunr</a>	Supports Ocasio-Cortez/Markey GND Resolution
P	9 This Is Zero Hour	?? not sure	<a href="#">Zero Hour Platform</a>			<a href="http://thisiszero">http://thisiszero</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Uplift youth leadership</li> <li>- Work with First Nations to protect their treaty rights and food sovereignty</li> <li>- Blockade fossil fuel supply chain</li> <li>- Reduce meat, fish and dairy consumption from industrial agriculture</li> <li>- Expose any elected official who does not take the fossil fuel integrity pledge</li> <li>- Food, water and housing for all</li> <li>- Reduce energy consumption</li> <li>- Restore the land</li> <li>Support the transition of fossil fuel workers to clean, healthy living wage jobs</li> <li>- Center a just transition</li> <li>- Support the rights of workers</li> <li>- Go Beyond Carbon Neutral to Include All Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Co-Pollutants</li> <li>- Support Renewable Energy, Not Just "Clean Energy"</li> <li>- Denounce Climate Geoengineering as a False Promise</li> <li>- Reinvest in Community Controlled and Cooperative Enterprises</li> <li>- Ensure Free, Prior and Informed Consent by Indigenous Peoples</li> <li>- Develop a GND Process NOW That is Transparent, Inclusive, and Democratic</li> </ul>
P	10 Climate justice Alliance	Coalition	<a href="#">GND must be rooted in workers</a>			<a href="https://climateju">https://climateju</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Uplift youth leadership</li> <li>- Work with First Nations to protect their treaty rights and food sovereignty</li> <li>- Blockade fossil fuel supply chain</li> <li>- Reduce meat, fish and dairy consumption from industrial agriculture</li> <li>- Expose any elected official who does not take the fossil fuel integrity pledge</li> <li>- Food, water and housing for all</li> <li>- Reduce energy consumption</li> <li>- Restore the land</li> <li>Support the transition of fossil fuel workers to clean, healthy living wage jobs</li> <li>- Center a just transition</li> <li>- Support the rights of workers</li> <li>- Go Beyond Carbon Neutral to Include All Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Co-Pollutants</li> <li>- Support Renewable Energy, Not Just "Clean Energy"</li> <li>- Denounce Climate Geoengineering as a False Promise</li> <li>- Reinvest in Community Controlled and Cooperative Enterprises</li> <li>- Ensure Free, Prior and Informed Consent by Indigenous Peoples</li> <li>- Develop a GND Process NOW That is Transparent, Inclusive, and Democratic</li> </ul>

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P	11 Friends of the Earth	Non-profit	<a href="#">A Green New Deal to Save People and the Planet</a>			<a href="https://foe.org/">https://foe.org/</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase out fossil fuels and transition the economy to 100 percent renewable energy.</li> <li>Decarbonize transportation and expand access to affordable public transit.</li> <li>Transition away from energy-intensive, polluting, inequitable industrial agriculture and build a healthy, just food system where organic is for all.</li> <li>Ensure a fair and just transition, led by impacted workers and communities, including frontline, vulnerable, and indigenous communities disproportionately burdened by toxic pollution.</li> <li>Uphold Indigenous rights.</li> <li>Include a national jobs guarantee, creating good jobs with collective bargaining rights and family-sustaining wages for all workers, including farmworkers, that currently lack most federal labor protections.</li> </ul>
P	12 Global Deal for Nature	Academic	<a href="#">Sciencemag article</a>			<a href="https://advance">https://advance</a>	The most logical path to avoid the approaching crisis is maintaining and restoring at least 50% of the Earth's land area as intact natural ecosystems, in combination with energy transition measures (2, 3). Those measures by themselves will likely be insufficient and must be augmented by restoration to create negative emissions to offset the likely clearing and release of greenhouse gases that will occur until a 2035 moratorium can be reached.
P	13 Agroecology Research-Action Collective	Academic	<a href="#">Green New Deal</a>			<a href="https://agroecol">https://agroecol</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>strengthened trade and economic policies to prioritize agroecological and regenerative agriculture, fair markets, and supply management</li> <li>aid for socially disadvantaged farmers and new sustainable farmers</li> <li>immigration policies to bring new farm workers</li> <li>initiatives for living wage, dignified employment for all</li> <li>accountability for negative externalities in food systems</li> <li>prioritize local markets with production from local farmers</li> <li>publicly funded research and extension services</li> </ul>
P	14 HEAL Food Alliance	Coalition	<a href="#">The Real Food Platform</a>			<a href="https://healfood">https://healfood</a>	-dignity & opportunity for workers, producers; fair markets // -less junk food, more real food // -phase out factory farming, encourage sustainable practices, reduce waste. Includes proposal for taxes on carbon and pesticide/herbicide use
P	15 Sierra Club	Non-profit	<a href="#">Five Big Ideas for a Green New Deal</a>			<a href="https://www.sic">https://www.sic</a>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Renew public water, transportation and energy infrastructure</li> <li>2. Implement national energy-efficiency standards for buildings and appliances and make public investments to fund weatherization projects</li> <li>3. Spur clean domestic manufacturing by implementing a national "Buy Clean" law and by offering federal incentives for clean energy produced using components made locally</li> <li>4. Create a national Green Brigade: a workers corps to restore wetlands, encourage healthy forest growth, and cleanup hazardous waste</li> <li>5. Provide training and funds to farmers for implementing pro-climate farming practices</li> </ol>
P	16 Organic Consumers Association & Regeneration International	Non-profit	U.S. Farmers & Ranchers for a Green New Deal Policy Goals		Food	<a href="https://regener">https://regener</a>	Fair Prices for Farmers and Ranchers; Reward farmers for eco-services and hold corporate polluters accountable; Break up corporate agribusiness monopolies; support transition to organic regenerative practices; support beginning and diverse farmers & ranchers; strengthen and enforce USDA organic program; support local and regional infrastructure.
P	17 DSA National Ecosocialist Working Group	Political	<a href="#">An Ecosocialist Green New Deal: Guiding Principles</a>			<a href="https://ecosocia">https://ecosocia</a>	1) decarbonize the economy fully by 2030. 2.)Democratize control over major energy systems and resources 3.) Center the working class in a just transition 4.) Decommify survival. 5.) Reinvent
P	18 NAACP Environmental and Climate Justice Program	Non-profit	<a href="#">Our Communities, OUR POWER: Advancing Resistance and Resilience in Climate Change Adaptation - ACTION TOOLKIT</a>		Just Transition/Environ	<a href="https://live-naac">https://live-naac</a>	Three main goals: 1. Reduce harmful emissions, particularly greenhouse gases 2. Advance energy efficiency and clean energy 3. Strengthen community resilience in the context of climate adaptation. This is a 500-page toolkit covering 19 modules on organizing around climate and environmental justice.
P	19 Poor People's Campaign	Non-profit	<a href="#">A MORAL AGENDA BASED ON FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS</a>			<a href="https://www.poc">https://www.poc</a>	Ecological Devastation section:100 percent clean, renewable energy and a public jobs program to transition to a green economy; public water and sanitation infrastructure; ban on fracking, mountaintop removal coal mining, coal ash ponds, and offshore drilling; protection of public lands
P	20 Trade Unions for Energy Democracy and CUNY	Coalition	<a href="#">The Road Less Travelled: Reclaiming Public Transport for Climate-Ready Mobility</a>				Improve and expand public transport in ways that fulfill its full social and environmental potential *note: this group also has a paper specifically on Just Transition
P	21 Data for Progress	Think Tank	<a href="#">Green New Deal Policy Report</a>			<a href="https://www.dat">https://www.dat</a>	So far, a comprehensive progressive vision of a Green New Deal has not been presented. This report articulates a vision for a broad set policy goals and investments that aim to achieve environmental sustainability and economic stability in ways that are just and equitable.
PL	22 California Public Utilities Commission	Regulation (state)	Zero Net Energy for Buildings		Buildings & Cities: Zero	<a href="https://www.cpu">https://www.cpu</a>	All new residential construction will be zero net energy (ZNE) by 2020. All new commercial construction will be ZNE by 2030 50% of commercial buildings will be retrofitted to ZNE by 2030 50% of new major renovations of state buildings will be ZNE by 2025.
P	23 UCLA Department of Architecture and Urban Design	Academic (tool - not sur	Commercial & Residential Energy Efficiency Design Tools		Buildings & Cities: Zero	<a href="http://www.ene">http://www.ene</a>	Provide free tools for meeting new energy efficiency standards
PL	24 City of Bend, Oregon	Resolution (local)	Climate Recovery Resolution		Buildings & Cities: Net Z	<a href="https://zeroener">https://zeroener</a>	A resolution concerning climate action goals and a process and timeline for a budget process and adopting and implementing climate action plan(s) and related staffing
PL	25 City of Eugene, Oregon	Governmental	20 Minute Neighborhood		Buildings & Cities: Walk	<a href="https://www.eug">https://www.eug</a>	In an effort to better understand the connections between walkability, livability and the geography of Eugene, the City of Eugene recently completed a 20-minute neighborhoods assessment. Eugene's 20-minute neighborhoods assessment generated a series of 11 maps showing key factors to describe a resident's access to services without an automobile.
PL	26 City of Eugene, Oregon	Governmental	Water Reduction & Reuse		Buildings & Cities: Wate	<a href="https://www.eug">https://www.eug</a>	Grey water, rain water permitted uses. Water use efficiency guidelines for fixtures. Irrigation strategies.

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PL	27 City of Vancouver, BC	Regulation (city)	Zero Emissions Buildings		Buildings & Cities: Net Z	<a href="https://vancouver.ca">https://vancouver.ca</a>	This Plan lays out four action strategies to require the majority of new buildings in Vancouver to have no operational greenhouse gas emissions by 2025 and that all new buildings have no greenhouse gas emissions by 2030.
P	28 The Ecological Development Foundation	Non-profit	Zero Energy Project		Buildings & Cities: Net Z	<a href="https://zeroenergy.org">https://zeroenergy.org</a>	Tools and resources for building Net Zero homes
P	29 Urban Green Council	Non-profit	90 by 50		Buildings & Cities: Gene	<a href="https://www.urbangreen.org">https://www.urbangreen.org</a>	"90 by 50," released in 2013, showed that New York City could reduce the carbon footprint of its buildings to zero and its overall carbon footprint by more than 90% with a clean electric grid. Many of its elements have been used by the city as it has developed plans for "80 by 50."
P	30 EAT-Lancet Commission	Academic	Food in the Anthropocene: the EAT-Lancet Commission on healthy diets from sustainable food systems.		Food & Ag	<a href="https://www.eat-lancet.com">https://www.eat-lancet.com</a>	A global Great Food Transformation is the goal of the EAT-Lancet Commission on healthy diets from sustainable food systems. It is a first of its kind because it answers the question from science-based evidence on what and how to feed a population of 10 billion a healthy diet by 2050, within safe environmental limits. These limits are the Planetary Boundaries for the global food system, human health and a stable planet and they connect the three. One of the boundaries is climate change. As agriculture accounts for about 30 percent of global GHGs, the report proposes how land management practices can shift it from a carbon source to sink, a radical change in food production.
P	31 The Global Commission on the Economy and Climate	Intergovernmental	The New Climate Economy, 2018 Report - Section 2: Cities (This report has findings covering other categories)		Buildings & Cities: Gene	<a href="https://newclimate.org">https://newclimate.org</a>	Dynamic Downtowns: Well-managed densification to revitalize cities. House Proud: Provide sustainable and affordable housing for the urban poor. All Aboard: Shared, electric, low-carbon transport. -achieve greater compactness with "good density" -reform spatial plans, building codes, and tax incentives that favor sprawl -avoid displacement of low-income residents -prioritize active and shared transport -align actors' behavior and incentives with national urban policies
P	32 Urban Ocean Lab, Surfrider Foundation, Greenwave in Grist	Non-profit (??)	<a href="#">The big blue gap in the GND</a>		Land, Water & Forest	<a href="https://grist.org/">https://grist.org/</a>	- Re-plant and re-green our coastlines. - Invest in technology that generates electricity from offshore wind and waves. - Bolster and modernize ocean industries from fishing, to shipping, to tourism, to start, by passing Keeping America's Working Waterfronts Act, to ensure local communities have the coastal access and infrastructure needed to fuel this economy.
P	33 People's Policy Project	Think Tank	Green Tennessee Valley Authority		electricity	<a href="https://www.pep.org">https://www.pep.org</a>	The paper contains a brief proposal outlining how to use the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), a public power company that is fully owned by the federal government, to decarbonize electricity generation across the country. For the plan to be implemented, four amendments to the TVA Act should be made
P	34 The Sallan Foundation	Non-profit	Taking District Energy To Urban Neighborhoods [2012]			<a href="https://www.scr.org">https://www.scr.org</a>	The "Living City Block" model seeks to organize building owners for implementing district energy projects across different urban building types. A critical issue is how to overcome regulatory barriers to moving electricity, water and steam across property lines and streets. .
P	35 International Renewable Energy Agency	Intergovernmental	100% by 2050 – Vancouver's roadmap to urban sustainability			<a href="https://www.irec.org">https://www.irec.org</a>	The plan mandates that from 2018 forward, all new buildings will either be built to a zero emissions standard or be connected to a renewably-powered district energy system. Interim targets are to be achieved through a combination of measures, including improved insulation, higher door and window performance standards, further deployment of renewable energy and other measures. New high-rise residential buildings will reduce emissions by installing heat recovery ventilation systems and eliminating exposed concrete and balconies.[p.5]
P	36 American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy	Non-profit	Closing the Gap in Energy Efficiency Programs for Affordable Multifamily Housing [April, 2019]			<a href="https://aceee.org">https://aceee.org</a>	Create a one-stop shop, a program model that coordinates the provision of technical assistance through a single point of contact, to assist property owners with project planning and implementation. Help owners identify and combine all available funding and financing for retrofit projects. Monitor and evaluate program outreach continuously, meeting regularly with implementers, and creating a scorecard to monitor program progress toward goals.
P	37 Georgetown Climate Center	Academic	Green Infrastructure Toolkit			<a href="https://www.gcc.org">https://www.gcc.org</a>	Green Infrastructure Strategies and Techniques; Scaling Up: Integrating Green Infrastructure into Existing Processes; How to Pay for Green Infrastructure: Funding and Financing; Communication Strategies for Green Infrastructure; Equity and Environmental Justice
P	38 Rocky Mountain Institute	Think Tank	Buildings			<a href="https://rmi.org/c">https://rmi.org/c</a>	Pathways to Zero: setting the building industry on a path to, or beyond, net-zero energy in new and existing building portfolios and at the district level. Portfolio Energy Optimization: bringing building efficiency into the age of the portfolio owner with an innovative, hands-on, mass-customized approach to commercial retrofits. Residential Energy+: unlocking U.S. homeowner investment in energy efficiency and renewable energy to create better homes for our families, our pocketbooks, and the environment.
PB	39 Sen. Kennedy + 7 bipartisan cosponsors	Bill (federal)	American Innovation and Manufacturing Act of 2018		Materials - refrigerants	<a href="https://www.congress.gov">https://www.congress.gov</a>	EPA shall issue one or more rules to phasedown hydro-fluoro-carbons through an allowance allocation and trading program and the advancement of environmentally friendly technologies, conforming to the schedule of the Montreal Protocol [Kigali Amendment] of 10/15/16.
PB	40 State of California	Bill (state)	SB-54 California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act			<a href="http://leginfo.ca.gov">http://leginfo.ca.gov</a>	A sweeping "circular economy" bill in the California legislature aims to drastically reduce plastic waste and boost domestic recycling.
P	41 WE ACT and 70 other environmental & EJ organizations	Coalition	Equitable & Just Climate Platform		Environmental Justice	<a href="https://games-c.org">https://games-c.org</a>	Environmental Justice must be the foundation of climate policy, prioritizing health, air & water quality, the reduction of toxic pollution while reducing GHGs, access to affordable energy and affordable, clean transportation, just relocation and rebuilding programs, investment in EJ communities, and family sustaining jobs for all communities.

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P	42 C40 Cities	Intergovernmental	Deadline 2020: How Cities Will Get the Job Done		Buildings & Cities, Trans	<a href="https://www.c40.org/">https://www.c40.org/</a>	Examples of actions and programs to shift from fossil fuel use to zero-carbon electricity, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low-emissions transport zones</li> <li>• City-wide roll-out of charging stations</li> <li>• Support for zero-carbon public transit</li> <li>• Incentives for electric heating (such as heat pumps), coupled with energy efficiency and demand reduction measures such as insulation retrofit</li> <li>• Equipment scrappage schemes.</li> </ul>
P	43 C40 Cities	Intergovernmental	C40 Building Energy 2020 Programme – helping cities to transform their building stock for a low carbon future		Buildings & Cities, Elect	<a href="https://www.c40.org/">https://www.c40.org/</a>	Clean Energy Business Models promote access to clean energy sources that are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• not limited to the immediate locality of the consumer.</li> <li>• promote community involvement</li> <li>• create demand for new clean energy projects.</li> </ul>
P	44 RealDania	??? not sure	2050 Something's Green in the State of Denmark		Buildings & Cities, Trans	<a href="https://www.realdania.com/">https://www.realdania.com/</a>	The aim was to develop a scenario that describes the possible perspectives for Danish society, if decision-makers achieve the ambitions established in the "Green energy" (2010) report by the Danish Commission on Climate Change Policy. Based on "Green energy", a broad majority of the Danish parliament supports the vision that Denmark is to be independent of fossil fuels by 2050. Political visions have since been widely backed by the Danish business community, municipalities, regions, knowledge institutions and civil society. The report by the Danish Commission on Climate Change Policy may be construed as an energy scenario for 2050, and this publication represents a parallel yet broader social scenario based on the classic definition of scenarios that were developed by the American think tank RAND Corporation in the 1950s: A rich and detailed portrait of a probable, future world. We have used backcasting as our methodology. This means that we concentrated first on future goals; a scenario that we want to accomplish (in this case: Denmark free from fossil fuels) and then worked our way backwards. Accordingly, we examined which initiatives, processes and changes are the most likely requirements for the scenario to become reality. We selected four focus areas which are among the most significant in the transition to a green society. Cities, buildings, the country and transport.
P	45 NYC Panel on Climate Change	Governmental	Advancing Tools and Methods for Flexible Adaptation Pathways and Science Policy Integration: New York City Panel on Climate Change 2019 Report [March 2019]		Buildings & Cities (Resil	<a href="https://nyaspub.org/">https://nyaspub.org/</a>	The NPCC3 2019 Report co-generates new tools and methods for the next generation of climate risk assessments and implementation of region-wide resilience.
P	46 Center for Climate and Energy Solutions	Non-profit (? it is but is t	Decarbonizing U.S. Buildings		Buildings & Cities (31, 3	<a href="https://www.c2es.org/">https://www.c2es.org/</a>	Major opportunities to reduce emissions from buildings include increased electrification and greater energy efficiency, including through the use of "intelligent efficiency" technologies. Capitalizing on those opportunities requires aligning incentives among builders, owners and tenants to favor upfront costs that reduce both emissions and long-term costs. In both the commercial and residential sectors, potential financial incentives for such investments include: streamlined loan processes, rebates, favorable loan terms, weatherization assistance for low-income households, property assessed clean energy (PACE) funds, and tax credits for both installing on-site renewable energy and pursuing specific green building certifications.
P	47 Architecture 2030	Non-profit	Achieving Zero		Buildings & Cities	<a href="https://www.aiaa.org/">https://www.aiaa.org/</a>	Architects Advocate Action on Climate Change is committed to the goals of AIA+ 2030, an existing global initiative to help architecture and engineering firms track their progress toward the 2030 Challenge established in 2006 by Architecture 2030. The 2030 Challenge calls for all new buildings, developments, and major renovations to be carbon-neutral by 2030. Over 400 firms nationwide have adopted the challenge so far.
P	48 National Association of Clean Air Agencies	Coalition?	Implementing EPA's Clean Power Plan: A Menu of Options		Buildings & Cities	<a href="http://www.4cle.org/">http://www.4cle.org/</a>	On June 25, 2013, President Obama announced a Climate Action Plan to (1) reduce US greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions; (2) adapt to the impacts of global warming; and (3) participate in international efforts to address global warming. The Climate Action Plan commits to reducing US GHG emissions to 17 percent below 2005 levels by 2020. Reducing carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions from new and existing power plants is key to achieving that commitment, and a Presidential Memorandum released with the Climate Action Plan directed the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to do so.
P	49 Journal of Urban Technology / Fred Moavenzadeh and Brandtley Little	Academic	Policy and Institutional Measures for Reducing Transport Generated Pollution		Transportation	<a href="https://www.tandfonline.com/">https://www.tandfonline.com/</a>	Policies to curb road transportation's contribution to climate change
PB	50 Kamala Harris, A Ocasio-Cortez	Bill (federal)	Climate Equity Act of 2019		Environmental Justice	<a href="https://www.harris.house.gov/">https://www.harris.house.gov/</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-require that environmental and climate-related legislation receive and equity score to estimate impact on frontline communities</li> <li>-require additional review of executive branch rules, regulations, and grants, and investments</li> <li>-establish independent Office of Climate and Environmental Justice Accountability to represent frontline community views</li> <li>-establish a Senior Advisor for Climate and Environmental Justice at all relevant agencies</li> <li>-ensure that frontline communities representatives are at the table during reviews</li> </ul>
P	51 Green Party	Political	Green Party's Green New Deal		Electric Power, Environm	<a href="https://www.gp.org/">https://www.gp.org/</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-invest in local, sustainable business</li> <li>-100% clean energy by 2030 + funding for renewables research and research in sustainable materials, agriculture, and forestry</li> <li>-create Commission for Economic Democracy to strengthen direct democracy</li> <li>-establish Renewable Energy Administration</li> <li>-guarantee living wage jobs for all</li> <li>-establish the Coastal and Estuary Resilience Grant Program</li> </ul>

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P	52 Red Nation	??	Red Deal (currently an outline)			<a href="https://jacobinr">https://jacobinr</a>	"the Red Deal is a platform that calls for demilitarization; police and prison abolition; abolishing ICE; tearing down all border walls; Indigenous liberation, decolonization, and land restoration; treaty rights; free healthcare; free education; free housing; full citizenship and equal protection to undocumented relatives; a complete moratorium on oil, gas, coal, and carbon extraction and emissions; a transition to an economy that benefits everyone and that ends the exploitation of the Global South and Indigenous nations for resources; safe and free public transportation; restoration of Indigenous agriculture; food sovereignty; restoration of watersheds and waterways; denuclearization; Black self-determination and autonomy; gender and sexual equality; Two-Spirit, trans*, and queer liberation; and the restoration of sacred sites."
PB	53 Cory Booker et al	Bill (federal)	Climate Stewardship Act of 2019		Land Use, Food, Just Tr	<a href="https://www.scr">https://www.scr</a>	-reforestation on federal, state, local, tribal, and non-governmental lands -urban tree planting -support voluntary climate stewardship farming -invest in local and regional food systems -restore or protect 2 million acres of coastal wetlands -reestablish the Civilian Conservation Corps
P	54 The Climate Mobilization	Advocacy	The Climate Mobilization Victory Plan			<a href="https://www.the">https://www.the</a>	-US must reach net zero ghg emissions by 2025 -large scale sequestration -consider short term cooling solutions -reverse ecological overshoot: slow down population growth, phase out consumerism, increase production efficiency, set aside half of Earth for preservation, halt expansion of agricultural land
PB	55 Blumenauer, Bernie Sanders et al	Bill (resolution, federal)	Climate Emergency Resolution		Environmental Justice, v	<a href="https://www.sar">https://www.sar</a>	Expressing the sense of Congress that there is a climate emergency which demands a massive-scale mobilization to halt, reverse, and address its consequences and causes. Any action must equitably and actively engage frontline communities, Tribal governments and communities, people of color, and labor unions; and The United States stands poised to reap substantial economic, social, and health benefits from a climate mobilization that far outweigh the costs of inaction.
P	56 Center for International Environmental Law Natural Resource Defense Council (NRDC)	Non-profit	Plastic & Climate: The Hidden Costs of a Plastic Planet		Materials - Plastics	<a href="https://www.ciel">https://www.ciel</a>	A study that calculates climate costs of plastic throughout lifecycle. Recommendations for Policymakers: • ending the production and use of single-use, disposable plastic; • stopping development of new oil, gas, and petrochemical infrastructure; • fostering the transition to zero-waste communities; • implementing extended producer responsibility as a critical component of circular economies; and • adopting and enforcing ambitious targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from all sectors, including plastic production.
P	57	Non-profit	Realizing the Promise of Paris: Roadmap to a Safer Climate		Electric Power, Land Us	<a href="https://www.nrd">https://www.nrd</a>	A worldwide action plan focusing on specific countries and regions as well as worldwide necessities to limit warming to below 2 C
PL	58 California	Law (state)	The 100 Percent Clean Energy Act of 2018 California		Electric Power	<a href="http://leginfo.leg">http://leginfo.leg</a>	Requires 60% of CA retail electricity sales to come from renewable sources by 2030 (with benchmarks in 2020, 2026), 100% from "renewable and zero-carbon" by 2045. Requires renewable portfolio standards and procurement plans.
PL	59 Colorado (2019) 100% by 2040	Law (state)	Climate Action Plan To Reduce Pollution Colorado		Electric Power, Environ	<a href="https://leg.color">https://leg.color</a>	Statewide ghg emissions reductions of 50% by 2030, 90% by 2050 from 2005 levels. Electricity sector must reduce by 80% by 2030.
PL	60 New York State (2019)	Law (state)	The Climate Leadership & Community Protection Act New York 2019		Electric Power, Land Us	<a href="https://www.nys">https://www.nys</a>	The Climate Leadership and Communities Protection Act (CLCPA) was passed in NY State July 2019. The new law establishes a Climate Action Council that will be responsible for designing and implementing a Scoping Plan to achieve an 85% reduction in GHG emissions economy-wide by 2050, and a 40% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030. The law also dictates that 35% of the benefits of clean energy and efficiency investment be spent in "Disadvantaged Communities" and that GHG offset programs do not disproportionately burden disadvantaged communities. The Scoping Plan will, at minimum, include: Performance-based standards for GHG emissions; increasing renewables and energy efficiency in buildings; reducing emissions from motor vehicles; carbon sequestration in agriculture and forestry; limiting chemicals and products that contribute to climate change; ensuring that any policy taken by NY does not create further GHG emissions in other states. Electric Power: 70% renewable by 2030, 100% (with offsets) by 2045
PL	61 Maryland (2019)	Law (state)	The Energy Transition Act Maryland		Electric Power, Environ	<a href="http://mgaleg.m">http://mgaleg.m</a>	50% of electricity from "tier 1" renewable sources by 2030, with yearly benchmarks until then. A plan, finished in 2020, to determine pathway to 100%.
PL	62 New Mexico (March 2019)	Law (state)	Energy Transition Act New Mexico		Electric Power, Just Tra	<a href="https://www.nm">https://www.nm</a>	Renewable energy standard of 50% by 2030 with a goal of 80% by 2040, plus zero carbon standards in 2045 and 2050. Provides workforce training and transition assistance
PL	63 Washington (May 2019)	Law (state)	SB 5116 - Supporting Washington's clean energy economy and transitioning to a clean, affordable, and reliable energy future.		Electric Power, Just Tra	<a href="https://app.leg.w">https://app.leg.w</a>	Coal phase out by 2025. 100% carbon neutral electricity by 2030 (80% must be renewable or "nonemitting electric generation", other 20% can be offset with renewable energy credits, penalty, or energy transformation projects); 100% nonemitting by 2045. Overhauls regulatory framework for utilities.
P	64 Environmental Investigation Agency	Non-profit	Search, Reuse, and Destroy: How States Can Take the Lead on a 100 Billion Ton Climate Problem		Materials - Refrigerants	<a href="https://eia-glob">https://eia-glob</a>	Outlines policy approaches for states to address the warming caused by HFCs.
P	65 People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA)	Non-profit	Tax Meat		Agriculture	<a href="https://www.pet">https://www.pet</a>	PETA is calling for an excise tax on meat to help cover the health and environmental costs that result from using animals for food.
P	66 Karuk Tribe Dept of Natural Resources	Tribe	Karuk Climate Adaptation Plan		Land Use, Environment	<a href="http://www.karu">http://www.karu</a>	A plan for adaptation "unique for its central and detailed focus on fire, its attention to restoring human responsibilities and traditional ecological knowledge, and its parallel emphasis on collaboration, public education and policy advocacy."



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P	82 Tan Yigitcanlar & Md. Kamruzzaman in Journal of Urban Technology	Academic	Smart cities and Mobility		Transportation	<a href="https://www.drc">https://www.drc</a>	Increasing access to broadband reduces the level of working from home; public transport use, but increases the use of private vehicles
P	83 András Munkácsy & Andrés Monzón in Journal of Urban Technology	Academic	Diffusion of Bike Sharing as an Innovation Sector in the City		Transportation	<a href="https://www.drc">https://www.drc</a>	Segmentation analysis can be used effectively to develop targeted communications campaigns to stimulate cycling in cities
P	84 Eva Gustavsson & Ingemar Elander in Journal of Urban Technology	Academic	Local Eco-Technological and Dialogue-based, Low-Carbon Projects in Sweden		Transportation	<a href="https://www.drc">https://www.drc</a>	Policy makers must be careful when combining eco-technology solutions and dialogue-based, low-carbon individual efforts
P	85 Pew Center on Global Climate Change - Cynthia J Burbank (Parson Brinckerhoff) & Nick Nigro	Academic	Saving Oil and Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions through U.S. Federal Transportation Policy		transportation	<a href="https://www.drc">https://www.drc</a>	Transportation is primary cause of U.S. oil dependence. There are many opportunities to save oil and reduce GHG emissions under existing federal law as well as in the next surface transportation reauthorization legislation. These opportunities are outlined in this paper.
P	86 City University of New York (lead of working group)	Academic	CUNY Academic Working Group GND & Food Convening 5/31/19		Food and Agriculture	<a href="https://docs.goc">https://docs.goc</a>	A Green New Deal offers an opportunity for creating a regional and national good food network that encompasses food production and land access, public purchasing and procurement, anti-hunger and nutrition policy, and regulation of our current wasteful industrial food system.
P	87 National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition	Coalition	Climate Change Action Heats Up in Congress: What Does This Mean for Agriculture 02/14/19		Food and Agriculture	<a href="http://sustainab">http://sustainab</a>	This document details Farm Bill opportunities to assure that sustainability and climate change goals are met.
P	88 World Resources Institute	Non-profit	CREATING A SUSTAINABLE FOOD FUTURE: A Menu of Solutions to Feed Nearly 10 Billion People by 2050		Food and Agriculture	<a href="https://wri-food">https://wri-food</a>	The report focuses on technical opportunities and policies for cost-effective scenarios to meet food, land-use, and greenhouse gas emissions goals in 2050 in ways that can also help to alleviate poverty and do not exacerbate water challenges. It is primarily global in focus.
PL	89 Washington State	Law (state)	Hydrofluorocarbon Greenhouse Gas Emissions (House Bill 1112)		Materials	<a href="http://lawfilesex">http://lawfilesex</a>	Phases out designated HFCs from various sources in 2020-2024. Effective July 28, 2019
P	90 Food & Climate Coalition	Coalition	How "We Are Still In" cities and counties can include food in climate action		Food and Agriculture	<a href="https://medium">https://medium</a>	A letter to "We are Still In" city and county coalition urging them to develop climate mitigation strategies that will help shift consumption toward healthier and climate-friendly foods.
P	91 Helen Harwatt - Journal "Climate Policy" Volume 19, 2019 - Issue 5	Academic	Including animal to plant protein shifts in climate change mitigation policy: a proposed three-step strategy		Food	<a href="https://www.tan">https://www.tan</a>	A proposed three step strategy aimed at GHG emission reductions by including animal to plant-sourced protein shifts in climate mitigation policy
P	92 National Family Farm Coalition	Coalition	Food From Family Farms Act		Food & Agriculture	<a href="https://nffc.net/">https://nffc.net/</a>	Supply management with price supports (parity pricing) and conservation measures are the root solution to the farm crisis that will reduce overproduction and enable farms to concentrate on more regenerative and organic farming practices.
PB	93 New Jersey state Sen. Bob Smith and Sen. Christopher "Kip" Bateman	Bill (state)	<a href="#">SCR197</a>		Electricity	<a href="https://www.doc">https://www.doc</a>	A proposed amendment to the state constitution to prohibit construction of new fossil fuel power plants.
P	94 Empower NJ	Coalition	FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE IN NJ: The Urgent Case for a Moratorium on all Fossil Fuel Projects		Electricity	<a href="http://empower">http://empower</a>	the Administration must institute an immediate moratorium on all new fossil fuel infrastructure projects until rules, procedures and plans are implemented to regulate and reduce GHG's consistent with EO 28, NJ's Air Pollution Control and Global Warming Response Acts 5 and our commitments in the US Climate Alliance.
P	95 Beyond Plastics	Non-profit	The Plastics Trifecta: Sample Bill Language		Materials	<a href="https://beyondp">https://beyondp</a>	Ban foam food containers, carry out plastic bags, and institute an upon-request only rule for plastic straws. Charge fees for paper and reusable bags.
P	96 Amazon Employees for Climate Justice	Business	Open letter to Jeff Bezos and the Amazon Board of Directors		Business	<a href="https://medium">https://medium</a>	Demands for Amazon: Public goals and timelines consistent with science and the IPCC report; A complete transition away from fossil fuels; Prioritization of climate impact when making business decisions; Reduction of harm to the most vulnerable communities first; Advocacy for local, federal, and international policies; Fair treatment of all employees during climate disruptions and extreme weather events.
PB	97 Congressional Bill - main sponsor Rep. Zoe Lofgren (D-CA-19)	Bill (federal)	Clean Energy Victory Bond Act of 2019		Tax & Finance policy	<a href="https://www.cor">https://www.cor</a>	the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Defense, shall issue bonds to be known as "Clean Energy Victory Bonds", to fund clean energy improvements and energy efficiency improvements.
PL	98 California Air Resources Board	Regulation (state)	Prohibitions on Use of Certain Hydrofluorocarbons in Stationary Refrigeration and Foam End-Uses		Materials	<a href="https://ww2.arb">https://ww2.arb</a>	Require new, large refrigerators to use refrigerants global warming potential (GWP) <150 by January 1, 2022. Also by January 1, 2022, ban sales & distribution of virgin refrigerants with GWP>1500. Require new stationary air conditioners to use refrigerants with GWP <750 by January 1, 2023. Proposed rules outlined in presentation from October 2018: <a href="https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2018-12/HFC%20Workshop%20Presentation%20%28October%2024%202018%29%20FINAL.pdf">https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2018-12/HFC%20Workshop%20Presentation%20%28October%2024%202018%29%20FINAL.pdf</a> .
P	99 Public Banking Institute	??	How to pay for the Green New Deal		Tax & Finance policy	<a href="https://ellenbro">https://ellenbro</a>	- U.S. government could set up a national infrastructure bank that lends just as China's big public banks do and as other developed countries like Germany do. - Federal Reserve could do "qualitative" easing. The Fed could fund a GND by buying government bonds as the Japanese BOJ does -- bonds earmarked as green, as with the German green bonds. - States and large municipalities could establish their own public banks with capital coming from federal sources. These state banks could fund their own GND lending programs, especially those (such as solar panels and energy upgrades) that upgrade private property or those that fund new adventures, such as hemp processing. [1]

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P	100 Eat for the Earth	Non-profit	Policy Suggestions for the GND		Food	<a href="http://bit.ly/EatE">http://bit.ly/EatE</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Change the Dietary Guidelines for Americans to the "Sustainable, Healthy Diet" pattern such as outlined in the EAT-Lancet report published earlier this year in The Lancet.</li> <li>•Stop subsidizing meat, dairy, fish, and eggs. Start subsidizing vegetables, fruits, and legumes and whole grains that are grown for humans.</li> <li>•Institute a tax on production and/or purchasing of animal products, similar to the tobacco tax.</li> <li>•Create reduction mandates which entail reducing the size of livestock and farmed fish populations as they are consumed and/or die of natural causes.</li> <li>•Create a fund to enable state and local governments, school districts, corporations, and other large consumers of food to increase healthy plant-based offerings and decrease animal foods.</li> <li>•Address access and equality issues to insure people with low incomes can access healthy staples such as fresh fruits and vegetables, legumes, and whole grains, perhaps through changes in the SNAP program and addressing food deserts.</li> <li>•Offer grants to organizations that provide free or low-cost programs to help people make the transition to more plant-based eating.</li> <li>•Provide grants to animal agricultural operations for converting their farms to entirely plant-based foods.</li> <li>•Engage in public education about animal agriculture and the climate crisis and provide grants to nonprofit organizations that engage in such campaigns.</li> </ul>
P	101 Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future	Academic	Food and Climate: What Food Policy Councils Can Do		Food	<a href="http://livablefuture.org">http://livablefuture.org</a>	Policy proposal for mitigating climate through adjustments in the food supply chain in three major areas: A shift to more plant based diets, Reduced food waste & Moderation of environmental impacts through changes in our current agricultural system.
P	102 Population Connection	Non-profit	Mission		Women & Girls	<a href="https://www.populationconnection.org">https://www.populationconnection.org</a>	End the Global Gag Rule; Repeal the Helm Amendment; invest \$1.6 billion in international family planning and reproductive health, including \$111 million for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
P	103 Congressional Bill H.R.4143 (Peters & Gaetz); S2325 (Murphy & Collins)	Bill (federal)	Super Pollutant Act of 2019	2019	Materials (HFCs), Transportation (Ships), Environmental Justice	<a href="https://www.congress.gov/bills/115/4143">https://www.congress.gov/bills/115/4143</a>	Establishes interagency task force on short lived climate pollutant mitigation to review recommendations of IPCC, US Climate Alliance, the Council on Climate Preparedness and Resilience and the Clean Cooking Alliance in order to develop an action plan to reduce use of three short lived climate pollutants: HFCs, methane and black carbon. Involves US Secretary of Transportation to aid international efforts to reduce black carbon emissions from diesel trucks and ships providing technical assistance. Involves State Department, AID and other agencies to help India and Africa provide cleaner substitutes for cooking with charcoal. Asks Secretary of Energy to consider adding HFC standards to Energy Star program. Asks related agencies in two years or earlier if possible to report on how to cease producing, using and emitting fluorinated compounds in natural resource extraction and refining, power generation and transportation, solid waste, chemical production and chemical industrial and commercial uses, agriculture, wastewater, buildings, any other sector relevant.
PB	104 California Air Resources Board	Proposed Regulation (state)	New Rulemakings to Reduce HFC Emissions from Stationary Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration	2018	Materials	<a href="https://ww2.arb.ca.gov">https://ww2.arb.ca.gov</a>	Below is the original proposal for California. It was changed and scaled back but it is an aspiration. Key measures in the proposed strategy that target HFCs include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A ban on the sale of all virgin HFC refrigerants with a global warming potential (GWP) above 2,500 beginning in 2020, exempting reclaimed or recycled refrigerants;</li> <li>• A ban on new stationary refrigeration equipment using HFCs with a GWP of 150 or more, beginning in 2020 for non-residential and in 2021 for residential refrigerator-freezers;</li> <li>• A ban on new air conditioning equipment using HFCs with GWPs of 750 or above starting in 2021;</li> <li>• Financial incentives for installing low-GWP refrigeration systems;</li> <li>• Potential for an independent California HFC phase-down schedule, should it prove necessary if a global agreement is not reached this year;</li> </ul>
P	105 Global Efficiency Intelligence		Deep Decarbonization Roadmap for the Cement and Concrete Industries in California	2019		<a href="https://buyclear.org">https://buyclear.org</a>	
P	106 Center for Climate and Energy Solutions	Non-profit (? it is but is t	Electrified Transportation for All	2017	Transportation	<a href="https://www.cces.org">https://www.cces.org</a>	Deploy electric vehicles which produce no tailpipe emissions; particularly in low income and urban communities.
P	107 Urban Green Council	Non-profit	BLUEPRINT FOR EFFICIENCY: AN 80X50 BUILDINGS PARTNERSHIP REPORT	2018	Buildings & Cities	<a href="https://www.urbc.org">https://www.urbc.org</a>	"The 80x50 Buildings Partnership is a collaboration between leading New York City stakeholders to develop smart climate change policies. Recognizing the need for extensive engagement to develop the most impactful and thoughtful policy, Urban Green brought together more than 70 individuals from over 40 organizations from the real estate, labor, energy efficiency, nonprofit and government sectors... Recommendations from the Blueprint were incorporated into LL97, the groundbreaking building emissions law enacted by New York City May 18, 2019. LL97 sets carbon emissions caps for NYC's large buildings, and reflects many elements of the Blueprint, including: more feasible timelines, a green power purchase option, a provision for carbon trading, and future refinement through an advisory board process."
PB	108 Ocasio-Cortez/Sanders bill	Bill (federal)	Green New Deal for Public Housing Act	2019	Buildings & Cities, environmental justice	<a href="https://www.sarabandoc.com">https://www.sarabandoc.com</a>	transition the entire public housing stock of the United States, as swiftly and seamlessly as possible, into zero-carbon, highly energy-efficient developments that produce on-site renewable energy, expand workforce capacity and family self-sufficiency programs and focus on community development. It address the substantial public housing capital backlog by ensuring all public housing is brought up to safe and sanitary condition. No matter the circumstances you were born into, this bill ensures that everyone has a shot at economic and social empowerment.

