

# Invest in Clean Energy and Sustainable Land Use

By [Matt Sedlar](#)

The climate is undergoing a significant and well-documented warming trend, driven primarily by rising atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Rising global temperatures present a multifaceted challenge with far-reaching consequences for ecosystems, human societies, and the planet. The primary contributor to elevated CO<sub>2</sub> levels is the burning of fossil fuels (i.e., coal, oil, and gas) for energy, industrial processes, and transportation. Another major contributor is deforestation. Forests absorb CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere, and their removal releases this stored CO<sub>2</sub> back into the atmosphere.

## **Solution: Build Clean Energy, Strengthen Policies to Reduce Pollution**

Addressing this issue requires a concerted effort at both the federal and state levels to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by transitioning towards sustainable solutions — which include investing in renewable energy sources, improving energy efficiency, and promoting sustainable land-use practices.

The following are measures that can be taken in tandem to build resilience:

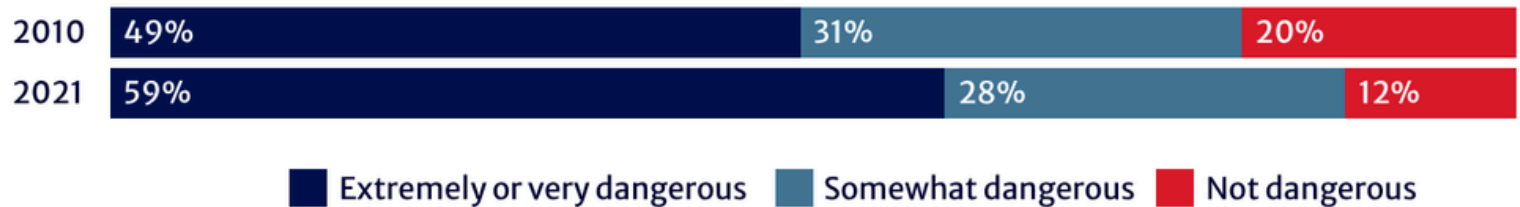
- Reinstatement of federal grants and permits for clean energy projects, including offshore wind projects in the North Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico.
- Reinstatement of Biden-era regulations requiring new and existing coal and natural gas plants to either capture 90 percent of their carbon emissions by 2032 or retire by 2039.
- Strengthening the Clean Air Act and other environmental regulations to mitigate the impacts of high-energy-consumption facilities, such as artificial intelligence (AI) data centers.
- Support of zero-net-deforestation pledges across the public and private sectors.
- Implementation of just transition policies to support workers in the coal and gas sector, as well as the communities and economies that depend on them.

## **Polls Show Growing Concerns Around Climate Risks**

Americans' views on the risk posed by greenhouse gases have changed over the last decade. In both the 2010 and 2021 editions of the General Social Survey, respondents were asked for their views on the environmental impact of greenhouse gases. The specific question posed was, “Do you think that a rise in the world’s temperature caused by climate change is ...”.

# A Growing Majority Sees Climate Change as Dangerous

Share of US adults who think that a rise in the world's temperature caused by climate change is very dangerous, somewhat dangerous, or not dangerous



Source: Author's analysis of General Social Survey responses from 2010 and 2021, NORC at the University of Chicago. Some shares may not total 100% due to rounding.



The world is facing a significant warming trend caused by unsustainable greenhouse gas concentrations, primarily from burning fossil fuels and deforestation. With the US being a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, solutions are needed at both the federal and state levels, including investing in renewable energy, improving energy efficiency, promoting sustainable land use through zero-deforestation commitments, and developing carbon capture technologies. Specific actions include reinstating federal grants for clean energy, enforcing regulations requiring coal and natural gas plants to capture carbon or retire, strengthening environmental regulations for high-energy-consumption facilities such as AI data centers, supporting zero-net-deforestation pledges, and implementing just transition policies for workers in the coal and gas sectors.

## Resources:

- [Biden-Harris Administration Finalizes Suite of Standards to Reduce Pollution from Fossil Fuel-Fired Power Plants](#), **Environmental Protection Agency**, April 25, 2024.
- [Advantages and Challenges of Wind Energy](#), **Department of Energy**, 2015.
- [Accelerating Just Transitions for the Coal Sector](#), **International Energy Agency**, March 19, 2024.
- [Zero-Deforestation Commitments: A New Avenue Towards Enhanced Forest Governance?](#), **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**, 2018.