The Green New Deal (GND) resolution introduced by Congresswoman Ocasio-Cortez and Senator Markey is the first comprehensive program combining new deal and upper case for the Green New Deal currently before the US. Congress. It proposed a green new deal as an “ecofeminist” alternative to a growth-based, capitalist economy. More generally, Mundaca and Richter [92] reviewed stimulus packages aimed at increasing the share of renewable energy, many of which covered the period of the Great Recession. In an echo of the past, the Green New Deal resolution drafted by Rep. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez (D-NY-14) and in the Senate by Sen. Edward Markey (D-MA), have become partisan flashpoints, garnering little to no support from Republicans and uncertain support from Democrats. A core issue in this political fight is the connection between climate and the economy, especially in the context of the Green New Deal legislation, which seeks to address wealth inequality. The BEACONS Act, discussed in this capstone, is a proposed legislative alternative to the Green New Deal that cuts, enhances, and reimagines portions of the Green New Deal to create a legislative package that stands a greater chance of gaining bipartisan support. The BEACONS Act focuses solely on the issue of climate change and its impact on major economic sectors, proposing government assistance and new programs to encourage industry to cut greenhouse gas emissions through adopting new technology and best practices. This legislative proposal examines the unique challenges and benefits associated with cutting greenhouse gas emissions in the energy, transportation, agricultural, and commercial sectors of the U.S. economy.
huge source of human CO2 emissions in the U.S., levying taxes on the carbon content of fuels would move