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	Organization	Type of Org (standard)	Proposal Name	Year	Subtopic	Link	Proposal Summary
P	109 We Act for environmental justice	Non-profit	2020 Policy Preview	2019	Buildings & Cities, Envir	<a href="http://weact.org">weact.org</a>	Highlights include improving cooling centers, a maximum allowable temperature in buildings, a tougher program to id lead and hold landlords accountable, improving collection of waste sited in areas where people of color live, providing a way for advocacy organizations to document violations of construction dust in real time, banning mercury in skin lightening products, a way to track collection of taxes and spending of improvements by zipcode, a fund to supplement LIHEAP for air conditioning electrical costs for the poor, reduction in fixed charges in electric bills, supports for micro grids, endorses Amendment to Reduce PFAS chemicals in food packaging, Amendment to prohibit manufacture distribution and sale of toys and child care products containing phthalates. In addition it supports banning documentation of past felony nationally in on line job applications in any state of the union.Requires the EPA address PFAS in drinking water, Plans to discuss with Senate Finance Committee to assure hospitals are fulfilling standards for serving communities and low income patients as required by law. Supports passage of the Safe Cosmetics and Personal Care Products Act as people of color are exposed to more harmful chemicals in personal care products.
P	110 NY State Pollution Prevention Institute	Academic	Impact Study of NYS Bottle Bill Expansion	2019	Materials	<a href="http://www.dec.ny.gov">http://www.dec.ny.gov</a>	Examines the the implications of expanding the current NYS Bottle Bill to include wine and liquor bottles. Finds that "there is a financial disincentive for deposit initiators and the state to increase container redemption rates. Recycling programs would benefit financially from the removal of glass (i.e., wine and liquor bottles) from curbside recycling."
PB	111 CA Legislature	Bill (State)	California Deforestation-Free Procurement Act	2019	Landuse	<a href="https://leginfo.ca.gov">https://leginfo.ca.gov</a>	"This bill would establish the California Deforestation-Free Procurement Act. The bill would require a contractor, as defined, and specified subcontractors, for any contract entered into, extended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2022, contracting with a state agency for the procurement of products comprised wholly or in part of forest-risk commodities to certify that the commodities were not grown, derived, harvested, reared, or produced on land where tropical deforestation occurred on or after January 1, 2020." "The bill would require specified contractors to have a No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation policy, as specified, and would require the contractors to make the policy and corresponding data publicly available."
PL	112 Hawaii (2015): 100% by 2045	Law (State)	HB No. 623	2015	All	<a href="https://www.ca.gov">https://www.ca.gov</a>	The purpose of this Act is to update and extend Hawaii's clean energy initiative and renewable portfolio standards to ensure maximum long-term benefit to Hawaii's economy by setting a goal of one hundred per cent renewable by 2045; provided that extending the renewable portfolio standard goals and transition to energy independence beyond 2030 shall be undertaken in a manner that benefits Hawaii's economy and all electric customers, maintains customer affordability, and does not induce renewable energy developers to artificially increase the price of renewable energy in Hawaii.
PL	113 Maine (2019): 100% by 2050	Law (State)	An Act To Establish the Maine Climate Change Council To Assist Maine To Mitigate, Prepare for and Adapt to Climate Change	2019	All	<a href="http://legislature.maine.gov">http://legislature.maine.gov</a>	Mandates electricity from renewable-only sources (80% by 2030, 100% by 2050) and emissions reductions (45% by 2030, 80% by 2050). Requires update of state climate change plan.
PB	114 Pennsylvania (2019)	Bill (state)	House Bill 1425	2019	All	<a href="https://www.leg.state.pa.us">https://www.leg.state.pa.us</a>	"Meet 100% of Pennsylvania's energy needs with renewable energy by 2050, including the energy consumed for electricity, heating and cooling, transportation, agricultural uses, industrial uses and all other uses by residents, institutions, businesses, State and municipal agencies and other entities operating within this Commonwealth.(ii) Obtain 100% of the electricity consumed by residents, institutions, businesses, State and municipal agencies and other entities operating within this Commonwealth from renewable energy sources by 2035."
PB	115 Illinois (2018)	Bill (state)	Senate Bill 2132	2018	All	<a href="http://www.iga.gov">http://www.iga.gov</a>	Minimum percentages of renewables procurement: 45% by 2030, 100% by 2050. Outlaws plans for co-pollutant reductions and a Clean Jobs Workforce Hubs Network.
PB	116 Oregon (2019)	Bill (state)	SB2020	2019	All	<a href="https://olis.leg.state.or.us">https://olis.leg.state.or.us</a>	Requires emissions reductions of at least 45 percent below 1990 levels by 2035; and (b) To at least 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050.
PL	117 Virginia (2018)	Law (State)	Senate Bill 966: Electric utility regulation; grid modernization, energy efficiency	2018	All	<a href="https://lis.virginia.gov">https://lis.virginia.gov</a>	Establishes renewable energy targets: 80% by 2035, 100% by 2045
PL	118 Nevada (2019)	Law (State)	SB358	2019	All	<a href="https://legiscan.com">https://legiscan.com</a>	50% renewable power by 2030, 100% carbon free by 2050
PL	119 Vermont (2015)	Law (State)	Act No. 56 (H.40). Public service; energy; conservation and development An act relating to establishing a renewable energy standard	2015	All	<a href="https://legislature.vermont.gov">https://legislature.vermont.gov</a>	Renewable energy target of 75% by 2032
PL	120 Washington DC (2018)	Law (City)	CleanEnergy DC Omnibus Amendment Act of 2018	2019	All	<a href="http://lims.dccol.org">http://lims.dccol.org</a>	"Law 22-257 increases the Renewable Portfolio Standard to 100% by 2032, establishes a solar energy standard post 2032."
PL	121 New Jersey (2018)	Law (State)	P.L. 2018, CHAPTER 17, Assembly, N	2018	All	<a href="https://www.njleg.state.nj.us">https://www.njleg.state.nj.us</a>	Mandates 50% renewable electricity supply by 2030.
ARTICLES & IDEAS							
	France	Ban all Bee-killing pesticides				<a href="https://www.telegraph.co.uk">https://www.telegraph.co.uk</a>	ban bee killing pesticides: neonicotinoids: clothianidin, imidacloprid and thiamethoxam, thiacloprid, and acetamiprid
	Sweden					<a href="https://www.facebook.com/worldeconomicforum/videos/281085436123511/">https://www.facebook.com/worldeconomicforum/videos/281085436123511/</a>	
	DSM North America - Agriculture	Feed additive reduces n	Hugh Welsh, president of DSM North America, a nutrition and health companyDSM North America			<a href="https://insideclimatenews.org/news/23052019/carbon-pricing-microsoft-pepsi-stonyfield-corporate-lobbying-congress-climate-change-">https://insideclimatenews.org/news/23052019/carbon-pricing-microsoft-pepsi-stonyfield-corporate-lobbying-congress-climate-change-</a>	

The People's GND Working Group: Climate Action Policy Survey  
 Credit: The People's GND Working Group, Climate Action Mondays, & 350NYC.  
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 Contact: Rachel Goodgal, rachel.goodgal@gmail.com, 201-638-6524

	Organization	Type of Org (standard)	Proposal Name	Year	Subtopic	Link	Proposal Summary
	Financial Investors					<a href="https://www.ceres.org/news-center/press-releases/global-investors-turn-heat-fast-food-companies-tackle-climate-and-water">https://www.ceres.org/news-center/press-releases/global-investors-turn-heat-fast-food-companies-tackle-climate-and-water</a>	
	Italy		2016 Food Waste law allows easier food donation			<a href="https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-36965671">https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-36965671</a>	
Not really proposal	CEO Climate Dialogue	Business & EDF Coalition	Guiding Principles for Federal Action on Climate		Economy wide	<a href="https://www.cec.org">https://www.cec.org</a>	Reduce US emissions 80% or more by 2050 with market based policies that are durable, effective, address leakage, and invest in American workers.
	Peter Yang (Case Western Reserve University, USA)		Cases on Green Energy and Sustainable Development			<a href="https://www.igi-global.com/book/cases-green-energy-sustainable-development/218300">https://www.igi-global.com/book/cases-green-energy-sustainable-development/218300</a>	
	Notes: Center for International Environmental Law, Environmental Integrity Project, FracTracker Alliance, Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives, 5 Gyres, and Break Free From Plastic		" <a href="https://alankandel.scienceblog.com/2019/05/26/plastic-production-use-disposal-causing-severe-climate-harm-new-report-reveals/?utm_source=feedburner&amp;utm_medium=email&amp;utm_campaign=Feed%3A+scienceblogrss">https://alankandel.scienceblog.com/2019/05/26/plastic-production-use-disposal-causing-severe-climate-harm-new-report-reveals/?utm_source=feedburner&amp;utm_medium=email&amp;utm_campaign=Feed%3A+scienceblogrss</a>				
			Wooden Wind Turbines			<a href="https://solar.lowtechmagazine.com/2019/06/wooden-wind-turbines.html">https://solar.lowtechmagazine.com/2019/06/wooden-wind-turbines.html</a>	
	Green America blog post	non-profit org			additions to GND resolu	<a href="https://www.greenamerica.org/blog/will-green-new-deal-create-green-america">https://www.greenamerica.org/blog/will-green-new-deal-create-green-america</a>	
			Book: Cases on Green Energy and Sustainable Development			<a href="https://www.igi-global.com/book/cases-green-energy-sustainable-development/218300">https://www.igi-global.com/book/cases-green-energy-sustainable-development/218300</a>	

3		Electric Power				
Drawdown Climate Solutions						
Electric Power [2]		RECOMMENDATIONS	Web Lingo	Multi Support	Source	
Team Lead: Luke Hamel						
Margaret Perkins						
2	<a href="#">Wind Turbines (Onshore)</a>					
2.1		The Bureau of Energy Management (BOEM) should continue its designation of wind energy areas, and prepare programmatic environmental impact statement (EIS) to expedite approval of projects in those areas.	Create a streamlined permitting process for wind projects.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)	
2.2		Federal agencies should increase staff to review wind applications	Increase federal permitting staff and capacity for wind projects.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)	
2.3		Major investment in wind energy	Make major public investment in wind energy.	P11	P11	
2.4		Work together in communities to create solar and wind powered grids. (Support community wind & community solar projects.)	Support community wind projects	P9	P9	
2.5		Increase the amount of capacity of wind generation facilities constructed by a utility that are in the public interest from 50 megawatts to 5,000 megawatts.			PL117	
8	<a href="#">Solar Farms</a>					
8.1		Federal agencies should increase staff to review solar applications	Increase federal permitting staff and capacity for solar projects.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)	
8.2		Massive investments in solar companies	Make major public investment in solar companies.	P11	P11	
8.3		Work together in communities to create solar and wind powered grids. (Support community wind & community solar projects.)	Support community solar projects.	P6, P9, P17, P18	P9 (Zero Hour)	
8.4		By 2030, public utilities must procure 14.5% of electricity from solar energy			PL61	
8.5		Expand solar and other renewable energy generation capacity for state-owned facilities. Install 100 MW solar and other clean energy generation capacity by end of 2020, and an additional 25 MW of renewable energy generation capacity every 5 years thereafter			PB114	
8.6		Build more than 40 million solar panels by 2030			PB115	
8.7		Increase the amount of capacity of wind generation facilities constructed by a utility that are in the public interest from 50 megawatts to 5,000 megawatts.			PL117	
8.8		Of the renewable energy-sourced electricity that must be procured by utilities in 2030, 14.5% must be derived from solar energy			PL61	
10	<a href="#">Rooftop Solar</a>					
10.1		Congress should give residential solar installations the same tax credits as they give to commercial or utility installations	Make residential solar tax credits the same as commercial or utility.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)	
10.2		States should include distributed solar in RPS (Renewable Portfolio Standard) mandates	Include distributed local solar in utility renewable energy procurement mandates.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)	
10.3		States should require net metering until better measurement methods are available	Ensure the right of property owners to sell energy to the grid ("net metering"), until better measurements are available.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)	
10.4		States should require time-of-use rates for net metering	Price energy sold to the grid based on time-of-use rates.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)	
10.5	? review	State should allow non-utilities to sell excess power to neighbors	Allow non-utilities to sell excess power to neighbors.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)	
10.6		States should help reduce the soft costs of installing DG solar by simplifying and standardizing the permitting processes and installation requirements for rooftop PV, storage, and solar thermal.	Simplify and standardize permitting and installation requirements for rooftop PV and solar thermal.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)	
10.7		State legislatures should facilitate the deployment of solar installations through third-party ownership (TPO) models and community solar ownership legislation, such as virtual net metering, for all customers.	Facilitate third-party ownership models for solar, which allow customers to lease from solar companies or enter into power purchase agreements to lower their electric bills.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)	
10.8		Establish public ownership of utilities and the electric grid, and support energy cooperatives and community solar and wind projects for democratic control of the shift to 100% renewable energy.	Establish public ownership of utilities and electric grid.	P17	P17 (DSA)	and 8.3
10.10		Support for distributed energy generation.	Support distributed energy generation in our homes and communities.		P18 (NAACP), P68	
10.11		Support the option for distributed energy sources in our homes and communities.	10.1		P11	
10.12		Measures to achieve 6 gigawatts of distributed solar energy capacity installed in the state by 2025	Mandate distributed solar capacity by 2025.	PL60	PL60	
10.13		Expand Solar for All program to ensure local access to renewable energy systems			PB115	

3		Electric Power					
Drawdown Climate Solutions							
Electric Power [2]		RECOMMENDATIONS	Web Lingo	Multi Support	Source		
10.14		Establish the Community Solar Energy Pilot Program to allow utility customers access to solar projects that are located away from their properties, but within their utility's service territory.				PL121	
18	<a href="#">Geothermal</a>						
18.1		Major investments in geothermal	Make major public investment in geothermal.	P11	P11		
20	<a href="#">Nuclear</a>						
20.1		FERC and states should continue and then complete ongoing efforts to fully value the benefits of nuclear power, including consideration of state-level zero-emissions credit programs.	FERC should fully value the benefits of nuclear power. (Too vague?)	P6	P6 (Sabin)		
20.2		State legislatures or utility commissions could impose a nuclear portfolio standard that would co-exist alongside existing RPSs or broaden the scope of existing RPSs to incorporate all "clean" energy, including nuclear power.	Broaden renewable portfolio standards to incorporate all "clean" energy, including nuclear.	P6	P6 (Sabin)		
20.3		Congress should consider PTCs (production tax credits) for nuclear generation to prevent early retirements by "topping off" economic returns for nuclear generators.	Consider tax credits for nuclear to avoid early retirements.	P6	P6 (Sabin)		
20.4		The federal government should consider subsidies for nuclear generation comparable to direct subsidies for renewables that improve, if not reverse, the cost comparison relative to renewables.	Subsidize nuclear generation in a manner comparable to renewables subsidies.	P6	P6 (Sabin)		
20.5		Congress should expand the federal loan guarantee program to be far more extensive in scope, more financially aggressive, and less costly for the project developers than the 2005 program.	Skip (too technical)		P6 (Sabin)		
20.6		Congress could amend the Atomic Energy Act (AEA) to reduce or eliminate the fee recovery for the government review of new designs that could be considered as a public investment in the technology.	Skip (too technical)		P6 (Sabin)		
20.7		Congress should consider direct public funding or public-private partnerships to develop, license, and deploy small modular reactors (SMRs) and advanced non-light water reactor (LWR) technologies.	Use public funding or public-private partnerships to develop and deploy advanced nuclear technologies.	P6	P6 (Sabin)		
20.8		Congress could increase DOE funding (supplementing private venture capital) to support development and testing of new reactor technologies, as well as detailed design engineering and Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) licensing.	20.7		P6 (Sabin)		
20.9		Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) should—consistent with the Atomic Energy Act (AEA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)—eliminate contested hearings on NEPA issues (or at least move them forward in the process).	Skip (too technical)		P6 (Sabin)		
20.10		The federal government should support transmission systems to connect nuclear power sites to population centers.	Support transmission systems to connect nuclear generation to population centers.	P6	P6 (Sabin)		
20.11		Congress should appropriate funds to reactivate and license the Yucca Mountain project for disposal of spent nuclear fuel.	Reactivate and license Yucca Mountain project for disposal of spent nuclear fuel.	P6	P6 (Sabin)		
20.12		Congress could authorize private waste storage facilities (e.g., current proposed facilities in Texas and New Mexico) to store nuclear waste.	Authorize private waste storage facilities for nuclear waste.	P6	P6 (Sabin)		
20.13		Congress could assign the tasks of completing a repository and addressing the need for additional repository capacity to a new "Nuclear Waste Administration" as an alternative to DOE with a clear mission and consistent funding from the existing Nuclear Waste Fund.	Create "Nuclear Waste Administration" to address repository issues.	P6	P6 (Sabin)		
20.14		We support the goal of achieving truly clean, renewable, and sustainable energy. We do not support the use of large-scale biofuel, biomass, mega-hydro dams, nuclear energy, or energy derived from burning waste.	Phase out nuclear power.	P10	P10 (Climate Justice Alliance)		
22	<a href="#">Wind Turbines (Offshore)</a>						
22.1		States should create efficient processes to approve projects	Create streamlined permitting process for wind projects.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)		2.1
22.2		Federal agencies could increase staffing to review applications for new wind and solar capacity.	Increase federal staffing to review wind projects.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)		2.2
22.3		Invest in technology that generates electricity from offshore wind	Invest in offshore wind technology and companies.	P11, P32	P32 (Grist)		
22.4		Massive investments in wind companies	invest in technology that generates electricity from offshore wind and waves.		P11 (FOE)		
22.5		Measures to achieve 9 giga-watts of offshore wind capacity installed by 2025	Create mandates for offshore wind capacity by 2025.	PL60	PL60		
22.6		Build more than 2500 wind turbines by 2030			PB115		
22.7		Consider offshore wind generation facilities with a capacity of not more than 16 megawatts, and all onshore wind generation facilities, to be in the public interest			PL117		
22.8		Establish a goal of 3,500 MW of offshore wind by 2030 that will be supported by an offshore wind renewable energy credit (OREC) program.			PL121		

3		Electric Power					
Drawdown Climate Solutions							
Electric Power [2]		RECOMMENDATIONS	Web Lingo	Multi Support	Source		
22.9		Of the renewable energy-sourced electricity that must be procured by utilities in 2030, the public utilities commission may require that up to 10% of the electricity is derived from offshore wind			PL61		
25	<a href="#">Concentrated Solar</a>						
25.1		Federal agencies could increase staffing to review applications for new wind and solar capacity.	Increase federal staffing to review solar projects.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)		22.2
25.2		States should help reduce the soft costs of installing DG solar by simplifying and standardizing the permitting processes and installation requirements for rooftop PV, storage, and solar thermal.	Create streamlined permitting and installation for concentrated solar.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)		
25.3		Major investments in solar energy	Make major public investment in solar companies.	P11	P11		8.2
29	<a href="#">Wave and Tidal</a>						
		Invest in technology that generates electricity from waves.	Make public investments in technology that generates electricity from waves.	P32	P32		
30	<a href="#">Methane Digesters (Large)</a>						
		Capture 50% of wasted methane by 2040. Methane also enters the atmosphere through the decomposition of livestock manure, organic trash in landfills, and sludge from wastewater treatment facilities. This is money literally floating away. New and scalable methane capture systems can turn this waste into a valuable, carbon-neutral resource, saving Americans billions of dollars and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.			P21 (Data for Progress)		
34	<a href="#">Biomass</a>						
34.1		Support bio-energy power generation with carbon capture and sequestration	Support bio-energy power generation with carbon capture and sequestration.	PB7	PB7		
34.2		Avoid competition from Bioenergy for food crops and land. Governments should phase out subsidies currently in place for bioenergy that is grown on dedicated land and need to correct "flawed accounting" in renewable energy directives and emissions trading laws that treat bioenergy as "carbon-neutral."	Phase out subsidies for bioenergy that is grown on land that could be used for food.	P88	P88 (World Resource Institute 18)		
34.3		above	Correct accounting in renewable energy directives that treat bioenergy as carbon neutral.	P88			
41	<a href="#">Solar Water</a>						
48	<a href="#">In-Stream Hydro</a>						
50	<a href="#">Cogeneration</a>						
50.1		CHP (Combined Heat & Power) results in direct energy savings to the user, and offers a host of wider societal benefits, including reductions in air pollution, enhanced grid reliability, low-cost capacity additions, and improved resiliency of critical infrastructure.	Employ technology to capture heat energy created in electricity generation.	P48, PB7	P48 (National Association of Clean Air Agencies)		
50.2		Support generation of power from waste heat.	50.1		PB7		
64	<a href="#">Methane Digesters (Small)</a>						
68	<a href="#">Waste-to-Energy</a>						
68.2							
76	<a href="#">Micro Wind</a>						
76.1		States should include distributed generation in RPS mandates	10.2		P6 (Sabin Center)		
76.2		States should require net metering until better measurement methods are available	10.3		P6 (Sabin Center)		
76.3		States should require time-of-use rates for net metering	10.4		P6 (Sabin Center)		
76.4		State should allow non-utilities to sell excess power to neighbors	10.5		P6 (Sabin Center)		
76.5		States should simplify and standardize permitting and installation requirements	2.1		P6 (Sabin Center)		
76.7		Work together in communities to create wind powered grids.	2.4		P9		
76.8		Support energy cooperatives and community wind projects			P17		
76.9		Make massive investments in local wind companies			P9		
76.9		Support for distributed energy			P18		
77	<a href="#">Energy Storage (Distributed)</a>						
77.1		States should include distributed storage in Renewable Portfolio Standards (RPS) mandates.	Include distributed storage capacity requirements in utility procurement mandates.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)		

3		Electric Power					
Drawdown Climate Solutions							
Electric Power [2]		RECOMMENDATIONS	Web Lingo	Multi Support	Source		
77.2		States should help reduce the soft costs of installing DG solar by simplifying and standardizing the permitting processes and installation requirements for rooftop PV, storage, and solar thermal.	Create streamlined permitting and installation for energy storage.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)		25.2
77.3		Upgrade our electricity grid to be smart, efficient, and decentralized, with the ability to incorporate battery storage and distributed energy systems that are democratically governed	Upgrade national electricity grid to incorporate battery storage and distributed energy systems.	P5	P5		
77a	<a href="#">Energy Storage (Utilities)</a>						
77a.1		3 gigawatts of statewide energy storage capacity by 2030	Create mandates for energy storage capacity by 2030.	PL60	PL60		
77a.2		Mandate 600 MW of energy storage by 2021 and 2,000 MW by 2030.			PL121		
77	<a href="#">Grid Flexibility</a>						
77.1		Build or upgrade to energy-efficient, distributed, and "smart" power grids	Build or upgrade to energy-efficient, distributed, and "smart" power grids	PB3, P5, P48	PB3		
77.2		Upgrade our electricity grid to be smart, efficient, and decentralized, with the ability to incorporate battery storage and distributed energy systems that are democratically governed	77.1		P5, P48 (National Association of Clean Air Agencies)		
77.3		Creating a new wave of jobs by developing a "smart grid" that enables people to cut their electricity costs, boosts energy reliability, and supports the growth of clean, renewable power.	Develop a "smart grid" that enables people to cut their electricity costs, boosts energy reliability, and supports the growth of clean, renewable power.	P15	P15 (Sierra Club)		pg.2
77.4		Training workers to construct and upgrade energy transmission lines and expand battery storage to connect remote sources of affordable wind and solar power to our electricity grid.	Upgrade energy transmission lines and expand battery storage to connect remote sources of affordable wind and solar power to our electricity grid.	P15	P15 (Sierra Club)		pg.2
78	<a href="#">Microgrids</a>						
78.1		States should include microgrid capacity in RPS mandates	Include microgrid capacity requirements in utility procurement mandates.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)		
78.2		Upgrade our electricity grid to be smart, efficient, and decentralized, with the ability to incorporate battery storage and distributed energy systems that are democratically governed	Upgrade the electric grid to be decentralized and allow for distributed energy systems.	P5, P18	P5		
78.3		Adopt and/or expand policies that enable the development of affordable, community- owned, distributed, and renewable energy systems.	78.2		P18		
78.4		microgrid clusters, or a 'grid of microgrids' where low-income solar housing projects are linked to microgrids	Link low-income solar housing projects to microgrids.	P68	P68 (Microgrid Knowledge)		Could also be in Environm
	<a href="#">General support for Federal Renewable Energy Policy</a>						
GS.1		We support the goal of achieving truly clean, renewable, and sustainable energy. We do not support the use of large-scale biofuel, biomass, mega-hydro dams, nuclear energy, or energy derived from burning waste.	Oppose large-scale biofuel, biomass, mega-hydro dams, nuclear energy, or energy derived from burning waste. (Maybe break these down).		P10 (Climate Justice Alliance)		
GS.2		Reject large-scale hydroelectric dams; biofuels and biomass, or waste-to-energy projects (e.g., trash incineration or biogas from factory farms)	Prohibit state and local bans on renewable energy facilities, and require efficient decisions on facility siting.		P11		
GS.3		Decarbonize national, centralized electrical systems at an average rate of 1.5% every year			P42		
GS.4		Adopt and/or expand policies that enable the development of affordable, community- owned, distributed, and renewable energy systems	Support community-owned renewable energy systems.		P18		
GS.5		Establish public ownership of utilities and the electric grid, and support energy cooperatives and community solar and wind projects for democratic control of the shift to 100% renewable energy.	Establish public ownership of utilities and the electric grid. Support energy cooperatives and community solar and wind.		P17		
GS.6		Champion a full ban on fracking and its associated activities throughout the Delaware River Basin and in New Jersey. <sup>35</sup>			P94 (Empower NJ pg 17)		
GS.7		We demand 100 percent clean, renewable energy and a public jobs program to transition to a green economy that will put millions of people in sustainable living wage jobs.			P19 (Poor People's Campaign)		
GS.8		Demand a complete end to the fossil fuel regime— no coal, oil, gas, synthetic fertilizers, and no more new fossil fuel infrastructure—and substitute these with 100% renewable energy and regenerative agriculture.			P86(CUNY)		
GS.9		Congress and states should enact statutes to prohibit any ban on renewable energy facilities and require efficient decisions on facility siting			P6 (Sabin Center)		
GS.10		It creates a distributed renewable generation category that rises from one percent of a utility's sales in 2017 to 10 percent in 2032			PL119		
GS.11		Impose a penalty on public utilities that fail to meet renewable energy standards set by the Public Utilities Commission			PL58, PL63, PL118, PL61		
GS.12		Define 'renewable energy' to include biomass			PL113, PL63, PL61		

3		Electric Power				
Drawdown Climate Solutions						
Electric Power [2]		RECOMMENDATIONS	Web Lingo	Multi Support	Source	
GS.13		NO person shall construct or reconstruct, and the State shall not permit or otherwise approve the construction or reconstruction of, any new electric power generation facility in the State that produces electric power, in whole or in part, from the combustion of coal, natural gas, oil, or petroleum products. The prohibition in this paragraph shall not apply to the repair or maintenance of an electric power generation facility in existence prior to the adoption of this amendment.			PB93 (New Jersey)	
GS.14		Utilize the NJ Air Pollution Control Act to regulate CO2/GHG emissions. The act gives the DEP broad powers to determine air pollutants that are detrimental to public health and regulate them.			P94 (Empower NJ pg 16)	
GS.15		A Greenhouse gas emissions report shall be a comprehensive evaluation, informed by a variety of data, including but not limited to: a) information relating to the use of fossil fuels by sector, including for electricity generation			PL60	
GS.16		TVA (Tennessee Valley Authority?) should be amended to make it 100% green, expand it nationally, etc (Note: is this about consumer-owned electric utility companies?).			P33 (People's Policy Project)	
GS.17		Redirect research funds from fossil fuels and other dead-end industries toward research in wind, solar, tidal, and geothermal energy.	Redirect federal research funds from fossil fuels and put those funds in research for wind, solar, tidal and geothermal.		P51 (Green Party GND)	
GS.18		Ban all new fossil fuel infrastructure	Ban all new fossil fuel infrastructure nationwide.		P9	
GS.19		Congress and states should enact statutes to prohibit any ban on renewable energy facilities and require efficient decisions on facility siting	Prohibit state and local bans on renewable energy facilities, and require efficient .		P6 (Sabin Center)	
GS.20		The Council on Environmental Quality provide that a mitigated finding of no significant impact (FONSI) is the preferred method for reviewing certain kinds of renewable projects			P6 (Sabin Center)	
GS.21		On June 25, 2013, President Obama announced a Climate Action Plan to (1) reduce US greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions; (2) adapt to the impacts of global warming; and (3) participate in international efforts to address global warming. The Climate Action Plan commits to reducing US GHG emissions to 17 percent below 2005 levels by 2020. Reducing carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions from new and existing power plants is key to achieving that commitment, and a Presidential Memorandum released with the Climate Action Plan directed the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to do so.			P48 (National Association of Clean Air Agencies)	
GS.22		Make public investments in the research and development of new clean and renewable energy technologies and industries			PB3 (HR 109)	(see (4)(D) and (4) in page 7
	Renewable Energy Targets					
RET.1		(2) (C) meeting 100 percent of the power demand in the United States through clean, renewable, and zero-emission energy sources (10 years upon signing), including— (i) by dramatically expanding and upgrading renewable power sources; and (ii) by deploying new capacity;			PB3	
RET.2		The United States must shift to 100 percent renewable power generation by 2035 or earlier.			P5, P21	
RET.3		Shift to 100 percent renewable energy			P11, PB103, PB3, P5, P21, PL58, PL112, PL113, PB114, PB115, PL120	
RET.4		The minimum annual percentage of the quantity of electricity sold by a retail electric supplier that must be generated from clean energy resources (solar, onshore and offshore wind, geothermal, and tidal) shall be - 80% by 2027, and 100% by 2035 and every year after			PB2	
RET.5		Net-zero emissions (100% by 2050)			PB7, P21	
RET.6		By 2030, produce 70% of electricity from renewable sources. Reduce 100% of the electricity sector's greenhouse gas emissions by 2040			PL60	
RET.7		NY statewide energy efficiency goal of 185 trillion British thermal units energy reduction from the 2025 forecast			PL60	
RET.8		the mobilization will require the following-meeting 100 percent of the power demand in the United States through clean, renewable, and zero- emission energy sources, including by dramatically expanding and upgrading renewable power sources; and by deploying new capacity;			PB103	(see (2)(C)(i), (ii) in page 7
RET.9		Zero-emissions from statewide electricity by at least 2050			PL60, PL118, PL120, PL62, PB114, PB115, PL58, PL112, PL113	
RET.10		Eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources are to supply 100% of retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers and 100% of electricity procured to serve all state agencies by December 31, 2045. Achieving this goal should not increase carbon emissions elsewhere in the western grid nor allow resource shuffling.			PL58	
RET.11		Achieve a 26% reduction in GHG by 2025, a 50% reduction in GHG by 2030, and 90% reduction in GHG by 2050, relative to 2005 GHG levels	Reduce statewide GHG emissions 26% by 2025, 50% by 2030 and 90% by 2050 (relative to 2005 levels)		PL59	

3		Electric Power					
Drawdown Climate Solutions							
Electric Power [2]		RECOMMENDATIONS	Web Lingo	Multi Support	Source		
RET.12		Each electric utility company must have a renewable portfolio standard of 30% by 2020, 40% by 2030, 70% by 2040, and 100% by 2045			PL112		
RET.13		By 2030, 80% of electricity consumed in Maine must come from renewable resources, and by 2050, this number is 100%			PL113		
RET.14		Establish a GHG emissions limit, so that by 2030, emissions are 60% of 1990 emissions levels; by 2050, 15% of 1990 emissions levels			PL60		
RET.15		By 2030, 70% of electricity is to be generated by 'renewable energy systems', and by 2040, the goal is to have zero-emissions from electricity generation			PL60		
RET.16		Supply 100% of all energy needs with renewable energy by 2050. Supply 100% of electricity with renewable energy sources by 2035.			PB114		
RET.17		Goals for procurement of renewable energy credits: 100% by the 2050 delivery year and every year after			PB115		
RET.18		Public utilities must comply with a renewable portfolio standard, with renewable energy comprising no less than 50% of retail electric sales by 2030, no less than 80% by 2040, and by 2050, zero carbon resources shall supply 100% of retail electric sales in the state			PL62		
RET.19		Reduce statewide GHG emissions levels 45% by 2035, and 80% by 2050, relative to 1990 emissions levels			PB116		
RET.20		By 2030, retail sales of electricity must be GHG neutral. 80% of power must be derived from 'nonemitting electric generation and electricity from renewable sources ('non-emitting' sources includes nuclear power, natural gas with CCS). By 2045, 100% of electricity must be derived from nonemitting electric generation and renewable resources			PL63		
RET.21		Double the state's renewable portfolio standard (RPS) to 50% by 2030, and require 100% carbon-free emissions by 2050.			PL118		
RET.22		Establish a renewable energy portfolio of 21 percent by 2020, 35 percent by 2025, and 50 percent by 2030			PL121		
RET.23		By 2030, electricity suppliers must procure 50% of electricity from 'Tier 1' renewable sources (solar, wind, biomass, methane from anaerobic digestion of organic materials in landfill or wastewater treatment plant, geothermal, ocean energy, fuel cells with electricity produced from biomass or natural methane, small hydroelectric - less than 30 MW, waste-to-energy, refuse-derived fuel, thermal energy from thermal biomass system), including at least 14.5% derived from solar energy, and an amount set by the commission not to exceed 10%, of offshore wind energy			PL61		
RET.24		Establishes a total renewable energy requirement that rises from 55 percent of a utility's sales in 2017 to 75 percent in 2032. A utility may meet this requirement by owning renewable energy or renewable energy credits (RECs) from any plant, as long as the plant's energy is capable of delivery to New England			PL119		
RET.25		Establishes a renewable energy portfolio standard of 100% by 2032. By 2041, 10% of the target must be met by local solar. Under this bill, Renewable Energy Credits (RECs) can be sourced from only the PJM interconnection region. Nuclear cannot be counted toward the 100% requirement.			PL120		
FFI	Fossil Fuel Infrastructure						
FFI.1		the (Gov. Murphy) Administration should impose an immediate moratorium on all new fossil fuel infrastructure projects. The moratorium should last until the legislature, BPU and DEP develop rules and procedures and any laws needed to regulate GHG's in New Jersey, and adopt specific annual plans to reduce GHG's consistent with Executive Order 28, the State's commitments in the Global Warming Response Act and the US Climate Alliance.			P94 (Empower NJ pg 16)		
FFI.2		Establish rules pursuant to the Clean Air Act (Title V), the New Jersey Global Warming Response Act and the NJ Air Pollution Control Act that place limits on GHG emissions and other pollutants, require fossil fuel applicants to conduct a comprehensive alternatives analysis of renewable energy technologies and enable the DEP to reject permits for projects that would cause New Jersey to exceed these limits.			P94 (Empower NJ pg 16)		
FFI.3		Establish rules requiring all applicants for intrastate fossil fuel projects to provide realistic options for utilizing renewable energy technologies.			P94 (Empower NJ pg 16)		
FFI.4		Advise all proponents of the fossil fuel projects that if they continue to move forward on the projects, they do so at their own risk and with the understanding that they may never be built.			P94 (Empower NJ pg 17)		

3		Electric Power				
Drawdown Climate Solutions						
Electric Power [2]		RECOMMENDATIONS	Web Lingo	Multi Support	Source	
FF1.5		We demand a ban on fracking, mountaintop removal coal mining, coal ash ponds, and offshore drilling. We demand a ban on all new pipelines, refineries, and coal, oil, and gas export terminals. We demand that extractive industries be held accountable for the air, water and land they have polluted and poisoned and financially responsible for clean-up processes.			P19 (Poor People's Campaign)	
	NOTES					
		Enforce the Clean Power Plan to regulate carbon dioxide emissions from power plants			P21 (Data for Progress)	
		Telsa Megapack Battery?				
		Carbon Capture and Sequestration with Power Generation			P48 (National Association of Clean Air Agencies)	
		Review Indeginous Environmental - counter points to GND Resolution. <a href="https://www.ienearth.org/talking-points-on-the-aoc-markey-green-new-deal-gnd-resolution/">https://www.ienearth.org/talking-points-on-the-aoc-markey-green-new-deal-gnd-resolution/</a>				
		Energy efficiency (a.k.a. "negawatts") has come up as a topic in other threads. I thought it deserved a thread of its own. This McKinsey white paper outlines both the significant potential for contributing to mitigating the climate crisis and the challenges that will have to be overcome.  <a href="https://www.mckinsey.com/~media/mckinsey/dotcom/client_service/sustainability/pdfs/a_compelling_global_resource.ashx">https://www.mckinsey.com/~media/mckinsey/dotcom/client_service/sustainability/pdfs/a_compelling_global_resource.ashx</a>  Importantly, FERC Order 745 requires RTOs and ISOs to treat demand response (i.e., aggregated reductions in consumption) as equivalent to additional generation, and the Supreme Court has held that FERC has the authority to do so.  <a href="https://www.greentechmedia.com/articles/read/supreme-court-rules-in-favor-of-demand-response">https://www.greentechmedia.com/articles/read/supreme-court-rules-in-favor-of-demand-response</a>  While the grid operators to the north and south of us (ISO-NE and PJM, respectively) have forward capacity markets in which demand response providers can bid against developers proposing to construct new generation facilities for power delivery three years in advance, NY-ISO has no such long term capacity market. (Environmental considerations aside, it is often cheaper to reduce consumption on demand by 700 MW than it is to build new generation facilities with equivalent capacity.)  <a href="https://learn.pjm.com/three-priorities/buying-and-selling-energy/capacity-markets.aspx">https://learn.pjm.com/three-priorities/buying-and-selling-energy/capacity-markets.aspx</a>  <a href="https://www.iso-ne.com/markets-operations/markets/forward-capacity-market/">https://www.iso-ne.com/markets-operations/markets/forward-capacity-market/</a>  Renewable resource participation in ISO-NE's forward capacity market has been a source of considerable controversy. To say the least, FERC has not been particularly helpful in this regard.  <a href="https://www.utilitydive.com/news/iso-ne-capacity-prices-fall-amid-controversy-over-vineyard-wind-participati/548037/">https://www.utilitydive.com/news/iso-ne-capacity-prices-fall-amid-controversy-over-vineyard-wind-participati/548037/</a>				
		<a href="#">Mark Z. Jacobson,*a Mark A. Delucchi,b.Cite this: Energy Environ. Sci., 2015, 8, 2093</a>	100% clean and renewable wind, water, and sunlight (WWS) all-sector energy roadmaps for the 50 United States†			
		<a href="#">Jacobson et al., Joule 1, 108–121 September 6, 2017 a 2017 Elsevier Inc.</a>	100% Clean and Renewable Water, Wind and Sunlight All Sector Energy Roadmaps for 130 Countries, transitioning to 100 percent clean, renewable energy by 2050 with 80 percent of that transition completed by 2030.			

