



# RENEW Act

Responding to Emergency  
Needs from Extreme Weather



# Can we map salinity in farm fields?



Harry R. Hughes  
CENTER FOR AGRO-ECOLOGY

LOWER SHORE  
**LAND TRUST**



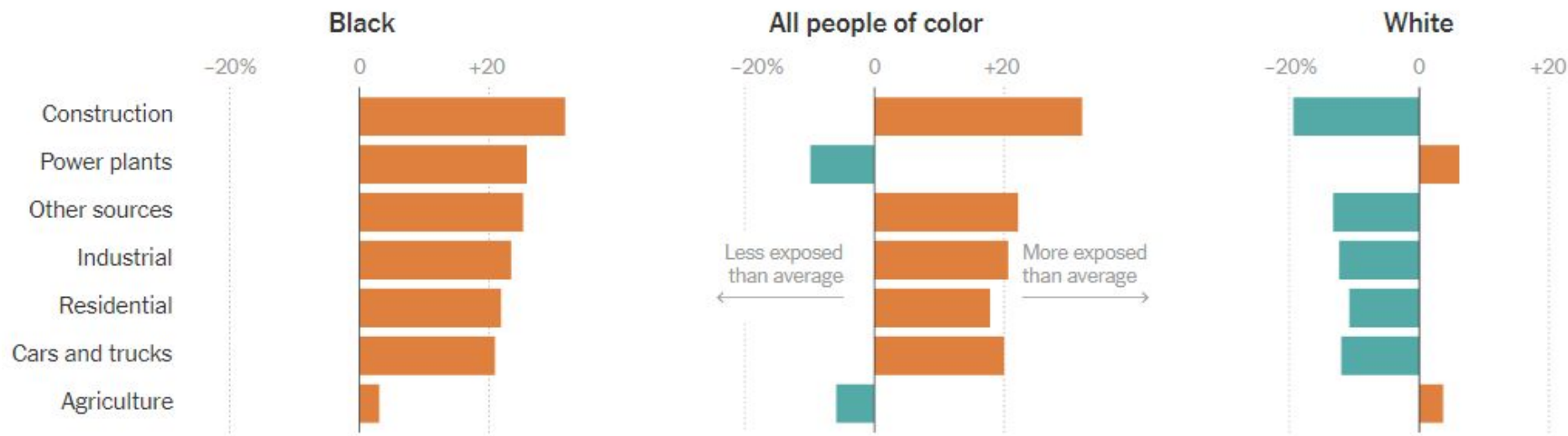
EASTERN SHORE  
LAND CONSERVANCY





## Biggest Pollution Disparities

Nationwide, Black people are exposed to greater-than-average concentrations of a dangerous form of pollution known as PM 2.5. People of color face more exposure from almost every type of source, while white people are less exposed.



# Which Path Do You Want Maryland To Go Down?



The **largest international fossil fuel companies** emit billions of tons of greenhouse gases that fuel climate disasters.



Maryland **communities** experience **costly damages** due to climate change.



## Without The RENEW Act



Maryland **taxpayers foot the bill** for necessary infrastructure upgrades due to climate change.

## With The RENEW Act



Fossil fuel companies pay MD a one-time fee of **\$9 billion** for necessary infrastructure upgrades due to climate change.





**EPA**

**SUPERFUND SITE**

**WARNING:**  
**Hazardous materials**  
**present at this site.**  
**No Trespassing.**

For further information call the  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
(800) 346-5009

# Vermont passes bill to charge fossil fuel companies for damage from climate change

The legislation – the first of its kind in the U.S. – would require companies with high emissions to help pay for destruction caused by climate-fueled extreme weather.

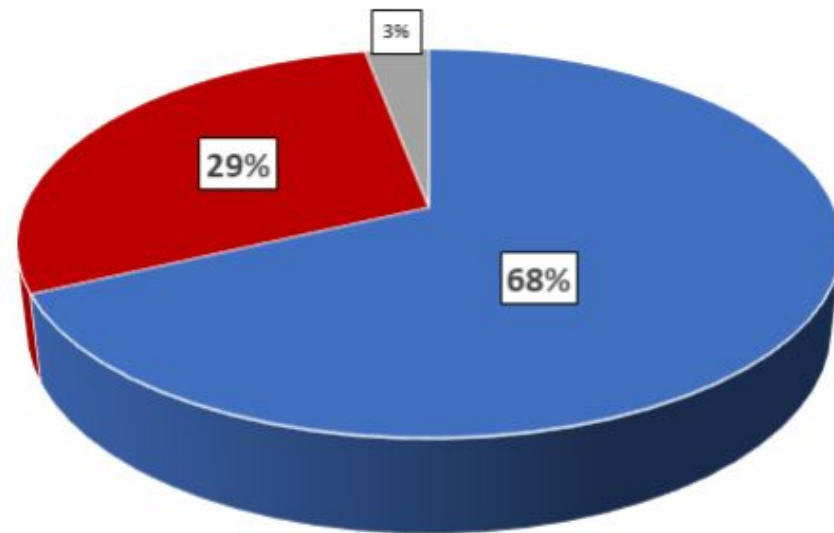
## Climate superfund legislation passes New York legislature, awaits governor's signature

