

# Climate Crisis Plan

*How to influence industries and government to  
take action on climate change now*

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**MINDSTORM**  
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# Energy

A photograph of a road leading to a power plant. On the left, two large, white, cylindrical cooling towers are visible, with thick white steam rising from them. The sky is filled with large, billowing clouds, some dark and some lit with a warm, golden light, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. On the right side of the road, there is a dense line of green pine trees. The road is paved and has a white dashed line on the left side. In the foreground, there is a grassy area with some dry, reddish-brown grass. The overall scene is a mix of industrial and natural elements.

*Source: IAM-photography on iStock*

# Government Plan for Energy

A great deal of information should go into a state or national energy plan. The following outlines some elements that should be considered.

## **Objectives, plan, and communication**

- Conduct community and industry engagement.
- Decide on renewable energy objectives for 2030, 2040 and 2050. Then develop a detailed plan to achieve the objectives and communicate and promote it to the public.
- As part of a just transition, the plan should consider the interests and rights of Indigenous people and those vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, as well as those who are affected by job loss as the industry adjusts.

## **Support people and industry**

- All local, state, and national government buildings and facilities should make the switch to buying renewable energy or installing solar power. If governments in many countries did this, it would drive rapid change.
- Tax incentives, investment, or production tax credits for business investing in renewable energy.
- Public investment, loans, grants, and capital subsidies for grid upgrades, as well as rebates for consumers installing solar panels and batteries.

## **Promote development and energy efficiency**

- Streamline regulations and grid connection to make it easy to develop renewable energy projects.

- Provide information to consumers and promote a choice of suppliers.
- Establish national energy efficiency standards (such as ISO 9001), as well as promoting product energy efficiency and labeling.
- Technical deployment
  - Conduct a survey to find the best areas for renewable energy such as solar, wind, and hydro that are near the electricity grid. Create maps and make them public.
  - Identify the best locations for energy storage, such as pumped hydro and utility-scale battery installations.
  - Upgrade the energy grid to promote power reliability, demand management, reduction of electricity losses, integrating renewable generation, and energy storage.
  - Upgrade the energy grid to manage widely distributed solar and batteries being installed in households and businesses.
  - Support a digitalized system including the deployment of smart metering. This helps consumers to become active participants who can use off-peak energy, sell, and optimize energy, and save money. This will also help manage demand response and grid stabilization.

### **Energy regulatory framework**

- Set a standard requiring that a minimum percentage of generation sold by a utility is provided by renewable energy. It could be set low, for example, 5%, and then given a reasonable time frame of five years to gradually increase. This is often called a Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS).

- Provide a feed-in tariff: minimum payments to households, communities, and businesses for generating electricity and supplying it into the grid.

### **Support developing countries**

High-income countries should partner with developing countries in their region and assist with providing technical support and loans to improve access of their people to affordable zero-emissions electricity.

*You can download this information in several formats from  
[www.climate-action.org](http://www.climate-action.org).*

## END NOTES

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