Drawdown Climate Solutions						
Food & Farm [3]		RECOMMENDATIONS	WEB LINGO	Multiple Supporters	Source	
<b>Team Leads:</b>	Pam Koch					
	Andreina Himy					
	Jonathan Brady					
3	<a href="#">Reduced Food Waste</a>					
3.1		Fund development of zero waste initiatives and infrastructure, with a focus on cooperative and community-owned operations	3.3		P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 13
3.2		Loosen cosmetic standards for food and incentivize alternate markets for produce seconds	Incentivize markets for food that does not meet current cosmetic standards.	P14	P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 13
3.3		Establish an initiative to reduce and recapture food that is otherwise wasted by consumer, grocery, and hospitality food streams	Create zero waste initiatives and infrastructure, for end users, including consumer, grocery and hospitality food streams.	P14, P30	P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 13
3.4		Standardize and improve date labeling: implement a standardized rule of law for labeling and distinguishing between harmful and not harmful foods	Standardize and improve date labeling to reduce waste.	P14, P30	P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 13
3.5		The Commission envisages use of campaigns to promote improved planning of purchases, understanding of best before and use by labels, storage practices, assessment of portions needed, food preparation techniques, and knowledge of how to use leftovers. Appropriate public policy can be one mechanism to achieve these actions. Food loss and waste can be incorporated into national waste policies, food safety policies, food standard rules, food labelling regulations, food redistribution policies, and food subsidies. Financial incentives or national waste reduction programmes can encourage collaboration or national innovation competitions among actors to reduce food loss and waste in their supply chains.				
3.6		Strategy five: At least halve food losses and waste.	3.2, 3.3		P30 (pg 483)	
3.7		Provide incentives for farmers to donate surplus food to emergency food providers.	Create incentives for farmers to donate surplus food to emergency food providers.	P101	P30 (EAT-Lancet pg 484) P101 (Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future)	
3.8		Encourage government institutions to purchase and serve "unattractive" produce, less popular cuts of meat, etc.	Create government procurement policies to purchase cosmetically-nonconforming food.	P101	P101 (Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future)	
3.9		Provide tax credits or incentives for farms and businesses generating a low carbon footprint including waste to energy/zero waste goals.	Create incentives for farms and businesses to generate a low carbon footprint, including waste to energy/zero waste goals.	P86	P86 (CUNY)	
3.10		Increase regulations on corporate food waste that make food retailers and producers financially responsible for wasted food and for redistribution of surplus food to community meal programs and/or emergency food programs.	Create financial responsibility for food waste on food retailers and producers.	P86	P86 (CUNY)	
3.11		Increase regulations on corporate food waste that make food retailers and producers financially responsible for wasted food and for redistribution of surplus food to community meal programs and/or emergency food programs.	Mandate food retailers send surplus food to community and emergency food programs.	P86	P86 (CUNY)	
3.12		The Secretary shall establish a short-term conservation set aside program for program crops to avoid wasteful over production and balance production with demand	3.13		P92 (Food From Family Farms Act)	
3.13		The Secretary shall target specific crops for reduced planting with the goal that production will satisfy projected demand. This includes supplies that will be needed to refill Strategic and Food Security reserves. Participating farmers will be required to idle a percentage of a target crop grown (Conservation Percentage (CP)) and enter into a soil conservation program approved by the local Soil Conservation Service on those idled acres	Create programs for reduced planting of certain crops to balance production with demand, paying farmers to idle acreage and conduct soil conservation.	P92	P92 (Food From Family Farms Act)	
4	<a href="#">Plant-Rich Diet</a>					
4.1		When developing the dietary guidelines, incorporate environmental sustainability as well as nutrition.	Incorporate environmental sustainability into dietary guidelines.	P14, P90, P100	P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 9
4.2		Require labels that identify key qualities of retail and quick-service restaurant food and beverage items on-package and at point-of sale.	Skip (removed from ghg)		P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 9
4.3		Require visible warning labels for harmful food and beverage products.	Skip (no definition of harmful)		P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 9
4.4		Bring transparency to the politics behind the food economy, including corporate donations	Skip (removed from ghg)		P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 9
4.5		Dismantle the pillars propping up CAFOs (Confined Animal Feeding Operations), including non-therapeutic use of antibiotics, consolidation, and mandatory checkoffs	11.18	P14, P100	P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 11

Drawdown Climate Solutions						
Food & Farm [3]		RECOMMENDATIONS	WEB LINGO	Multiple Supporters	Source	
4.6	Trade	Oppose trade agreements that include transnational corporations to undermine sovereignty through investor-state trade dispute settlement mechanisms, and that drive up demand for factory-farmed and inhumane meat production	trade		P14 (HEAL Food Alliance) pg. 11	
4.7		Reduce public purchasing of industrially-produced animal products — and promote sustainably produced, climate-friendly plant-based foods — in all public procurement programs (USDA school lunch programs, municipal purchasing, public prisons and hospitals, etc)	Require all government procurement policies to reduce animal products and shift to sustainable, healthy diets.	P4, P11, P30, P86, P88, P90, P101	P4 (Food and Agriculture Sign-On Letter)	
4.8		Shift public food purchasing and feeding programs (e.g., school lunch) away from carbon-intensive animal foods toward healthier, climate-friendly plant-based alternatives.	4.7		P11 (A GND To Save People and Planet)	
4.9		Renewed efforts by governments, industry, and society are required to restrict advertising and marketing of unhealthy, unsustainable foods, and to support positive discrimination of healthy diets from sustainable food systems.	Restrict marketing of unhealthy, unsustainable foods.	P30	P30 (EAT-Lancet pg 481)	
4.10		Relevant national bodies should implement guidelines for healthy diets from sustainable food systems, supported by enabling policies and incentives, and reflected through public procurement policies.	4.7		P30 (EAT-Lancet pg 481)	
4.11		Resources should be directed to creating robust diet quality assessment tools, which could serve as an SDG indicator, with requisite capacity building and regular data gathering efforts at the country level. Emphasis could be placed on sustaining agricultural diversity to ensure nutrition quality by supporting small and medium farms	Skip (opaque)		P30 (EAT-Lancet pg 481)	
4.12		Actions can include providing incentives for primary producers to produce nutritious plant-based foods, focusing investments in agricultural research on identifying pathways for increasing nutrition and sustainability, or developing programmes to support diverse and environmentally sustainable production systems. Because evaluations of the effectiveness of agricultural policies on nutrition and health outcomes can be challenging, more resources need to be directed at developing high-quality evaluations of the effect of upstream policies on nutritional outcomes.	Incentivize growing plant-based foods and create environmentally sustainable production systems.	P30, P100	P30 (EAT-Lancet pg 481)	
4.13		Animal production should be considered in specific environmental contexts to determine the extent to which production should decrease, and how sustainable practices (eg, increasing efficiency of feed use and reducing feed- food competition) can support a range of issues, such as animal welfare and antimicrobial resistance.	Skip (too specific, not prescriptive)		P30(EAT-Lancet 482)	
4.14		Strategy one: Seek international and national commitment to shift towards healthy diets.	skip (too vague)		P30(EAT-Lancet 480)	
4.15		Re-orient agricultural priorities from producing high quantities of food to producing healthy food. Production should focus on a diverse range of nutritious foods from biodiversity-enhancing food production systems rather than increased volume of a few crops, most of which are used for animal production	Reorient agriculture priorities from producing high quantities to producing healthy foods.	P30	P30(EAT-Lancet 481)	
4.16		Shift consumption toward healthier and lower-impact diets by taking up three strategies: 1) <u>product innovation</u> , businesses should increase investment in development of meat substitutes to motivate consumers who still want to enjoy the taste and experience of eating meat at less cost, 2) <u>Businesses, government, and civil society</u> needed to increase <u>promotion and marketing</u> of plant-based foods and plant-rich dishes, beyond education campaigns and 3) <u>policy and pricing</u> . Governments can support diet shifts through their own food procurement practices and policies that shape the consumption environment (e.g., marketing, display).	Create financial incentive programs to develop and market meat substitutes.	P88	P88 (World Resource Institu Part 3: 4.5)	
4.17	?? new category on animal em	Provide incentives to the private sector by promising to require use of 3-NOP or other compounds if and when they are proven to mitigate emissions at a reasonable cost. Fund large-scale 3-NOP or related demonstration projects in the short term.	Incentivize the development and use of feed-additives such as 3-NOP to reduce animal emmissions.	P88	P88 (World Resource Institute 45)	
4.18		Reduce Enteric Fermentation through New Technologies and Maintain public research into compounds to reduce methane from enteric fermentation.	4.17		P88 (World Resource Institute 45)	
4.19		Reduce Emissions through Improved Manure Management: a) phased regulation of facilities, extending from larger to smaller farms, to encourage innovation.b) Government-funded programs, using competition, to develop the most cost-effective technologies, c) Establishment of government programs to detect and remediate leakages from digesters.	11.29	P88	P88 (World Resource Institute 46)	

Drawdown Climate Solutions						
Food & Farm [3]		RECOMMENDATIONS	WEB LINGO	Multiple Supporters	Source	
4.20		Reduce Emissions from Manure Left on Pasture. Governments and research agencies should substantially increase research funding into methods for reducing nitrification of manure. Governments should commit in advance to implement regulatory or financial incentives to encourage research and development by the private sector.	4.19		P88 (World Resource Institute 47)	
4.21		adopting a climate-friendly food procurement policy that will shift food purchases of municipally-owned and operated institutions (e.g. schools and hospitals) as well as food served on city property (e.g. stadiums and convention centers) away from emissions-intensive animal-based foods towards more plant-based options;	4.7		P90 (Food & Climate Coalition)	
4.22		Revising or developing nutritional standards that align sustainability and health concerns, and reduce portion sizes of meat and dairy;	4.1		P90 (Food & Climate Coalition)	
4.23		Encouraging restaurants and private sector food operations to adopt climate-friendly menus and use behavioral science insights to encourage "plant-forward" options, including through changing cafeteria layout, menu design, and food pricing and promotion	Create programs to encourage restaurants and other food operations to adopt climate-friendly menus, based on behavioral science.	P90	P90 (Food & Climate Coalition)	
4.24		Declaring municipal Meatless Mondays to encourage local businesses, institutions, and citizens to promote plant-based foods; and	Promote "Meatless Mondays".	P86, P90, P101	P90 (Food & Climate Coalition)	
4.25		PETA is calling for an excise tax on meat to help cover the health and environmental costs that result from using animals for food.	Create an excise tax on meat.	P65, P100	P65 (PETA)	
4.26		For any Green New Deal to comprehensively insure US practices are inherently sustainable, it must include an integration of policies and practices intended to reduce production of animal-based foods.	4.12		P100 (Eat for the Earth)	
4.27		Change the Dietary Guidelines for Americans to the "Sustainable, Healthy Diet" pattern such as outlined in the EAT-Lancet report published earlier this year in The Lancet.	4.1		P100 (Eat for the Earth)	
4.28		Institute policies to stop subsidizing meat, dairy, fish, and eggs. Start subsidizing vegetables, fruits, and legumes and whole grains that are grown for humans. Cease government buy-outs of surplus dairy so the dairy industry is vulnerable to the law of supply and demand.	Stop subsidizing meat, dairy, fish, and eggs, and invest in vegetables, fruits, legumes and whole grains for human consumption.	P100, P101	P100 (Eat for the Earth)	
4.29		Institute a tax on production and/or purchasing of animal products, similar to the tobacco tax. Elimination of subsidies coupled with a tax would make the purchase price of animal products closer to the true cost of production and would result in decreased consumption. Include a rebate for all Americans to offset the increased cost so the tax is not regressive.	4.25		P100 (Eat for the Earth)	
4.30		Create reduction mandates which entail reducing the size of livestock and farmed fish populations as they are consumed and/or die of natural causes. By stopping or slowing breeding, we can decrease greenhouse gas emissions.	11.18		P100 (Eat for the Earth)	
4.31		Create a fund to enable state and local governments, school districts, corporations, and other large consumers of food to increase healthy plant-based offerings and decrease animal foods. Such funds could be used for such things as offsetting planning and implementation costs, hiring consultants, or purchasing equipment to facilitate the shift.	Create funding programs to support local government and private sector increase in healthy plant-based offerings, ensuring access to healthy options for all communities.	P100	P100 (Eat for the Earth)	
4.32	Environmental Justice?	Address access to healthy foods. Animal products may be very accessible to people in these food deserts, through fast food franchises and convenience stores. Policies that tax such foods and remove subsidies will raise the cost of animal products, potentially putting these foods out of reach of people with limited incomes. These access and income inequality issues must be addressed through policies that incentivize purchases of healthy foods.	4.31		P100 (Eat for the Earth)	
4.33		Offer grants to organizations that provide free or low-cost programs to help people make the transition.	4.31		P100 (Eat for the Earth)	
4.34		Create a department within one of the US agencies such as the USDA or the EPA that is charged with creating marketing messages and public education materials about animal agriculture and climate change. Make the materials available free of charge to individuals, organizations, and state and local governments. Encourage state and local governments to engage in public education campaigns about the harms of animal agriculture and heavy animal product consumption. Provide grants to nonprofit organizations that engage in such campaigns.	Fund advertising campaigns to educate the public on the climate change impacts of their food choices, and create programs to market healthy, sustainable diets.	P30, P90, P100, P101	P100 (Eat for the Earth)	
4.35		Encourage governments to make changes in their purchasing guidelines to include a minimum amount of sustainably and ethically produced plant-based menu options	4.7		P101 (Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future)	
4.36		Advocate for state agricultural departments to provide support (e.g., start-up capital, loan forgiveness, land access, tax credits) and training to new and beginning farmers who focus on specialty crop production (includes legumes and vegetables). Offer similar support to other current farmers who want to transition to such crops.	Create training & support programs for new and transitioning farmers to increase specialty crop (fruit, vegetable, legume) production.	P101	P101 (Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future)	

Drawdown Climate Solutions							
Food & Farm [3]		RECOMMENDATIONS	WEB LINGO	Multiple Supporters	Source		
4.37		Increase vegetables and legumes in the current US food supply (including both domestically produced and imported food) for Americans to meet recommended daily allowances.			P101 (Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future)		
4.38		Provide public and policymaker education about the environmental and health impacts of the production of different foods and the consumption of various diets; how the food system and farmers could be impacted by the effects of climate change; and how food security is linked to dietary choices.	4.34		P101 (Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future)		
4.39		Mayors could sign pledges of support to encourage more plant-based eating, such as a municipal Meatless Monday resolution. Food policy council member organizations (possibly Extension, non-profits, or schools) could promote plant-based cooking classes, meal plans, and recipes.	4.24		P101 (Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future)		
4.40		Identify and reduce purchasing of foods with a higher carbon footprint, through initiatives like Meatless Mondays and others.	4.7, 4.24		P86 (CUNY)		
4.41		Public food programs should avoid purchase of ultraprocessed foods.	Public food programs should avoid purchase of higher carbon footprint and ultraprocessed foods.	P86	P86 (CUNY)		
9	<a href="#">Silvopasture</a>						
9.1		Promote conservation forestry on agricultural lands	9.2	P21	P21 (Data for Progress)		
9.2		Provide sustainable agroforestry tax credits	Provide sustainable agroforestry tax credits.	P21	P21 (Data for Progress)		
11	<a href="#">Regenerative Agriculture</a>						
11.1		Create incentive grants for carbon sequestration in Agriculture and other regenerative practices.	11.15		PB53 (Climate Stewardship Act)		Create incentive grants for carbon sequestration in agriculture and other regenerative practices. 11.15
11.2		Expands funding from 5 million to 25 million, address food security in urban low-income communities by making those communities more climate resilient through the creation or expansion of urban farms, community gardens, and rooftop gardens that grow produce for personal use or for local sale through farm stands, farmers' markets, community supported agriculture subscriptions, and other delivery methods.	Fund urban farms, community and rooftop gardens.	P9, PB53	PB53 (Climate Stewardship Act)		
11.3		Increases payments for soil health beneficial practices, including cover crops, resource conserving crop rotations, and advanced grazing within the Conservation Stewardship Program.	11.15	P87	P87 (National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition)	"Stewardship Program" chapter	Increase payments for soil health beneficial practices, including cover crops, resource conserving crop rotations, and advanced grazing. 11.15
11.4		Includes a pilot program on soil carbon projects within the Environmental Quality Incentives Program's Conservation Innovation Grant.	11.15	P87	P87 (National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition)	"Environmental Quality Incentives" chapter	
11.5		Includes of ranking criteria related to weather variability and soil health within key conservation programs.	Skip (too technical)		P87 (National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition)		
11.6		Addresses barriers between cover crop adoption and crop insurance.	Resolve insurance conflicts with cover crop use.	P87	P87 (National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition)		
11.7		Closes loopholes within the Sodsaver program to provide additional protection for native sod.	Skip (too technical)		P87 (National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition)		
11.8		Adds new emphasis on soil health within the Organic Research and Extension Initiative and increases funding.	11.3		P87 (National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition)	"Organic Agriculture Research & Extension Initiative" chapter	
11.9		Increase public research dollars for improved, non-GMO seeds, breeds, and farming methods.	Increase public research funding for non-GMO seeds, breeds, and farming methods.	P14	P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 5	
11.10		Strengthen and expand value-added production and local food system development	Expand local food system development with support for community-designed sustainable agriculture.	P14, P86	P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 7	
11.11		Ensure that food safety rules support small farmers, fishers and regional food systems; expand training and technical assistance; make certifications more affordable and accessible (reducing penalty fines) for small farmers	Ensure that food safety rules and federal subsidies support small and mid-sized farmers, fishers and regional food systems; expand training and technical assistance; make certifications more affordable and accessible (reducing penalty fines) for small farmers.	P4, P14, P15	P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 7	
11.12		End the undue influence that corporations have over public research	Skip (Political)		P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg.9	
11.13		Align federal subsidies with conservation principles and in support of small/mid-size farms	11.11		P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 11	
11.14		Replenish farm soils and sequester carbon by supporting farm owners and workers transition from chemical- and energy-intensive industrial monoculture production and over-tillage.	Support transition from chemical farming.	P4	P4 (Food and Agriculture Sign-On Letter)		
11.15	Top rec	Shift to organic and regenerative farming and perennial agriculture practices that protect water quality, biodiversity and pollinator habitats.	Increase financial incentives, conservation programs, research, and training to encourage organic and regenerative farming and perennial agriculture practices that protect soil health, water quality, biodiversity and pollinator habitats.	P4, P14, P15, P16, P21, P30, P53, P86, P87, P88	P4 (Food and Agriculture Sign-On Letter)		

Drawdown Climate Solutions						
Food & Farm [3]		RECOMMENDATIONS	WEB LINGO	Multiple Supporters	Source	
11.16		Invest in resources and training for farmers and workers, policy incentives such as expanded conservation support, research programs and technical assistance, leading to healthier soils which sequester more carbon.	11.15		P4 (Food and Agriculture Sign-On Letter)	
11.17		State and local governments should invest in local permaculture food growth particularly in low income communities, and include this in climate justice education	11.2		P9 (Zero Hour Platform)	
11.18		Cut support for climate-polluting industrial animal agriculture (concentrated animal feeding operations, or CAFOs) by shifting federal subsidies away from CAFOs and chemical- and energy-intensive animal feed monocultures to organic and regenerative agricultural practices that rely on low/natural carbon inputs and store carbon in healthy soil.	Phase out Confined Animal Feeding Operations, and regulate use of antibiotics, market consolidation and mandatory contributions to trade associations.	P11, P14, P86, P92, P100	P11 (A GND To Save People and Planet)	
11.19		By investing in practices like turning manure into compost, planting cover crops between harvests, and avoiding tilling, family farms can become sponges for climate pollution. A Green New Deal could offer family farmers training and funds to implement such productive, pro-climate practices, thereby supporting the livelihoods of oft-neglected small farmers and rural communities.	11.11, 11.15		P15 (Sierra Club) pg. 4	
11.20		Expansion of programs that help farmers make conservation improvements on their farms, including the Conservation Stewardship, Agricultural Conservation Easement and Regional Conservation programs	11.15		P16 (Regeneration Internati pg. 2	
11.21		Expansion of the Conservation Reserve Program to help farmers transition to organic farming practices	11.15		P16 (Regeneration Internati pg. 2	
11.22		Funding to help factory farm contract growers regain their independence and transition to climate-friendly, soil carbon-enhancing practices, including 100% grazing for herbivores as a goal, and pasture-based animal husbandry for poultry and pigs with animal feed grains produced in a regenerative, climate-friendly manner	Help factory farm contract growers regain their independence and transition to climate-friendly, soil carbon-enhancing practices.	P16	P16 (Regeneration Internati pg. 2	
11.22a			Ensure policies support 100% grazing for herbivores as a goal, and pasture-based animal husbandry for poultry and pigs with animal feed grains produced in a regenerative, climate-friendly manner	P16		
11.23		Clarification, implementation and enforcement of the Organic Livestock and Poultry Practices Rule	Enforce the Organic Livestock and Poultry Practices rule in order to ensure organic standards are met, and not corrupted by large-scale producers.	P16	P16 (Regeneration Internati pg. 3	
11.24		Require USDA organically certified produce to be grown in soil	Skip		P16 (Regeneration Internati pg. 3	
11.25		Strengthen USDA import inspection, review, and testing protocols to ensure organic label integrity	11.23		P16 (Regeneration Internati pg. 3	
11.26		The Organic Farmer and Consumer Protection Act to implement enhanced procedures to track organic imports and ensure that imported products fully comply with U.S. organic standards	Implement enhanced procedures to track organic imports and ensure that imported products fully comply with U.S. organic standards,	P16	P16 (Regeneration Internati pg. 3	
11.27		Require independent five-year sunset review by the NOSB (National Organic Standards Board) to remain on the National List	skip (technical)		P16 (Regeneration Internati pg. 3	
11.28		Subsidies, conservation programs, research and extension, Farm Bill and related laws must be changed to give priority to diversified ageoecological regenerative food and agriculture throughout the country.	11.15		P13 (Agroecology)	
11.29		Large increases in carbon sequestration in agricultural soils and above ground are needed and can be achieved through various measures. Such measures include incorporating farm organic wastes into soil, low or no tillage, nitrogen-fixing cover plants, replacement of annuals with perennial crops and pastures, agroforestry, establishing buffer strips, and keeping some farmland with natural vegetation. These measures might come at a cost to near-term yields and consequently to farm economy, thus calling for substantial policy support and financial incentives.	Establish policy supporting regenerative farming, such as incorporating farm organic wastes into soil, low or no tillage, nitrogen-fixing cover plants, replacement of annuals with perennial crops and pastures, agroforestry, establishing buffer strips, and keeping some farmland with natural vegetation.	P30, P88, P21	P30 (pg 483)	
11.30		Avoid competition from Bioenergy for food crops and land. Governments should phase out subsidies currently in place for bioenergy that is grown on dedicated land and need to correct "flawed accounting" in renewable energy directives and emissions trading laws that treat bioenergy as "carbon-neutral."	REASSIGNED TO ENERGY		P88 (World Resource Institute 18)	
11.31		Expand Sustainable Farming and Soil Practices to 70% of Agricultural Land by 2050	Expand sustainable farming and soil practices to 70% of agricultural land by 2050.	P21	P21 (Data for Progress)	
11.32		Update the Farm Bill to include requirements for sustainable farming and soil health practices	11.15		P21 (Data for Progress)	
11.33		Create public trust funds for sustainable agriculture efforts	11.15		P21 (Data for Progress)	
11.34		Expand sustainable farming certification and verification programs and promote sustainable farming end products	11.15		P21 (Data for Progress)	

Drawdown Climate Solutions							
Food & Farm [3]		RECOMMENDATIONS	WEB LINGO	Multiple Supporters	Source		
11.35		Change the stocking standards for supermarkets to be able to participate in SNAP to encourage purchasing of agroecologically produced food (i.e. food that is produced by applying ecological principles to agricultural systems) that supports workers' rights, regional agriculture, and supply chain development for small food retailers, particularly those owned by historically marginalized groups.& Provide SNAP incentives for consumers who shop at retailers (e.g., SNAP stretch) that meet these new stocking standards.	Change supermarket stocking standards, tied to food subsidies, to encourage agroecologically produced food.	P86	P86(CUNY)		
11.35a			Create agroecology food standards that include workers' rights, regional agriculture, and local sourcing.	P86			
11.35b			Create supply chains between small and medium sized farmers, public institutions and retailers.	P86			
11.36		Give priority to agroecologically produced food, preferably from nearby producers, in all public procurement including schools, childcare centers, senior centers, and hospitals.	Prioritize agroecologically produced food, preferably local, in public procurement.	P86	P86(CUNY)	can this go in 4.7? sustainable, healthy - slightly different	
11.37		Increase state funding for CUNY and SUNY to provide education and technical assistance through land grants and extension services to assist urban and regional farmers in transitioning to agroecological growing practices, support new farmers, and develop the technical expertise and a workforce capable of creating supply chains between small and medium sized farmers, public institutions, and retailers.	11.15, 11.35		P86(CUNY)		
11.38		Use anti-trust laws to reduce corporate consolidation of large multinational agricultural, food manufacturing, food service, and food retail corporations that invest in and market ultraprocessed foods. 2. Enlarge, strengthen and support alternative systems based on agroecology and smaller scale urban and regional agriculture.	G.5		P86(CUNY)	also 11.10	
11.39		Demand a complete end to the fossil fuel regime— no coal, oil, gas, synthetic fertilizers, and no more new fossil fuel infrastructure—and substitute these with 100% renewable energy and regenerative agriculture.	REASSIGNED TO ENERGY		P86(CUNY)		
11.41		Provide structural incentives for agroecology and disincentives to discourage large-scale monocropping and Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs).	11.18		P86(CUNY)		
11.42		Provide just and not overly burdensome loans for specialized equipment that farms need for regenerative practices.	Provide favorable loans for specialized equipment for regenerative practices.	P86	P86(CUNY)		
11.43		Earmark Community Food Projects funds and additional federal funding streams as line items to support community-designed sustainable agricultural practices.	11.10		P86(CUNY)		
14	<a href="#">Tropical Staple Trees</a>						
16	<a href="#">Conservation Agriculture</a>						
16.1		Restore classical and farmer participatory plant and animal breeding communities of practice with breeding objectives designed for sustainable systems	Skip (vague)		P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 12	
16.2		Strengthen and then expand USDA conservation programs	11.15		P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 12	
16.3	should go in regen. agriculture	Strengthen the regulation and prevention of agriculture-related environmental degradation from pesticides, runoff, and carbon emissions	Regulate to eliminate environmental degradation from pesticides.	P14	P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 12	
16.4		Reform the federal crop insurance program to reward stewardship practices; and make real, measurable conservation a condition of eligibility for premium subsidies.	Reform the federal crop insurance program to reward stewardship practices; and make real, measurable conservation a condition of eligibility for premium subsidies.	P14	P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 12	
16.5		Increase incentives for transitioning to organic	11.15		P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 12	
16.6		Revise USDA and NOAA research priorities to align with sustainability and climate change resiliency	11.15		P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 12	
16.7		Increase overall funding for agroecological research and extension, especially through on-farm, producer-led research, and in land-grant universities	11.15		P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 12	
16.8		Create incentives and a market for farmers to employ environmentally-beneficial practices	11.15		P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 13	
16.9	copy to energy or finance	Create Carbon Tax to penalize excessive carbon added to the atmosphere and tax the use of toxic pesticides and herbicides	Tax the use of toxic pesticides and herbicides.	P14	P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 13	

Drawdown Climate Solutions						
Food & Farm [3]		RECOMMENDATIONS	WEB LINGO	Multiple Supporters	Source	
16.10		Require all recipients of government support to implement rigorous, cost-effective conservation, greenhouse gas reduction, and carbon sequestration practices — backed by significant investment in technical assistance to help farmers.	Require all recipients of government support to implement rigorous, cost-effective conservation, greenhouse gas reduction, and carbon sequestration practices — backed by significant investment in technical assistance to help farmers.	P4	P4 (Food and Agriculture Sign-On Letter)	
16.11		Shift public investments away from subsidizing wealthy agribusiness along with commodities used mostly for fuel and livestock feed. Redirect funds to support small and medium-sized farmers.	Stop subsidies for agribusinesses for fuel and livestock feed.	P4	P4 (Food and Agriculture Sign-On Letter)	11.11 (give subsidies to small & mid)
16.12		Increase Food production without expanding agricultural land, The single most important need for a sustainable food future is boosting the natural resource efficiency of agriculture	Skip (too vague)		P88 (World Resource Institute 22)	
16.13	trade	In drylands like the Sahel, governments and international aid agencies should increase support for rainwater harvesting, agroforestry, farmer-to-farmer education, and reform of tree-ownership laws that can impede farmers' adoption of agroforestry.	Move		P88 (World Resource Institute 25)	
16.14		governments and aid agencies need to explore new models for regenerating soils. One option may be to provide financial help to farmers to work incrementally on their farms, improving one small piece of land at a time. If one small area can be improved quickly to the point where it generates large yield gains, the economic return may come soon enough to motivate farmer efforts	11.15		P88 (World Resource Institute 25)	
16.15		Protect and restore natural ecosystems and limit agricultural land-shifting	Protect and restore natural ecosystems and limit shift of land use to agriculture.	P88	P88 (World Resource Institute 31)	also BA.4
16.16	TRADE	Development assistance should explicitly link programs to improve agriculture production with forest (or other natural ecosystem) protection.	move		P88 (World Resource Institute 33)	
16.17	TRADE/finance	National governments should learn from Brazil's example by legally linking credit and other agricultural improvement assistance to protection of native habitats.	move		P88 (World Resource Institute 33)	
16.18		Buyers and traders of agricultural commodities should set purchasing contracts conditioned on the commodity not being linked to natural ecosystem conversion.	Set standards to prevent import of commodities grown on protected lands or lands converted from natural ecosystems to farming.	P88	P88 (World Resource Institute 33)	
16.19	trade	International agencies should help national governments develop detailed spatial tools that guide agricultural zoning and road building away from natural ecosystems.	move		P88 (World Resource Institute 33)	
16.20		Governments and other actors can sometimes keep costs down by pursuing "assisted natural regeneration," which involves keeping fire, livestock grazing, or other disturbances away from land targeted for reforestation.	REASSIGNED TO LAND USE		P88 (World Resource Institute 35)	
16.21		Governments can provide lines of concessional credit for replanting trees within traditional agricultural loans.	Create loan concessions for reforestation of agricultural lands.		P88 (World Resource Institute 35)	
16.22		Governments can help fund nurseries of native tree species.	REASSIGNED TO LAND USE		P88 (World Resource Institute 35)	
16.23		Governments can monitor progress, in part to determine the need for midcourse corrections and in part to enforce forest protection for newly reforested areas as well as older forests.	REASSIGNED TO LAND USE		P88 (World Resource Institute 35)	
16.24		Conserve and Restore Peatlands, wetlands that built up massive carbon-rich soils over hundreds or thousands of years	REASSIGNED TO LAND USE		P88 (World Resource Institute 36)	
16.25		Restoration efforts require more funding both to perform the physical restoration and to compensate farmers and communities whomust forgo other uses, even if relatively modest. Ideally, assistance would be used to boost productivity on farms outside peatlands.	16.15		P88 (World Resource Institute 36)	
16.26		Peatland conservation and restoration require better mapping, especially because peatlands cannot be identified from satellite imagery. Mapping and data collection should be a priority for national governments, international agencies, and even private parties.	REASSIGNED TO LAND USE		P88 (World Resource Institute 36)	
16.27		Strong laws must protect peatlands to prevent their conversion to agriculture	REASSIGNED TO LAND USE		P88 (World Resource Institute 36)	
16.28		Focus on Realistic Options to Sequester Carbon in Soils: Avoid conversion of carbon-rich ecosystems (e.g., forests), increase productivity of grasslands and croplands which adds carbon in roots and residues, increase use of agroforestry, which builds above-ground carbon, pursue efforts to build soil carbon, despite the challenges, in areas where soil fertility is critical for food security.	REASSIGNED TO LAND USE		P88 (World Resource Institute 50)	
16.29		Creative pricing programs have to be designed for features of the agricultural system that can be measured, as an alternative to carbon taxing.	Skip (too vague)		P88 (World Resource Institute 68)	
16.30		Create tax and other incentives for soil carbon sequestration and soil health practices	16.1		P21 (Data for Progress)	

Drawdown Climate Solutions						
Food & Farm [3]		RECOMMENDATIONS	WEB LINGO	Multiple Supporters	Source	
16.31		Replace the current cheap food policy with parity (supply management with price supports) and conservation practices on excess land to prevent agricultural overproduction and boom-bust cycles.	Mandate price floors on farm products and incentivize conservation practices on excess land to prevent agricultural overproduction and mitigate boom-bust cycles.	P86	P86 (CUNY)	
16.32		Create a comprehensive state soil health program with enforceable, detailed benchmarks that requires all state agencies that touch on food, agriculture and land management to consider soil health.	Create a comprehensive soil health program with enforceable, detailed benchmarks that require all food, agriculture and land management agencies to evaluate and improve soil health.	P86	P86 (CUNY)	
17	<a href="#">Tree Intercropping</a>					
17.1		State and local governments should plant indigenous trees and native species in local areas, and include this in climate justice education.	Skip (not tree intercropping)		P9 (Zero Hour Platform)	
19	<a href="#">Managed Grazing</a>					
19.1		restricting methane emissions from concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs) and reducing federal supports for industrial animal and monocrop agriculture	11.18, 4.28, 16.11		P4 (Food and Agriculture Sign-On Letter)	
19.2		Ruminant farmers need to shift from low management operations, which take advantage of cheap land, toward careful, intensive grazing and forage management using more labor and inputs.	Create incentives for ruminant farmers to shift to careful, intensive grazing and forage management.	P88	P88 (World Resource Institute 23)	This could maybe be included in Managed Grazing section. PROBABLY STILL TOO GENERAL AND NOT SPECIFIC ENOUGH AS POLICY
21	<a href="#">Clean Cookstoves</a>					
23	<a href="#">Farmland Restoration</a>					
		Where appropriate, restoration of degraded land can be promoted through financial incentives for landholders to undertake restoration projects or sanctions for land-holders who do not initiate restoration of their land. Policy makers should determine which approach, or what combination of natural and active restoration approaches, are best suited for specific ecological conditions. <sup>341</sup> The global restoration movement could be supported through political commitment to existing frameworks, such as the Bonn Challenge and the Convention on Biological Diversity's Aichi Targets.	Skip (not relevant to U.S.)		P30 (pg 483)	
24	<a href="#">Improved Rice Cultivation</a>					
24.1		Adopt Emissions-Reducing Rice Management and Varieties	Require farmers to adopt emissions-reducing rice management policies, and incentivize farmers to plant lower-methane rice varieties. Emissions-reducing policies include drawing down water levels during the growing season to reduce the growth of methane-producing bacteria, or planting rice initially into dry rather than flooded land.	P88	P88 (World Resource Institute 49)	
24.2		Increase rice yields. Because methane emissions are tied more to the area than to the quantity of production, exceeding FAO's forecast rate of yield growth would allow paddy area to remain constant or decrease, reducing emissions.	Skip (not relevant to U.S.)		P88 (World Resource Institute 49)	
24.3		Remove rice straw from paddies before reflooding to reduce methane production. Straw may be used for other productive purposes such as growing mushrooms or bioenergy.	Skip (not relevant to U.S.)		P88 (World Resource Institute 49)	
24.4		Reduce duration of flooding to reduce growth of methane-producing bacteria. Farmers can draw down water levels for a few days during the middle of the growing seasons, or plant rice initially into dry rather than flooded land.	24.1		P88 (World Resource Institute 49)	
24.5		Breed lower-methane rice. A few existing varieties emit less methane than others and researchers have shown promising experimental potential, but these traits have not been bred into the most commercial varieties.	24.1		P88 (World Resource Institute 49)	
24.6		While drawdowns decrease methane emissions, they tend to increase emissions of nitrous oxide. Strategies: 1) Engineering analyses to determine which farmers have irrigation systems that would allow them to employ drawdowns, followed by programs to reward farmers who practice drawdowns where feasible; 2) A major breeding effort to shift to lower-methane varieties; 3) Greater efforts to boost rice yields through breeding and management.	24.1		P88 (World Resource Institute 49)	
28	<a href="#">Multistrata Agroforestry</a>					
53	<a href="#">System of Rice Intensification</a>					
60	<a href="#">Composting</a>					
60.1		Congress could pass legislation that establishes minimum state recycling rates and food scrap diversion rates.	Mandate rates of food scrap diversion from landfill.	P6	P6 (Sabin)	

Drawdown Climate Solutions						
Food & Farm [3]		RECOMMENDATIONS	WEB LINGO	Multiple Supporters	Source	
60.2		Require separate food waste bins in municipal waste collection for households and businesses.	Mandate community-wide food and organic material waste bins in curbside municipal waste collection.	P101, P72	P101 (Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future)	
60.3		Create green jobs using commercial composting facilities that utilize farmland to process food scraps locally, including at community gardens, and reduce GHG emissions from landfill.	Skip (not cited)			
60.4		Implement mandatory source-separation of organic waste by businesses	Implement mandatory source-separation of organic waste by businesses	P86	P86 (CUNY)	
60.5		Incentivize businesses to implement food waste prevention techniques.	Incentivize businesses to implement food waste prevention techniques.	P86	P86 (CUNY)	
60.6		Require commercial producers of organic waste (grocery stores and food processing facilities) to divert organic waste to composting facilities.	Require commercial producers of organic waste (grocery stores and food processing facilities) to divert organic waste to composting facilities.	P72	P72 (USPIRG)	
60.7		Create curbside community-wide organics collection programs.		60.2 P72	P72 (USPIRG)	
60.8		Create financial incentives to make organics collection cheaper than trash disposal.	Create financial incentives to make organics collection cheaper than trash disposal.	P72	P72 (USPIRG)	
60.9		Can also embed cost of organic collections into the overall cost of trash and recycling services to remove the disincentive of paying an additional fee.	Skip (alt to 60.8)		P72 (USPIRG)	
60.10		Require government projects to use compost.	Skip (too vague)		P72 (USPIRG)	
60.11		Ban organic materials from landfills - (examples of San Francisco and Seattle)	Ban organic materials from landfills.	P72	P72 (USPIRG)	
60.12		Encourage local composting economies, so the transport of materials doesn't reduce the climate benefits of composting.	Create financial incentives for local composting economies, so the transport of materials doesn't reduce the climate benefits of composting.	P72	P72 (USPIRG)	
60.13		Federal and state government programs need to subsidize creation of composting facilities and programs through grants, loans and other financial mechanisms.	Subsidize creation of composting facilities and programs through grants, loans, and other financial mechanisms.	P72	P72 (USPIRG)	
65	<a href="#">Nutrient Management</a>					
65.1		Bring transparency to industrial agricultural production, including emissions, pesticide and fertilizer use, mandatory checkoff programs, and crop insurance.	16.3, 16.4		P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 9
65.2		Lower the maximum contaminant limit (MCL) standards for pesticide/fertilizer residues in water and regularly test all water sources and disclose results publicly. Impose fines on chemical manufacturers, not farmers, when there are violations.	Impose stricter standards for the maximum contaminant limit (MCL) for pesticide/fertilizer residues in water and regularly test all water sources and disclose results publicly. Impose fines on chemical manufacturers, not farmers, when there are violations.	P14	P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 13
65.3		Redistributing fertilizer from over-applying regions would increase global food production and improve efficiency of nutrient use and water quality. <sup>184</sup> Increasing nutrient inputs in regions with already high nutrient inputs tends to increase agricultural runoff and reduce efficiency of nutrient use and water quality. <sup>328</sup> In over-applying regions, regulations could be used to mandate water quality targets. (483)	Skip (technical and international)		P30 (pg 483)	
65.4		Expand voluntary water and soil conservation projects and nutrient reduction programs	Expand voluntary water and soil conservation projects and programs to reduce nutrients like nitrogen and phosphorus in the water.	P21	P21 (Data for Progress)	
65.5		Governments should commit to regulating the emissions from fertilizer manufacturing once viable, low-carbon technologies are available.	Regulate the emissions from fertilizer manufacturing once viable, low-carbon technologies are available.	P88	P88 (World Resource Institute 50)	
65.6		Reduce Emissions from Fertilizers by Increasing Nitrogen Use Efficiency	65.8		P88 (World Resource Institute 48)	
65.7		Increasing Nitrogen Use Efficiency: Implement flexible regulatory targets to push fertilizer companies to develop improved fertilizers. India provides the closest example to date with its New Urea Policy adopted in 2015.	65.8		P88 (World Resource Institute 48)	
65.8		Increasing Nitrogen Use Efficiency: Shift subsidies from fertilizers to support for higher NUE, where nitrogen use is excessive.	Shift subsidies from fertilizers to support higher nitrogen use efficiency.	P88	P88 (World Resource Institute 48)	
65.9		Increasing Nitrogen Use Efficiency: Support critical research, particularly into biological nitrification inhibition.	Increase funding for research into nitrogen use efficiency in fertilizer.	P88	P88 (World Resource Institute 48)	
65.10		Increasing Nitrogen Use Efficiency: Fund demonstration projects involving researchers and high nitrogen-using farmers to pursue higher NUE using inhibitors and other innovative technologies.	65.9		P88 (World Resource Institute 48)	
67	<a href="#">Farmland Irrigation</a>					
67.1		Small-scale irrigation and water conservation systems will help farmers cope with rainfall variability caused by climate change.	Create small-scale irrigation and water conservation systems to help farmers cope with rainfall variability caused by climate change.	P88	P88 (World Resource Institute 27)	

