Stop Insuring Methane Gas Expansion

June 8th, 2023

Dear Insurance providers:

This open letter is a collective response to the dangerous buildout of Liquified Natural Gas (LNG) facilities on the Gulf Coast of the United States. This letter is written by communities and individuals facing an onslaught of proposed facilities on the Gulf Coast of North America, where there are over 20 LNG facilities proposed.

Communities and individuals around the world are resisting the expansion of LNG. The scale of US methane gas expansion is immense. The United States is the largest natural gas producer in the world. The oil and gas industry is destroying our lives, health, livelihoods, our homes, and our land.

This is a call for insurers to stop providing coverage to explosive methane gas export terminals. We urge insurers to **meet with communities impacted by the Liquified Natural Gas industry as soon as possible**. Please respond in writing to schedule a time by Friday, June 16. Thank you for your attention to these important matters. We will follow up to schedule meetings with key stakeholders.

If there is no response, we will move forward with a public campaign. We will address these concerns with the international media, the supporters of nonprofits, and policymakers, and we will organize protests at your offices.

We are no strangers to big fights. We've won multi-million dollar lawsuits, are involved in the highest level of federal policy conversations, and are living with the impacts of this industry daily.

We are calling on insurers to **rule out underwriting, investing, and reinsurance of all LNG infrastructure, including midstream pipelines and export facilities**.

Insurance companies have an important role in prioritizing community health, environmental justice, honoring Indigenous rights and maintaining a liveable climate for us all. Below, we have detailed the material and reputational risks related to insuring these methane gas projects.

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Freeport LNG

Freeport, TX Explosion:

In June 2022, the Freeport LNG site exploded. On the day of the explosion, the facility was 92 workers short, while employees were regularly expected to work exhausting 12-hour shifts. Safety reports from the incident refer to 'alarm fatigue'—alarms from malfunctioning equipment were omnipresent at the facility and ignored by employees. The facility's emergency response was minimal and inadequate. This explosion was part of a larger string of safety incidents since 2019. In the days leading up to the explosion, operators expressed safety concerns and federal regulators hit the facility with more enforcement actions than any of its competitors along the Gulf.

The blast shook community members' homes, releasing tons of toxic pollution into the communities air. The fire spread from the facility, and of the firefighters on the scene, only three were trained to fight methane fires. Although Freeport LNG immediately claimed there was "no threat to the community," it later came out that multiple beachgoers were injured from the blast, including a toddler.

This is what happens when a volatile gas like methane is liquified, compressed, and shipped. Tragically, this is likely not the last time communities like Freeport will experience explosions like this in their backyard. Freeport is just one example of the communities impacted by injuries and fear of explosion—in recent weeks, workers have died in a string of accidents related to oil and gas expansion on the Gulf Coast.

Lack of Regulation

Federal regulation of LNG facilities hasn't been modified in over 42 years and is based on assumptions about import facilities before the export of methane became economically feasible. The LNG export industry has ballooned in the past decade, as has the understanding of how devastating methane gas is to climate. But the rules stay the same. According to one regulator from PHMSA in conversation, there are not enough resources to safely manage the active LNG operations they oversee. This is without factoring in new construction. The lack of regulation on oil and gas projects is a failure in public safety. Regulatory bodies oversee a vast geography of oil and gas networks across the country. Regulatory bodies are chronically understaffed. The emissions from methane fields are greatly underestimated, demonstrating the lack of methane regulation. Regulators have failed to address the radioactive waste the gas industry creates.

According to major insurance broker Marsh's report, *"Our risk engineer surveys found that "engineering standards" at refineries declined over this period, and that both gas processing plants and terminals/ distribution underwent an overall deterioration in risk quality over the past 12 years."*

Material Risk of Explosion and Flooding

Explosive ratings

Methane gas is flammable, pressurized, and explosive. These explosions harm workers and terrify communities near facilities. The explosion risks of transporting natural gas are well documented. In 1937, a methane explosion killed over 300 school children in Texas.

Explosions continue today. According to Marsh's 100 largest losses in Hydrocarbon history, the last two years have been some of the highest risk years in known history. *"The last two years have been turbulent; eight property damage losses from 2018-19 were among the 50-largest energy losses of all time. Four recent losses were among the 20-largest losses ever."* Methane gas exporters are aware of this, but do little. Cheniere was fined $2.2 million dollars for a crack in their Sabine Pass facility, in relation to explosion risk.