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**QUESTION: Overall Infrastructure Bill Proposal** *Some state lawmakers in Maryland have proposed a bill to make Maryland's roads, bridges, electrical grid, and other infrastructure more able to withstand the impacts of climate change and ensure the big oil and gas companies pay a share of the costs.*

*Would you support or oppose this bill?*

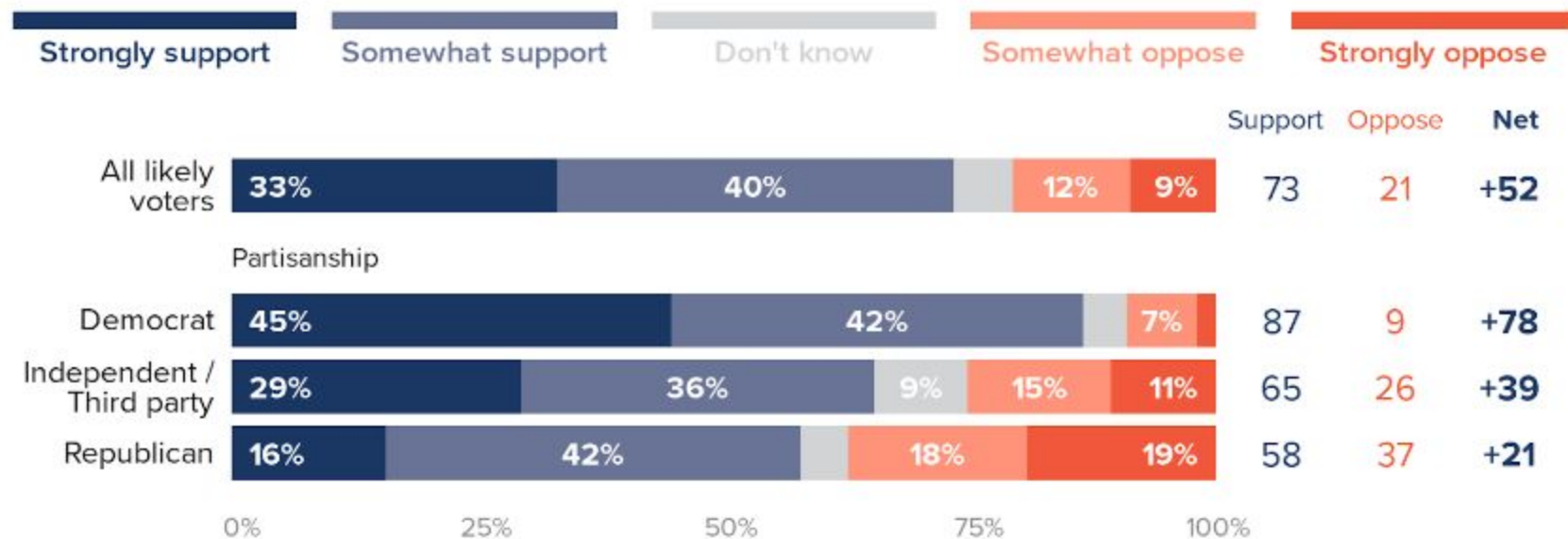


■ Support ■ Oppose ■ N/A

# Maryland Voters Support A One Time Fee On Big Oil And Gas Companies To Pay For Climate Infrastructure

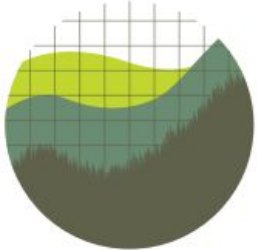
Some state lawmakers in Maryland have proposed a bill that would assess a one time fee on **big oil and gas companies** to pay a share of the costs for making Maryland's infrastructure better able to withstand the impacts of climate change.

Would you support or oppose this bill?



