

U.S. Climate Alliance



To: US Climate Alliance & America Is All In coalitions (Cities and States at UN World Climate Summit)

Subject: Strategy Briefing

Goals

You are attending the UN conference as a representative of the [US Climate Alliance](#) and [America Is All In](#) coalitions. 24 governors and 362 cities and counties in the United States, along with thousands of businesses, organizations, and institutions representing two-thirds of US population, have pledged to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in line with the Paris Agreement. You have no official standing in the negotiations—you can only create results via your influence on the official parties. Meanwhile, the federal government pulled the US out of the Paris Agreement and is actively promoting fossil fuels at home and abroad, repealed subsidies for renewable energy and EVs, and imposed tariffs that hit renewable energy supply chains. Unlike other national government delegations, you are not beholden to vested interests and are free to advocate for bold climate policies. Throughout the conference, use your influence to:

1. Show other delegations that most Americans support climate action and a transition to clean energy. Highlight the work you are doing at the state and city level, with the goal of persuading other groups to increase their emission cuts and contributions to the global climate fund. Your motto—and hashtag—is “#AmericaIsAllIn” the Paris Agreement.
2. Push other delegations to join you in taking ambitious action and invite them to collaborate with you to cut the cost of transition by sharing technologies and climate tech manufacturing.

Context

At the 2015 UN climate negotiations in Paris, nations agreed to a goal of limiting global warming to “well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.” The scientific consensus on climate is clear: over 97% of climate scientists agree that climate change is happening, that it is caused primarily by use of fossil fuels, and that the impacts could be devastating.¹ [US government research](#) has shown that climate change is harming all 50 states today and that without dramatic reductions in global emissions, the damage will become far more severe.

Subnational Actions

The states and cities you represent are already committed to action on climate change. 11 US states have a carbon tax that is successfully reducing their GHG emissions while growing their economies.² 48 US states have developed climate action plans,³ although only 24 have 100% clean energy goals.⁴

Scale

You represent signatories from all 50 states (~2/3 of the US population) with a combined GDP of over \$20 trillion/year (74% of US GDP)—larger than that of China, the world’s second largest economy.⁵

Public Opinion

Over 70% of the US public believes climate change is real, over 60% are worried about it, and nearly 50% believe they have already experienced its effects.⁶ About 66% of Americans support a transition of the US economy to 100% clean energy by 2050.⁷ Unfortunately, polarization around climate change is intensifying in the US: many liberal Democrats are “very worried,” while few conservative Republicans share that concern. However, there are many opportunities for clean energy to support conservative values—energy independence, affordability, and national security.

¹ <https://skepticalscience.com/global-warming-scientific-consensus.htm>

² <https://www.rggi.org/program-overview-and-design/elements>

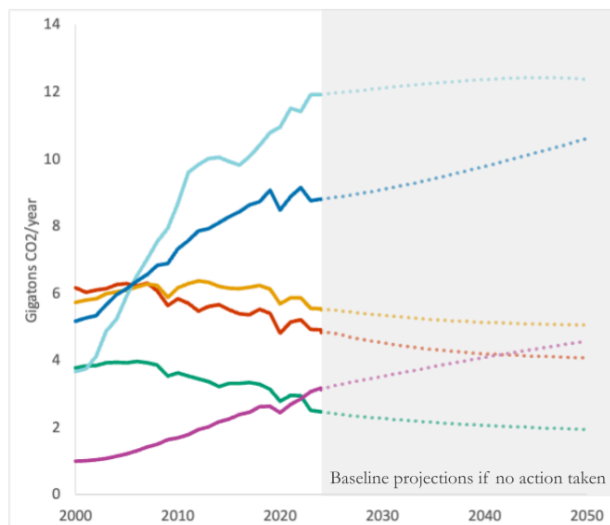
³ <https://www.c2es.org/document/climate-action-plans/>

⁴ <https://www.cesa.org/projects/100-clean-energy-collaborative/>

⁵ <https://www.americaisallin.com/>

⁶ <https://climatecommunication.yale.edu/visualizations-data/ycom-us/>

CO₂ Emissions from Fossil Fuels



China

Other developing

Other developed

India

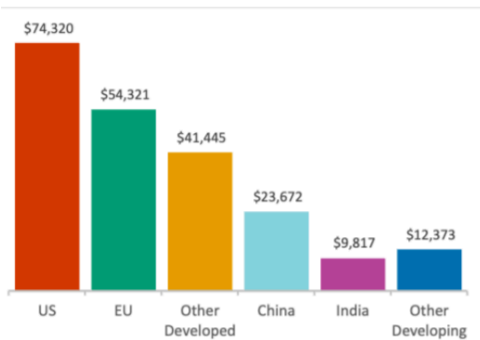
US

EU

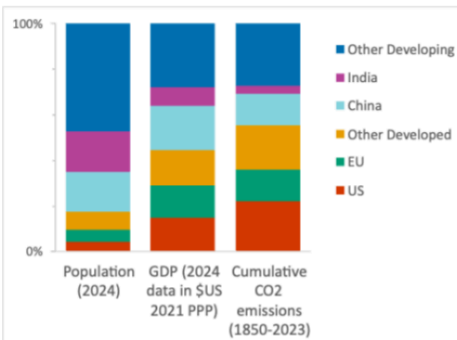
China is the world's largest emitter of CO₂. Without action, developing countries' emissions from fossil fuels are projected to increase about 21% by 2050.

Sweden sustained annual CO₂ emissions reductions of 4.5% to reduce their dependence on oil (1976-1986). **France** and **Belgium** saw similar reductions around this time. Otherwise, most significant historical emission reductions have come from financial or political crises.

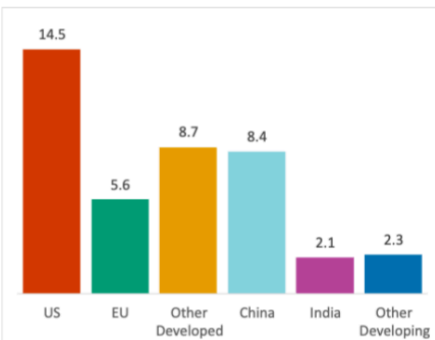
GDP per Person in 2024 (2021 \$US PPP)



Population, Wealth, and Cumulative CO₂ Emissions



Emissions from Fossil Fuels per Person in 2023 (tons CO₂ per year)



While cumulative emissions so far have been higher in the developed countries (i.e., the **US**, **EU**, and **other developed** countries), the growth of population, GDP per person, and emissions in the **developing nations** far outpaces growth in the **developed countries**.

Since 1980, emissions from energy per person have risen dramatically in **China** and **India** but have fallen in the **US** and **Europe**.

Graphs source: C-ROADS v.25.10