Drawdown Climate Solutions						
Food & Farm [3]		RECOMMENDATIONS	WEB LINGO	Multiple Supporters	Source	
67.2		Provide financial and technical assistance for the installation of barrier and buffer zones, terraces, irrigation efficiency, and natural stormwater infrastructure	Provide financial and technical assistance for the installation of terraces and natural stormwater infrastructure to combat loss of soil and erosion.	P21	P21 (Data for Progress)	
72	Biochar					
	OTHER					
	Agricultural Efficiency					
AE.1		Improve Crop Breeding to Boost Yields with genetic modification. The CRISPR-Cas9 dramatically increases opportunities to improve breeding.	Skip (technical)		P88 (World Resource Institute 24)	
AE.2		The vast opportunities created by new crop-breeding technologies warrant large and stable increases in crop-breeding budgets.	Skip (global, not U.S.)		P88 (World Resource Institute 24)	
AE.3		Plant Existing Cropland More Frequently: Planting and harvesting existing cropland more frequently, either by reducing fallow land or by increasing double cropping, could in theory boost food production without requiring new cropland.	Skip (theoretical)		P88 (World Resource Institute 26)	
AE.4		Strategies to encourage higher cropping intensity require scientists to conduct more detailed and spatially explicit analyses to determine realistic potential increases in cropping intensity. Studies should account for limitations on irrigation water availability and build in at least some basic economics	Skip (academic, not policy)		P88 (World Resource Institute 26)	
AE.5		Tools and models must estimate likely yields and effects on biodiversity and carbon of different development patterns, incorporate information on various obstacles, and allow a wide range of stakeholders to explore acceptable alternatives. A tool developed for Zambia, for example, showed how balancing production and environmental goals could come close to maximizing yield potential while holding down transportation costs, carbon losses, and adverse effects on biodiversity.	Skip (global, not U.S.)		P88 (World Resource Institute 34)	
AE.6		Integrating such tools with analyses of agricultural potential and current farming systems on existing agricultural land could help target use of agricultural improvement funds. Tools that are useful at the farm level and then aggregated to the regional and national level have the greatest potential because their use should improve the quality of analysis over time.	Skip (technical)		P88 (World Resource Institute 34)	
AE.7		Governments will need to use such assessment tools to guide land-use regulations, plan road routes, and manage public lands.	Skip (global, not U.S.)		P88 (World Resource Institute 34)	
AE.8		Governments, aid agencies, and large food purchasers should integrate low-carbon energy sources and efficiency programs into all development efforts and supplier relationships with farmers.	Skip (global, not U.S.)		P88 (World Resource Institute 50)	
	Livestock Productivity					
LP.1		Achieve higher ruminant productivity by increasing output per animal through improved food quality, breeding, and health care; and by increasing feed output per hectare. Neither requires a shift to feedlots.	Skip (global, not U.S.)			
LP.2		Governments in developing countries, which are home to the great majority of ruminants should establish livestock productivity targets and support them with greater financial and technical assistance.	Skip (global, not U.S.)		P88 (World Resource Institute 23)	
LP.3		Implementation of systems to analyze improvement potential and track changes in different areas and on different types of farms would help guide these investments and monitor their effects.	Skip (global, not U.S.)		P88 (World Resource Institute 23)	
	biodiversity within agriculture					
BA.1		In addition to land-sparing measures, practices that enhance biodiversity within agricultural systems are needed (eg, riparian buffer strips or flower field margins). Presence of natural enemies from increased biodiversity within agricultural systems could prevent yield losses by contributing to integrated weed, pest, and disease management and could increase crop yields via increased pollination by natural pollinators. <sup>331,332</sup> Sparing remaining intact ecosystems is essential to achieving climate and biodiversity boundaries described in Chapter 3. However, sharing space for biodiversity in production landscapes is necessary to secure biodiversity's contribution to food production, including pollination, pest control, carbon capture, and regulating water quality.	Promote biodiversity in agricultural systems, with riparian buffer strips and flower field margins.	P30	P30 (pg 483)	
BA.2		"Strategy three: Sustainably intensify food production to increase high-quality output." [on existing land, with no clearing of forests and other lands for agricultural use]	Skip (too vague)		P30(EAT-Lancet 482)	

Drawdown Climate Solutions						
Food & Farm [3]		RECOMMENDATIONS	WEB LINGO	Multiple Supporters	Source	
BA.3		New and improved crop varieties are needed that can withstand challenges that climate change will pose to global food security. Developing crop varieties that can withstand heat, drought, flood, and other extreme weather events might be the most important step to adapt to climate change.	Increase funding for research into new and improved crop varieties that can withstand heat, drought, flood, and other extreme weather events.	P30	P30 (EAT-Lancet section 3 panel 5)	
BA.4		Restore pollinator habitats	Fund the restoration of pollinator habitats.	P21, P88	P21 (Data for Progress)	
	Wild Fisheries / Aquaculture					
F.1		Removing perverse subsidies—estimated at \$35 billion annually <sup>73</sup> —could dramatically reduce overfishing.	Skip (global, not U.S.)		P88 (World Resource Institute 40)	
F.2		Improve Wild Fisheries Management	F.11		P88 (World Resource Institute 40)	
F.3		Where oversight is weaker, community-based management systems may prove more effective. Such systems combine territorial fishing rights and no-take reserves designed and supported by coastal fishing communities.	Skip (global, not U.S.)		P88 (World Resource Institute 40)	
F.4		Catch shares limit total fish catch and allocate shares of the catch among fishers, who then have a long-term interest in preserving the health of the fishery.	Skip (global, not U.S.)		P88 (World Resource Institute 40)	
F.5		Improve Productivity and Environmental Performance of Aquaculture, a relatively efficient means of supplying animal-based protein. Although efficiencies vary by type of fish and production method, average land-use demands are on par with poultry production and can even be zero for certain species (e.g., bivalve mollusks).	Skip (global, not U.S.)		P88 (World Resource Institute 41)	
F.6		Selective breeding for improved fish growth rates and conversion efficiencies.	Skip (global, not U.S.)		P88 (World Resource Institute 41)	
F.7		Technological developments in fish oil alternatives, other feed improvements, and disease control.	Skip (global, not U.S.)		P88 (World Resource Institute 41)	
F.8		Use of water recirculation and other pollution controls.	Skip (global, not U.S.)		P88 (World Resource Institute 41)	
F.9		Use of spatial planning to optimize aquaculture siting.	Skip (global, not U.S.)		P88 (World Resource Institute 41)	
F.10		Expansion of marine-based systems.	Skip (global, not U.S.)		P88 (World Resource Institute 41)	
F.11		Protect US fisheries and waterways through implementing policies like the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, Gulf Coast regeneration, and utilization of regenerative ocean farming, such as oysters and mussels.	Improve wild fisheries management to eliminate overfishing and to rebuild stocks, while also implementing regenerative ocean farming for oysters and mussels.	P86, P88	P86 (CUNY)	
	OTHER					
	reporting	including food consumption and other "scope 3" consumption emissions in your jurisdiction's greenhouse gas accounting and reporting;	Skip (too vague)		P90 (Food & Climate Coalition)	
	advertising	implementing creative advertising campaigns utilizing city property that educate your residents about the powerful climate change impacts of their food choices.	4.34		P90 (Food & Climate Coalition)	
	General Policy					
G.1		Farm bill and trade policy must address the weak economic position of indebted family farmers, growing agribusiness vertical integration, valuing farmland for development and recreational uses, and global destruction of ecosystems for new production.	Farm bill and trade policy must address the weak economic position of indebted family farmers.	P92	P92 (Food From Family Farms Act)	
G.1a			Farm bill and trade policy must address valuing farmland for development and recreational uses.			
G.1b			Farm bill and trade policy must address global destruction of ecosystems for new production.			
G.2		Reverse the replacement of diversified sustainable family farms with huge corporate crop plantations and giant industrialized livestock confinements and feedlots that depend on exploited labor, vast amounts of fossil fuel energy, destructive technology, and taxpayer-funded subsidy-type farm bills.	Change the national farm policy to support diversified sustainable family farms, instead of huge corporate crop plantations and giant industrialized livestock confinements and feedlots.	P92	P92 (Food From Family Farms Act)	also 11.18
G.3		Restoring farm income from the sale of farm commodities at a fair price, rather than making farmers and ranchers dependent on government subsidies, must be the primary focus of any new farm program. The Food from Family Farms Act assures a fair price through a cost of production price support system, food and energy security reserves, and conservation programs with full planting flexibility to avoid wasteful overproduction.			P92 (Food From Family Farms Act)	

Drawdown Climate Solutions						
Food & Farm [3]		RECOMMENDATIONS	WEB LINGO	Multiple Supporters	Source	
G.4		Farm policy must encourage a transition to sustainable diversified family farming through full implementation of the Conservation Security Program (CSP), offering rewards for existing practices and new incentives on working lands for more conserving crops and methods which fit well with diversified family farming, sustainable bio-energy and local food production. A balanced family farm system will require less fossil fuel and give opportunities for farmers to become producers of clean renewable energy.			P92 (Food From Family Farms Act)	
G.5		Enforce anti-trust laws against increasing corporate concentration and vertical integration in the food industry from production and processing to marketing and retailing.	Enforce anti-trust laws against increasing corporate concentration and vertical integration in the food industry from production and processing to marketing and retailing.	P86, P92	P92 (Food From Family Farms Act)	
G.6		Ban ownership of livestock by packing companies and their control of captive supplies, because this gives them the power to encourage overproduction and manipulate markets to the detriment of family farmers and ranchers.			P92 (Food From Family Farms Act)	
G.7		Because these same multinational companies threaten to move livestock production overseas to avoid health and environmental regulation, consumers need mandatory country of origin labeling (COOL) of their food in all cases.			P92 (Food From Family Farms Act)	
G.8		USDA must respond to historical and ongoing civil rights complaints and implement laws that enable equitable access to farm and housing programs for all farmers and rural people. Farmers who produce under contract should have the right to fair arbitration clauses, contract transparency, and other rights currently denied.	Move to JT?		P92 (Food From Family Farms Act)	
G.9		USDA can promote new regional and local markets for farm products and purchases of food by federal agencies from independent family farms.			P92 (Food From Family Farms Act)	
G.10		Adoption of provisions such as Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. Section 22 allows for a limitation on imports of a specific commodity if that level disrupts the fair domestic market price for our nation's farmers.			P92 (Food From Family Farms Act)	
		Farmers who comply with provisions of the Food from Family Farms Act (FFFA) will be eligible for market price supports established through a Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) nonrecourse loan for wheat, feed-grains, soybeans, oilseeds, cotton and rice.			P92 (Food From Family Farms Act)	
		Create a price support and reserves system, because a bountiful crop becomes an economic curse to farmers as overproduction can result in only one outcome, lower prices and economic hardship. Creates various reserves to enhance food, energy, and national security.			P92 (Food From Family Farms Act)	
		Recognize the importance of preserving the family farm system and therefore must provide an effective response when natural disasters strike family farms. Increased farm income from price supports at cost of production will be the first line of defense against economic catastrophe. The FFFA Disaster Program eliminates the current subsidized crop insurance system that is not only inadequate when disaster strikes but fosters production on marginal land and underwrites farm consolidation. In its place, a disaster relief program will be offered to all eligible farmers.			P92 (Food From Family Farms Act)	
		Federal and state programs to encourage entry into farming through access to affordable credit by beginning and minority farmers is critical. Historic discrimination against minority farmers by USDA must be reversed.			P92 (Food From Family Farms Act)	
		For farmers to be eligible for the price support loan program, along with other benefits of the FFFA, including cost share and disaster relief, they will be required to abide by the current Conservation Compliance. Because the nation's food security is assured by the existence of the FSR and FOR, the Secretary shall establish a short-term conservation set aside program for program crops to avoid wasteful over production and balance production with demand.  The Secretary shall target specific crops for reduced planting with the goal that production will satisfy projected demand. This includes supplies that will be needed to refill Strategic and Food Security reserves. Participating farmers will be required to idle a percentage of a target crop grown (Conservation Percentage (CP)) and enter into a soil conservation program approved by the local Soil Conservation Service on those idled acres. After meeting that requirement, the producer/operator shall have flexibility to determine the crop mix to plant within the acreage base under this section.			P92 (Food From Family Farms Act)	



Drawdown Climate Solutions <u>Materials &amp; Recycling</u>		Materials & Recycling				
		RECOMMENDATIONS	Web Lingo	Web supporters	Source [4]	References
Team Leads: Rachel Makleff Jonathan Brady						
1	<a href="#">Refrigerant Management</a>	<a href="http://dynatempintl.com/an-update-on-the-state-by-state-hfc-phase-down/">http://dynatempintl.com/an-update-on-the-state-by-state-hfc-phase-down/</a>				
1.1		Fed gov't should ratify the Kigali Amendment either through an Executive Order based on existing authority to regulate HFCs under Title VI of the CAA or formal advice and consent by the U.S. Senate.	Ratify and implement the United Nations Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol to phase out hydrofluorocarbons.	P6, PB39	P6 (Sabin Center)	<a href="https://www.uner.org/">https://www.uner.org/</a> <a href="http://multimedia.3m.com">http://multimedia.3m.com</a>
1.2		State gov'ts should mandate that state and local government agencies identify measures to reduce HFC emissions.	skip		P6 (Sabin Center)	
1.3		State and local gov'ts should use green purchasing program requirements to eliminate purchases of HFC-containing equipment where other low-GWP and more energy-efficient alternatives are available on the market.	Create green purchasing programs to eliminate hydrofluorocarbon equipment.	P6, PL89	P6 (Sabin Center)	
1.4		Federal, state, and local governments should use life-cycle climate performance (LCCP) accounting in their energy-efficiency programs and regulations.	Ensure energy-efficiency programs account for life-cycle of equipment, use, leakage and disposal.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)	
1.5		Congress could amend EPCA (Energy Policy & Conservation Act) to apply a full LCCP accounting of regulated appliances.	Mandate reporting of all equipment that contains chemicals with global warming potential.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)	
1.6		States could work collaboratively to issue collective standards for LCCP on consumer appliances for which no federal standard has been issued.	states - skip		P6 (Sabin Center)	
1.7		The U.S. Green Building Council could amend the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification to require low-GWP refrigerants and high energy-efficiency	Skip		P6 (Sabin Center)	
1.8		Utilities should include low-GWP refrigerants in their energy-efficiency incentive programs.	Skip		P6 (Sabin Center)	
1.9		Standards and code-making bodies should continue research to ensure rapid and safe deployment of low GWP cooling and refrigeration technologies and equipment.	Skip		P6 (Sabin Center)	
1.10		EPA shall issue one or more rules to phasedown hydrofluorocarbons through an allowance allocation and trading program and the advancement of environmentally friendly technologies, including new compounds, blends, and other substances	Reinstate the EPA rules to phasedown hydrofluorocarbons via an allowance and trading program.	PB39	PB39 (Innovation and Manufacturing Act)	
1.11		Provide for the improvement of refrigerant management programs, including reclamation	Mandate reclamation and disposal programs to ensure capture and removal of hydrofluorocarbons from equipment.	PB39, P64	PB39 (Innovation and Manufacturing Act)	
1.12		Conform to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, done at Montreal on September 16, 1987 (including the hydrofluorocarbon phasedown schedule agreed to by parties to the Montreal Protocol on October 15, 2016);		1.1	PB39 (Innovation and Manufacturing Act)	
1.13		States should conduct inventories to determine quantities and sectoral breakdown of ODS (ozone depleting substances) and HFC refrigerant banks.	Require inventory and reporting by companies selling Hydrofluorocarbons and Ozone Depleting Substances.	P64, PL89	P64 (EIA)	
1.14		Mandate reclamation or destruction at end of life and institute requirements for verification and reporting		1.11	P64 (EIA)	
1.15		Impose a ban on sale of virgin high-GWP refrigerants for servicing with an exception for reclaimed refrigerants;	Ban refrigerants with high global warming potential by 2021.	P64, PL89, PL98	P64 (EIA)	
1.16		Incentivize recovery and collection through development of an extended producer responsibility scheme, including a fee/rebate system or other form of incentive.	Establish a fee/rebate system and other incentives to ensure recovery and collection by the producer of equipment with ODS & HFCs.	P64	P64 (EIA)	
1.17		Ban the use of non-refillable cylinders for recovery, transport, distribution, and sale of high-GWP ODS and HFC refrigerants.	Ban the use of non-refillable cylinders for recovery, transport, distribution, and sale of high-GWP ODS and HFC refrigerants.	P64,	P64 (EIA)	
1.18		Identify potential funding and opportunities for pilot projects on recovery and destruction of high-GWP ODS and HFC refrigerant banks in specific subsectors.	Provide funding to recover and destroy all supplies of high-GWP ODS and HFC refrigerants in bulk storage facilities.	P64	P64 (EIA)	
1.19		"Owners and operators of large commercial and industrial refrigeration and air conditioning equipment can be required to submit information registering systems in a central database and reporting on key data such as amounts and types of refrigerant purchased and/or stockpiled, and types of servicing and maintenance events" (as in CA RMP Regulation)	Require owners and operators of large commercial and industrial refrigeration and air conditioning equipment to report information on amounts and types of refrigerant used, servicing and maintenance, into a central database.	P64	P64 (EIA)	

Drawdown Climate Solutions <u>Materials &amp; Recycling</u>		Materials & Recycling					
		RECOMMENDATIONS	Web Lingo	Web supporters	Source [4]	References	
1.20		Require improved refrigerant management practices for leak detection and repair (as in CA RMP Regulation)	Require improved refrigerant management practices for leak detection and repair.	P64	P64 (EIA)	Ministry of Environment 2009, Norway's	
1.21		Require technician certification and training for handling HFC refrigerants, including training on proper recovery and compliance with venting prohibition (as in CA RMP Regulation)	Require and enforce technician certification for handling and recovery HFC refrigerants.	P64	P64 (EIA)		
1.22		A person may not offer any product or equipment for sale, lease, or rent, or install or otherwise cause any equipment or product to enter into commerce in Washington if that equipment or product consists of, uses, or will use a substitute, as set forth in appendix U and V, Subpart G of 40 C.F.R. Part 82, as those read on January 3, 2017, for the applications or end uses restricted by appendix U or V of the federal regulation, as those read on January 3, 2017. (EPA regulations before Trump rollbacks).		1.15	PL89 (Washington)	<a href="http://lawfilesexternal.wa.gov/biennium/">http://lawfilesexternal.wa.gov/biennium/</a>	
1.23		Authorizes acceptable exemptions for medical uses.	Skip		PL89 (Washington)		
1.24		Authorizes restrictions on light duty vehicles use of HFCs twelve months after another state has taken that step.	Eliminate use of HFCs in light duty vehicles.	PL89	PL89 (Washington)		
1.25		Specifies product labeling for substitutions for HFC in a variety of situations. A manufacturer must disclose the substitutes used in its products or equipment. That disclosure must take the form of a label on the equipment or product or submitting information about the use of substitutes to the department.	Mandate labeling of all refrigerants in all products and equipments.	PL89	PL89 (Washington)		
1.26		If the department elects to adopt rules, the department must seek, where feasible and appropriate, to adopt rules, including rules under subsection of this section, that are the same or consistent with the regulatory standards, exemptions, reporting obligations, disclosure requirements, and other compliance requirements of other states or the federal government that have adopted restrictions on the use of hydrofluorocarbons and other substitutes. Prior to the adoption or update of a rule under this section, the department must identify the sources of information it relied upon, including peer-reviewed science.	Skip		PL89 (Washington)		
1.27		By December 31, 2019, all manufacturers must notify the state department of the status of each product class utilizing hydrofluorocarbons or other substitutes restricted that the manufacturer sells, offers for sale, leases, installs, or rents in Washington state.		1.13	PL89 (Washington)		
1.28	?? include grandfathering?	Except where existing equipment is retrofit, the restrictions of this section do not apply to or limit any use of commercial refrigeration equipment that was installed or in use prior to the effective date of the restrictions established in this section	Skip		PL89 (Washington)		
1.29		Specifies fines and imprisonment for any person who releases HFC into atmosphere or underreports emission. Establishes an air pollution control account.	Establish criminal fines and liability for individuals releasing HFCs into the air or for under-reporting.	PL89	PL89 (Washington)		
1.30		The building code council is involved in permitting exceptions to rules.	skip		PL89 (Washington)		
1.31		The department of ecology, in consultation with the department of commerce and the utilities and transportation commission, must complete a report addressing how to increase the use of refrigerants with a low global warming potential in mobile sources, utility equipment, and consumer appliances, and how to reduce other uses of hydrofluorocarbons in Washington. The report must include recommendations for a state program that incentivizes or provides grants to support the elimination of legacy uses of hydrofluorocarbons	Skip		PL89 (Washington)		
1.32		The department shall establish purchasing and procurement policies that provide a preference for products that: Are not restricted under section 3 of this act; (b) Do not contain hydrofluorocarbons or contain hydrofluorocarbons with a comparatively low global warming potential; (c) Are not designed to function only in conjunction with hydrofluorocarbons characterized by a comparatively high global warming potential; and (d) Were not manufactured using hydrofluorocarbons or were manufactured using hydrofluorocarbons with a low global warming potential.		1.3	PL89 (Washington)		

Drawdown Climate Solutions		Materials & Recycling				
		RECOMMENDATIONS	Web Lingo	Web supporters	Source [4]	References
1.33		Requires a report to the legislature every two years.	Skip		PL89 (Washington)	
1.34		Adopt United States Significant New Alternatives Policy Program (SNAP) prohibitions for certain substances in refrigeration and foam end-uses.		1.15	PL98 (CA)	
1.35		Prohibits specified high-GWP substances in new and retrofit refrigeration systems as of January 1, 2019, 2020, or 2021, depending on use.		1.15	PL98 (CA)	
1.36		Prohibits specified high-GWP substances in foams as of January 1, 2019.		1.15	PL98 (CA)	
1.37		The effective date for prohibited substances for foam end-uses identified in Table 1, section 95374 of this subarticle is extended to January 1, 2022, for military end-uses and January 1, 2025 for space- and aeronautics-related end-uses where reasonable efforts have been made to ascertain that other alternatives are not technically feasible due to performance or safety requirements.	Skip		PL98 (CA)	
1.38		Disclosure Statement. As of the effective date of this subarticle, any person who manufactures motor-bearing new refrigeration equipment for sale or entry into commerce in the State of California, must provide a written disclosure to the buyer as part of the sales transaction and invoice. The required written disclosure must state: "This equipment is prohibited from use in California with any refrigerants on the "List of Prohibited Substances" for that specific end-use, in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 17, section 95374. This disclosure statement has been reviewed and approved by [THE COMPANY] and [THE COMPANY] attests, under penalty of perjury, that these statements are true and accurate."	Require notification to consumers of prohibition on use of prohibited substances.		PL98 (CA)	
1.39		Requires 5 years of recordkeeping from manufacturers of "motor-bearing new refrigeration equipment for sale or entry into commerce in the State of California" and manufacturers of "a foam system in any end-use category listed in Table 1, section 95374 of this subarticle for sale or entry into commerce in the State of California"	Require manufacturers of refrigerant equipment to keep records of sales.		PL98 (CA)	<a href="https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs">1. https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our-work/programs</a>
1.40		A ban on the sale of all virgin HFC refrigerants with a global warming potential (GWP) above 2,500 beginning in 2020, exempting reclaimed or recycled refrigerants;		1.15	PB104 (CA)	
1.41		• A ban on new stationary refrigeration equipment using HFCs with a GWP of 150 or more, beginning in 2020 for non-residential and in 2021 for residential refrigerator-freezers;		1.15	PB104 (CA)	
1.42		• A ban on new air conditioning equipment using HFCs with GWPs of 750 or above starting in 2021;		1.15	PB104 (CA)	
1.43		• Financial incentives for installing low-GWP refrigeration systems;	Create financial incentives for installing low-GWP refrigeration systems.	PB104	PB104 (CA)	
1.44		• Potential for an independent California HFC phase-down schedule, should it prove necessary if a global agreement is not reached this year;	Skip		PB104 (CA)	
1.45		Energy-intensive, trade-exposed manufacturing sources (i.e. principally manufactures iron, steel, aluminum, pulp, paper, or cement) must execute an energy and emissions control audit every 5 years through 2035, to determine if the source uses best available emission control technologies for GHGs, and best available energy efficiency practices, and whether or not a nonadministrative cost will be imposed			PL59 (CO)	
1.46		Establishes formula for the annual allocation of allowances (tradeable energy credits) for direct distribution at no cost to an energy-intensive, trade-exposed (EITE) entity and specifies basis of annual benchmarked emissions calculations. EITE entities include manufacturers of the following goods: cement, crushed/broken stone; frozen fruit, juice and vegetable; iron and steel; polystyrene foam; glass containers; ethyl alcohol; reconstituted wood; gypsum; pulp; paper; semiconductor and related devices; basic inorganic chemicals; other plastics; mineral wool			PB116	
36	<a href="#">Alternative Cement</a>					
		Policy tools such as the California cap-and-trade program, the Buy Clean California Act, and the 45Q tax credit for CCS should be leveraged to incentivize both cement and concrete producers to move towards low-carbon cement and concrete production.	Provide incentives to move toward low-carbon cement and concrete production.	P105	P105 (Global Efficiency Intelligence)	
46	<a href="#">Water Saving - Home</a>					
47	<a href="#">Bioplastic</a>					

Drawdown Climate Solutions		Materials & Recycling				
		RECOMMENDATIONS	Web Lingo	Web supporters	Source [4]	References
		Mandate all single-use packaging be made from bio-degradeable materials.				
55	<a href="#">Household Recycling</a>					
55.1		Congress could pass legislation that establishes minimum state recycling rates and food scrap diversion rates.	Mandate rates of recycling of all household refuse.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)	
55.2		Reduce waste and redesign waste management systems to establish models for zero waste strategies and waste management goals	Reduce waste and redesign waste management systems to achieve zero waste strategies.	P18	P18 (NAACP)	
		Mandate deposits on all packaging.			Todd's idea.	
56	<a href="#">Industrial Recycling</a>					
56.1		The bill would require those regulations to achieve, by 2030, a 75% reduction of the waste generated from single-use packaging, and a 75% reduction of the waste generated from priority single-use plastic products, offered for sale or sold in the state through source reduction, recycling, or composting, and would establish a policy goal to achieve, by 2030, a 75% reduction of the waste generated from all other single-use products offered for sale or sold in the state through source reduction, recycling, or composting.	W.13		PB40 (CA Circular Economy Act)	
56.2		Require covered entities to ensure that by 2030 all single-use packaging in the California market is recyclable or compostable as determined by the department pursuant to Section 42044.	Mandate that all single-use packaging be recyclable or compostable.	PB40	PB40 (CA Circular Economy Act)	
56.3		Developing incentives and policies to maximize and encourage in-state manufacturing using recycled material generated in California.	Develop incentives and policy to maximize local manufacturing using local recycled material.	PB40	PB40 (CA Circular Economy Act)	
56.4		The bill would require the department to develop criteria to determine which types of single-use packaging or priority single-use plastic products are reusable, recyclable, or compostable. The bill would require local governments, solid waste facilities, recycling facilities, and composting facilities to provide information requested by the department for purposes of developing that criteria. By imposing additional duties on local governments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.	Create a standard list of plastic products that are reusable, recyclable or compostable, with reporting by applicable waste treatment facilities.	PB40	PB40 (CA Circular Economy Act)	
56.5		We will invest in research in sustainable, nontoxic materials and closed-loop cycles that eliminate waste and pollution, as well as organic agriculture, permaculture, and sustainable forestry.	Invest in research in sustainable, nontoxic materials and closed-loop that eliminate waste and pollution.	P51	P51 (Green Party GND)	
70	<a href="#">Recycled Paper</a>					
	Waste Reduction					
W.1		Urban Wood Innovation Grants: to the maximum extent practicable, award 1 or more wood innovation grants each year to eligible entities for the purpose of advancing the use of innovative urban wood products. Establishes an Urban Wood Program to create jobs in disadvantaged communities and retain sequestered carbon by supporting the reuse of lumber from abandoned buildings and other urban wood flows	Create urban programs to reuse lumber.	PB53	PB53 (Climate Stewardship Act)	See also: Land, Water and Forest
W.2		no person may sell or provide in (locale) any food ware product composed in whole or in part of extruded or expanded polystyrene foam.	Ban polystyrene foam packaging.	P95	P95 (Beyond Plastics)	
W.3		Except as provided in this section after (date), a retail sales establishment shall not provide a single-use carryout bag to a customer at the point of sale	Ban single-use plastic bags at retail establishments.	P95	P95 (Beyond Plastics)	
W.4		a. a food establishment shall not provide a single-use plastic straw to a customer, unless that customer requests a single-use plastic straw due to physical disability or medical condition.	Ban single-use plastic straws, unless requested for physical or medical condition.	P95	P95 (Beyond Plastics)	
W.5		a retail sales establishment may make available for purchase a recycled paper bag, for a charge of no less than \$0.10.	Mandate a charge for purchase of recycled paper or reusable bags, except for customers using low-income purchasing programs.	P95	P95 (Beyond Plastics)	
W.6		a retail sales establishment may make available for purchase a reusable grocery bag, for a charge of no less than \$0.10.	W.5		P95 (Beyond Plastics)	
W.7		A retail sales establishment which collects a charge under Section 3(a) and Section 3(b) shall exempt a customer from the paper bag fee when that customer uses an electronic benefits transfer (EBT) card or is using a payment card or voucher issued by the for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) or Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).	W.5		P95 (Beyond Plastics)	
W.8		<u>Stop the production and use of single-use, disposable plastic products.</u>	Outlaw the production and use of single-use, disposable plastic products.	P56	P56 (CIEL)	pg. 85

Drawdown Climate Solutions		Materials & Recycling					
		RECOMMENDATIONS	Web Lingo	Web supporters	Source [4]	References	
W.9		Stop new and expanded petrochemical and plastic production infrastructure.	Stop new and expansion petrochemical and plastic production infrastructure.	P56	P56 (CIEL)	pg. 85	
W.10		Zero-waste systems, including bans on incineration and open burning, reduce plastic-related emissions directly by dramatically reducing the burning of plastic.	Ban incineration and open burning of plastic.	P56	P56 (CIEL)	pg.83	
W.11	verify in CIEL	Extended producer responsibility for circular economy.	Make producers of plastic products responsible for their recovery and recycling.	P56	P56 (CIEL)	pg. 85	
W.12	verify in CIEL	Set and enforce meaningful emissions limits and monitoring requirements for point sources.	Set and enforce emission limits for sources	P56	P56 (CIEL)	pg. 85	
W.13		This bill would enact the California Circular Economy and Plastic Pollution Reduction Act, which would require the department, before January 1, 2024, to adopt regulations that require covered entities, as defined, to source reduce, to the maximum extent feasible, single-use packaging and priority single-use plastic products, as defined, and to ensure that by 2030 all single-use packaging and priority single-use plastic products in the California market are recyclable or compostable.	Mandate 75% reduction of single-use packaging and single-use plastic products by 2030, exempting medical and sterile devices.	PB40	PB40 (CA Circular Economy Act)		
W.14		Zero Waste by 2040. Waste is just a resource without a market. Many of the materials sent to landfills can be recycled back into nature or the marketplace. Zero waste is about modernizing how products are created and disposed of to reduce the amount of waste created in manufacturing and packaging and to increase resource recovery through recycling and composting. A Zero Waste economy will never be 100-percent free of waste, but it will exploit every opportunity to turn waste into a resource.	Seek to reduce waste to zero by 2040, by changes to product content, disposal, manufacturing processes, packaging, and resource recovery through recycling and composting.	P21	P21 (Data for Progress)		
W.15		Capture 50% of Wasted Methane by 2040	REASSIGNED TO ENERGY		P21 (Data for Progress)		
NOTES							
	Asbestos	Ban Asbestos					
	Plastics	National or global bans on nearly all single-use, disposable plastic					
	Using wood for wind turbines						<a href="https://solar.lowtechmagazine.com/2019/07/using-wood-for-wind-turbines/">https://solar.lowtechmagazine.com/2019/07/using-wood-for-wind-turbines/</a>
		Plastics					<a href="https://alankandel.scienceblog.com/2019/07/plastics/">https://alankandel.scienceblog.com/2019/07/plastics/</a>
		Article on global plastics summit					Center for International E <a href="https://www.ciel.org/plasticandclimate/">https://www.ciel.org/plasticandclimate/</a>
		<a href="https://www.governor.ny.gov/news/governor-cuomo-directs-dec-phase-out-use-hydrofluorocarbons-new-york-state">https://www.governor.ny.gov/news/governor-cuomo-directs-dec-phase-out-use-hydrofluorocarbons-new-york-state</a>					<a href="https://insideclimatenews.org/news/06072019/">https://insideclimatenews.org/news/06072019/</a>
		Pepsi has committed to using only recyclable, compostable or biodegradable packaging by 2025, and it's pledged to make new plastic bottles using 25% recycled material. <a href="https://www.cnn.com/2019/07/30/business/coke-pepsi-plastics/index.html">https://www.cnn.com/2019/07/30/business/coke-pepsi-plastics/index.html</a> ""Tackling plastic waste is one of my top priorities and I take this challenge personally," PepsiCo CEO Ramon Laguarta said at the time. "We are doing our part to address the issue head on by reducing, recycling and reinventing our packaging."					
		Coca-Cola last year launched a World Without Waste initiative that encompasses its recycling goals, which include collecting and recycling the equivalent of every bottle or can it sells by 2030. The company has also committed to making its bottles and cans out of at least 50% recycled material in the next 11 years. <a href="https://www.cnn.com/2019/07/30/business/coke-pepsi-plastics/index.html">https://www.cnn.com/2019/07/30/business/coke-pepsi-plastics/index.html</a>					
		New Plastics Economy Global Commitment June 2019. Major UN Report. <a href="https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/assets/downloads/GC-Report-June19.pdf">https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/assets/downloads/GC-Report-June19.pdf</a>					
		Switching to Aluminium cans - from plastic. Coca-Cola and Pepsie researching.					
		Question: Anyone propose a "deposit" on all plastics, to create a commodity and incentive to recycle?					
		States with HFC bills pending: Vermont, Montana, Maryland					
		<a href="https://ssi.arb.ca.gov/rmp-r3/">https://ssi.arb.ca.gov/rmp-r3/</a>	reporting system				



Drawdown Climate Solutions		Land, Water & Forest				
		RECOMMENDATIONS	Website Description	Multiple Sources	Source [6]	
Land, Water & Forest [5]						
Team Lead: Lalo Remes						
5	<a href="#">Tropical Forests</a>	Require government contractors, as defined, and specified subcontractors, for any contract entered into, extended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2022, contracting with a state agency for the procurement of products comprised wholly or in part of forest-risk commodities to certify that the commodities were not grown, derived, harvested, reared, or produced on land where tropical deforestation occurred on or after January 1, 2020	Require government contractors to certify that no products were grown, derived, harvested, reared, or produced on land where tropical deforestation occurred on or after January 1, 2020.	P111	P111 (CA Law)	
12	<a href="#">Temperate Forests</a>					
12.1		The scoping plan shall identify and make recommendations on regulatory measures and other state actions that will ensure the attainment of the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limits established pursuant to section 75-0107 of this article. The measures and actions considered in such scoping plan shall at a minimum include: Measures to achieve healthy forests that support clean air and water, biodiversity, and sequester carbon.	Adopt policies to achieve healthy forests that support clean air and water, biodiversity, and sequester carbon.	PL60, P6	PL60 (NY CLCPA)	( see \$75-0103.13 , 13. i. in page 9 )
13	<a href="#">Peatlands</a>					
13.1		Effective governance of land can be achieved by halting expansion of new agricultural land at the expense of natural ecosystems. Direct regulatory measures include strict protections on intact ecosystems, suspending concessions for logging in protected areas, or conversion of remaining intact ecosystems, particularly peatlands and forest areas. Other measures include land-use zoning, regulations prohibiting land clearing, and incentives for protecting natural areas including forests.	Stop the expansion of new agricultural land at the expense of natural ecosystems; protect intact ecosystems, suspend concessions for logging in protected areas, and stop conversion of remaining intact ecosystems, particularly peatlands and forest area.	P30, P88, P6	P30 (pg 483)	
13.2		Conserve and Restore Peatlands, wetlands that built up massive carbon-rich soils over hundreds or thousands of years	Conserve and restore peatlands.	P88	P88 (World Resource Institute 36)	
13.3		Peatland conservation and restoration require better mapping, especially because peatlands cannot be identified from satellite imagery. Mapping and data collection should be a priority for national governments, international agencies, and even private parties.	Develop better mapping systems for peatlands.	P88	P88 (World Resource Institute 36)	
13.4		Strong laws must protect peatlands to prevent their conversion to agriculture		13.1	P88 (World Resource Institute 36)	
15	<a href="#">Afforestation</a>					
15.1		Federal, state, and local governments should expand publicly owned forests by acquiring and reforesting private lands, focusing on lands rendered economically unproductive by the effects of climate change	Expand publicly owned forests by acquiring and reforesting private lands, focusing on unproductive land due to climate change.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)	
15.2		President should use executive authority to increase national monuments and manage federal lands to promote afforestation of permafrost areas.	Increase national monuments and manage federal lands to promote afforestation of permafrost areas.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)	
15.3		The mobilization will require the following-removing greenhouse gases from the atmosphere and reducing pollution by restoring natural ecosystems through proven low-tech solutions that increase soil carbon storage, such as land preservation and afforestation;	Restore natural ecosystems through proven low-tech solutions to increase soil carbon storage, such as land preservation and afforestation.	PB3, P21, P32	PB3	(see (2)(J) in page 9 and 6)
15.4		Create public trust funds for reforestation efforts	Create public trust funds for reforestation, and support community and urban tree planting programs.	P21, PB53	P21 (Data for Progress)	
15.5		Replant public forests, and support community and urban tree planting programs		38.6 P21	P21 (Data for Progress)	
15.6		Governments and other actors can sometimes keep costs down by pursuing "assisted natural regeneration," which involves keeping fire, livestock grazing, or other disturbances away from land targeted for reforestation.	Establish practices and monitoring to assist with natural regeneration and afforestation, such as keeping land safe from fire, livestock grazing and other disturbances.	P21, P88	P88 (World Resource Institute 35)	
15.7		Governments can help fund nurseries of native tree species.	Publicly fund nurseries of native tree species.	P88	P88 (World Resource Institute 35)	
15.8		Governments can monitor progress, in part to determine the need for midcourse corrections and in part to enforce forest protection formerly reforested areas as well as older forests.		15.6	P88 (World Resource Institute 35)	
35	<a href="#">Bamboo</a>					
38	<a href="#">Forest Protection</a>					
38.1		States should adopt policies to keep forests from being converted to cropland, keep natural and biodiverse forests from being converted to biofuel forests, increase carbon sink potential of agricultural soils by forestalling conversion to more carbon-intensive uses.		13.1	P6 (Sabin Center)	
38.2		Protect watersheds and biodiversity from natural resource conversion related to residential, industrial, and commercial development	Protect watersheds and biodiversity from natural resource conversion related to residential, industrial, and commercial development.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)	
38.3		EPA should use existing authority under the CAA to create an auction cap-and-trade program giving credit for sequestration of carbon in forests, forest products, and soils and recognition that use of low-use wood from sustainably managed forests will not add CO2 to the atmosphere.	Create an auction cap-and-trade program for sequestration of carbon in forest and forest products.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)	
38.4		USDA should develop and promote a national climate-friendly wood product certification system analogous to its system for certifying organic produce	Create a national climate-friendly wood product certification system analogous to its system for certifying organic produce.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)	