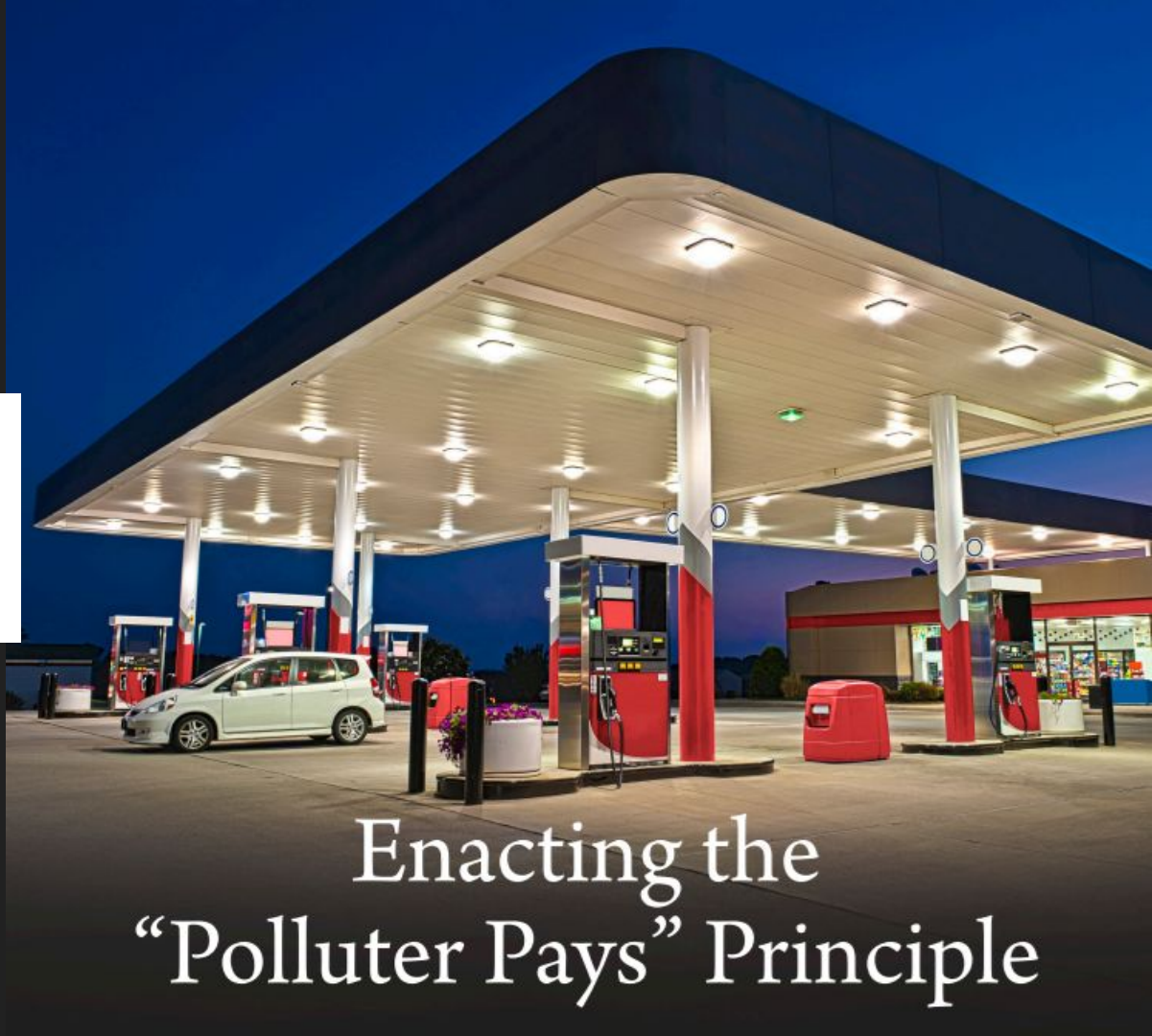
Name	MtCO2e emitted between 2000 and 2020		
Saudi Aramco, Saudi Arabia	35,150	Rio Tinto, UK	4,185
ExxonMobil, USA	13,517	Occidental, USA	3,950
Royal Dutch Shell, The Netherlands	12,324	Repsol, Spain	3,492
Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex)	11,434	Sinopec, China	3,365
BP, UK	11,242	Libya National Oil Corp., Libya	3,141
Chevron, USA	9,807	CNOOC (China National Offshore Oil Co	3,010
Peabody Energy, USA	9,663	Oil & Gas Corp., India	2,799
Petroleos de Venezuela (PDVSA)	8,073	RWE, Germany	2,580
TotalEnergies, France	7,737	Suncor, Canada	2,509
ConocoPhillips, USA	6,075	CONSOL Energy, USA	2,496
Petronas, Malaysia	5,771	Sasol, South Africa	2,493
Glencore, Switzerland	5,472	Devon Energy, USA	1,936
Equinor, Norway	5,357	Ecopetrol, Colombia	1,861
ENI, Italy	5,126	Murray Coal, USA	1,750
Contura Energy / ANR, USA	4,817	Ovintiv (frmly EnCana),SA	1,698
Arch Coal, USA	4,606	Apache, USA	1,659
Anglo American, UK	4,309	Cloud Peak	1,593
		Alliance, USA	1,495
		EOG Resources, USA	1,348
		Chesapeake Energy, USA	1,327
		Marathon, USA	1,284





