

ACS Climate Change Advocacy Workshop

U.S. government climate change action accessibility text

Card text:

Card 1 front – Legislative Branch: Infrastructure

Card 1 back –

Infrastructure Investment & Jobs Act

Became Public Law: November 15, 2021

Includes funds to: reduce truck emissions at port facilities, enhance energy efficiency in public schools, enhance electric grid resiliency; improve charging and fueling infrastructure, and more!

Card 2 front – Legislative branch: Adaptation & resilience

Card 2 back –

S. 3531, National Climate Adaptation & Resilience Strategy Act

Introduced in the Senate on January 2022.

Would require the Federal Government to produce a national climate adaptation and resilience strategy and create a Chief Resilience Office of the United States to serve in the Executive Office of the President.

Card 3 front – Legislative branch: Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions

Card 3 back –

H.R. 1512, the CLEAN Future Act

Introduced in the House on March 2021.

Would establish goal to reduce GHG emissions to at least 50% below 2005 levels by 2030. To achieve this goal the bill proposed a boost in investments in clean, sustainable domestic energy resources and modernization of the U.S. electric grid, among other things.

Card 4 front – Legislative branch: Carbon fees & dividends

Card 4 back –

H.R. 2307, Energy Innovation & Carbon Dividend Act of 2021

Introduced in the House on April 2021.

This bill would impose a fee on the carbon content of fuels, including crude oil, natural gas, coal, and any other product derived from those fuels that emits GHGs into the atmosphere. The fee would be imposed on importers and producers, with the funds allocated into a Trust Fund for the American public.

Card 5 front – Legislative Branch: Inflation Reduction Act of 2022

Card 5 back –

H.R. 5376, Inflation Reduction Act of 2022

(also known as FY2022 Budget Reconciliation Bill)

This bill is the single biggest investment in climate by far, and puts the U.S. on a trajectory to ~40% emissions reduction by 2030. It provides \$369 billion for energy security and climate change, including provisions for a Methane Emissions Reduction Program, environmental and climate justice block grants, a clean energy technology accelerator, grants for reducing air pollution at ports, funding to support climate-smart agriculture practices, as well as grants to support healthy, fire resilient forests, forest conservation, urban tree planting, and more.

Card 6 front – Executive branch: Methane emissions reduction

Card 6 back –

The government aims to reduce overall methane emissions by 30% below 2020 levels by 2030. They aim to do this by enacting regulations within EPA that set limits on methane emissions from oil and gas, monitor new and existing oil and gas wells; ask states to develop emission plans; and more!

Card 7 front – Executive branch: Carbon capture, utilization, & sequestration (CCUS)

Card 7 back –

The White House Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) set new guidelines to Federal agencies to ensure CCUS technologies incorporate input from communities and use best available science. The guidelines ask for: evaluating the impacts of proposed CCUS actions on host communities; providing effects, costs, and benefits of CCUS in advance of Tribal consultations; transparency & accountability to communities; and more!

Card 8 front – Executive branch: Electric vehicles

Card 8 back –

President Biden signed an executive order in December 2021, to reduce carbon emissions across federal operations and invest in clean energy industries.

The executive order calls for: 100% carbon pollution free by 2030; 100% zero-emission vehicle acquisitions by 2035; net-zero emissions from federal procurement no later than 2050; a net-zero emissions building portfolio by 2045; and more!
the same extent.