		Land, Water & Forest						
Drawdown Climate Solutions								
Land, Water & Forest [5]		RECOMMENDATIONS	Website Description	Multiple Sources	Source [6]			
38.5		Urban Wood Innovation Grants: to the maximum extent practicable, award 1 or more wood innovation grants each year to eligible entities for the purpose of advancing the use of innovative urban wood products	REASSIGNED TO MATERIALS	PB53, P21	PB53 (Climate Stewardship Act)			
38.6		Provides funding to the US Forest Service and the Department of Interior sufficient to plant 9.5 billion trees on national forests, national parks, Bureau of Indian Affairs lands, and other federal holdings. Establishes a Reforest America cost-share program sufficient to help states, tribes, local governments, and non-profits plant an additional 6.6 billion trees.	Plant billions of trees on national lands, with a cost-share program to support state, tribes, local governments and non-profits to plant billions more.	P15, P21, PB53	PB53 (Climate Stewardship Act)			
38.7		States should consider implementing policies aimed at more stringently regulating, preserving, and expanding forest lands.		15.6	P6 (Sabin Center)			
38.8		State legislatures could adjust commercial forest management programs to more directly integrate deep decarbonization objectives, particularly related to regeneration, regulation (or prevention) of conversion of feedstock forests to other, non-forested uses, and regulation of GHG emitting technology utilized during the feedstock cultivation process.	Change commercial forest management programs to integrate deep decarbonization objectives.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)			
38.9		Congress should impose a meaningful carbon tax (or auction) and create a CO2 trading regime in which sequestration in forests, soils, and forest products is specifically recognized.	Create a carbon tax to create a CO2 trading regime, including sequestration in forests, soils, and forest products.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)			
38.10		State legislatures should amend state forestry laws to recognize the importance of considering carbon capture, geologic sequestration, and climate change adaptation in management decisions regarding state forests, specifically authorizing those actions, while state foresters should use existing authority to the same end.		12.1	P6 (Sabin Center)			
38.11		State legislatures should enact, or state governors should use existing authority to implement, a carbon tax or GHG auction-cap-and-trade program that recognizes private forest CCS through afforestation, avoided deforestation, and improved forest management; incorporates carbon in long-lived forest products as an emission offset; exempts emissions from sustainably produced biomass; and imposes a cost on those who deforest their land through conversion.		38.3	P6 (Sabin Center)			
38.12		The Sustainable Forestry Initiative, Inc. and the Forest Stewardship Council should include in their sustainable forestry certification programs standards maximizing the potential for forestry CCS.		38.4	P6 (Sabin Center)			
38.13		Green Jobs - Forest Growth and Fire Safety: We need to redouble our efforts to shield communities from forest fires as climate change fuels more and more-deadly fires that threaten communities in Western states like California. Green New Deal projects could employ people to reduce fire risks by managing land near urban areas and making homes more fire-resistant. Meanwhile, teams of tree planters could help expand our forests that are effective at trapping climate pollution.		38.6	P15 (Sierra Club)	Also environmental justice		
38.14		Effective governance of land can be achieved by halting expansion of new agricultural land at the expense of natural ecosystems. Direct regulatory measures include strict protections on intact ecosystems, suspending con-cessions for logging in protected areas, or conversion of remaining intact ecosystems, particularly peatlands and forest areas. Other measures include land-use zoning, regulations prohibiting land clearing, and incentives for protecting natural areas including forests.		13.1	P30 (pg 483)			
38.15		Incentivize and track private land easements and voluntary conservation	Incentivize and track private land easements and voluntary conservation.	P21	P21 (Data for Progress)			
38.16		Improve forest management standards		15.6	P21 (Data for Progress)			
38.17		Promote and subsidize sustainable wood products	Promote and subsidize sustainable wood products.	P21	P21 (Data for Progress)			
39	<a href="#">Indigenous Peoples' Land Management</a>							
39.1		Recognize the sovereignty of Indigenous peoples, with rights to free, prior, and informed consent before activities that will affect their territory or environment. Accept the decisions of Indigenous communities regarding the construction of future green infrastructure projects that impact their lands and the living beings they support.	Recognize the sovereignty of Indigenous peoples, with rights to free, prior, and informed consent before activities that will affect their territory or environment. Accept the decisions of Indigenous communities regarding the construction of future green infrastructure projects that impact their lands and the living beings they support.	P17, PB3, P9, P10, P19	P17 (DSA EcoSoc), P9 (Zero Hour), P10 (CJA), P19 (Poor People's Campaign), PB3 (GND Resolution)			
39.2		Restore the land with indigenous trees, plants, animal species, and medicines.		15.3	P9 (Zero Hour)			
39.3		Reestablish Traditional Fire Regimes, Adapting to the Modern Climate, Enhance Ecosystem Resilience, Reduce Intervening Ecological Impacts	Reestablish Traditional Fire Regimes, Adapting to the Modern Climate, Enhance Ecosystem Resilience, Reduce Intervening Ecological Impacts	P66	P66 (Karuk climate adaptation plan)			
39.4		Be in solidarity with the First Nations and learn from them how to manage ecosystems		39.1	P9 (Zero Hour), P12 (GDN), P52 (Red Nation)			
39.5		Learn and implement the local restorative solutions from Global South communities who are doing so much for climate justice		39.1	P9 (Zero Hour)			
39.6		Work with First Nations to protect their treaty rights and food sovereignty		39.1	P9 (Zero Hour)			
39.7		First Nations, Native Americans, and Alaskan Natives have a right to their political and cultural institutions, lands and resources. We demand that First Nations, Native Americans and Alaskan Native people retain their tribal recognition as nations, not races, to make substantive claims to their sovereignty.		39.1	P19 (Poor People's Campaign)			
39.8		For Indigenous-Native grassroots members of CJA, it is the strengthening of community-based and tribal leadership, and Indigenous, place-based strategies, that are critical for the foundations of such a large-scale initiative.	skip (not policy)		P10 (CJA)			

Drawdown Climate Solutions		Land, Water & Forest					
		Land, Water & Forest [5]	RECOMMENDATIONS	Website Description	Multiple Sources	Source [6]	
39.9		Require the free, prior, and informed consent of indigenous peoples for all decisions that affect indigenous peoples and their traditional territories, honoring all treaties and agreements with indigenous peoples, and protecting and enforcing the sovereignty and land rights of indigenous people.		39.1		PB3 (GND Resolution)	
39.1		Decolonization - restoring Indigenous land to Indigenous people	Restore Indigenous land to Indigenous people		P52	P52 (Red Nation = GND + Indigenous)	
51	<a href="#">Perennial Biomass</a>						
51.1		Congress could adopt a low-carbon fuel standard to emphasize bioenergy with near-zero lifecycle carbon	Adopt a low-carbon fuel standard (lower than corn or wheat)		P6	P6 (Sabin Center)	
51.2		Congress could adopt legislation requiring forests cultivated for bioenergy production to meet sustainability criteria related to water pollution, erosion, biodiversity and habitat protection, and reforestation.	Require forests cultivated for bioenergy production to meet sustainability criteria related to water pollution, erosion, biodiversity and habitat protection, and reforestation.		P6	P6 (Sabin Center)	
51.3		Congress could require the use of forested or vegetative buffer zones to protect watersheds in agricultural areas, reducing nonpoint source water pollution, while creating small carbon sinks that could be significant when aggregated.	Protect watersheds in agricultural areas by requiring the use of vegetative buffer zones.		P6	P6 (Sabin Center)	
51.4		Congress could condition the receipt of federal subsidy funds in the agricultural sector on the implementation of sustainable bioenergy feedstock practices	Condition agricultural subsidies on the implementation of sustainable practices.		P6	P6 (Sabin Center)	
51.5		States should adopt or expand programs aimed at GHG emissions mitigation or sequestration from the forestry or agricultural sectors.	Expand GHG mitigation programs in the forestry and agricultural sectors.		P6	P6 (Sabin Center)	
52	<a href="#">Coastal Wetlands</a>						
52.1		A Green New Deal should hire and train local workers to bolster communities' efforts to restore the wetlands that protect their homes.	Restore wetlands by hiring local workers.		P15	P15 (Sierra Club)	
52.1		Restore 5 Million Acres of Wetlands by 2040		15.3		P21 (Data for Progress)	
52.1		Establish more national and state wildlife refuges in wetlands		15.6		P21 (Data for Progress)	
52.1		Increase funding to Conservation Innovation Grants and other public and private wetland restoration and protection programs	Increase funding to conservation efforts.		P21	P21 (Data for Progress)	
52.1		Create public trust funds for restoration efforts		15.4		P21 (Data for Progress)	
52.1		Expand wetland reserve easements and tax deductions for private wetland conservation	Incentivize wetland conservation by expanding easements and tax deductions in relation to conservation efforts.		P21	P21 (Data for Progress)	
52.1		- Re-plant and re-green our coastlines. by fully funding the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program, and creating a Climate Conservation Corps.	Re-plant and re-green our coastlines by fully funding the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program, and creating a Climate Conservation Corps.		P32	P32 (Grist)	
	<a href="#">Oceans</a>						
Oceans.1		- Bolster and modernize ocean industries from fishing, to shipping, to tourism. to start, by passing Keeping America's Working Waterfronts Act. to ensure local communities have the coastal access and infrastructure needed to fuel this economy.	Expand the blue economy and ensure local communities have coastal access and infrastructure to fuel it by passing the Keeping America's Working Waterfronts Act.			P32 (Grist)	
Oceans.2		Vastly expand regenerative ocean farming. Federal support should include creation of a blue carbon fund, administered by NOAA, that rewards ocean farmers for carbon and nitrogen sequestration...	Expand regenerative ocean farming by rewarding ocean farmers for carbon and nitrogen sequestration via a "blue carbon fund" administered by NOAA.			P32 (Grist)	
Oceans.3		...and inclusion of shellfish and seaweed in the Federal Crop Insurance Act.	Expand regenerative ocean farming by including shellfish and seaweed in the Federal Crop Insurance Act.			P32 (Grist)	
Oceans.4		Protect the ocean commons from privatization.	Protect the ocean commons from privatization.			P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 5
Oceans.5		Protect land and water by expanding emerging initiatives for regional fisheries management	Expand emerging initiatives for regional fisheries management.			P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 7
Oceans.6		improve the regulation and prevention of pollution and environmental degradation.	improve the regulation and prevention of pollution and environmental degradation.			P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 7
Oceans.7		Require transparency in the seafood supply chain, from catching to processing and transportation	Require transparency in the seafood supply chain.			P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 9
Oceans.8		Revise national fish management programs such as the Catch Share program that consolidate fishery ownership and produce negative ecological impacts	Revise national fish management programs that consolidate fishery ownership and produce negative ecological impacts.			P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 12
Oceans.9		345 Harmful subsidies to world fisheries will need to be removed because these lead to over-capacity of the global fishing fleet	Remove harmful fishing subsidies.			P30 (EAT-Lancet pg 483)	
Oceans.10		346 In accordance with SDG, number 14, by 2020 at least 10% of marine areas should be closed to fishing. Focus should lie on closure of high seas thus using these areas as a fish bank. This closure can greatly reduce inequality of volume and value distribution of global fisheries and increase net gains of most coastal countries, including the least developed	Protect at least 10% of marine areas from fishing by 2020.			P30 (EAT-Lancet pg 483)	
Oceans.11		347 Other essential measures include general prevention of overfishing and application of the precautionary approach in which absence of scientific information about the effect of a fishery on marine species and ecosystems is not an excuse for delaying crucial action	Implement precautionary approaches to overfishing.			P30 (EAT-Lancet pg 483)	

Drawdown Climate Solutions Land, Water & Forest [5]		Land, Water & Forest				
		RECOMMENDATIONS	Website Description	Multiple Sources	Source [6]	
Oceans.12		.348 Moreover, future risks and opportunities related to anticipated aquaculture expansion need to be managed. This management includes implementation of strict regulation on where to locate new operations, antibiotic and chemical use, nutrient runoff, and application of sustainably sourced feed from terrestrial and marine origin. Seafood transparency and eco-certification schemes can also be viable mechanisms for improving performance of the expanding seafood sector.	Implement strict regulation on where to locate new fishing operations, antibiotic and chemical use, nutrient runoff, and application of sustainably sourced feed from terrestrial and marine origin.		P30 (EAT-Lancet pg 483)	
	US Federal Lands					
Fed.1		Federal land management agencies should implement the same types of climate change mitigation and adaptation and resilience programs through the broad, discretionary authority provided by the existing organic acts	Implement climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience programs in federal land.		P6 (Sabin Center)	
Fed.2		Protect public lands and waters from legislative assaults and federal regulatory rollbacks that threaten to open them up to exploitation by the fossil fuel industry.		13.1	P15 (Sierra Club)	
Fed.3		(L) ensuring that public lands, waters, and oceans are protected		13.1	PB3	
Fed.4		and that eminent domain is not abused;	?		PB3	
Fed.5		We demand the protection of public lands and the immediate cessation of opening up public lands for polluting and extractive industries.		13.1	P19 (Poor People's Campaign)	
Fed.6		Reforest 40 Million Acres of Public and Private Land by 2035; Expand and defend public lands, public forests, and national and state parks		38.6	P21 (Data for Progress)	
	Water Infrastructure					
Water.1		National Lead Pipe Replacement & Infrastructure Upgrades	Upgrade water infrastructure and lead pipes nationally		P21 (Data for Progress)	
Water.2		Hiring workers across the country to replace lead pipes for the millions of people who are drinking lead-contaminated water, including the nearly 3,000 communities where lead poisoning is more than twice as severe as in Flint, Michigan.	Water.1		P15 (Sierra Club)	
Water.3		Reducing flooding in cities hard-hit by climate change by training workers to build "green infrastructure" that uses natural spaces to better handle stormwater	Reduce flooding in cities hard-hit by climate change by training workers to build "green infrastructure" that uses natural spaces to better handle stormwater		P15 (Sierra Club)	also environmental Justice
Water.4		We demand a fully funded public water and sanitation infrastructure that keeps these utilities and services under public control and prioritize poor, rural and Native communities that have been harmed by polluting and extractive industries. This infrastructure must provide consistent, safe, reliable and affordable access to water and sanitation services such as refuse collection, containment and sewage systems, so as to prevent any leaks or leaching of lead or other toxins. This includes ending water shut offs.	Water.1		P19 (Poor People's Campaign)	also environmental Justice
Water.5		Extend protections to two million new miles of streams and tributaries, and 20 million acres of wetlands by enforcing the 2015 Clean Water Rule			P21 (Data for Progress)	
Water.7		The EPA needs to establish more consistent and comprehensive standards on water affordability, protecting low-income residents from extreme price increases.	Protect low income residents from water price increases by establishing better EPA standards on water affordability.		P21 (Data for Progress)	Also environmental justice
Water.8		(L) cleaning up existing hazardous waste and abandoned sites, ensuring economic development and sustainability on those sites;	LandGen.2		PB3	
Water.9		(M) identifying other emission and pollution sources and creating solutions to remove them	?		PB3	
	General Policy					
LandGen.1		(K) restoring and protecting threatened, endangered, and fragile ecosystems through locally appropriate and science-based projects that enhance biodiversity and support climate resiliency		13.1	PB3	(see (2)(K) in page 9, 10 and 6)
LandGen.2		Fund targeted cleanup efforts to address environmental injustices and meet a demand of clean air, water, and soil for all.	Fund targeted cleanup efforts to address environmental injustices and meet a demand of clean air, water, and soil for all.		P17 (DSA EcoSoc)	Also environmental Justice
LandGen.3		2.) Democratize control over major energy systems and resources.	Democratize control over major energy systems and resources.		P17 (DSA EcoSoc)	
LandGen.4		.Expand municipal and state public banks, finance community land trusts,		13.1	P17 (DSA EcoSoc)	
LandGen.5		and end water privatization		13.1	P17 (DSA EcoSoc)	
LandGen.6		Reinvest in and expand national parks; vastly expand national forests, grasslands, and wildlife preserves to enable natural carbon capture; and preserve public lands for future generations.	Reinvest in and expand national parks; vastly expand national forests, grasslands, and wildlife preserves to enable natural carbon capture; and preserve public lands for future generations.		P17 (DSA EcoSoc)	
LandGen.7		The Global Deal for Nature(GDN) targets 30% of Earth to be formally protected and an additional 20% designated as climate stabilization areas, by 2030, to stay below 1.5°C. Aichi Target 11" set coverage targets for the year 2020—17% in the terrestrial realm and 10% in the marine realm. Ultimately, 50% by 2050.	LandGen.6		P12 (Global Deal for Nature)	
LandGen.8		Theme 1: Protecting biodiversity We support calls to conserve at least 30% of the Earth's surface by 2030. This is viewed as a milestone toward the larger end goal of half of the planet protected by 2050. Range restricted and area-sensitive species and conservation of beta-diversity, Wide ranging megafauna and migration routes, Corridors and connectivity, Old-growth habitats, The freshwater realm, The marine realm	Conserve at least 30% of the Earth's surface by 2030, half of the planet protected by 2050.		P12 (Global Deal for Nature)	

Drawdown Climate Solutions Land, Water & Forest [5]		Land, Water & Forest					
		RECOMMENDATIONS	Website Description	Multiple Sources	Source [6]		
LandGen.12		Theme 2: Mitigating climate change Conserving the carbon storehouses: Climate Stabilization Areas. A key target of the GDN would enhance efforts to maintain at least 85% forest cover in critical areas such as the Amazon. For example, Some parts of the planet work as a system and need to be managed for a high proportion of intactness to continue to function as a weather machine for the planet.	Maintain at least 85% forest cover in critical areas.		P12 (Global Deal for Nature)		
LandGen.13		For 2030, High-priority indigenous lands that self-nominate and are identified as crucial to contributing to 2030 global targets are declared as OECMs with tenure and management financing secure. For 2050, All high-priority indigenous lands self-nominated as OECMs receive designation, tenure rights, and support for management effectiveness	Support and finance the management of crucial indigenous lands that identify themselves as OECM (Other Effective Conservation Measures areas)		P12 (Global Deal for Nature)		
LandGen.14		Theme 3: Reducing major threats Land conversion and infrastructure development risk compromising the ability of protected areas and CSAs to protect species and store carbon. Slowing and stopping the clearing of intact natural habitat for agriculture, the dominant form of land use today, is critical as part of the overall strategy to stay below 1.5°C."	13.1		P12 (Global Deal for Nature)		
NOTES		NY State Ocean Action Plan <a href="http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/fish_marine_pdf/nyoceanactionplan.pdf">http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/fish_marine_pdf/nyoceanactionplan.pdf</a>					
		Washington State <a href="http://lawfilesexternal.wa.gov/biennium/2013-14/Pdf/Bills/Senate%20Passed%20Legislation/5603.PL.pdf">http://lawfilesexternal.wa.gov/biennium/2013-14/Pdf/Bills/Senate%20Passed%20Legislation/5603.PL.pdf</a>					
		Coastal Marine Advisory Council and a Marine Resources Advisory Council. The Coastal Marine Advisory Council was created to be a forum for discussing a variety of coastal water issues and to provide recommendations to the governor and legislature.					
		Virginia <a href="https://www.adaptationclearinghouse.org/resources/virginia-sb-964-2011-coastal-resource-management-living-shorelines-va-marine-resources-commission-et-al-to-develop-integrated-guidance.html">https://www.adaptationclearinghouse.org/resources/virginia-sb-964-2011-coastal-resource-management-living-shorelines-va-marine-resources-commission-et-al-to-develop-integrated-guidance.html</a>					
		Oregon <a href="https://www.adaptationclearinghouse.org/resources/oregon-2017-integrated-water-resources-strategy.html">https://www.adaptationclearinghouse.org/resources/oregon-2017-integrated-water-resources-strategy.html</a>					
		New Jersey <a href="https://www.adaptationclearinghouse.org/resources/building-ecological-solutions-to-coastal-community-hazards-ec-a-guide-for-new-jersey-coastal-communities.html">https://www.adaptationclearinghouse.org/resources/building-ecological-solutions-to-coastal-community-hazards-ec-a-guide-for-new-jersey-coastal-communities.html</a>					
		California <a href="https://www.georgetownclimate.org/adaptation/state-information/california/overview.html#state-agency-plans">https://www.georgetownclimate.org/adaptation/state-information/california/overview.html#state-agency-plans</a>					
		Hawaii <a href="https://www.georgetownclimate.org/adaptation/state-information/hawaii/overview.html#state-agency-plans">https://www.georgetownclimate.org/adaptation/state-information/hawaii/overview.html#state-agency-plans</a>					
		Maryland <a href="http://climatechange.lta.org/wp-content/uploads/cct/2015/03/coastal-estuarine-planMD.pdf">http://climatechange.lta.org/wp-content/uploads/cct/2015/03/coastal-estuarine-planMD.pdf</a>					
		<a href="https://neocanplanning.org/plan/">https://neocanplanning.org/plan/</a>					
		<a href="https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/administration/eop/oceans/policy">https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/administration/eop/oceans/policy</a>					
		<a href="https://www.littoralsociety.org/">https://www.littoralsociety.org/</a>					
		<a href="https://www.littoralsociety.org/ocean-policy.html">https://www.littoralsociety.org/ocean-policy.html</a>					
		<a href="https://www.littoralsociety.org/ocean-planning.html">https://www.littoralsociety.org/ocean-planning.html</a>					
		<a href="https://www.littoralsociety.org/champions-of-the-coast.html">https://www.littoralsociety.org/champions-of-the-coast.html</a>					
		United Nations: <a href="https://www.ipcc.ch/report/srcl/">https://www.ipcc.ch/report/srcl/</a>					



Women's Rights & Educating Girls					
Drawdown Climate Solutions					
<u>Women's Rights &amp; Educating Girls</u>		<u>RECOMMENDATIONS</u>	<u>WEB LINGO</u>	<u>WEB SUPPORTERS</u>	<u>Source</u>
<b>Team Lead: Cara Gross</b>					WEDO
		<i>International</i>			
6	<a href="#">Educating Girls</a>				
6.1		Allocate funds invested for climate change towards girls' primary and secondary education with the goal of 100% secondary school completion.	Fully fund international programs with the goal of universal 100% secondary education for girls.	P67	P67 (Brookings Institute)
6.2		Girls' education must include reproductive health education; guarantee high-quality reproductive health education and end abstinence-only reproductive education	Implement universal high-quality comprehensive sex education.	P67	P67 (Brookings Institute)
6.3		educate girls and women in order to foster climate participation and leadership	Ensure girls' education includes climate and political leadership and skills for a green economy.	P67	P67 (Brookings Institute)
6.4		Develop girls' life skills for a green economy.		6.3	P67 (Brookings Institute)
6.5		Broker partnerships between organizations and networks focusing on women in climate leadership, women in organizational and political leadership, and girls' leadership development to maximize progress in breaking down barriers for female leaders » Invest in girls' life skills education to foster the knowledge, skills, and attitudes of future women leaders	skip (Not legislatable)		P67 (Brookings Institute)
7	<a href="#">Family Planning</a>				
7.1		End the Global Gag Rule.	End the Global Gag Rule, which forbids organizations receiving US funding from providing abortion services or counseling.	P102	Center for Health and Gender Equity; Population Connection <a href="https://www.population">https://www.population</a>
7.2		Repeal Helm Amendment	Repeal the Helm Amendment, which forbids USAID funds from being used to provide safe abortions.	P102	P102 (Population Connection)
7.3		Invest \$1.6 billion in international family planning and reproductive health, including \$111 million for the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	Invest substantially in international family planning and reproductive health services including the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).	P102	P102 (Population Connection) <a href="https://www.population">https://www.population</a>
7.4		Guarantee the right to voluntary, high-quality family planning services nation-wide and worldwide, with a focus on female agency rather than on population control per se; all children should be had by choice rather than by chance.	Guarantee the right to voluntary, high-quality family planning services.	P1, P67	P67 (Brookings); P1 (Drawdown) <a href="https://www.brookings">https://www.brookings</a>
7.5		Achieve replacement-level fertility rates: If sub-Saharan Africa could move toward replacement- level fertility rates by 2050, its population would grow to only 1.8 billion. The regional growth in crop demand would then decline by nearly one third relative to our baseline projection. The region's farmers would need to clear only 97 Mha of forests and savannas for agriculture rather than the 260 Mha in our baseline projection, closing one-quarter of the global land gap. The global GHG mitigation gap would decline by 17 percent.	skip (Not legislatable)		P88 (World Resource Institute 19) **ask Andreina
62	<a href="#">Women Smallholders</a>				
62.1		Recognize and affirm woman as "farmers" rather than "farm helpers" - a perception that undermines them from the start.	skip (Not legislatable)		P1 (Drawdown)
62.2		Increase women's access to land and secure clear, independent tenure, not via men.	skip (proposal for developing countries)		P1 (Drawdown)
62.3		Increase women's access to the training and resources they lack, specific to their needs, including microcredit.	skip (proposal for developing countries)		P1 (Drawdown)
62.4		Focus R&D on crops women cultivate and farming systems they use.	skip (proposal for developing countries)		P1 (Drawdown)
62.5		Foster institutional innovation and collective approaches designed for women small farm holders, such as group farming efforts.	skip (proposal for developing countries)		P1 (Drawdown)
OTHER		Provide funding for access to capital for women-owned businesses in the clean energy industry			PL61

Women's Rights & Educating Girls					
Drawdown Climate Solutions	<u>Women's Rights &amp; Educating Girls</u>	<u>RECOMMENDATIONS</u>	<u>WEB LINGO</u>	<u>WEB SUPPORTERS</u>	<u>Source</u>
		NOTES			
	note: girl's education is more cost-effective (\$4.50 /ton of CO2) than investing in forestry and agriculture (\$5/ton) or in low-carbon energy (\$20/ton) [Brookings]				
		Include girls' education and reproductive health in climate aid accountability mechanisms			Brookings Institute
	end abstinence-only sex education and instead use funding for comprehensive sex education.				

Drawdown Climate Solutions		Buildings & Cities			
		RECOMMENDATIONS	Web Lingo	Multiple Supporters	Source
Buildings & Cities					
Team Lead: Gregg Wagner					
27	District Heating				
27.1		The "Living City Block" model seeks to organize building owners for implementing district energy projects across different urban building types. A critical issue is how to overcome regulatory barriers to moving electricity, water and steam across property lines and streets.	Create programs for "distict energy projects" to unite buildings in microgrids for shared electric, water and steam systems.	P34	P34 (Sallan)
27.2		District energy is believed to have the potential to contribute 37% of the total GHG emissions reductions required to make all municipal buildings carbon neutral by 2040. The plan mandates that from 2018 forward, all new buildings will either be built to a zero emissions standard or be connected to a renewably-powered district energy system. Interim targets are to be achieved through a combination of measures, including improved insulation, higher door and window performance standards, further deployment of renewable energy and other measures. New high-rise residential buildings will reduce emissions by installing heat recovery ventilation systems and eliminating exposed concrete and balconies [p.5]	Mandate all new buildings be built to a zero emissions standard, or to be connected to a renewably-powered district energy system.	P35	P35 (IREA Vancouver)
27.3		State governments should provide incentives for planned communities to install district heating infrastructure in newly built or remodeled mixed-use zones so that residential construction could take advantage of waste heat.	Create incentives for community heating infrastructure that captures heat generated by other processes.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)
31	Insulation				
31.1		High levels of insulation on all opaque elements of building facades	Mandate high levels of insulation on all solid walls of building facades.	P29	P29 (Urban Green Council)
31.2		Boost Building Energy Codes. Building codes play a major role in reducing building GHG emissions; most advanced are Zero Net Energy. Typically used International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), and American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) standard building energy codes can be modified on the local level to adapt to local conditions and efficiency targets. These codes include extensive requirements for building shell construction and major installed energy systems, including lighting, heating, cooling, and water heating. Implement Energy use benchmarking for buildings like the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification program.	79.6		P48 (NACAA Clean Power Plan) Chapter 15
		Multifaceted approach to improving energy efficiency in buildings. Specific recommendations for glazing, insulation, sun shading, and heating ventilation and air conditioning systems			P107 (Urban Green Council 80X50)
33	LED Lighting (Household)				
33.1		Create policies to support interior lighting upgrades to LED technology citywide. Provide focused buy-down programs for low-income residents, with graduated approaches for individuals and institutions able to better afford the up-front costs required to secure long-term savings. In addition to energy cost savings, maintenance costs are greatly reduced.	Create policies to drive upgrades to LED lighting, including subsidies for low-income residents.	P38	P38 (Rocky Mountain Institute)
33.2		Boost Building Energy Codes. Building codes play a major role in reducing building GHG emissions; most advanced are Zero Net Energy. Typically used International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), and American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) standard building energy codes can be modified on the local level to adapt to local conditions and efficiency targets. These codes include extensive requirements for building shell construction and major installed energy systems, including lighting, heating, cooling, and water heating. Implement Energy use benchmarking for buildings like the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification program.	79.6		P48 (NACAA Clean Power Plan) Chapter 15
42	Heat Pumps				
42.1		Encourage heat pump pilots and installations by reducing the energy savings requirement for buildings that convert to high-efficiency electric heat or hot water systems.	Provide incentives for electric powered heat pump installations.		P29 (Urban Green Council)
42.2		Boost Building Energy Codes. Building codes play a major role in reducing building GHG emissions; most advanced are Zero Net Energy. Typically used International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), and American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) standard building energy codes can be modified on the local level to adapt to local conditions and efficiency targets. These codes include extensive requirements for building shell construction and major installed energy systems, including lighting, heating, cooling, and water heating. Implement Energy use benchmarking for buildings like the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification program.	79.6		P48 (NACAA Clean Power Plan) Chapter 15
42.3		Roadmap for State and local governments to create and enforce higher energy efficiency standards than required under the Federal Department of Energy rules, and the Federal Energy Policy Conservation Act.			P6 (Sabin Center) <a href="http://columbiaclimatelaw.com/file">http://columbiaclimatelaw.com/file</a>
		Encourage beneficial electrification: Encourage heat pump pilots and installations by reducing the energy savings requirement for buildings that convert to high-efficiency electric heat or hot water systems.			P107 (Urban Green Council 80X50) pg. 20
		Reduce emissions from buildings via electrification and energy efficiency, "including "intelligence efficiency" technologies	Mandate reductions in emissions from buildings via electrification and energy efficiency.		P46 (Center for Climate and Energy Solutions)
		Multifaceted approach to improving energy efficiency in buildings. Specific recommendations for glazing, insulation, sun shading, and heating ventilation and air conditioning systems			P107 (Urban Green Council 80X50)

Drawdown Climate Solutions		Buildings & Cities			
		RECOMMENDATIONS	Web Lingo	Multiple Supporters	Source
44	<a href="#">LED Lighting (Commercial)</a>				
44.1		Create policies to support interior lighting upgrades to LED technology citywide. Provide focused buy-down programs for low-income residents, with graduated approaches for individuals and institutions able to better afford the up-front costs required to secure long-term savings. In addition to energy cost savings, maintenance costs are greatly reduced.	Create policies to drive upgrades to LED lighting, including subsidies for low-income residents.	P38	P38 (Rocky Mountain Institute)
44.2		Boost Building Energy Codes. Building codes play a major role in reducing building GHG emissions; most advanced are Zero Net Energy. Typically used International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), and American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) standard building energy codes can be modified on the local level to adapt to local conditions and efficiency targets. These codes include extensive requirements for building shell construction and major installed energy systems, including lighting, heating, cooling, and water heating. Implement Energy use benchmarking for buildings like the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification program.	79.6		P48 (NACAA Clean Power Plan) Chapter 15
45	<a href="#">Building Automation</a>				
45.1		Boost Building Energy Codes. Building codes play a major role in reducing building GHG emissions; most advanced are Zero Net Energy. Typically used International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), and American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) standard building energy codes can be modified on the local level to adapt to local conditions and efficiency targets. These codes include extensive requirements for building shell construction and major installed energy systems, including lighting, heating, cooling, and water heating. Implement Energy use benchmarking for buildings like the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification program.	79.6		P48 (NACAA Clean Power Plan) Chapter 15
54	<a href="#">Walkable Cities</a>				
54.1		In an effort to better understand the connections between walkability, livability and the geography of Eugene, the City of Eugene recently completed a 20-minute neighborhoods assessment. Eugene's 20-minute neighborhoods assessment generated a series of 11 maps showing key factors to describe a resident's access to services without an automobile.	Create an analysis of access to public shopping, services, institutions, and related needs within 20 minutes walking distance.	PL25	PL25 (Eugene)
54.2		Localities should alter or eliminate sprawl-inducing zoning provisions and revamp zoning and building code requirements to promote more compact, mixed-use development	Alter zoning and building codes to promote compact, mixed-use development.	P6, P49	P6 (Sabin Center)
54.3		Employ urban planning which places medium- and high-density residential near commercial developments, so people don't drive as far to shop	54.2		P49 (Journal of Urban Tech)
54.4		Create Mixed-use developments which combine residential, commercial, industrial and recreational to minimize transit	Same above.		P49 (Journal of Urban Tech)
54.5		Expand Public Green Space and Recreational Land and Waters	Expand public green space and recreational land and waters.	P21	P21 (Data for Progress)
54.6		A huge build-out of high quality, beautifully designed, meticulously financed public housing, with diversity of design and governance structure, would meet millions of people's housing needs and create tens of thousands of skilled jobs in the no-carbon construction sector for decades. Done right, the new housing would yield lovely, walkable, mixed-used, diverse, and democratic communities across the country — in cities, suburbs, towns, and reservations.	Build high-quality, beautifully designed, public housing, with diversity of design and governance structures.	P74	P74 (D Aldana-Cohen, Socio-Spatial Climate Collaborative in Jacobin)
		Dynamic Downtowns: Well-managed densification to revitalize cities. -achieve greater compactness with "good density" -reform spatial plans, building codes, and tax incentives that favor sprawl	Develop densification planning, building codes and tax incentives to reduce sprawl.	P31	P31 (The Global Commission on the Economy and Climate)
57	<a href="#">Smart Thermostats</a>				
57.1		Boost Building Energy Codes. Building codes play a major role in reducing building GHG emissions; most advanced are Zero Net Energy. Typically used International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), and American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) standard building energy codes can be modified on the local level to adapt to local conditions and efficiency targets. These codes include extensive requirements for building shell construction and major installed energy systems, including lighting, heating, cooling, and water heating. Implement Energy use benchmarking for buildings like the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification program.	79.6		P48 (NACAA Clean Power Plan) Chapter 15
58	<a href="#">Landfill Methane</a>				
58.1		Cut Methane Leakage 50% by 2025	Reduce methane leakage from landfills by 50% by 2025.	P21	P21 (Data for Progress)
59	<a href="#">Bike Infrastructure</a>				

		Buildings & Cities			
Drawdown Climate Solutions					
Buildings & Cities		RECOMMENDATIONS	Web Lingo	Multiple Supporters	Source
59.1		Must separate cyclists from vehicle traffic for safety	Build bike lanes separate from vehicle traffic.	P80	P80 (Journal of Urban Tech)
59.2		Bike racks needed on buses	Add bike racks to buses.		P80 (Journal of Urban Tech)
59.3		Prioritize bicycle parking at public transport points	Increase bicycle parking at public transport points.	P80, P81	P80 & P81 (Journal of Urban Tech)
59.4		Seamless integration between bike sharing and public transport	Connect bike sharing and public transport systems.	P80	P80 (Journal of Urban Tech)
59.5		Segmentation analysis can be used effectively as a tool to create targeted communications campaigns to stimulate cycling in cities	Create promotional campaigns to promote bicycling in cities. <b>Clarification needed</b>	P83	P83 (Journal of Urban Tech)
61	Smart Glass				
		Boost Building Energy Codes. Building codes play a major role in reducing building GHG emissions; most advanced are Zero Net Energy. Typically used International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), and American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) standard building energy codes can be modified on the local level to adapt to local conditions and efficiency targets. These codes include extensive requirements for building shell construction and major installed energy systems, including lighting, heating, cooling, and water heating. Implement Energy use benchmarking for buildings like the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification program.	79.6		P48 (NACAA Clean Power Plan) Chapter 15
71	Water Distribution				
71.1		Grey water, rain water permitted uses. Water use efficiency guidelines for fixtures. Irrigation strategies.	Establish guidelines for use of grey water and rain water in residential uses, and efficiency guidelines for fixtures and irrigation.	PL26	PL26 (Eugene Water)
73	Green Roofs				
		LL 276 to amend the New York city building code, in relation to requiring that the roofs of certain buildings be partially covered in green roof or solar photovoltaic electricity generating systems. LL 1032 to amend the administrative code of the city of New York and the New York city building code, in relation to requiring that the roofs of certain buildings be covered in green roofs or solar photovoltaic electricity generating systems	Mandate green roofs and/or solar photovoltaic electricity systems.	PL71	PL71 (City of New York)
		Boost Building Energy Codes. Building codes play a major role in reducing building GHG emissions; most advanced are Zero Net Energy. Typically used International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), and American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) standard building energy codes can be modified on the local level to adapt to local conditions and efficiency targets. These codes include extensive requirements for building shell construction and major installed energy systems, including lighting, heating, cooling, and water heating. Implement Energy use benchmarking for buildings like the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification program.	79.6		P48 (NACAA Clean Power Plan) Chapter 15
79	Net Zero Buildings				
79.1		All new residential construction will be zero net energy (ZNE) by 2020. All new commercial construction will be ZNE by 2030 50% of commercial buildings will be retrofitted to ZNE by 2030 50% of new major renovations of state buildings will be ZNE by 2025.	Mandate all new residential and commercial construction be zero net energy (through renewable energy creation on site) by 2020.	PL22, P48	PL22 (CA ZNE)
79.1		50% of commercial buildings will be retrofitted to ZNE by 2030 50% of new major renovations of state buildings will be ZNE by 2025.	Mandate all 50% of commercial buildings be retrofitted to zero net energy by 2030, and 50% of state buildings with major renovations by zero net energy by 2025.	PL22	PL22 (CA ZNE)
79.2		Provide free design tools for meeting new energy efficiency standards.	Provide free design tools for meeting new energy efficiency standards.	P23, P28	P23 (UCLA)
79.3		A resolution concerning climate action goals and a process and timeline for a budget process and adopting and implementing climate action plan(s) and related staffing.	Create processes and timelines for adopting and implementing climate action plans to achieve zero net energy buildings, with staffing.	PL24	PL24 (Bend City) <a href="https://www.bendoregon.gov/Home/Sh">https://www.bendoregon.gov/Home/Sh</a>
79.4		This Plan lays out four action strategies to require the majority of new buildings in Vancouver to have no operational greenhouse gas emissions by 2025 and that all new buildings have no greenhouse gas emissions by 2030.	Mandate that all new residential and commercial buildings have no operational greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 to 2050.	P21, PL27, P48, PL71	PL27 (Vancouver)
79.5		Tools and resources for building Net Zero homes	79.2		P28 (EDF ZEP)
79.6		Boost Building Energy Codes. Building codes play a major role in reducing building GHG emissions; most advanced are Zero Net Energy. Typically used International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), and American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) standard building energy codes can be modified on the local level to adapt to local conditions and efficiency targets. These codes include extensive requirements for building shell construction and major installed energy systems, including lighting, heating, cooling, and water heating. Implement Energy use benchmarking for buildings like the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification program.			P48 (NACAA Clean Power Plan) Chapter 15