Institute for  
Policy Integrity

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW



Enacting the  
“Polluter Pays” Principle

The Act is unlikely to alter the price of gasoline at the pump in New York or the price of crude oil more generally. The Act's compensatory payments would be based on companies' historical contributions to the existing stock of greenhouse gas emissions such that these payments would reflect past sales of petroleum, and not current or future sales. Oil companies would therefore treat these payments as one-time fixed costs. Regardless of market structures, oil companies are unable to pass on increases in fixed costs to consumers due to economic incentives and competition (Nicholson, 2004, p. 205; Ritz, 2015).<sup>1</sup> Due to profit motivations, oil companies have significant incentives to leave their production levels and retail gasoline prices unchanged, even if firms may make operational changes in response to the Act.

The structure of the oil market in New York and globally is also unlikely to change in response to the Act. The Act applies only to large companies with significant operating revenue and large market capitalizations. Oil company profits will likely remain positive, particularly given their recent record profits, and thus widespread bankruptcies and consolidation are unlikely. Beyond the design of the Act, oil companies would also be unable to retaliate against New York by raising retail gasoline prices in the state due to the interconnectedness of the national and global energy markets and existing U.S. antitrust laws.



# State Disaster Relief Fund





# Strategic Energy Investment Fund

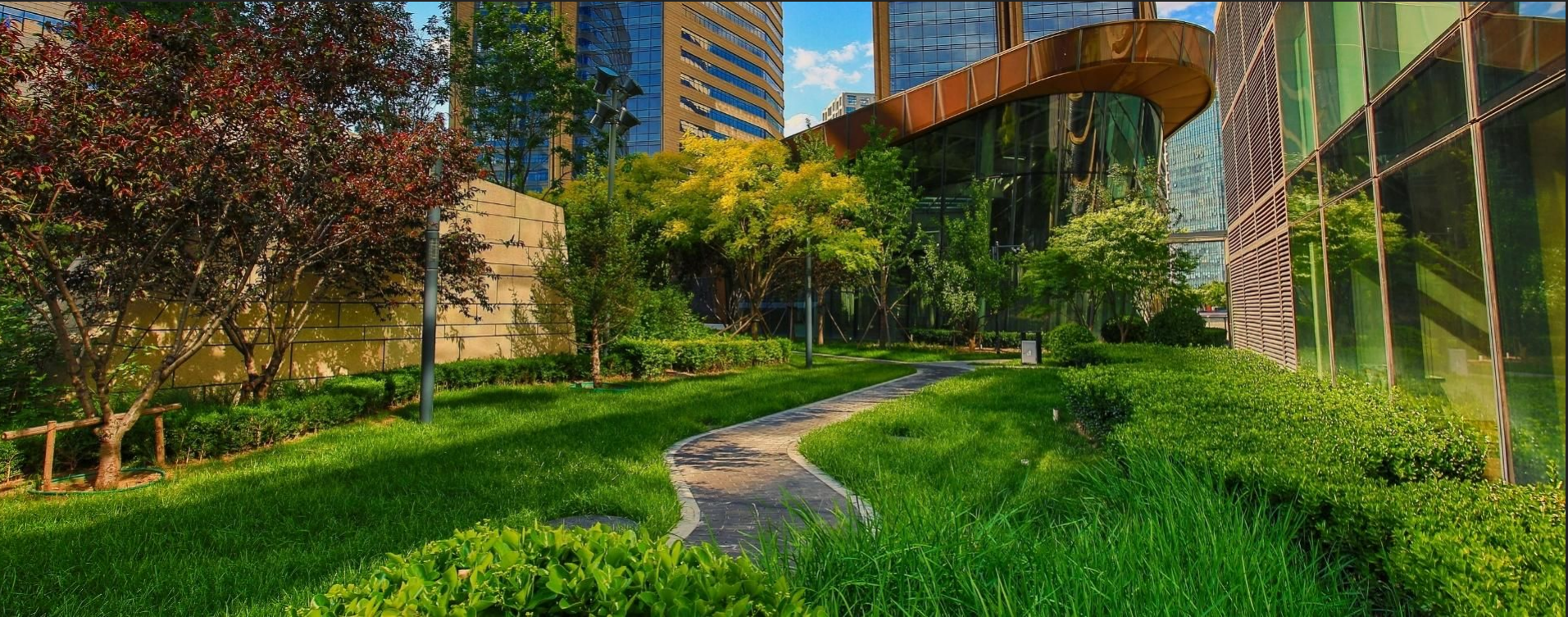


# Zero-Emission School Bus Transition Fund





# Comprehensive Flood Mitigation Fund





# Office of Minority Health Disparities



# Hiring Agency Staff







We can be whatever we have  
the courage to see