

Quiz: Specific Action – Governments

1. Which principles could guide the policies that governments adopt in the face of the climate crisis?
 - a. Restore, then sustain the natural carbon cycle
 - b. Achieve 70-100% reduction in emissions by 2030 (to be achieved by reductions in consumption, shifting to zero emission energy).
 - c. Removal of resident heat trapping gases from the atmosphere by reforestation & soil management
 - d. Climate justice in that we do not repeat or reinforce existing inequities and that we assure justice for all populations
 - e. All the above
2. True or False: The aim of the Paris climate agreement is to keep global average temperatures change from exceeding 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels
3. What are the expected benefits of Congress passing a law that puts a national, steadily increasing price on carbon, and returns revenues back to households (as per the Carbon Fee and Dividend plan)?
 - a. Reduce emissions 40% in 10 years
 - b. Economic returns in the form of jobs
 - c. Significant health benefits from reduced pollution
 - d. Climate justice in that this plan is not a regressive carbon tax. Low-income families will receive dividends that are greater than the increase in the price of energy.
 - e. All the above
4. What changes could be made to the *Farm Bill* that would enable better stewardship of the soil, provide more just distribution of nutritious food to the population, and sequester more carbon?
 - a. Stop subsidies to monoculture crops supplying the processed food industry
 - b. Pay farmers to store carbon and restore the soil (by using farming practices such as silvopasture, regenerative agriculture, composting and fertilizer/nitrogen management)
 - c. Provide for a nutritious plant-rich diet for ALL in the population, eliminating food deserts
 - d. All the above
 - e. None of the above
5. Because we must electrify (almost) everything, and since the states regulate utilities, the role of the states in the climate crisis must include the following:
 - a. Establishing a low carbon electricity portfolio standard that achieves 100% zero emission energy by 2030
 - b. Reduction of electrical consumption by audits, discounts on energy efficient equipment and a shift to a business focus on service instead of volume
 - c. Favorable rules for distributed (roof top) solar
 - d. All the above
 - e. None of the above

6. True or False? Because different levels of government have leverage in different areas, we should expect our local elected officials to lobby state and federal officials to do their part in the drawdown of global warming. All levels need to pitch in where they have the most leverage.
7. Which of these statements support the climate strategy of *Adaptive-Mitigation*?
 - a. As Michael Oppenheimer, one of the co-authors of the UN report on climate change says, "Everyone agrees that if we don't slow the warming down, our prospects for *adaptation* are not good."
 - b. We must mitigate if we are to avoid the worst, and that means aiming for a target of reducing local emissions 70-100 % by 2030 and sequestering lots of carbon
 - c. There is a real danger of focusing too much on adaptation at the expense of mitigation. The climate will continue changing and the long-term impact of climate change will be too severe to manage by simply adapting.
 - d. All the above
 - e. None of the above
8. What can be said of building codes requiring new construction and major renovations to meet DOE's Zero Energy Homes standards?
 - a. A bold first step for local governments leading the way towards achieving zero net emissions
 - b. Low risk in that these homes have been cost-effectively build across the US
 - c. A whole new level of performance with improvements in energy savings, comfort, health and durability.
 - d. Banks offer "energy efficiency mortgages" which recognize that higher construction costs are more than compensated for by lower operating costs - energy efficiency savings reduce mortgage default risk by one-third.
 - e. All the above
9. What sorts of policies can local governments put in place to reduce emissions from transportation?
 - a. Planning - mixed housing, commercial and business operations to reduce the need for automobile transport
 - b. All electric public transit
 - c. EV charging stations powered with zero emission energy especially in areas of multi-family housing.
 - d. All the above
 - e. None of the above
10. Which of these policies could be effective for local climate mitigation?
 - a. Tax incentives for Native Landscapes and Reforestation
 - b. Composting programs
 - c. Land development without total deforestation
 - d. K thru gray education and awareness
 - e. All the above

Answers: 1e, 2 True, 3e, 4d, 5d, 6 True, 7d, 8e, 9d, 10e

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