Drawdown Climate Solutions		Buildings & Cities				
		RECOMMENDATIONS	Web Lingo	Multiple Supporters	Source	
79.7		Architects Advocate Action on Climate Change is committed to the goals of AIA+ 2030, an existing global initiative to help architecture and engineering firms track their progress toward the 2030 Challenge established in 2006 by Architecture 2030. The 2030 Challenge calls for all new buildings, developments, and major renovations to be carbon-neutral by 2030. Over 400 firms nationwide have adopted the challenge so far.	Voluntary program for architecture and engineering firms, calls for all new designs for buildings, developments, and major renovations, to be carbon-neutral by 2030.	P47	P47 (American Institute of Architects)	
79.8		Require benchmarking for all buildings citywide, which necessitates reporting annual building energy use. This should be paired with a transparency policy that requires commercial and large residential building types to publicly disclose energy use.	Require public disclosure and reporting of energy use for all commercial and large residential buildings.	P38, P42	P38 (Rocky Mountain Institute)	
79.9		Provide financing mechanisms like property assessed clean energy (PACE) to provide building owners access to capital for energy upgrade projects.	Create financing mechanisms for capital energy upgrades.	P38	P38 (Rocky Mountain Institute)	
79.91		Lead by example by setting net-zero energy goals for the city's building portfolio.	Make city owned buildings net zero energy.	P38	P38 (Rocky Mountain Institute)	
79.92		Update codes for new buildings to phase in requirements to achieve net-zero energy (or be net-zero energy ready). Establish target years after which all new buildings that enter the planning and permitting process will be designed to achieve net-zero energy.	Mandate all new buildings be net-zero energy, with target dates.	P38	P38 (Rocky Mountain Institute)	
79.93		100% Net-Zero Building Energy Standards by 2030	79.4		P21	
80	Retrofitting	The plan mandates that from 2018 forward, all new buildings will either be built to a zero emissions standard or be connected to a renewably-powered district energy system. Interim targets are to be achieved through a combination of measures, including improved insulation, higher door and window performance standards, further deployment of renewable energy and other measures. New high-rise residential buildings will reduce emissions by installing heat recovery ventilation systems and eliminating exposed concrete and balconies [p.5]	27.2		P35 (IREA Vancouver)	
80.1		Support building owners and operators of affordable multifamily buildings looking for opportunities for energy efficiency upgrades or help in navigating the retrofit process	Create support programs to assist owners of affordable multifamily buildings with energy efficiency upgrading and retrofit processes.	P36	P36 (ACEEE)	
80.2		Substantial air sealing and heat recovery systems for ventilation air	Skip		P29 (Urban Green Council)	
80.3		High levels of insulation on all opaque elements of building facades	31.1		P29 (Urban Green Council)	
80.4		Vision glass fractions limited to 50 percent (while retaining useful daylighting) and triple glazing on all vision glass	Skip		P29 (Urban Green Council)	
80.5		Sun control devices permit winter solar heat gain while minimizing summer cooling loads	Skip - not a policy rec		P29 (Urban Green Council)	
80.6		Photovoltaic panels to produce renewable electricity on site	Skip - not a policy rec		P29 (Urban Green Council)	
80.7		Mini-split heat pumps for most apartments, and ground- source heat pumps for commercial and larger residential buildings. Air-source heat pumps provide hot water	Skip - not a policy rec		P29 (Urban Green Council)	
80.8		Best practices for energy improvement of urban existing housing stock	Establish best practices for energy improvement for existing urban housing.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)	<a href="http://columbiaclimatelaw.com/files/2017">http://columbiaclimatelaw.com/files/2017</a>
80.9		Bundling Solutions for Financing Building Energy Efficiency Retrofit Projects in Residential and Commercial Buildings	Create integrated financing programs for all aspects of energy efficiency retrofits.	P6, P107, P35, P42	P6 (Sabin Center)	<a href="http://wordpress.ei.columbia.edu/climat">http://wordpress.ei.columbia.edu/climat</a>
80.10		Encourage cities to provide commercial and residential building retrofit financial support or incentives	80.9		P42 (C40 Cities)	
80.11		Encourage cities to develop programs for municipal building retrofits	Develop and implement programs for municipal buildings retrofits.	P38, P42	P42 (C40 Cities)	
80.12		Perform deep energy retrofits on all existing city-owned buildings, including affordable housing, to make municipal facilities ultraefficient and net-zero energy ready.	80.11		P38 (Rocky Mountain Institute)	
80.13		Portfolio Energy Optimization: bringing building efficiency into the age of the portfolio owner with an innovative, hands-on, mass-customized approach to commercial retrofits.	Skip		P38 (Rocky Mountain Institute)	
80.14		National energy-efficiency standards for buildings and appliances, public investments to fund weatherization projects, and requirements that those projects pay prevailing wages and offer training in working-class communities	Nationalize energy-efficiency standards for buildings and appliances.	P15	P15 (Sierra Club)	pg. 3
		The mobilization will require the following-upgrading all existing buildings in the United States and building new buildings to achieve maximum energy efficiency, water efficiency, safety, affordability, comfort, and durability, including through electrification;	Skip		PB3 (HR 109)	(see (2)(E) in page 8 and 6)
80.15		Bolster financing initiatives: Align and streamline existing financing resources. Simultaneously, enact C-PACE financing legislation, opening a new funding stream at attractive terms and rates. Encourage support for efficiency in conventional underwriting, while advancing other financing options to support retrofits.	80.9		P107 (Urban Green Council 80X50)	pg. 24
80.16		Facilitate access for retrofits: Explore the feasibility of facilitating access to tenant spaces for legitimate efficiency upgrades, while balancing the need to protect tenants. Options include developing a form letter from the city and guidelines for service workers to clarify the rules for access.	Skip		P107 (Urban Green Council 80X50)	pg. 25
		Create a one-stop shop, a program model that coordinates the provision of technical assistance through a single point of contact, to assist property owners with project planning and implementation. Help owners identify and combine all available funding and financing for retrofit projects. Monitor and evaluate program outreach continuously, meeting regularly with implementers, and creating a scorecard to monitor program progress toward goals.	80.9		P35 (American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy)	
		Build ten million new, public, no-carbon homes in ten years and guarantee housing for all.	Build 10 million new public, no-carbon homes in 10 years.	P74	P74 (Roosevelt Institute (authors: Mark Paul, Anders Fremstad, J.W. Mason))	

Drawdown Climate Solutions		Buildings & Cities			
		RECOMMENDATIONS	Web Lingo	Multiple Supporters	Source
		<p>LL1253 Reduction of emissions citywide. There shall be, at minimum, a 40 percent reduction in citywide emissions by calendar year 2030, and an 80 percent reduction in citywide emissions by calendar year 2050, relative to such emissions for the base year for citywide emissions.</p> <p>Reduction of emissions from city government operations. There shall be, at minimum, a 40 percent reduction in city government emissions by [calendar] fiscal year 2025, and a 50 percent reduction in city government emissions by calendar year 2030, relative to such emissions for the base year for city government emissions.</p> <p>Reduction of emissions by the New York city housing authority. The New York city housing authority shall make efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40 percent by the year 2030 and 80 percent by the year 2050, relative to such emissions for calendar year 2005, for the portfolio of buildings owned or operated by the New York city housing authority.</p>			PL71 (City of New York)
		<p>Make efficiency easier through expanded services: Dramatically expand the scope and capacity of the city's Retrofit Accelerator or other entities and approaches to support owners undertaking retrofits. Prioritize assistance to owners with fewer resources and less technical ability, including smaller buildings and nonprofits. Assist owners with strategies to reduce tenant energy use. Align with state and utility efficiency initiatives to maximize impact.</p>			P107 (Urban Green Council 80X50) pg. 24
		<p>Align energy use with energy bills: Convene a task force with NY State to implement electric and cold water submetering and simplify regulatory requirements. When metering occurs in rent-stabilized units, ensure it is cost-neutral for tenants through rent reductions. Experiment with heat submetering, and later assess the potential to mandate.</p>			P107 (Urban Green Council 80X50) pg. 24
		<p>Encourage cities to develop program requiring the reporting and disclosure of building data for commercial, residential, and municipal buildings. Program actions may include: buildings benchmarking, audits and advice, energy performance ratings and standards, energy performance certification</p>	79.8		P42 (C40 Cities)
		<p>Multifaceted approach to improving energy efficiency in buildings. Specific recommendations for glazing, insulation, sun shading, and heating ventilation and air conditioning systems</p>			P107 (Urban Green Council 80X50)
		<p>Cut citywide building energy 20 percent by 2030: Require large buildings to save 20 percent from 2020 to 2030 in aggregate, with each building sector contributing its proportional share. By 2020, establish default targets for 2040 and 2050 consistent with achieving 80x50 (80% reduction in energy use by 2050), with review and update every 5 years.</p>			P107 (Urban Green Council 80X50) pg. 10
		<p>Create benchmarking using building data collected and analyzed locally</p> <p>Energy is measured either solely at the building level (site energy) or by also including energy used to generate and transport power to the site (source energy). Site energy is what owners control directly but source energy reflects energy's full environmental impact and is used for benchmarking. Source energy changes as the grid changes, which could mean a shifting metric for owners.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION</p> <p>Use source energy to measure energy consumption. Base the source energy calculation on the local grid composition in 2020 so owners don't face a moving target in 2030. Adjust that calculation for future compliance periods based on the changing grid.</p>			P107 (Urban Green Council 80X50) pg. 10
		<p>Buildings use many sources of energy, including electricity from the grid and oil and gas burned on site. Separately regulating each source would increase certainty about future emissions but add red tape and reduce flexibility for owners.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION</p> <p>Regulate all energy sources together in a single, whole-building requirement. In the alternative, supplement with a cap on fossil fuels burned by the least-efficient multifamily buildings</p>			P107 (Urban Green Council 80X50) pg. 10
		<p>Two core reduction strategies were considered for most buildings: cap a building's energy use, or require all buildings to reduce energy by a percentage. A one-cap-fits-all approach doesn't account for how different buildings use energy, while leaving those under the cap untouched. But using the same percentage reduction for all buildings may require too much from top performers and not enough from the least efficient.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION</p> <p>Require most buildings to meet percent reductions that are smaller the more efficient a building is.</p>			P107 (Urban Green Council 80X50) pg. 13
		<p>A distant compliance date could delay upgrades. That means less carbon saved in the interim and a potential rush near 2030 that could overwhelm the workforce.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION</p> <p>Develop a phased timeline to avert a 2030 pile-up. Options include multiple compliance years, an interim capital plan, and incentives for early compliance.</p>			P107 (Urban Green Council 80X50) pg. 13
		<p>The cost of "Major Capital Improvements" (MCIs), like boiler replacements, can often be passed on to tenants in rent-stabilized apartments, who may not be able to afford the resulting permanent rent increases. Nonetheless, owners need a way to pay for efficiency improvements. The rent-stabilized sector accounts for about 40 percent of large multifamily building space, so it's essential to get it right.</p> <p>RECOMMENDATION</p> <p>Require low-cost, energy-saving measures that don't qualify as MCIs for the rent-stabilized sector, instead of the percent reductions applicable to other sectors. Require adjustments to this approach if MCI rules or their interpretations change. And provide support and incentives so that the rent-stabilized sector can achieve the same efficiency gains as market-rate buildings.</p>			P107 (Urban Green Council 80X50) pg. 13



Drawdown Climate Solutions		Buildings & Cities			
		RECOMMENDATIONS	Web Lingo	Multiple Supporters	Source
O.3		It is an objective of the triennial plan to design, coordinate and integrate sustained energy efficiency and weatherization programs that are available to all energy consumers in the State and to users of all fuel types. The plan must set forth the costs and benefits of energy efficiency programs that advance the following goals, and funding necessary to meet those goals: (1) Reducing energy costs, including residential heating costs; (2) Weatherizing substantially all homes whose owners or occupants are willing to participate in and share the costs of cost-effective home weatherization to a minimum standard of weatherization, as defined by the trust, by 2030; (3) Reducing peak-load demand for electricity through trust programs by 300 megawatts by 2020; (4) By 2020, achieving electricity and natural gas program savings of at least 20% and heating fuel savings of at least 20%, as defined in and determined pursuant to the measures of performance approved by the commission under section 10120; (5) Creating stable private sector jobs providing alternative energy and energy efficiency products and services in the State by 2020; and (6) Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from the heating and cooling of buildings in the State by amounts consistent with the State's goals established in Title 38, section 576 576-A.	Design, coordinate, and integrate sustained energy efficiency and weatherization programs, with the following goals: reduce energy costs for consumers, substantially weatherize homes, reduce peak-load demand by 300 megawatts by 2020, create jobs providing energy efficiency products/services, and reduce GHGs from heating and cooling of buildings		PL113
O.4		Study required.—In consultation with the task force and the center, the department shall conduct a study identifying the Following: (1) Pathways towards 100% renewable energy for the building sector. (2) Policies necessary for all new buildings to be zero net energy buildings by 2030 and for nonrenewable energy consumption to be reduced for existing buildings by 50% by 2030. b) Considerations.—The study shall consider the following: (1) How to expand access to renewable heating and electricity technologies. (2) Ways of increasing access to energy efficiency programs and minimizing costs, particularly, but not exclusively, for low-income communities. (3) Energy burden and the impact on tenant housing, evictions and foreclosures.	Conduct study to ensure that all new buildings (2030 and on) to be zero net energy, and nonrenewable energy consumption to be reduced by 50% by 2030		PB114
O.5		The Omnibus establishes a new Building Energy Performance Standard ("BEPS") privately-owned and District-owned buildings, the first of its kind in the country. On January 1, 2021, DOEE will set a building energy performance standard that will be no less than the District median ENERGY STAR score for established building property types. This will apply to all District-owned buildings of at least 10,000 square feet and private buildings of at least 50,000 square feet. Over time, the standard will apply to an increasing number of private buildings, as the square footage threshold decreases to 25,000 sf in 2023 and 10,000 sf in 2026. Any building found to be below the standard will enter a 5-year compliance cycle to improve the energy performance of their building or be penalized at the end of the cycle. A three-year extension may be granted under special circumstances. For buildings that do not meet the standard, DOEE will provide the following pathways to achieve reductions: DOEE will also work with DCSEU and the DC Green Bank to incentivize and provide assistance for qualifying affordable housing providers and other building owners to help them meet the standard. By 2023, DOEE will release a report on whether to revise the standard based on greenhouse gas emissions and the timeline to do so.	Establish a 'Building Energy Performance Standard' for privately-owned and district-owned buildings, applying to district-owned buildings of at least 10,000 sq. ft. and private-owned buildings of at least 50,000 ft.		PL120
	NOTES				
		NY City Buildings Law summary <a href="https://atlantic2.sierraclub.org/content/nyc%E2%80%99s-green-new-deal">https://atlantic2.sierraclub.org/content/nyc%E2%80%99s-green-new-deal</a>			
√		Birds & Bees - City			Birds & Bees - City <a href="https://www.citylab.com/design/2019/06/national-">https://www.citylab.com/design/2019/06/national-</a>
		Model Green Building Ordinance			P6 (Sabin Center) <a href="http://columbiaclimatelaw.com/resources/m">http://columbiaclimatelaw.com/resources/m</a>
		Assessing the Impacts of Climate Change on the Built Environment under NEPA and State EIA Laws: A Survey of Current Practices and Recommendations for Model Protocols			P6 (Sabin Center) <a href="http://columbiaclimatelaw.com/files/2016/06">http://columbiaclimatelaw.com/files/2016/06</a>
		Public Housing Energy: <a href="https://www.nationofchange.org/2019/11/14/sanders-and-ocasio-cortez-unveil-green-new-deal-for-public-housing-bill/">https://www.nationofchange.org/2019/11/14/sanders-and-ocasio-cortez-unveil-green-new-deal-for-public-housing-bill/</a>			
		• Building Data Reporting and Disclosure for Residential / Commercial / Municipal			
		• Establishing Building Energy Codes for Residential / Commercial / Municipal Buildings (new & existing) • Municipal Building Retrofits			

		<b>Transportation</b>						
<b>Drawdown Climate Solutions</b>								
<b>Transportation</b>		<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>Web Lingo</b>	<b>Web supporters</b>	<b>Source</b>			
<b>Team Lead: Sandy Radoff</b>								
26	<a href="#">Electric Vehicles</a>							
26.1		100% zero emission vehicles by 2035 (80% by 2027)	Mandate 100% zero emission new vehicles sales by 2030-2040.	PB2, P5, P11, P21, P49, P106	PB2			
26.2		Secretary of Transportation to provide rebate for consumers to purchase EVs	Create federal tax credits and/or rebates for purchase of electric vehicles.	PB2, P5, P6, P11	PB2			
26.3		Federal credits for EVs must be expanded		26.2	PB2 (Off Act), P5 (GND Letter), P11 (Friends of the Earth GND)			
26.4		US must phase out the sale of fossil fuel vehicles		26.1	PB2 (OFF Act), P5 (GND Letter), P11 (Friends of the Earth GND)			
26.5		We need to create equity programs that increase access to and use of electric vehicles, especially among low and middle-income people, public transportation, and car sharing programs.	Create additional incentive programs for electric vehicles for low and middle-income people.	P18	P18 (NAACP)	Confirm		
26.7		100% zero emission passenger vehicles by 2030		26.1	P21 (Data for Progress)			
26.8		Gov't and private entities should continue to expand financial and other support infrastructure for expanded use of electric vehicles		26.2	P6 (Sabin Center)			
26.9		Gov't and private entities should establish programs, incentives, regulations to facilitate residential, multiunit dwellings, and public-space charging infrastructure	Create programs to build charging infrastructure in public space and private residences.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)			
26.10		Gov't and private entities should assist in R&D to reduce battery costs	Expand financial investment in research and development for batteries to reduce costs.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)			
26.11		Gov't and private entities should continue to educate dealers, electric vehicle employees, and consumers about electric vehicles	Create educational programs about electric vehicles targeting dealers and consumers.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)			
26.12		Gov't and private entities should continue to use their purchasing power to increase demand for electric vehicles	Use governmental purchasing power to buy electric vehicles.	P6, P20	P6 (Sabin Center)			
26.13		Gov't and private entities should consider prioritizing support for the faster growing electric vehicle market rather than promoting a lagging hydrogen fuel cell vehicle market	skip		P6 (Sabin Center)			
26.14		Policies should encourage switching to electric vehicles (which will lower emissions per unit of fuel)		26.1	P49 (Journal of Urban Tech)			
26.15		Deploy electric vehicles which produce no tailpipe emissions; particularly in low income and urban communities. esp light-duty passenger vehicles, school buses and public transit buses	26.1, 37.1		P106 (Center for Climate & Energy)			
26.16		Form partnerships with the electric power sector on transportation electrification issues	skip		P85 (Pew Ctr for Global CC)			
26.17		Many bus routes will be converted to electric trolleys		37.1	P29 (p2)			
26.18		Switching bus services to low carbon energy sources		37.1	P42 (p 5)			
26.19		The mobilization will require the following—overhauling transportation systems in the United States to remove pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from the transportation sector as much as is technologically feasible, including through investment in—zero-emission vehicle infrastructure and manufacturing; clean, affordable, and accessible public transit; and high-speed rail;		37.1	PB3 (HR 109)	(see (2)(H)(i),(ii), & other transportation topics		
26.20		State legislatures should use pay-as-you-drive, vehicle miles traveled options, or a one-time fee charged to EV owners at the time of registration, to help ensure that alternative vehicles contribute their share to road construction and maintenance	Create a tax on electric vehicles to ensure funding for road construction and maintenance.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)			
26.21		Creates a new Beneficial Electrification initiative to incentivize electric vehicle charging, focused on medium- and heavy-duty vehicles that create local health impacts. Creates the EV Access for All program, to ensure all Illinois residents can benefit from electric vehicles, and supports the creation of low-income electric vehicle car-sharing and "last-mile" electric shuttles to serve transit deserts	Incentivize electric vehicle charging, and ensure all individuals can benefit from electric vehicles	PB115	PB115			
26.22		This legislation directs the DC Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to issue rules that make the District's vehicle excise tax amount dependent upon fuel efficiency, therefore incentivizing the purchase of fuel-efficient vehicles. This initiative aspires to be revenue neutral: increased revenue from vehicle excise tax rates on high emissions vehicles will be offset by decreased payments from consumers who purchase more fuel-efficient vehicles. The bill also authorizes the Mayor to establish a GHG emissions fee on motor fuel if Maryland or Virginia do so, and to join in any forthcoming regional transportation-sector GHG reduction initiatives.	Make the DMV's vehicle excise tax amount dependent upon fuel efficiency, in order to incentivize the purchase of fuel-efficient vehicles	PL120	PL120			

Drawdown Climate Solutions		Transportation					
		Transportation	RECOMMENDATIONS	Web Lingo	Web supporters	Source	
26.23		Utilities should incorporate the demand from electric vehicles in their load forecasts and integrated resource plans and look to electric vehicles, incentive structures to encourage off-peak charging, and the feasibility of EVs serving as grid batteries to ease the flat and declining demand curve projections for electricity	Use incentives and planning to integrate EV charging to help with load balancing for electric grids, including use of EV batteries as backup storage of electricity, to buffer intermittent renewable generation.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)		
32	<a href="#">Ships</a>						
32.1		The Clean Air Act provides powerful tools that have proven successful in protecting the air we breathe and reducing greenhouse pollution. Congress should harness the full power of the statute by setting strict deadlines and providing adequate funding for EPA to carry out all its duties under all applicable sections of the Act, including implementing greenhouse pollution reduction requirements for cars, trucks, aircraft, ships, smokestacks and other sources, as well as a science-based national pollution cap.	Enforce and fund application of the Clean Air Act to limit greenhouse gas emission from ships, aircraft, smokestacks and other sources.	P5	P5 (GND Letter)		
32.2		Congress could impose a tax or credit system on the basis of the ship's journey to the U. S., from the U.S. or both	Create a tax or credit system for greenhouse gas emissions from ships.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)		
32.3		Congress should require all ships to track and report all GHGs emitted from the last port of call to the U.S. port of call, require that information to be made public, and support the development of efficiency rankings	Require ships to track and report to EPA all greenhouse gas emissions.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)		
32.4		EPA should reconsider whether GHG emissions from shipping significantly contribute to air pollution that affects public health, and adopt appropriate emissions reductions measures		32.3	P6 (Sabin Center)		
32.5	Trade	The U.S. could work to develop consensus for an international fuel tax for shipping within the IMO	Trade, 32.2		P6 (Sabin Center)		
32.6	Trade	The federal gov't should conduct a careful study of the Jones Act's net impact on emissions from shipping. Depending on results, the Act should be repealed or amended to include emissions reductions measures as indicated	Trade		P6 (Sabin Center)		
32.7		States could formulate their own GHG standards for shipping and submit them to the EPA for approval or set in-use requirements without EPA approval	skip		P6 (Sabin Center)		
32.8		Ports can differentiate port charges or fees based on GHG emissions of particular ships		32.2	P6 (Sabin Center)		
32.9		Make more efficient designs of ships mandatory	Mandate designs of ships to be more fuel efficient.	P1, P49	P1		
32.1		Require ships to switch to cleaner-burning diesel fuel when approaching the shore	skip		P1		
32.11		Standards should mandate a certain level of fuel efficiency		32.9	P49 (Journal of Urban Tech)		
37	<a href="#">Mass Transit</a>						
37.1		Congress must invest in renewably-powered public transportation	Convert public transportation to electric vehicles, buses, trains, trolleys, & light rail.	PB2, P5, P11, P15, P18, P21, P29, P41, P42, P106	P5 (GND Letter), P11 (Friends of the Earth GND)		
37.2		Reconnect cities and suburbs to reduce vehicle and air traffic		37.5	P11 (Friends of the Earth GND)		
37.3		Expand bus rapid transit systems		37.5	P15 (Sierra Club)		
37.4		Fare-free public transport	Create fare-free public transit.	P17, P20	P17 (DSA EcoSoc), P20 (Trade Unions for Democracy)		
37.5		Make public transport a social and ecological priority	Expand public transport, including to the suburbs.	P1, P11, P15, P18, P20, PL24, P29	P15 (Sierra Club), P20 (Trade Unions for Democracy)		
37.8		Transportation system routine operation should be changed to incorporate emergency weather response	skip		P18 (NAACP)		
37.9		Transportation system design needs to account for climate change impacts	skip		P18 (NAACP)		
37.10		Build new transportation systems which account for impacts and accelerate the transition to renewable energy power	37.1		P18 (NAACP)		
37.11		We must create equity programs to increase access to public transportation for low- and middle-income people	Create fare-reduction programs and increased service for low and middle-income people.	P18	P18 (NAACP)		
37.12	Cities	Fund safe-streets improvement programs which build sidewalks, crosswalks etc and make streets in low-income areas safe for bicyclists and pedestrians	Fund safe-streets for bicyclists and pedestrians, building sidewalks and crosswalks, in low-income areas.	P18	P18 (NAACP)		
37.13		Invest in and expand public transportation systems to better connect all neighborhoods to critical services		37.5	P18 (NAACP)		
37.14		Say no to "public private partnerships"	skip		P20 (Trade Unions for Democracy)		
37.15		Support the electrification of public fleets and transport modes		26.12	P20 (Trade Unions for Democracy)		
37.16		100% fossil free transportation by 2050		37.1	P21 (Data for Progress)		
37.17		Expand bus rapid transit systems		37.5	P1		
37.18		Make use of multiple modes of public transit seamless	Make the integration of multiple modes of public transit seamless and efficient.	P1, P6, P81	P1		
37.19		Need to run an efficient transit system so people choose it		37.18	P81 (Journal of Urban Tech)		

		Transportation					
Drawdown Climate Solutions							
Transportation		RECOMMENDATIONS	Web Lingo	Web supporters	Source		
37.20		In 2050, 30 percent of PMT (Passenger Miles Travelled) is shifted to transit options including passenger rail. The increase in passenger rail would require some rail to be diverted to the Access to the Region's Core (ARC) tunnel, also known as the Hudson River Tunnel, proposed to run from Secaucus, N.J., to midtown Manhattan, increasing the capacity of New Jersey Transit substantially.		37.5		P29 (pg 35)	
37.21		NYC's mass transportation system can attract more passengers to carbon-free modes of travel; i.e. increase demand		37.5		P29 (pg 2)	
37.22		Continue to support expansion of Cascades East Transit System		37.5		PL24 (pg 6)	
37.23		MTA's current plan to use weight reduction and regenerative braking will result in substantial savings in traction energy	skip, not a policy			P29 (p 2)	
37.24		Improved rail access including second ave subway, Hudson River passenger tunnel, and the under harbor freight tunnel will decrease dependence on cars, buses, and long haul trucking.		37.5		P29 (p. 2)	
37.25		Improve public transit to attract users as well as switch to low carbon energy sources		37.1		P42 (p 5)	
37.26		Employing workers to build a nationwide network of high-speed rail and regional rail systems to give people a clean and affordable way to get between communities quickly and safely.	Build high-speed and regional rail systems.	P15		P15 (Sierra Club) pg.2	
37.27		Expanding our cities' public light rail and clean bus rapid transit systems to support clean air, cut climate pollution, and help working class families save money		37.5		P15 (Sierra Club) pg.2	
37.28		Clean and affordable energy and transportation through an increased and appropriate level of new federal investment in zero-emissions transportation options for all community members in both rural and urban areas must be a priority. This includes programs to scale up investment in public transit; zero-emissions transit buses, diesel trucks, and school buses; and accessible and affordable adoption of electric cars. We also need smart planning that will make our communities safe for pedestrian and bicycle travel.		37.1		P41 (WEACT et al) pg 4	also touches on trucks, electric cars, bicycles
37.29		Expanding our cities' public light rail (electric)	37.1, 37.5	P15		P15 (Sierra Club)	
37.30		State and local gov'ts should pursue reforms that better link transportation and land use, including targeting transportation funding and planning resources to encourage transit-oriented development	Link transportation funding and land use planning to encourage transit-oriented development.	P6, P85		P6 (Sabin Center)	
37.31		Fund coordination between transportation and land use planning activities.		37.3		P85(Pew Ctr for Global CC)	
37.32		Federal and state gov'ts should devote a larger share of transportation funding to provide meaningful alternatives to driving, and increase funding for projects that better connect various modes in order to expand transportation choices.	Invest transportation funding for intermodal links to encourage alternatives to driving.	P6		P6 (Sabin Center)	& 37.18
40	<a href="#">Trucks</a>						
40.1		US must phase out the sale of fossil fuel trucks	Mandate 100% electric trucks, by 2040-2050.	P5, P11, P21, P41		P5 (GND Letter), P11 (Friends of the Earth GND)	
40.2		Utilize the Clean Air Act to put limits on greenhouse gas emissions from trucks	Use the Clean Air Act to put limits on greenhouse gas emission from trucks.	P5		P5 (GND Letter)	
40.3		100% fossil free transportation by 2050		40.1		P21 (Data for Progress)	
40.4		EPA, with NHTSA (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration), should consider establishing a post-2027 HDV (heavy duty vehicles) and engine GFG/fuel economy regulatory program	Establish fuel efficiency standards for heavy duty trucks.	P6		P6 (Sabin Center)	
40.5		EPA could construe its authority to regulate motor vehicle fuels under the CAA broadly enough to permit the creation of incentives for the construction of the necessary infrastructure to support battery-electric and fuel cell HDVs.		26.10		P6 (Sabin Center)	
40.6		EPA and DOE should partner to encourage charging and hydrogen refueling infrastructure development		26.9		P6 (Sabin Center)	
40.7		EPA should expand its program to hasten the replacement of less efficient HDVs, including grants and subsidies for individuals and fleet owners		40.8		P6 (Sabin Center)	
40.8		Congress should create corporate tax credits to provide incentives for fleet owners to transition to more advanced technology vehicles used to transport or deliver freight	Create tax credits, grants and other incentives to transition to energy efficient freight vehicles.	P6, P42		P6 (Sabin Center)	
40.9		Federal, state, and local gov'ts should increase investment in freight transportation infrastructure	Skip			P6 (Sabin Center)	
40.1		State and local laws, regs, and ordinances should be amended to streamline siting, permitting, and construction of fueling infrastructure for EVs and HFCVs (hydrogen & fuel cell vehicles).	Create streamlined processes for permitting, siting and construction of infrastructure for electric, hydrogen and fuel cell vehicles.			P6 (Sabin Center)	
40.11		Reduce the ratio of fuel used per ton of freight through enhanced design and retrofitting	Mandate efficiency in design and fuel use of freight vehicles.	P1		P1	
40.12		The federal mileage standard of a fleet average of 54.5 mpg will be fully implemented by 2050	checking			P29 (p2)	
40.13		Low Emissions Truck program includes financial incentives including lower registration fees and rebates for switching to vehicles with low carbon fuel		40.8		P42 (p 5)	

		<u>Transportation</u>					
<b>Drawdown Climate Solutions</b>							
<u>Transportation</u>		<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>Web Lingo</b>	<b>Web supporters</b>	<b>Source</b>		
40.14	review!	The Freight Systems Improvement Programme delivers another 9% of total emissions savings. Key actions in this programme include freight consolidation centres and real time information for logistics. The reduction of freight journeys within the city is important to alleviate congestion. Other potential actions include offering alternative infrastructure, for example using cargo bikes for last mile delivery.	Create freight delivery systems for urban distribution including consolidation centers and alternative delivery that reduces congestion, e.g. cargo bikes.	P42	P42 (pg 30)		
40.15		A national climate policy agenda must reduce pollution by advancing a zero-emissions goods movement transportation system to protect the health of workers as well as fenceline and frontline communities and ensure that they benefit from new clean transportation technology development.		40.1	P41 (WEACT et al) pg 4		
40.16		100% fossil free transportation by 2050: To reach decarbonization goals, we must transition away quickly from the use of fossil fuels in aviation, heavy duty vehicles, and rail. Not everything can be electrified, meaning we must innovate and scale up the next generation of biofuels and carbon-neutral fuels.		40.1	P21 (Data for Progress)		
43	<a href="#">Airplanes</a>						
43.1		Congress could increase taxes on passenger tickets	Increase taxes on aviation passenger tickets.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)		
43.2		Congress could place an entirely new tax on aviation with solely a climate purpose	Create a new climate tax on aviation.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)		
43.3		FAA should reconsider its guidelines on state aviation taxes and redesign them to allow states to adopt appropriate taxes to reduce aviation emissions		43.2	P6 (Sabin Center)		
43.4		EPA should adopt a CO2 emissions standard for aircraft that includes a benchmark intensity system with tradable permits	EPA should adopt a CO2 emissions standard for aircraft.	P5, P6	P6 (Sabin Center)		
43.5	trade	Congress should repeal the European Union Emissions Trading System Prohibition Act	MOVE		P6 (Sabin Center)		
43.6		The U.S. could consider working with the EU on a joint aviation emissions reduction measure	Create a joint aviation emission reduction measure with the European Union.		P6 (Sabin Center)		
43.7		Fuel efficiency must rise			P1		
43.8		Support R&D to develop sustainable aviation fuels	Invest in research and development of sustainable aviation fuels.	P1	P1		
43.9		Require airlines to report their fuel efficiency data	Require airlines to report their fuel efficiency data.	P1	P1		
43.10		Standards should mandate a certain level of fuel efficiency	Mandate a certain level of fuel efficiency.	P1, P49	P49 (Journal of Urban Tech)		
49	<a href="#">Cars</a>						
49.1		US must phase out the sale of fossil fuel automobiles	Phase out the sale of fossil fuel automobiles.	PB2, P5, P11, P21	P5 (GND Letter), P11 (Friends of the Earth GND). PB2 (OFF Act)		
49.2		Utilize the Clean Air Act to put limits on greenhouse gas emissions from cars	43.1 (general)		P5 (GND Letter)		
49.3		Advocate for less private vehicle traffic in urban areas		49.13	P20 (Trade Unions for Democracy)		
49.4		100% zero emission passenger vehicles by 2030.	Mandate 100% zero emission passenger vehicles by 2030 -2035.	PB2, P5, P21	P21 (Data for Progress)		
49.5		Congress and state gov'ts should adopt measures to send better price signals re: the cost of driving, including increased motor fuel taxes.	Increase motor fuel tax.	P6, P49, P85	P6 (Sabin Center), P49 (Journal of Urban Tech)		
49.6		Localities should eliminate free on-street parking, raise parking rates and amend zoning regulations to trim the amount of free parking developers are required to provide.	Eliminate free on-street parking, raise parking rates, and amend zoning regulations to trim the amount of free parking developers are required to provide.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)	& 49.13	
49.7		Federal and state legislators should proactively address safety standards, regulations, and liability for autonomous vehicles	Skip		P6 (Sabin Center)		
49.8		The federal gov't should continue to tighten fuel economy standards, aiming for over 100 miles per gallon by 2050.	Increase fuel efficiency standards, aiming for over 100 miles per gallon by 2050.	P6, P49	P6 (Sabin Center), P1		
49.9		Information campaigns about the fuel efficiency of different cars should be undertaken, appealing to people's desire to save money as fuel efficiency helps, and also appealing to moral obligation	Create educational programs about fuel efficiency targeting consumers.	P49	P49 (Journal of Urban Tech)		
49.10		Substantial shifts to hybrid vehicles will occur	Skip		P29 (pg2)		
49.11		Low emission private vehicle programs include financial incentives including lower registration fees and rebates for switching to vehicles with low carbon fuel.	Create incentives for low-emission vehicles, including rebates and lower registration fees.	P42	P42 (p5)		
49.12		Standards should mandate a certain level of fuel efficiency		49.8	P49 (Journal of Urban Tech)		
49.13		Policies aimed at decreasing congestion (which will lower units of fuel per passenger distance) should be implemented such as: no-car zones, increased parking fees, congestion toll pricing, computerized traffic lights, dedicated road lanes, staggered work hours, and carpooling incentives	Create policies to decrease congestion to lower energy use, such as no-car zones, increased parking fees, congestion toll pricing, computerized traffic lights, dedicated road lanes, incentives for staggered work hours and carpooling initiatives.	P6, P20, P42, P49	P49 (Journal of Urban Tech)		
49.14		Driving could be banned or reduced by establishing no-car zones or no-car days		49.13	P49 (Journal of Urban Tech)		

		<b>Transportation</b>					
<b>Drawdown Climate Solutions</b>							
<b>Transportation</b>		<b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	<b>Web Lingo</b>	<b>Web supporters</b>	<b>Source</b>		
49.15		Travel demand management which involves a range of initiatives such as car sharing, congestion pricing, parking restrictions, and bicycle hire programs which together can reduce energy consumption for transport.	49.13		P42 (p5)		
49.16		Change the structure of the federal excise tax on fuel to ensure sufficient revenue and provide incentives for oil savings and GHG reductions	49.5		P85 (Pew Ctr for Global CC)		
49.17		Implement policies to improve traffic management such as traffic signal synchronization	Improve traffic management such as traffic signal synchronization.	P49	P49 (Journal of Urban Tech)		
49.18		Enforce traffic calming to encourage pedestrians and bicycles	Create and enforce stronger traffic calming initiatives to improve pedestrian and bicycle safety.	P49	P49 (Journal of Urban Tech)		
63	<a href="#">Telepresence</a>						
63.1		Private sector should promote teleworking and telecommuting, and employ flexible/compressed work schedules to reduce peak travel and overall driving	Create incentives for teleworking.	P1, P6	P1 (p155), P6 (Sabin Center)		
66	<a href="#">High-speed Rail</a>						
66.1		Employ workers to build a nationwide high-speed rail network, and regional rail systems	Build an electric nationwide high-speed rail network.	P1, P15, P17	P15 (Sierra Club), P17 (DSA EcoSoc)		
66.2		Expand electricity-powered high speed rail (U.S. has only 28 miles of HSR)	66.2		P1		
66.3		Hyperloop is a sealed tube or system through which a pod may travel free of air resistance	Build hyperloops.		SpaceX, Elon Musk		
69	<a href="#">Electric Bikes</a>						
69.1		Encourage replacement of individually-owned vehicles with bicycles and other carbon free systems	Create incentives for use of electric bicycles.	P17	P17 (DSA EcoSoc)		
69.2		Need clear, consistent regulations that make them safe and usable	Create clear and uniform standards for use of electric bikes to ensure safety.	P1	P1		
74	<a href="#">Trains</a>						
74.1		100% electrified rail lines by 2035 (80% by 2027)	Electrify 100% of rail lines and engines by 2035.	PB2, P21	PB2		
74.2		100% electrified rail engines by 2035 (80% by 2027)	74.1		PB2		
74.3		Federal, state, and local gov'ts should expand investments in rail infrastructure to reduce choke points	Expand investments in rail infrastructure to reduce congestion points.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)		
74.4		Electrify US railroads and open rail corridors for renewable energy transmission.			solutionaryrail.org - need code!	& 74.1	
75	<a href="#">Ridesharing</a>						
75.1		Encourage replacement of individually-owned vehicles with shared vehicles and other carbon-free solutions	Create incentives for shared vehicles, to replace individually-owned vehicles.	P17, P85	P17 (DSA EcoSoc), P85 (Pew Ctr for Global CC)		
75.2		We must create equity programs to increase access to ridesharing for low- and middle-income people	Create equity programs to increase access to ridesharing for low- and middle-income people.	P18	P18 (NAACP)		
75.3		In the context of strict limits on private vehicle ownership, public authorities can establish public car sharing services. A managed "public goods" approach to car sharing could complement and help grow public transport rather than compete with it. <sup>275</sup> If properly integrated into an overall public transport system, "Zipcars" and similar managed fleets of shared vehicles can likely make a contribution to reducing emissions, and if these fleets were powered by renewable energy, their contribution to climate protection would increase still further. <sup>2</sup>	Create programs for publicly owned zipcars and bike sharing.	P20	P20 (Trade Unions for Democracy)		
75.4		Make data-driven "new mobility services" part of public transport	Create a program to develop online information systems and apps for public transport nationwide.	P20	P20 (Trade Unions for Democracy)		
75.5		Pretax programs for ridesharing expenses	Create incentives for ridesharing, including reducing tolls and parking fees for carpools.	P1	P1		
75.6		Reduced tolls and parking fees for carpools	75.5		P1		
75.7		Implement policies to improve traffic management such as HOV (high occupancy vehicle) lanes	Improve traffic management policies such as HOV (high occupancy vehicle) lanes.	P49	P49 (Journal of Urban Tech)		
75.8		Modernize Urban Mobility and Mass Transit	skip (vague)		P21 (Data for Progress)		
	GENERAL						
A.1		State transportation departments and metro planning organizations should add greenhouse gas assessments to their transportation planning laws and policies and reorient transportation planning to advance decarbonization.	Add greenhouse gas assessments to transportation planning laws and regulations.	P6	P6 (Sabin Center)		
A.2		Developed countries should invest in solutions which will reduce both local and global pollution in developing countries, such as alternatives to private vehicle use.	Skip (international)		P49 (Journal of Urban Tech)		
A.3		Smart cities should be considered with great caution as "large corporations are exerting significant influence in the era of "smart" in pursuit of goals that may not align with planners concern for sustainability.	Skip (principle not policy)		P82 (Journal of Urban Tech)		



		Just Transition							
	Just Transition	RECOMMENDATIONS	Web Lingo	Supporters	Source				
<b>Team Lead:</b>									
PROPOSALS									
UNSORTED									
		We demand 100 percent clean, renewable energy and a public jobs program to transition to a green economy that will put millions of people in sustainable living wage jobs.			P19 (Poor People's Campaign)				
		A whole-society approach to climate change must be centered on a Just Transition for communities and workers as we move beyond the existing extractive and fossil fuel-driven economy.			P10 (CJA)				
		In order to facilitate a just transition to a clean energy economy and to mitigate the impact of fossil fuel worker transition away from energy-intensive, fossil fuel industry jobs and trade-exposed facilities, an equitable transition fund shall be created within the Department of the Treasury.			PB2 (OFF Act)				
		The United States shall ensure a just and equitable transition for all communities, including by:(A)guaranteeing pensions for workers in the coal, oil, and gas industry and providing meaningful training for new economic opportunities within their own communities;			PB7 (Feinstein)				
		Establishes a new Stewardship Corps, modeled on the Civilian Conservation Corps, to provide economically disadvantaged youth with hands-on training and experience while employing them in the reforestation and restoration of federal forests and wetlands							
		1 Reinvest in community controlled and cooperative enterprises			P10 (CJA)				
		2 Finance through block grants earmarked for community-based organizations and loan funds for community development			P10 (CJA)				
		3 Restore the right of workers to organize, collectively bargain, strike, and engage in concerted action on the job			P10 (CJA)				
		4 Guarantee the right to freedom of speech and assembly in the workplace			P10 (CJA)				
		5 Create jobs in decarbonizing or deep decarbonization of industry without Carbon Markets (trading regime of offsets and emissions) and geo engineering technologies.			P10 (CJA)				
		6 Prioritize giving jobs & resources to frontline, climate impacted communities through partnerships with these communities			P10 (CJA)				
		7 Provide job to workers who are under threat of job losses			P10 (CJA), PA, IL				
		8 Ensure Free, Prior and Informed Consent by Indigenous Peoples by following the "United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)", treaties, and international law			P10 (CJA)				
		9 Remedy communities according to the losses & damages of property taken without consent			P10 (CJA)				
		10 Work on developing a GND that is transparent, inclusive, and democratic through Town Halls that communicate through multiple languages to include 61.8 million of non-native English speakers who contribute \$718 Billion to the US Economy			P10 (CJA)				
		Establish a National Fund for Urban and Rural Resilience			P21 (Data for Progress)				
		identify sites of electric generating facilities that may be closed as a result of a transition to a clean energy sector and the issues and opportunities presented by reuse of those sites;			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see \$75-0103, 8.c., 8, in page 7)			
		with respect to potential for greenhouse gas emission limits developed by the department of environmental conservation pursuant to this article, advise the council on the potential impacts of carbon leakage risk on New York state industries and local host communities, including the impact of any potential carbon reduction measures on the competitiveness of New York state business and industry;			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see \$75-0103, 8.d., 8, in page 7)			
		Workers must be treated fairly and supported through investments in workforce and job training programs, especially in communities with disproportionately high underemployed and unemployed populations and in communities that have been historically reliant on fossil fuel extraction and energy production.			P41 (WEACT et al)	pg 4			

		Just Transition					
Just Transition		RECOMMENDATIONS	Web Lingo	Supporters	Source		
		Demand a Just Transition for Transport Workers - A sound trade union strategy for achieving democratized, sustainable mobility for all must of course prioritize a just transition for workers who will be displaced by the changes needed. This will include up-stream changes in the fossil fuel industries, informal transport workers, and more. It will also require a strategy in relation to drivers for Uber, Lyft, and other TNC companies. In the short term, existing TNC drivers that have purchased vehicles and gone into debt in the hope of making a steady income can be urged to register for a position as a public shared mobility driver. A public transport authority can begin to employ drivers working for TNCs in order to staff public fleets of electric minibuses. These workers could be extended the same rights and protections as public transport workers.				P20 (Trade Unions...)	pg 52
	<a href="#">Farming and Food Production</a>						
100		Secure and protect land access and non-predatory credit and capital for independent producers, particularly producers of color				P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 5
100.1		Equalize and expand access to crop insurance, technical assistance, low interest credit, and technical assistance for independent producers, particularly producers of color				P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 5
100.2		Place moratorium on farm land foreclosures with an independent review on cause and effect, particularly for farmers of color				P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 5
100.3		Create and implement farmer debt forgiveness programs in cases of discrimination				P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 5
100.4		Radically increase support for beginning farmers and for the sustainability of independent farmers				P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 5
100.5		Recognize fisheries and small fishers as part of the food system by supporting research, technical assistance and federal support parallel to that of agriculture producers				P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 5
100.6		Secure fair markets, fair prices, and fair wages for all farmers and farmworkers to enable economically stable livelihoods.				P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 5
100.7		Support smaller independent producers to pay a living wage to farmworkers.				P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 5
100.8		Fully fund land-grant institutions to work in the public interest and stop private interests from determining agricultural research.				P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 5
100.9		Reduce and regulate industry consolidation: implement and enforce anti-trust law, especially the Packer and Stockyards Act, and strengthen "Actively Engaged in Farming" rules				P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 6
101		Reform federal farm subsidy programs, including the federal crop insurance program, so that they equally support diverse growing practices and all farmers, including farmers of color, small and midsize farmers, and independent and historically underserved farmers				P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 6
101.1		Re-instate supply management and grain reserves and a fair pricing system				P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 6
101.2		Secure fair pricing and contracts for livestock, produce and seafood				P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 6
101.3		Reclaim public institutions to achieve greater transparency: keep land grants in the public interest, and ensure representation of farmers, workers, and consumers on government advisory bodies				P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 6
101.4		Fight and reduce financial speculation in food and agriculture				P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 6
101.5		Reform trade rules and trade institutions to rebuild and protect local food systems, and establish transparent processes for public review and input				P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 6
101.6		Create opportunities for regional food chain initiatives by expanding financing, technical assistance, and procurement support for community owned and "socially disadvantaged" farmers, fishers, and ranchers				P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 7
101.7		Ensure democratic community-based governance of regional food systems by promoting and funding worker-owned food and agriculture cooperatives.				P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 7
101.8		Move federal policy away from unjust trade deals and anti-democratic trade institutions which undermine sovereignty, including indigenous sovereignty, domestically and abroad.				P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 7
101.9		Incorporate resident voices and resident reporting of environmental justice violations in government targeting of environmental enforcement.				P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg.7
101.91		Meet the full demand for farm/boat to school funding and extend the program's reach to public schools, hospitals, prisons, tribal schools, and to include traditional foods and marginalized farmers, fishers, and ranchers				P14 (HEAL Food Alliance)	pg. 9

		Just Transition					
	Just Transition	RECOMMENDATIONS	Web Lingo	Supporters	Source		
101.92		Ensure parity pricing, supply management, and equitable access to land, credit and markets. These policies must address economic and racial inequities endured by historically disadvantaged farmers.			P4 (Food and Agriculture Sign-On Letter)		
101.93		Equalize labor laws to provide farmworkers with full legal rights, and ensure that all food system workers have a voice in food production, access to healthy food, and the freedom to organize and unionize without retaliation.			P4 (Food and Agriculture Sign-On Letter)		
101.94		Combat consolidation in the food and farming sector and reverse the rapid loss of farmers and deterioration of farmland by ensuring that big chemical, seed, and meat companies are not the ones writing the rules for local rural communities.			P4 (Food and Agriculture Sign-On Letter)		
101.95		A moratorium on new factory farms			P16 (Regeneration International)	pg. 1	
101.96		Reinstatement of the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) to provide basic protections for farmers			P16 (Regeneration International)	pg. 1	
101.97		Reform of the agricultural subsidy system so that more money goes to small and medium-sized farmers			P16 (Regeneration International)	pg. 2	
101.98		Enforcement of the Country of Origin Labeling (COOL) laws so that the "Product of USA" label can be applied only to meat from livestock both raised and processed in the U.S.			P16 (Regeneration International)	pg. 2	
101.99		Patent law reforms to prevent predatory lawsuits by big corporations intent on monopolizing the seed market			P16 (Regeneration International)	pg. 2	
102		A national right-to-repair law that gives farmers the right to repair their own equipment and retain full rights over the machinery they buy			P16 (Regeneration International)	pg. 2	
102.1		Transform the civil rights offices at the USDA into agencies that address discrimination rather than cover it up.			P16 (Regeneration International)	pg. 2	
102.3		Reparations for the dispossession of Native American and African American land			P16 (Regeneration International)	pg. 2	
102.4		No interest loans for beginning farmers and a land trust that buys land from retiring farmers and sets it aside for beginning farmers, with specific benchmarks for Native Americans, African Americans and other socially disadvantaged groups			P16 (Regeneration International)	pg. 2	
102.5		Programs to help heirs' property owners retain access to their land and to USDA programs legal and technical assistance, through funding of the relending program, to help farmers hold onto their land			P16 (Regeneration International)	pg. 2	
102.6		Expanded funding for the Indian Tribal Land Acquisition Loan Program and the Highly Fractionated Indian Land Loan Program, USDA programs that help tribal governments acquire land and preserve it for future generations			P16 (Regeneration International)	pg. 2	
102.7		Incentives for community ownership of farmland			P16 (Regeneration International)	pg. 2	
102.8		Expansion of Disadvantaged and Beginning Farmer State Coordinator program			P16 (Regeneration International)	pg. 2	
102.9		More funding for the Farmer Opportunity Training and Outreach program that helps coordinate USDA training and education for beginning, veteran, and socially disadvantaged farmers			P16 (Regeneration International)	pg. 2	
103		Pathway to citizenship for migrant farmworkers and end exclusions for agricultural workers in labor laws			P16 (Regeneration International)	pg. 2	
103.1		Reform H-2A agricultural work visas to substantially raise prevailing wages, allow workers to move between employers, increase enforcement and hold employers who mistreat workers accountable			P16 (Regeneration International)	pg. 2	
103.4		The PRIME ACT, which permits state-inspected meat to be sold within that state, thus eliminating the intrastate marketing barriers placed on livestock farmers by the requirement for USDA inspected livestock slaughter and processing facilities which are few and far between			P16 (Regeneration International)	pg. 3	
103.5		Expansion of the USDA's Local Agriculture Market Program (LAMP) for local infrastructure-building projects			P16 (Regeneration International)	pg. 3	
103.6		Investments in co-op grocery stores			P16 (Regeneration International)	pg. 3	
103.7		Incentives for schools, hospitals, prisons and other institutions to procure locally produced foods.			P16 (Regeneration International)	pg. 3	
103.8		Investments in local food processing facilities, including slaughter and dairy processing			P16 (Regeneration International)	pg.3	
103.9		Support for farmers to process their products on-farm			P16 (Regeneration International)	pg. 3	
104		State and local food sovereignty laws that exempt local food producers from state licensing and inspections governing food sales for transactions between the producers and the customers for home consumption or when the food is sold and consumed at community events such as church suppers			P16 (Regeneration International)	pg. 3	
		Enact binding laws to ensure the fundamental right to renewable energy for all, based on democratic and community control.			P11 (A GND To Save People and Planet)		

		Just Transition					
	Just Transition	RECOMMENDATIONS	Web Lingo	Supporters	Source		
		Reject so-called energy solutions that further racial, economic and social inequities (large-scale hydroelectric dams, which can harm ecosystems and undermine livelihoods; biofuels and biomass, which can be carbon intensive, disrupt food systems and destroy forests; or waste-to-energy projects (e.g., trash incineration or biogas from factory farms), which can impact health.			P11 (A GND To Save People and Planet)		
		Reject carbon trading schemes, which can concentrate the dirtiest projects in marginalized communities, worsening environmental injustice and racism.			P11 (A GND To Save People and Planet)		
		Ensure energy sufficiency: sufficient universal energy access.			P11 (A GND To Save People and Planet)		
		Ensure local and Indigenous Peoples' control over their territories and food systems.			P11 (A GND To Save People and Planet)		
		Shift to local solutions that make good on the promise of public ownership and cooperative control.			P11 (A GND To Save People and Planet)		
		enable community management of forests and natural systems that are the best way to protect biodiversity and promote ecosystem restoration.			P11 (A GND To Save People and Planet)		
		Ensure the right for people to have dignified work and safe workplaces, a guaranteed family-sustaining wage, hours and benefits.			P11 (A GND To Save People and Planet)		
		Protect the rights of workers to organize, engage in collective bargaining and undertake workplace actions.			P11 (A GND To Save People and Planet)		
		Revive the supply management system, using many "old New Deal" tools that were successful, such as price floors to help farmers have predictable income during market volatility; parity pricing that allows farmers to receive prices that are on a par with the costs of inputs, national grain reserves, and management of livestock and dairy production to ensure economic security for farmers. By managing supply and applying import/export controls farmers will be guaranteed a fair price.			P13 (Agroecology)		
		High costs of agricultural inputs (seeds, machinery and chemicals) plus bargaining power of food processors distributors, and retailers traps farmers. Overhaul policies and incentives that support over-supply of cheap food, feed, and fuel and move towards a regulated market system that values food at a fair price for all farmers.			P13 (Agroecology)		
		Green New Deal policies must introduce or strengthen existing credit lending, land access rights, and equipment aid aimed a socially disadvantaged farmers.			P13 (Agroecology)		
		Tremendous pressures exist for farmers to grow bigger in size, specialize in very few animals or crops, and reduce productions costs. GND policy must work to secure nationwide access to land, credit, equipment, renewable energy, markets, and know-how, and help meet marketing challenges faced by small farms in particular and rural communities in general.			P13 (Agroecology)		
		New farmers and food workers can be brought into the food and agriculture system by redesigning immigration policies and welcoming currently undocumented immigrants into legal status. Farm field workers, processing plant workers, supermarket and restaurant workers play a vital role in the system. Pathway to legal status must be partnered with policies to improve economic status, such as programs for transition into farming and food businesses.			P13 (Agroecology)		
		Include farm workers in the National Labor Relations Act, and have policies for mandatory higher living and dignified wages for workers in all sectors. This could be a reward for workers for helping to produce and supply healthy and environmentally friendly food that lowers climate and other environmental impacts.			P13 (Agroecology)		
		Allow food workers to organize into unions and give them greater power against food corporations			P13 (Agroecology)		
		Challenge international trade agreements that use foreign markets as the solution to the oversupply of cheap food, fuel, and feed. Priority with trade agreements would be put on satisfying local markets, in US and abroad, with production by local farmers to ensure economic prosperity and culturally appropriate local food.			P13 (Agroecology)		
		Public agriculture extension services should be supporting agroecology and regenerative agriculture. Include more farmer to farmer education and demonstration programs, working with farmers who are successful in using agroecological methods to teach other farmers. Infuse farmer to farmer exchanges with special attention to justice concerns.			P13 (Agroecology)		
		We believe that food prices should fully reflect the true costs of food. Subsidies on fertilisers, water, fuels, electricity, and pesticides should be critically reviewed, with some authorities arguing for their removal, and environmental and societal health costs of food supply and consumption should be fully reflected in pricing by introducing taxes. As a result, food prices might increase. Therefore, where appropriate, social protection or safety nets (eg, increasing income through cash transfers) can be established to protect vulnerable populations, particularly children and women, while keeping trade open. We recommend an expert panel be set up to model different economic interventions, noting the work already underway from UN Environment Programme's initiative, The Economics of Ecosystems & Biodiversity for Agriculture and Food.			P30 (EAT-Lancet pg 480)		

		Just Transition					
	Just Transition	RECOMMENDATIONS	Web Lingo	Supporters	Source		
		Reducing volatility of food prices is important to ensure affordability of healthy diets from sustainable food systems, particularly at the regional or local level. Key policies to reduce this volatility include removing market barriers across local regions or markets, ensuring access to price information and early warning systems, implementing strict regulations against over-speculations, international management of food stocks, revisions of biofuel subsidies and tariffs to avoid diversion of food to energy use, and establishing social protection schemes, insurance programmes, and other safety nets.			P30 (EAT-Lancet pg 480)		
		Governments must help fund adaptation to those major physical changes that are clearly predictable, such as altering production systems in areas that will be affected by sea level rise.			P88 (World Resource Institute 27)		
		Farmers need effective regional crop-breeding systems that enable them to select alternative crop varieties specifically adapted to local conditions.			P88 (World Resource Institute 27)		
		Small-scale irrigation and water conservation systems will help farmers cope with rainfall variability.			P88 (World Resource Institute 27)		
		Research organizations and companies must breed new traits to overcome highly likely big climate challenges such as high temperature effects on maize, wheat, rice, and coffee.			P88 (World Resource Institute 27)		
		the mobilization will require the following-working collaboratively with farmers and ranchers in the United States to remove pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from the agricultural sector as much as is technologically feasible, including—by supporting family farming; by investing in sustainable farming and land use practices that increase soil health; and by building a more sustainable food system that ensures universal access to healthy food;			PB3 (HR 109)	(see (2)(G)(i), (ii), (iii) in page 8, 9 and 6)	
		Provide grants to animal agricultural operations for converting their farms to entirely plant-based foods.			P100 (Eat for the Earth)		
		Advocate for funding for local Extension offices and state agricultural departments to train local farmers in transitioning to more GHG-efficient production systems (e.g., no-till or low-till farming, livestock feed changes to reduce methane emissions, carbon sequestration through re-forestation/perennial planting/pasture-grazing animals).			P101 (Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future)		
		Advocate for funding for local Extension offices and state agricultural departments to research and increase awareness of the impacts that climate change is projected to have on agriculture in the region (e.g., water scarcity, crop failure due to changing weather patterns, spread of new pathogens and pests, increased potential for food-borne illness).			P101 (Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future)		
		Preserve farmland by passing county or state level policies (e.g., conservation easements, land trusts) to protect regional farmland from encroaching development. This will protect the capacity of regions to produce food in the future, again reducing the vulnerability of food shortages that come with dependence on centralized supply chains.			P101 (Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future)		
		Encourage municipal and state governments to create food resilience plans. Environmental, political, and humanitarian emergencies can threaten food supplies. Food policy councils can advocate for funding for local and state governments to develop plans to reduce the impact of such emergencies.			P101 (Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future)		
		Include incentives and training for farmers to become the true managers of the solar power that photosynthesis makes possible.			P86 (CUNY)		
		Provide living wages to farmworkers for a normal workweek and allow them to access land and the resources to farm should they want to become farm managers.			P86 (CUNY)		
		Equalize labor laws to provide farmworkers with full legal rights and ensure that all food system workers have a voice in food production, access to healthy food, and the freedom to organize and unionize without retaliation by enforcing the Farmworker Fair Labor Practices			P86 (CUNY)		
		Integrate climate and health perspectives into food agriculture. workforce development programs to increase the number of entry level food workers with activist perspectives and concrete skills.			P86 (CUNY)		
		Ensure fair, family-sustaining living wages and safe, humane working conditions for farmworkers, fishers, and other food industry workers.			P86 (CUNY)		
		The United States must take the lead in promoting international commodity agreements aimed at setting floor prices and equitable sharing of responsibility for international reserves and supply management, thus eliminating the destructive practice of dumping			P92 (Food From Family Farms Act)		



Drawdown Climate Solutions		Environmental Justice				
Environmental Justice	RECOMMENDATIONS	WEB LINGO	WEB LINGO SUPPORTERS	Source		
<b>Team Lead: Jack Hammond</b>						
<b>Mark Schaeffer</b>						
<b>Maria Luisa Tasayco</b>						
101	Labor					
101.1		Guarantee a safe and healthy environment in the workplace		P10 (CJA)		
101.2		Update labor standards according to the 1938 Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA).	below	P10 (CJA)		
101.3		Create jobs in 100% renewable energy		P10 (CJA)		
101.4		Create jobs to build an energy efficient smart grid		P10 (CJA)		
101.5		Create jobs to upgrade residential & commercial buildings to energy efficient levels.		P10 (CJA)		
101.6		Establishes a new Stewardship Corps, modeled on the Civilian Conservation Corps, to provide economically disadvantaged youth with hands-on training and experience while employing them in the reforestation and restoration of federal forests and wetlands.	Create a federal jobs program to transition to a green economy.	P10, PB53, P18, P19, P94, P15, P13, P21	PB53 (Climate Stewardship Act)	
101.7		Public jobs program to transition to a green economy	above		P18 (NAACP)	
101.8		Guarantee a job with union wages and benefits to everyone who wants one by creating millions of public sector jobs and funding massive direct investments to build decarbonized infrastructure	above, below		P17 (DSA EcoSoc)	
101.9		Support the Rights of Workers to organize, collectively bargain, and engage in concerted action on the job. It should guarantee the Constitutional rights to freedom of speech and assembly in the workplace, restore the right to strike and guarantee the right to a safe and healthy work environment.	Guarantee the rights of workers to organize, and collectively bargain, and engage in collective action.	P10, P94, P21	P10 (CJA)	
101.10		We demand 100 percent clean, renewable energy and a public jobs program to transition to a green economy that will put millions of people in sustainable living wage jobs.	above		P19 (Poor People's Campaign)	
101.11	General labor?	Eliminate the tipped minimum wage and set a livable minimum wage.	Establish a federal living minimum wage.	P14, P94, P21	P14 (HEAL Food Alliance) pg. 3	
101.12	Prison Justice	End exploitation of incarcerated people on penal farms and for food production.	Establish federal workers rights for incarcerated workers.		P14 (HEAL Food Alliance) pg. 3	
101.13		Equalize labor laws; extend all NLRA and FLSA protections to farmworkers and other exempt workers.	Extend all federal labor laws to all workers, including food and agriculture sectors.	P10, P14, PB3	P14 (HEAL Food Alliance) pg. 3	
101.14		Include worker and community reports of violations in environmental and labor standards enforcement.	Include worker and community reporting in environmental and labor enforcement.		P14 (HEAL Food Alliance) pg. 3	
101.15		Increase labor protections and benefits for workers in the food and agriculture sectors.			P14 (HEAL Food Alliance) pg. 3	
101.16		Mandate third party labor inspections for compliance with worker protections.	Mandate third party inspections for compliance with worker rights.		P14 (HEAL Food Alliance) pg. 3	
101.17	Treaties	Ratify the remaining six conventions of the United Nations International Labor Organization	Treaties		P14 (HEAL Food Alliance) pg. 3	
101.18	Immigration	Reform immigration laws. Create pathways to legalization for all undocumented people including pathways to citizenship for those that want it, and end deportations until a comprehensive policy is in place.	Immigration		P14 (HEAL Food Alliance) pg.4	
101.19	Just transition	Ensure that it creates good jobs and protects workers and communities that may lose employment in the current transition must be key concerns of our climate policy. Setting clear standards for job quality and training standards encourages not only high-quality work but positive economic impacts.	Just transition		PL60 (NYCLCPA)	
101.20		Establish safe and healthy working conditions and proper training for workers involved in climate change related activities ... ensure labor harmony and promote efficient performance of work on climate change related work sites by requiring workers to be well-trained and adequately compensated	Require safe and healthy working conditions, with proper training for workers in climate change related activity.	PL60	PL60 (NYCLCPA)	
101.21	Just transition	Create a strong green jobs program including training and placement in the new green economy, built on and driving living wage, union jobs in emerging sectors (solar, offshore wind, electric car infrastructure, efficiency, etc.) with a special focus in environmental justice communities and a just transition for displaced fossil fuel workers.			P94 (Empower NJ pg 17)	
101.22	Just transition	Reskilling of their employees for new clean, local energy industries.	move		P9 (Zero Hour Platform)	

Drawdown Climate Solutions		Environmental Justice				
	Environmental Justice	RECOMMENDATIONS	WEB LINGO	WEB LINGO SUPPORTERS	Source	
101.23	Electricity	<i>Local Wind and Solar Manufacturing</i> ; Offer incentives for clean, renewable energy tied to requirements for components to be made in local businesses that offer workers high wages and dignified working conditions.	move		P15 (Sierra Club)	pg. 3
101.24		Create a Green Brigade to employ hundreds of thousands of people in restoring our essential ecosystems. Projects could include Forest Growth and Fire Safety, Wetlands Restoration, and Hazardous Waste Cleanup.	above (101.13)		P15 (Sierra Club)	pg. 3
101.25		GND should resurrect public employment (as happened in old New Deal via WPA and CCC)	above (101.13)		P13 (Agroecology)	
101.26		Create 10 million new jobs over 10 years through employment and training programs associated with Green New Deal grants and projects	above (101.13)		P21 (Data for Progress)	
101.27		(to achieve the Green New Deal goals and mobilization, a Green New Deal will require the following goals and projects-) strengthening and enforcing labor, workplace health and safety, anti discrimination, and wage and hour standards across all employers, industries, and sectors;	above (maybe beef up 101.13)		PB3 (HR 109)	(see (4)(j) and (4) in page 13 and 10)
101.28	Trade	(to achieve the Green New Deal goals and mobilization, a Green New Deal will require the following goals and projects—) enacting and enforcing trade rules, procurement standards, and border adjustments with strong labor and environmental protections—to stop the transfer of jobs and pollution overseas; to grow domestic manufacturing in the United States;	Trade		PB3 (HR 109)	(see (4)(k)(i) and (4) page 13 and 10)
101.29		advise the council on issues and opportunities for workforce development and training related to energy efficiency measures, renewable energy and other clean energy technologies, with specific focus on training and workforce opportunities for disadvantaged communities, and segments of the population that may be underrepresented in the clean energy workforce such as veterans, women and formerly incarcerated persons;	Create workforce incentives and training programs focused on clean energy technologies, targeting disadvantaged communities.	PL60	PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see \$75-0103, 8.a., 8, in page 7)
101.30		identify energy-intensive industries and related trades and identify sector specific impacts of the state's current workforce and avenues to maximize the skills and expertise of New York state workers in the new energy economy;	Analyze current work force skills and needs for the transition to clean economy, and create job training programs for forestry, wetlands, farming, and contaminated sites.	P21, PL60	PL60 (NY CLCPA)	see \$75-0103, 8. b., 8, in page 7)
101.31		The just transition working is hereby authorized and directed to conduct a study of and report on: The number of jobs created to counter climate change, which shall include but not be limited to the energy sector, building sector, transportation sector, and working lands sector; The projection of the inventory of jobs needed and the skills and training required to meet the demand of jobs to counter climate change; and Workforce disruption due to community transitions from a low carbon economy.			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see \$75-0103, 8. g., g.i., g.ii., g.iii., 8., in page 8 and 7)
101.32		Provide workforce development and training for reforestation programs	101.30		P21 (Data for Progress)	
101.33		Provide workforce development and private land owner training for wetland restoration	101.30		P21 (Data for Progress)	
101.34		Provide workforce development and farm owner training for sustainable farming and soil practices	101.30		P21 (Data for Progress)	
101.35		Expand environmental workforce development and job training for assessment and cleanup of Brownfields & Hazardous sites	101.30		P21 (Data for Progress)	
101.36		Workforce Development and Job Training: Federal Training Grant Programs; Public-Private Partnerships; Faith-Based & Community Organization Partnerships; Cooperative Research and Extension Services; Vocational Training and Certification Programs; Skilled Employment Apprenticeship Programs; Higher Education Institution Partnerships; Higher Education Internship and Fellowship Programs; Federal Community Service Programs (e.g., AmeriCorps, Senior Corps, FEMA Corps, Public Health Corps)	101.30		P21 (Data for Progress)	
101.37		Livable wage requirements that include health insurance, full-time hours, and minimum length of employment.	101.11 (elaborate?)		P21 (Data for Progress)	
101.38	Just Transition	Special consideration and recruitment requirements of workers from low-income, minority, under-employed communities, as well as those displaced by the energy transition.			P21 (Data for Progress)	
101.39		Protections and requirements for unionization and collective bargaining	101.9		P21 (Data for Progress)	
101.40		Performance requirements on job creation and job training metrics with clawback mechanisms when performance falls short.			P21 (Data for Progress)	
101.41		Disclosure requirements on the costs of job programs and benefits to specific communities.			P21 (Data for Progress)	
101.42		New job additionality requirements to avoid relocating or displacing existing jobs			P21 (Data for Progress)	

Drawdown Climate Solutions		Environmental Justice				
	Environmental Justice	RECOMMENDATIONS	WEB LINGO	WEB LINGO SUPPORTERS	Source	
101.43		Create jobs in clean and renewable energy, infrastructure, and manufacturing			C8	
101.44		Rebuild our unions			C8	
101.45		target new job and training opportunities in reducing local pollution burdens			P76	
101.46		Create the Clean Jobs Workforce Hubs, a network of frontline organizations that provide direct and sustained support for minority and disadvantaged communities. This hub creates preferences for companies that implement equity actions to ensure equitable representation in Illinois' clean energy workforce. Creates a Contractor Incubator program that focuses on the development of underserved businesses in the clean energy sector.			PB115	
102	Co-pollutants					
102.1		Move Beyond Carbon Neutral to include All Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Co-Pollutants	Identify and eliminate all sources of pollution, with specific focus on low-income and minority communities.	P10, P94, P13, PB3, PL60, P76, P41	P10 (CJA)	
102.2		Revise DEP policies that allow polluters to purchase ozone credits, which today allows virtually unlimited production of ozone precursors even in areas of the State that exceed ozone attainment levels and are already rated as 'F' by the American Lung Association for ground level ozone pollution. The DEP must be able to deny applicants permission to purchase credits in areas that already exceed unhealthy attainment limits or when this will cause ground level ozone levels to exceed unhealthy local limits.	102.1		P94 (Empower NJ)	
102.3		Update the DEP rules regarding air deposition in order to enable rejections of permits that would increase water pollution beyond specific limits.	102.1		P94 (Empower NJ)	
102.4		Strict enforcement and updating of existing federal environmental laws, such as Clean Water Act, Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, and Endangered Species Act.	102.1		P13 (Agroecology)	
102.5		Cleanup Brownfields and All Hazardous Sites	Cleanup all existing polluted sites.	P21, PB3, P76	P21 (Data for Progress)	
102.6		(...10-year national mobilization (referred to in this resolution as the "Green New Deal mobilization") that will require the following goals and projects—)identifying other emission and pollution sources and creating solutions to remove them; and	102.1		PB3 (HR 109)	(see (2)(M) and (2) in page 10 and 6)
102.7		the mobilization will require the following-spurring massive growth in clean manufacturing in the United States and removing pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from manufacturing and industry as much as is technologically feasible, including by expanding renewable energy manufacturing and investing in existing manufacturing and industry;	102.1		PB3 (HR 109)	(see (2)(F) in page 8 and 6)
102.8		the mobilization will require the following-cleaning up existing hazardous waste and abandoned sites, ensuring economic development and sustainability on those sites;	102.5		PB3 (HR 109)	(see (2)(L) in page 9, 10 and 6) also in Land section
102.9	Manufacturing, materials	The scoping plan shall identify and make recommendations on regulatory measures and other state actions that will ensure the attainment of the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limits established pursuant to section 75-0107 of this article. The measures and actions considered in such scoping plan shall at a minimum include: Measures to limit the use of chemicals, substances or products that contribute to global climate change when released to the atmosphere, but are not intended for end-use combustion.	Manufacturing, materials (move)		PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see \$ 75-0103.13.13.j. in page 9)
102.10		Ensure that activities undertaken to comply with the regulations do not result in a net increase in co-pollutant emissions or otherwise disproportionately burden disadvantaged communities as identified pursuant to section 75-0111 of this article.	102.5		PL60 (NY CLCPA)	see \$ 75-109.3.c., \$ 75-109. in page 12 and 11)
102.11		On or before October first, two thousand twenty-two, the department shall prepare, in consultation with the climate justice working group, a program demonstrating community air monitoring systems.	Create a system for community air monitoring and assess existing burdens.	PL60	PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see \$ 75-0115.2.a., 75-0115.1. in page 15)
102.12	following 5 recs are sp	On or before June first, two thousand twenty-four, the department shall prepare, in consultation with the climate justice working group, a strategy to reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants in disadvantaged communities affected by a high cumulative exposure burden. The strategy shall include criteria for the development of community emission reduction programs. The criteria presented in the strategy shall include, but are not limited to, the following:	102.5		PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see \$ 75-0115.3. in page 15) could be vulnerable communities
102.13	1	An assessment and identification of communities with high cumulative exposure burdens for toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants.			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	see \$ 75-0115.3.a., and \$ 75-0115.3. in page 15)

Drawdown Climate Solutions		Environmental Justice				
	Environmental Justice	RECOMMENDATIONS	WEB LINGO	WEB LINGO SUPPORTERS	Source	
102.14	2	a methodology for assessing and identifying the contributing sources or categories of sources, including, but not limited to, stationary and mobile sources, and an estimate of their relative contribution to elevated exposure to air pollution in impacted communities identified pursuant to paragraph a of this subdivision.	102.5		PL60 (NY CLCPA)	\$ 75-0115.3.b., and \$ 75-0115.3. in page 15)
102.15	3	an assessment of the existing and available measures for reducing emissions from the contributing sources or categories of sources identified pursuant to paragraph b of this subdivision.	102.5		PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see \$ 75-0115.3.c., and \$ 75-0115.3. in page 15)
102.16	4	Based on the assessment and identification of disadvantaged communities with high cumulative exposure burdens for toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants completed pursuant to paragraph a of subdivision three of this section, the department shall select disadvantaged communities around the state for preparation of community emissions reduction programs. The department may select additional locations annually thereafter, as appropriate.	102.11		PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see \$ 75-0115.4.a., page 15, 16)
102.17	5	The department shall have the authority to adopt regulations establishing programs to achieve emissions reductions for the locations selected using the most cost-effective measures identified pursuant to paragraph c of subdivision three of this section.	102.11		PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see \$ 75-0115.4.b., page 16)
102.18		An assessment of local benefits and impacts of any reductions in co-pollutants related to reductions in statewide and local greenhouse gas emissions.	102.11		PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see \$ 75-0119.2.g. and 75-0119.2. in page 16) ??
102.19		The national climate policy agenda must address this environmental injustice head-on by prioritizing climate solutions and other policies that also reduce pollution in these legacy communities at the scale needed to significantly improve their public health and quality of life.	102.1		P41 (WEACT et al)	pg 3
102.2		The agenda must also build the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to fulfill its mission to protect the nation's health and the environment by developing and enforcing effective regulations for all communities..	102.1		P41 (WEACT et al)	pg 3
102.21		In fact, the national climate policy agenda should be used to reduce the disproportionate amount of pollution that is often found in EJ communities and that is associated with cumulative impacts, public health risks, and other persistent challenges.	102.1		P41 (WEACT et al)	pg 4
102.22		Expand and streamline grant funding for brownfield assessment and cleanup grants	102.5		P21 (Data for Progress)	
102.23		Expand funding for Superfund site remediation for brownfields and hazardous sites	102.5		P21 (Data for Progress)	
102.24		Create public trust funds for cleanup and redevelopment efforts for brownfields and hazardous sites	102.5		P21 (Data for Progress)	
102.25		Build public-private partnerships for effective and economical cleanup and redevelopment for brownfields and hazardous sites	102.5		P21 (Data for Progress)	
102.26		Expand community planning grants for integrated revitalization of brownfield sites	102.5		P21 (Data for Progress)	
		Improve community health by reducing local pollution burdens			P76	
		<u>Vulnerable communities</u>				
103.1		Minimizing the extent and speed of climate change, which will initially harm the most vulnerable individuals and communities disproportionately	Skip		PB7 (Feinstein)	
103.2		Resources allocated to frontline and vulnerable communities	Ensure resource allocation to frontline and vulnerable communities.	? is this in Sabin	P6 (Sabin Center)	
103.3		Stopping current, preventing future, and repairing historic oppression of indigenous peoples, communities of color, migrant communities, deindustrialized communities, depopulated rural communities, the poor, low-income workers, women, the elderly, the unhoused, people with disabilities, and youth.	Skip (not policy)		PB3	
103.4		Climate research that assesses how policies affect overburdened and vulnerable communities				
103.5		Providing resources, training, and high-quality education, including higher education, to all people of the United States, with a focus on frontline and vulnerable communities, so that all people of the United States may be full and equal participants in the Green New Deal mobilization;			PB3 (HR 109)	(see (4)(C) in page 11 and 12)
103.6		Mitigate and manage the long-term adverse health, economic, and other effects of pollution and climate change by providing adequate capital, technical expertise, supporting policies, and other forms of assistance for community-defined projects and strategies.				
103.7		Ensure that frontline communities representatives are at the table during reviews				

		Environmental Justice						
Drawdown Climate Solutions								
	Environmental Justice	RECOMMENDATIONS	WEB LINGO	WEB LINGO SUPPORTERS	Source			
103.8		Ensuring career opportunities are created and shared geographically and demographically is necessary to ensure increased access to good jobs for marginalized communities while making the same neighborhoods more resilient.	Create jobs in a geographically and demographically distributed way to ensure access for marginalized communities.	PL60	PL60 (NYCLCPA)			
103.9		Support the state youth climate lawsuits and follow the climate recovery plan outlined in their lawsuit.	Skip		P9 (Zero Hour Platform)			
103.10		Invest in grassroots transformative justice to move away from the unjust prison system and the school-to-prison-pipeline	Skip (Outside scope)		P9 (Zero Hour Platform)			
103.11	Land use	State and Local governments must respect and follow the Treaty Rights of the Indigenous Nations of that land and protect their food sovereignty and intellectual property.	MOVE		P9 (Zero Hour Platform)			
103.12		State governments must pass a state constitutional amendment to include rights to healthy living wage jobs, clean and safe sustainable affordable housing, and affordable quality healthcare.	Skip (Outside scope)		P9 (Zero Hour Platform)			
103.13	Transportation	Invest in zero emissions mass transit that is affordable for low income people.	MOVE		P9 (Zero Hour Platform)			
103.14		Federal government should respect Indigenous women, Indigenous queer and trans, women of color, and queer and trans people of color and protect them from assault, sexual violence, and trafficking caused by the fossil fuel industries.	Skip		P9 (Zero Hour Platform)			
103.15	Land use	Respect and follow all treaties with First Nation communities and protect the food sovereignty and intellectual property of First Nations.	MOVE		P9 (Zero Hour Platform)			
103.16		Outlaw private prisons and the forced labor of prison inmates.	Skip		P9 (Zero Hour Platform)			
103.17	Just Transition	Hiring workers across the country to replace lead pipes for the millions of people who are drinking lead-contaminated water, including the nearly 3,000 communities where lead poisoning is more than twice as severe as in Flint, Michigan.	MOVE		P15 (Sierra Club)	pg. 2		
103.18		Keep affordable housing affordable: Require low-cost, energy-saving measures that don't qualify as MCIs for the rent-stabilized sector, instead of the percent reductions applicable to other sectors. Require adjustments to this approach if MCI rules or their interpretations change. And provide support and incentives so that the rent-stabilized sector can achieve the same efficiency gains as market-rate buildings.			P29 (Urban Green Council 80X50)	pg. 13		
103.19	Just Transition	National Lead Pipe Replacement & Infrastructure Upgrades	MOVE (same as 103.17)		P21 (Data for Progress)			
103.20		To achieve the Green New Deal goals and mobilization, a Green New Deal will require the following goals and projects —ensuring that the Federal Government takes into account the complete environmental and social costs and impacts of emissions through—existing laws; new policies and programs; and ensuring that frontline and vulnerable communities shall not be adversely affected;	Ensure all laws and regulations take into account the complete environmental and social costs of emissions, with particular attention to disadvantaged communities.	PB3, PB50, PL60	PB3 (HR 109)	(see (4),(4)(B)(i),(ii), (iii) in page 10 and 11 )		
103.21	Just Transition	Directing investments to spur economic development, deepen and diversify industry and business in local and regional economies, and build wealth and community ownership, while prioritizing high-quality job creation and economic, social, and environmental benefits in frontline and vulnerable communities, and de industrialized communities, that may otherwise struggle with the transition away from greenhouse gas intensive industries;	MOVE		PB3 (HR 109)	(see (4)(E) in page 12)		
103.22		Take into account the relative contribution of each source or source category to statewide greenhouse gas emissions, and the potential for adverse effects on small businesses, and recommend a de minimis threshold of greenhouse gas emissions below which emission reduction requirements will not apply.	Create a separate standard for GHG emission reductions for de minimis emissions by small business.	PL60	PL60 (NY CLCPA)	see \$75-0103.14.c., 14. in page 10 and 9)		
103.23		Identify measures to maximize reductions of both greenhouse gas emissions and co-pollutants in disadvantaged communities as identified pursuant to section 75-0111 of this article.	102.1		PL60 (NY CLCPA)	see \$75-0103.14 d., 14 in page 10 and 9		
103.24		In approving greenhouse gas emission offset projects, the department shall prioritize projects that maximize public health and environmental benefits within the state and especially localized benefits in disadvantaged communities, defined pursuant to section 75-0111 of this article.	Ensure that offset projects benefit disadvantaged communities.	PL60	PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see \$ 75-109.4.j.\$ 75-109.4.b., \$ 75-109. in page 13, 12, 11)		
103.25		The working group, in consultation with the department, the departments of health and labor, the New York state energy and research development authority, and the environmental justice advisory group, will establish criteria to identify disadvantaged communities for the purposes of co-pollutant reductions, greenhouse gas emissions reductions, regulatory impact statements, and the allocation of investments related to this article.	103.26	PL60	PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see \$ 75-0111.1. b. page 14)		

Drawdown Climate Solutions		Environmental Justice				
		Environmental Justice	RECOMMENDATIONS	WEB LINGO	WEB LINGO SUPPORTERS	Source
103.26		Disadvantaged communities shall be identified based on geographic, public health, environmental hazard, and socioeconomic criteria, which shall include but are not limited to: areas burdened by cumulative environmental pollution and other hazards that can lead to negative public health effects; areas with concentrations of people that are of low income, high unemployment, high rent burden, low levels of home ownership, low levels of educational attainment, or members of groups that have historically experienced discrimination on the basis of race or ethnicity; and areas vulnerable to the impacts of climate change such as flooding, storm surges, and urban heat island effects.	Establish criteria to identify disadvantaged communities: areas burdened by cumulative environmental pollution; low income, high unemployment, high rent burden, low levels of home ownership, low levels of educational attainment, historic discrimination on the basis of race or ethnicity; and areas vulnerable to the impacts of climate change such as flooding, storm surges, and urban heat island effects.	PL60	PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see § 75-0111.1.c.i., 75-0111.1.c.ii.,75-0111.1.c.iii. page 14)
103.27		Before finalizing the criteria for identifying disadvantaged communities and identifying disadvantaged communities pursuant to subdivision one of this section, the department shall publish draft criteria and a draft list of disadvantaged communities and make such information available on its website.	103.26		PL60 (NY CLCPA)	see § 75-0111.2. page 14)
103.28		The group will meet no less than annually to review the criteria and methods used to identify disadvantaged communities and may modify such methods to incorporate new data and scientific findings. The climate justice working group shall review identities of disadvantaged communities and modify such identities as needed.	103.26		PL60 (NY CLCPA)	see § 75-0111. 3. page 14
103.29		The program shall identify the highest priority locations in disadvantaged communities around the state to deploy community air monitoring systems, which shall be communities with potentially high exposure burdens for toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants. The program shall be undertaken in no less than four communities statewide with regional consideration.	102.11		PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see § 75-0115.2. b. in page 15)
103.30		Whether activities undertaken to comply with state regulations disproportionately burden disadvantaged communities as identified pursuant to section 75-0111 of this article.	103.20		PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see § 75-0119.2.f. and 75-0119.2. in page 16)
103.31		To establish and implement easily-replicated renewable energy projects, including solar arrays, heat pumps and wind turbines in public low-income housing in suburban, urban and rural areas.	Establish and implement easily-replicated renewable energy projects, including solar arrays, heat pumps and wind turbines in public low-income housing in suburban, urban and rural areas.	PL60	PL60 (NY CLCPA)	see § 3.h. and § 3. in page 17)
103.32		In any proceeding commenced by the commission with a goal of achieving one hundred eighty-five trillion British thermal units of end-use energy savings below the two thousand twenty-five energy-use forecast, the commission will include mechanisms to ensure that, where practicable, at least twenty percent of investments in residential energy efficiency, including multi-family housing, can be invested in a manner which will benefit disadvantaged communities, as defined in article seventy-five of the environmental conservation law, including low to moderate income consumers.	Earmark investments in residential energy efficiency, storage, solar and community distributed generation projects, programs for disadvantaged communities.	P21, PL60	PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see § 66-p.6.,page 18)
103.33		In the implementation of this section, the commission shall design programs in a manner to provide substantial benefits for disadvantaged communities, as defined in article seventy-five of the environmental conservation law, including low to moderate income consumers, at a reasonable cost while ensuring safe and reliable electric service. Specifically, the commission shall:	103.32		PL60 (NY CLCPA)	see § 66-p.7. , 66-p. in page 18 and 17)
103.34		To the extent practicable, specify that a minimum percentage of energy storage projects should deliver clean energy benefits into NYISO zones that serve disadvantaged communities, as defined in article seventy- five of the environmental conservation law, including low to moderate income consumers, and that energy storage projects be deployed to reduce the usage of combustion-powered peaking facilities located in or near disadvantaged communities;	103.32		PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see § 66-p.7.(a), 66-p.7. in page 18)
103.35		In pursuing the state's solar deployment goals, the New York state energy research and development authority shall consider enhanced incentive payments for solar and community distributed generation projects, focusing in particular but not limited to those serving disadvantaged communities, as defined in article seventy-five of the environmental conservation law, which result in energy cost savings or demonstrate community ownership models; and,	103.32		PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see § 66-p.7. (b), 66-p.7. in page 18)
103.36		In the allocation of ratepayer funds for clean energy, direct the New York state energy research and development authority and investor owned utilities to develop and report metrics for energy savings and clean energy market penetration in the low and moderate income market and in disadvantaged communities, as defined in article seventy-five of the environmental conservation law, and post such information on the authority's website.	Develop and report metrics for energy savings and clean energy market penetration in the low and moderate income market and in disadvantaged communities.	PL60	PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see § 66-p.7.(c), 66-p.7. in page 18)

Drawdown Climate Solutions		Environmental Justice				
	Environmental Justice	RECOMMENDATIONS	WEB LINGO	WEB LINGO SUPPORTERS	Source	
103.37		In considering and issuing permits, licenses, and other administrative approvals and decisions, including but not limited to the execution of grants, loans, and contracts, pursuant to article 75 of the environmental conservation law, all state agencies, offices, authorities, and divisions shall not disproportionately burden disadvantaged communities as identified pursuant to subdivision 5 of section 75-0101 of the environmental conservation law.	103.2		PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see § 7.3., § 7. in page 19)
103.38		Therefore, it is essential that we as a nation invest resources to eliminate barriers to and provide affordable and safe housing for all community members. It is imperative that new investments in resilient infrastructure in communities that have been historically disinvested be a national priority.	skip (outside scope)		P41 (WEACT et al)	pg 6
103.39		A comprehensive infrastructure plan that will focus on water and other basic necessities—specifically for communities that have already experienced significant health and economic impacts—is of the highest priority. Investments must prioritize communities that are already affected by inadequate, harmful, and health-impairing water infrastructure.	Create comprehensive infrastructure plans focused on water, sanitation, sewage and other infrastructure, prioritizing disadvantaged communities.	PB3, P19, P21, P41	P41 (WEACT et al)	pg 7
103.40		We demand a fully funded public water and sanitation infrastructure that keeps these utilities and services under public control and prioritize poor, rural and Native communities that have been harmed by polluting and extractive industries. This infrastructure must provide consistent, safe, reliable and affordable access to water and sanitation services such as refuse collection, containment and sewage systems, so as to prevent any leaks or leaching of lead or other toxins. This includes ending water shut offs.	103.39		P19 (Poor People's Campaign)	or public ownership
103.41		Ensure investments to address clean air, clean water, and toxins place special emphasis on historically underserved, minority, low-income, and particularly vulnerable communities.	103.39		P21 (Data for Progress)	
103.42		Ensure investments in clean energy, energy efficiency, and affordability, as well as climate fund dividends, place special emphasis on low-income and vulnerable communities.	103.32		P21 (Data for Progress)	
103.43		Direct greater resources to environmental enforcement in the most overburdened communities	Increase resources for environmental enforcement in the most overburdened communities.	P21	P21 (Data for Progress)	
103.44		Address the burdens placed upon environmental justice communities who have borne disproportionate environmental, social, and economic burdens of the fossil fuel economy.... communities located near fossil fuel facilities should be prioritized for environmental remediation.	102.1, 102.5		P76 (Climate Equity Network)	
103.45		Facilitate and support diverse coalition building and community engagement to center workers and communities in just transition plans.	Skip		P76 (Climate Equity Network)	
103.46		A 'Climate Justice Working group' will be established, and responsible for establishing criteria to identify disadvantaged communities, for the purposes of air pollutant reductions, GHG emissions reductions, regulatory impact statements, and investment allocations			PL60	
103.47		Disadvantaged communities to receive no less than 35% of overall benefits of spending on clean energy and energy efficiency programs, projects, or investments			PL60	
103.48		Develop a cumulative impact analysis to designate communities highly impacted by fossil fuel pollution and climate change in Washington			PL63	
103.49		Require that all utilities in the state make funds available for "energy assistance" to low-income households, which includes not only bill reductions but weatherization, energy efficiency, and "direct customer ownership in distributed energy resources			PL63	
104.1	General welfare	make justice and equity central to climate agenda	Skip (Too general)		P41 (WE ACT et al)	
104.2		Decommodify survival by guaranteeing living wages, healthcare, childcare, housing, food, water, energy, public transit, a healthy environment, and other necessities for all.	Skip (outside scope)		P17 (DSA EcoSoc)	
104.3		Providing resources, training, and high-quality education, including higher education, to all people of the United States, with a focus on frontline and vulnerable communities, so that all people of the United States may be full and equal participants in the Green New Deal mobilization;	Skip (outside scope)		PB3 (HR 109)	(also in vulnerable communities)
104.4		Guarantee a job with a family-sustaining wage, adequate family and disability leave, paid vacations, and retirement security to all members of our society.	Skip (outside scope)		P75 (New Consensus)	

Drawdown Climate Solutions		Environmental Justice				
	Environmental Justice	RECOMMENDATIONS	WEB LINGO	WEB LINGO SUPPORTERS	Source	
104.5		Climate change has a disproportionate impact on low-income people, women, and workers. It is in the interest of the state of New York to protect and promote the interests of these groups against the impacts of climate change and severe weather events and to advance our equity goals by ensuring quality employment opportunities in safe working environments.	Ensure quality employment in safe working environments for everyone, especially disadvantaged people and communities.		PL60 (NYCLCPA)	
104.6	Food	Meet the full demand for farm/boat to school funding and extend the program's reach to public schools, hospitals, prisons, tribal schools, and to include traditional foods and marginalized farmers, fishers, and ranchers	need reference			
104.7	Just Transition	Provide fully paid quality healthcare for their workers and families who have been made unhealthy by working for extractive and toxic industries.	MOVE		P9 (Zero Hour Platform)	
104.8		Prison Abolition - 70 million people — nearly one-third of adults — have some kind of criminal conviction - prison abolition and an end to border imperialism are key aspects of the Red Deal	Skip		P52 (Red Nation = GND + Indigenous)	cross posted in land use indigenous management
104.9		Guarantee Access to Affordable Drinking Water	Skip		P21 (Data for Progress)	
104.10		it is the duty of the Federal Government to create a Green New Deal to secure for all people of the United States for generations to come— clean air and water; climate and community resiliency; healthy food; access to nature; and a sustainable environment;	skip (principle not policy)		PB3 (HR 109)	(see (1),(1)(D)(i),(ii),(iii),(iv),(v) in page 5 and 6)
104.11		the goals described in subparagraphs (A) through (E) of paragraph (1) (referred to in this resolution as the "Green New Deal goals") should be accomplished through a 10-year national mobilization (referred to in this resolution as the "Green New Deal mobilization") that will require the following goals and projects— building resiliency against climate change-related disasters, such as extreme weather, including by leveraging funding and providing investments for community-defined projects and strategies;	Skip (principle not policy)		PB3 (HR 109)	(see (2) and (2)(A) page 6 and 7)
104.12		(...10-year national mobilization (referred to in this resolution as the "Green New Deal mobilization") that will require the following goals and projects—) mitigating and managing the long term adverse health, economic, and other effects of pollution and climate change, including by providing funding for community-defined projects and strategies;	Skip (Too broad)		PB3 (HR 109)	(see (2)(1) and (2) in page 9 and 6)
104.13		To achieve the Green New Deal goals and mobilization, a Green New Deal will require the following goals and projects-) providing all people of the United States with— high-quality health care; affordable, safe, and adequate housing; economic security; and clean water, clean air, healthy and affordable food, and access to nature.	Skip (Too general)		PB3 (HR 109)	(see (4)(O)(i),(ii),(iii),(iv) in page 14 and 10)
104.14		The mobilization will require the following-repairing and upgrading the infrastructure in the United States, including— by eliminating pollution and greenhouse gas emissions as much as technologically feasible; by guaranteeing universal access to clean water; by reducing the risks posed by climate impacts; and by ensuring that any infrastructure bill considered by Congress addresses climate change;	103.39		PB3 (HR 109)	(see (2)(B)(i),(ii),(iii),(iv) in page 7 and 6)
104.15	Just transition	Federal Training Grant Programs	move & specify		P21 (Data for Progress)	Infrastructure?
105	Impact Evaluations					
105.1		Creation of the Climate and Environmental Equity Office (New Federal Agency(?))	Create new government agencies and internal senior advisors in each office to conduct quantitative analysis of impacts of new legislation and to oversee investments across federal agencies, with a nexus of environmental or climate change.	PB50	PB50 (SEC.101.)	
105.2		To analyze the quantitative impact of new legislation with environment or climate change nexus in frontline communities.	105.1		PB50 (SEC.3.(4))	
105.3		Creation of the Office of Climate and Environmental Justice Accountability	105.1		PB50 (SEC.201.)	
105.4		To review the federal investments that have Environmental or Climate Change Nexus with the heads of the federal agencies.	105.1		PB50	
105.5		To evaluate costs and benefits of regulations described in 106.1 in frontline communities.	105.1		PB50	
105.6		To monitor compliance to regulations described in 106.1.	105.1		PB50	
105.7		To submit a report on compliance described in 103.6 and to make it public.	105.1		PB50 (SEC.402, 403)	
105.8		Require that environmental and climate-related legislation receive equity score to estimate impact on frontline communities	103.20		PB50	
105.9		Require additional review of executive branch rules, regulations, and grants, and investments	105.1		PB50	
105.10		Establish a Senior Advisor for Climate and Environmental Justice at all relevant agencies	105.1		PB50	

Drawdown Climate Solutions		Environmental Justice					
		Environmental Justice	RECOMMENDATIONS	WEB LINGO	WEB LINGO SUPPORTERS	Source	
105.11		At a time frame determined by the council, prepare and publish recommendations to the council on how to address: issues and opportunities related to the energy-intensive and trade-exposed entities; work-force development for trade-exposed entities, disadvantaged communities and underrepresented segments of the population; measures to minimize the carbon leakage risk and minimize anti-competitiveness impacts of any potential carbon policies and energy sector mandates.	Conduct analysis of the economic and social costs and benefits, and of impact on business and workforce, of any carbon policies and energy sector mandates.	PL60	PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see §75-0103, 8.f. , 8., in page 8 and 8)	
105.12		In developing such plan the council shall: Evaluate, using the best available economic models, emissions estimation techniques and other scientific methods, the total potential costs and potential economic and non-economic benefits of the plan for reducing greenhouse gases, and make such evaluation publicly available. In conducting this evaluation, the council shall quantify: The economic and social benefits of greenhouse gas emissions reductions, taking into account the value of carbon, established by the department pursuant to section 75-0113 of this article, any other tools that the council deems useful and pertinent for this analysis, and any environmental, economic and public health co-benefits (such as the reduction of co-pollutants and the diversification of energy sources); and The costs of implementing proposed emissions reduction measures, and the emissions reductions that the council anticipates achieving through these measures.	105.11		PL60 (NY CLCPA)	see §75-0103.14., 14.b., 14.b.i., 14.b.ii. in page 9 and 10)	
105.13	Process GHG or imple	The council shall maintain a website that includes public access to the scoping plan and greenhouse gas limit information.	Create public websites for transparency on all plans and related greenhouse gas information.	PL60	PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see §75-0103.17. in page 10)	
105.14		Within one year after the effective date of this article, the department shall consider establishing a mandatory registry and reporting system from individual sources to obtain data on greenhouse gas emissions exceeding a particular threshold. If established, such registry and reporting system shall apply a consistent reporting threshold to ensure the unbiased collection of data.	Create a mandatory registry and reporting system from individual sources for data on greenhouse gas emissions.	PL60	PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see § 75-0105.4. in page 10, 11)	
105.15		In considering and issuing permits, licenses, and other administrative approvals and decisions, including but not limited to the execution of grants, loans, and contracts, pursuant to article 75 of the environmental conservation law, all state agencies, offices, authorities, and divisions shall not disproportionately burden disadvantaged communities as identified pursuant to subdivision 5 of section 75-0101 of the environmental conservation law.	103.20		PL60 (NY CLCPA)	see § 75-0115.2. c. in page 15)	
105.16		The department in consultation with the council shall, not less than every four years, publish a report which shall include recommendations regarding the implementation of greenhouse gas reduction measures.	skip (administrative)		PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see §75-0119.1 and 750119. in page 16)	
105.17		An overview of social benefits from the regulations or other measures, including reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and co pollutants, diversification of energy sources, and other benefits to the economy, environment, and public health.	105.11		PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see §75-0119.2.c and 75-0119.2. in page 16)	
	Ecological Standards		preamble?				
106.1		Move from the actual economy of extraction to a regenerative economy that respects ecological limits.			P10 (CJA)		
106.2		Redefine returns & risks according to the degree of stability & health of communities/ecology and degradation of communities/ecology, respectively			P10 (CJA)		
106.3		"These [Earth system] boundaries should be viewed as guides for decision makers on acceptable levels of risk for human health and environmentally sustainable food production. Operating outside this space for any Earth system process (e.g., high rates of biodiversity loss) or food group (e.g., insufficient vegetable intake) increases risk for harm to the stability of the Earth system and human health." Introduction "Safe operating space for food systems" [There are nine Planetary Boundaries, which regulate the Earth system, though only five are specifically referred to in this report. All of the nine are "human-induced changes to the environment," beyond which we should not go, though we have already exceeded four of them.]			P30 (pg 483) (EAT-Lancet)		
106.4		the mobilization will require the following-restoring and protecting threatened, endangered, and fragile ecosystems through locally appropriate and science-based projects that enhance biodiversity and support climate resiliency;			PB3 (HR 109)	(see (2)(K) in page 9, 10 and 6)	also in Land page
106.5		Any greenhouse gas emission offset project approved by the department shall: be designed to provide a discernable benefit to the environment rather than to the source; be located in the same county, and within twenty-five linear miles, of the source of emissions, to the extent practicable; enhance the conditions of the ecosystem or geographic area adversely affected; and substantially reduce or prevent the generation or release of pollutants through source reduction.			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see § 75-109.4.h., § 75-109.4.h.i., § 75-109.4.h.ii., § 75-109.4.h.iii., § 75-109.4.h.iv., § 75-109. in page 13,11)	

Drawdown Climate Solutions		Environmental Justice					
	Environmental Justice	RECOMMENDATIONS	WEB LINGO	WEB LINGO SUPPORTERS	Source		
	<a href="#">Just distribution</a>						
107.1		Redistribute resources from the worst polluters with just and progressive taxes on the rich, on big corporations, and on dirty industry			P17 (DSA EcoSoc)		
107.2		Prioritize measures to maximize net reductions of greenhouse gas emissions and co-pollutants in disadvantaged communities as identified pursuant to section 75-0111 of this article and encourage early action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and co-pollutants.			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see \$ 75-109.3. d., \$ 75-109. in page 12 and 11)	
107.3		The use of such mechanism shall account for not greater than fifteen percent of statewide greenhouse gas emissions estimated as a percentage of nineteen ninety emissions pursuant to section 75-0105 of this article, provided that the use of this mechanism must offset a quantity greater than or equal to the greenhouse gases emitted. The offset of greenhouse gas emissions shall not result in disadvantaged communities having to bear a disproportionate burden of environmental impacts.			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see \$ 75-109.4.b., \$ 75-109.4.a. in page 12)	
107.4		Investment of funds. State agencies, authorities and entities, in consultation with the environmental justice working group and the climate action council, shall, to the extent practicable, invest or direct available and relevant programmatic resources in a manner designed to achieve a goal for disadvantaged communities to receive forty percent of overall benefits of spending on clean energy and energy efficiency programs, projects or investments in the areas of housing, workforce development, pollution reduction, low income energy assistance, energy, transportation and economic development, provided however, that disadvantaged communities shall receive no less than thirty-five percent of the overall benefits of spending on clean energy and energy efficiency programs, projects or investments and provided further that this section shall not alter funds already contracted or committed as of the effective date of this section.			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see \$ 75-0117, page 16)	
107.5		Whether entities that have voluntarily reduced their greenhouse gas emissions prior to the implementation of this article receive appropriate credit for early voluntary reductions.			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see \$ 75-0119.2. i., and 75-0119.2. in page 16)	
107.6		The national climate policy agenda must significantly reduce domestic energy vulnerability and poverty by addressing the problem of high energy cost burdens.			P41 (WEACT et al)	pg 4	
107.7		This requires advancing global climate justice, including by committing to even more ambitious emission reduction goals in the future to contribute our fair share in the global effort to stabilize the climate system, and committing financial resources for least-developed nations to cope with the impacts of climate change.			P41 (WEACT et al)	pg 8	
	<a href="#">Public Ownership</a>						
108.1		Focus on community innovation for water, air, land and energy resources.			P10 (CJA)		
108.2		Transition to community owned clean & renewable energy			P10 (CJA)		
108.3		Establish public ownership of utilities and the electric grid, and support energy cooperatives and community solar and wind projects for democratic control of the shift to 100% renewable energy.			P17		
108.4		Public and community ownership over power infrastructure			P11		
108.5		We must also give the power back to the people through energy democracy			P18		
108.6		Include policies to support communities that want to build local food systems and collectively held food infrastructures (farming, processing, and marketing facilities are financed, owned, and run by cooperatives for the community's benefit), and Support community-based financial cooperatives to help finance.			P13 (Agroecology)		
108.7		This includes investing in the development of innovative decentralized models of energy provision; community governance and owner- ship; incorporation of social and health benefits into energy systems planning; incentivizing the inclusion of equity into future energy investment through public programs; and supporting public and private research and development to include equity considerations in new technology development.			P41 (WEACT et al)	pg 4	
108.8		Economic diversification is critical to effectively address climate change and reduce economic and social vulnerability. We must create and support strategies that shift away from high pollution products and production processes toward those that are low-emission and sustainable. This also includes investments in innovative and worker-supported economic organizations such as cooperatives and other community wealth-building strategies.			P41 (WEACT et al)	pg 6	

Drawdown Climate Solutions		Environmental Justice				
	Environmental Justice	RECOMMENDATIONS	WEB LINGO	WEB LINGO SUPPORTERS	Source	
108.9		Invest in and support decentralized community ownership of renewable energy infrastructure used to power local food production.			P86 (CUNY)	
108.10		Promote community garden preservation, creation, and ownership. Community gardens have an important role in stormwater capture and retention, helping mitigate drainage issues in certain communities and build greater climate resiliency.			P86 (CUNY)	
108.11		Invest in a community land trust model to ensure open access to land that can be used for cultivation.			P86 (CUNY)	
108.12		An assessment of disadvantaged communities' access to or community ownership of the services and commodities identified in section six of the chapter of the laws of two thousand nineteen which added this article.			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see \$ 75-0119.2. h. and 75-0119.2. in page 16) what about the assessment?
108.13	following 5 are continued	Report on barriers to, and opportunities for, community ownership of services and commodities in disadvantaged communities. On or before two years of the effective date of this act, the department of environmental conservation, in cooperation with the New York state energy research and development authority and the New York power authority, with input from relevant state agencies, the environmental justice advisory group as defined in section 75-0101 of the environmental conservation law, the climate justice working group as defined in section 75-0111 of the environmental conservation law and Climate Action Council established in article 75 of the environmental conservation law, and following at least two public hearings, shall prepare a report on barriers to, and opportunities for, access to or community ownership of the following services and commodities in disadvantaged communities as identified in article 75 of the environmental conservation law:			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	see \$ 6. and \$ 6.1. in page 18, 19 )
108.14		1 Distributed renewable energy generation			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	
108.15		2 Energy efficiency and weatherization investments			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	
108.16		3 Zero-emission and low-emission transportation options			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	
108.17		4 Adaptation measures to improve the resilience of homes and local infrastructure to the impacts of climate change including but not limited to microgrids.			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	
108.18		5 Other services and infrastructure that can reduce the risks associated with climate-related hazards, including but not limited to: Shelters and cool rooms during extreme heat events; Shelters during flooding events; and Medical treatment for asthma and other conditions that could be exacerbated by climate-related events.			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	
108.19		The report, which shall be submitted to the governor, the speaker of the assembly and the temporary president of the senate and posted on the department of environmental conservation website, shall include recommendations on how to increase access to the services and commodities.			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see \$ 6.2. , \$ 6. in page 19, 18 )
108.20		The department of environmental conservation shall amend the scoping plan for statewide greenhouse gas emissions reductions in accordance with the recommendations included in the report.			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see \$ 6.3. , \$ 6. in page 19, 18 )
		<a href="#">Stakeholder Consultation</a>				
109.1		To contact the frontline communities affected by the new rules and regulations of federal agencies that have Environmental or Climate Change Nexus.			PB50 (SEC.301.)	
109.2		To represent frontline communities in the rule making described in 106.1.			PB50 (SEC.3.(5))	
109.3		To conduct research on environmental and climate issues in frontline communities.			PB50	
109.4		recognize that Indigenous Peoples have the right to give or withhold free, prior and informed consent to legislation and development of their lands				
109.5		obtaining the free, prior, and informed consent of indigenous peoples for all decisions that affect indigenous peoples and their traditional territories, honoring all treaties and agreements with indigenous peoples, and protecting and enforcing the sovereignty and land rights of indigenous peoples;			PB3 (HR 109)	
109.6		ensure the use of democratic and participatory processes that are inclusive of and led by frontline and vulnerable communities and workers to plan, implement, and administer the Green New Deal mobilization at the local level;			PB3 (HR 109)	or could go in vulnerable communities
109.7		Ensure democratic and participatory processes that are inclusive of and led by frontline communities and workers to plan, implement, and administer Green New Deal projects at the local level.			P75 (New Consensus)	

Drawdown Climate Solutions		Environmental Justice					
	Environmental Justice	RECOMMENDATIONS	WEB LINGO	WEB LINGO SUPPORTERS	Source		
109.8		GND should set up regional networks (as happened in old New Deal) to allow communities to help decide how to spend federal government funds and to carry out transitions to agroecology.			P13 (Agroecology)		
109.9		a Green New Deal must be developed through transparent and inclusive consultation, collaboration, and partnership with frontline and vulnerable communities, labor unions, worker cooperatives, civil society groups, academia, and businesses; and			PB3 (HR 109) (see (3) in page 10)		
109.10		Advisory panels shall work directly with the council on the preparation of the scoping plan pursuant to this section. Each advisory panel shall coordinate with the environmental justice advisory group and climate justice working group.			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	see \$75-0103, 7. c., 7. in page 7)	
109.11		The council shall convene a just transition working group. The working group shall be chaired by the commissioner of labor and the president of the New York state energy research and development authority and shall consist of no less than thirteen, but no more than seventeen members and shall include the commissioners of housing and community renewal, the chair of the department of public service, representatives of environmental justice communities and representatives of labor organizations, clean energy developers and at least five representatives of distinct energy-intensive industries.			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see \$75-0103, 8., in page 7)	
109.12		advise the council and conduct stakeholder outreach on any other workforce matters directed by the council; and			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see \$75-0103, 8.e., 8., in page 8 and 7)	
109.13		The draft scoping plan shall be developed in consultation with the environmental justice advisory group, and the climate justice working group established pursuant to section 75-0111 of this article and other stakeholders.			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see \$75-0103, 12. in page 8)	
109.14		The council shall hold at least six regional public comment hearings on the draft scoping plan, including three meetings in the upstate region and three meetings in the downstate region, and shall allow at least one hundred twenty days for the submission of public comment.			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see \$75-0103, 12.a. in page 8)	
109.15		The council shall provide meaningful opportunities for public comment from all segments of the population that will be impacted by the plan, including persons living in disadvantaged communities as identified pursuant to section 75-0111 of this article.			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see \$75-0103.12.b. in page 8)	
109.16		Prior to the inclusion of any alternative compliance mechanism in the regulations, to the extent feasible and in the furtherance of achieving the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, the department shall do all of the following: consult with the council, the environmental justice advisory group, and the climate justice working group; consider the potential for direct, indirect, and cumulative emission impacts from this mechanism, including localized impacts in disadvantaged communities as identified pursuant to section 75-0111 of this article; design the alternative compliance mechanism to prevent any increase in the emissions of co-pollutants; and maximize additional environmental, public health, and economic benefits for the state and for disadvantaged communities identified pursuant to section 75-0111 of this article, as appropriate.			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	see \$ 75-109.4.i., \$ 75-109.4.ii., \$75-109.4.iii., \$ 75-109.4.iv., \$ 75-109.4.b., \$75-109. in page 13, 12, 11)	
109.17		There is hereby created within the department , no later than six months after the effective date of this article, a "climate justice working group". Such working group will be comprised of representatives from: environmental justice communities, the department, the department of health, the New York state energy and research development authority, and the department of labor.			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	see \$ 75-0111.1. in page 13, 14)	
109.18		Environmental justice community representatives shall be members of communities of color, low-income communities, and communities bearing disproportionate pollution and climate change burdens, or shall be representatives of community-based organizations with experience and a history of advocacy on environmental justice issues, and shall include at least three representatives from New York city communities, three representatives from rural communities, and three representatives from upstate urban communities.			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see \$ 75-0111.1. a. page 14)	
109.19		The council shall hold at least six regional public hearings on the draft criteria and the draft list of disadvantaged communities, including three meetings in the upstate region and three meetings in the downstate region, and shall allow at least one hundred twenty days for the submission of public comment.			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see \$ 75-0111.2.a. page 14)	
109.20		The council shall also ensure that there are meaningful opportunities for public comment for all segments of the population that will be impacted by the criteria, including persons living in areas that may be identified as disadvantaged communities under the proposed criteria.			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see \$ 75-0111.2. b. page 14)	
109.21		In preparing this report, the department shall, at a minimum, consult with the council, and the climate justice working group established in section 75-0111 of this article.			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see \$ 75-0119.3., and \$ 75-0119.1. in page 17)	

Drawdown Climate Solutions		Environmental Justice					
	Environmental Justice	RECOMMENDATIONS	WEB LINGO	WEB LINGO SUPPORTERS	Source		
109.22		Strengthen community involvement in environmental decision-making and enforcement, with special consideration of federally recognized tribes' and indigenous peoples' issues.			P21 (Data for Progress)		
109.23		No later than four years after the effective date of this article, the department, after public workshops and consultation with the council, the environmental justice advisory group, and the climate justice working group established pursuant to section 75-0111 of this article, representatives of regulated entities, community organizations, environmental groups, health professionals, labor unions, municipal corporations, trade associations and other stakeholders, shall, after no less than two public hearings, promulgate rules and regulations to ensure compliance with the statewide emissions reduction limits and work with other state agencies and authorities to promulgate regulations required by section eight of the chapter of the laws of two thousand nineteen that added this article.			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see § 75-109.1. in page 11 and 12)	
	Mobilization						
110.1		Local mobilization for environmental justice			P18 (NAACP)		
110.2		Ensure democratic and participatory processes that are inclusive of and led by frontline communities and workers to plan, implement, and administer Green New Deal projects at the local level.			PB75 (New Consensus)		
110.3		State and local governments should implement climate justice education in schools according to recommendation from climate justice groups and frontline communities			P9 (Zero Hour Platform)		
	Land Rights						
111.1		Provide land reparations for Indigenous communities and people of color who have been denied the opportunity to purchase land to produce their own food and fiber.			P13 (Agroecology)		
	Adaptation						
112.1		actions to help state agencies and other entities assess the reasonably foreseeable risks of climate change on any proposed projects, taking into account issues such as: sea level rise, tropical and extra tropical cyclones, storm surges, flooding, wind, changes in average and peak temperatures, changes in average and peak precipitation, public health impacts, and impacts on species and other natural resources.			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	see § 17-a.(a), § 17-a. in page 20)	
112.2		Major permits for the regulatory programs of subdivision three of section 70-0107 of the environmental conservation law shall require applicants to demonstrate that future physical climate risk has been considered. In reviewing such information the department may require the applicant to mitigate significant risks to public infrastructure and/or services, private property not owned by the applicant, adverse impacts on disadvantaged communities, and/or natural resources in the vicinity of the project.			PL60 (NY CLCPA)	(see § 17-b., § 75-0107. in page 20, 4)	
112.3		We need to build housing and infrastructure that can withstand more powerful storms, floods, heat waves, cold snaps, and wildfires; reduce carbon and air pollution in areas with high cumulative pollution; build a more sustainable food and agricultural system; and expand access to family-sustaining jobs and other economic opportunities. As climate change deteriorates air quality, increases vector-borne disease and allergens, and contributes to a host of other public health threats, we must ensure full access to health care for all. The national climate policy agenda must prioritize investments in communities that are the most vulnerable to climate change, including in health monitoring and research to provide rigorous and reliable research on our progress.			P41 (WEACT et al)	pg 6	also vulnerable communities
112.4		Forest Growth and Fire Safety: We need to redouble our efforts to shield communities from forest fires as climate change fuels more and more-deadly fires that threaten communities in western states like California. Green New Deal projects could employ people to reduce fire risks by managing land near urban areas and making homes more fire-resistant. Meanwhile, teams of tree planters could help expand our forests that are effective at trapping climate pollution.			P15 (Sierra Club)		
112.5		Acknowledge the term "climate refugee" and welcome all climate refugees including, war refugees, communal/gang violence refugees, and natural disaster refugees.			P9 (Zero Hour Platform)		
112.6		Work together with other wealthy nations to be prepared to welcome climate refugees and provide safety and accommodation for them in international solidarity			P9 (Zero Hour Platform)		

Drawdown Climate Solutions		Environmental Justice				
	Environmental Justice	RECOMMENDATIONS	WEB LINGO	WEB LINGO SUPPORTERS	Source	
112.7		Reducing flooding in cities hard-hit by climate change by training workers to build "green infrastructure" that uses natural spaces to better handle stormwater.			P15 (Sierra Club)	pg.2
112.8		Leaders at all levels of government must recognize their duty and responsibility to support displaced families to return to their communities or to relocate to places of their choosing. This includes prioritizing public and private investments to rebuild affordable and accessible housing and transportation for residents who have been displaced due to climate and other disaster events—including those with the least resources and ability to respond—and to ensure that displaced people can participate in the planning and management of their return or relocation.			P41 (WEACT et al)	pg 6
112.9		To effectively address the steady rise in climate-related and other disasters, the national climate policy agenda must support equitable and responsive relocation planning and investment in the wake of such events as well as proactively help to protect communities from climate change effects and displacement. In places exposed to extreme climate risks, planned relocation must provide for the improvement of community members' living standards. Social cohesion is a foundation for community well-being, and, therefore, relocation must strive to maintain and support family unity as well as community and kinship ties. The economic and social disruption to communities that require relocation have significant health, economic, and emotional impacts. It is imperative that relocated community members have access to a full range of health and economic services and the right to choose their residence.			P41 (WEACT et al)	pg 7 or adaptation
UNSORTED within EJ						
		environmental protection, resources allocated to frontline and vulnerable communities (multiple proposals)			P6 (Sabin Center)	
		Local mobilization for environmental justice: many proposals			P18 (NAACP)	
		Guarantee a job with union wages and benefits to everyone who wants one by creating millions of public sector jobs and funding massive direct investments to build decarbonized infrastructure Decommodify survival by guaranteeing living wages, healthcare, childcare, housing, food, water, energy, public transit, a healthy environment, and other necessities for all. Redistribute resources from the worst polluters with just and progressive taxes on the rich, on big corporations, and on dirty industry			P17 (DSA EcoSoc)	
		A Green New Deal MUST: ... be centered on a Just Transition for communities and workers A deep decarbonization approach that applies an environmental and social justice lens without carbon markets, offsets and emissions trading regimes or geoengineering technologies, needs to be embraced. Support the Rights of Workers ...to organize, collectively bargain, and engage in concerted action on the job. It should guarantee the Constitutional rights to freedom of speech and assembly in the workplace, restore the right to strike and guarantee the right to a safe and healthy work environment. The GND should provide a fair and Just Transition for workers whose jobs may be threatened by economic change Go Beyond Carbon Neutral to Include All Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Co-Pollutants Support Renewable Energy, Not Just "Clean Energy" Denounce Climate Geoengineering as a False Promise Reinvest in Community Controlled and Cooperative Enterprises Ensure Free, Prior and Informed Consent by Indigenous Peoples Develop a GND Process NOW That is Transparent, Inclusive, and Democratic			P10 (CJA)	
		Any climate-related bill must undergo equity scoring create Office of Climate and Env. Justice Accountability to hear front-line communities during rule-making process create senior advisor for climate and env justice at all relevant gov agencies			PB50 (Climate Equity Act)	





# Drawdown Climate Solutions Index

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