Space X Explosion Risk

The following proposed terminals near a SpaceX rocket launch site, Texas LNG, Rio Grande LNG, and the Rio Bravo Pipeline at the Port of Brownsville, each pose additional, unique explosion risk. These terminals would be located just six miles from the rocket launch site and are even closer to the communities of Brownsville. SpaceX plans to launch the largest rockets in human history. SpaceX plans to fire off the Starship/SuperHeavy rockets next door to facilities that process a highly volatile gas. Residents have demanded answers from the Federal Aviation Administration, SpaceX, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), and the LNG companies.

The company proposing the LNG expansion, NextDecade, funded a report suggesting that the SpaceX launch site poses no special dangers in an attempt to defuse community concerns. It didn't, especially after rocket testing in July 2022 sent shockwaves for miles that rattled the Port Isabel lighthouse, six miles away from the SpaceX launch site. Debris from SpaceX rocket testing was recovered on the South Padre Island jetties.

Additionally, during SpaceX's most recent failed launch and explosion, particulate matter and metal pieces landed on the site of future LNG facilities.

Risks from Catastrophic Climate Disasters

Storm Surge, Flooding, and Hurricane Risk

For years, insurers have had access to information about flooding and hurricane risk, but refuse to take meaningful climate action. Hurricanes are deadly, and all climate modeling anticipates hurricane season growing longer with storms of greater intensity. As long as methane facilities are located on the coast, hurricanes will continue to impact oil and gas infrastructure.

In 2020, Hurricane Laura sent a storm surge almost 30 miles up the Calcasieu River, destroying hundreds of buildings in Cameron Parish, Louisiana. Over 12 inches of rain fell in the area, further exacerbating the damage and displacement. Just two months later, Hurricane Delta hit the still-recovering area. If that same storm happened today, it would flood the site of Venture Global's LNG project, Calcasieu Pass. After Hurricane Ida, Plaquemines Parish was underwater for three weeks.

Storm surges cause extensive property loss, erosion of beaches, damage to coastal habitats, and undermine public infrastructure such as roads, railroads, bridges, buildings, and pipelines. Floodwaters can also spread hazardous wastes and toxic chemicals released from fossil fuel and chemical plants. Storm surges dislodge storage tanks, cause equipment malfunctions leading to spills, and cause chemical fires.

"The fossil fuel industry, including infrastructure along the Gulf Coast, is most vulnerable to hurricanes, strong winds, storm surge, flooding and lighting." (Cruz and Krausmann, 2013)

On average, every nine years a hurricane strikes the Houston-Galveston area. A category three hurricane hits the same region every 25 years. Over a third of the country's oil and gas industry jobs are in the Houston-Galveston area.

The continued destruction of wetlands by the oil and gas industry will also increase flood and drought damage, nutrient runoff, water pollution, and shoreline erosion, and could trigger a decline in wildlife populations. Subsidence is also a concern and a material risk related to the extraction and construction of facilities.

Sea Level Rise

Plaquemines Parish is the site of the proposed methane gas export terminal, Venture Global Plaquemines LNG. Plaquemines Parish is one of many localities in the coastal U.S. south facing major sea level rise and land loss related to rising global temperatures. This sea level rise and land loss already impact the community daily. As storms increase, the people that live in this parish will face catastrophic flooding. Most areas of the parish outside the levee system face severe future storm surge based flood risk.

Reputational Risk: Community Impacts and Harms

Context and History of Environmental Racism and Insurance

Environmental racism affects communities of color disproportionately, and the insurance industry perpetuates this harm. It is unacceptable and needs to change. It's time for providers to take responsibility and accountability for their actions. Insurance companies often charge higher premiums to residents of communities of color, who are considered 'higher risk' due to their proximity to hazardous industries. Communities of color are both disproportionately impacted by environmental hazards and face financial barriers to accessing insurance coverage.

For decades, fossil fuel companies built toxic petrochemical and fossil fuel infrastructure in communities of color. These communities are sacrificed for oil and gas expansion. The cost of more oil and gas is the health, environment, and livelihoods of these communities.

To address this legacy, insurance companies must refuse to insure such destructive industries. Insurance coverage should be more accessible and affordable for communities of color.

The insurance industry has a long history of anti-Black racism. The insurance industry was created through the Trans Atlantic slave trade; slavery investors wanted financial assurance for their ships and their cargo - slaves. The legacy of the Trans Atlantic slave trade shaped the Gulf South, and reparations have not been paid to these communities. In one insurer's estimation, "[t]he slave-economy was one of the major markets for British marine insurance."

In the 1930s, the insurance industry underwrote anti-Black racism by segregating Black communities through redlining and denying Black families' housing loans. Refusing insurance and mortgage loans caused generations of wealth inequality. Black families didn't gain the equity from homeownership that white families did.

Intergenerational wealth disparity, ongoing police brutality, food insecurity, and the inequity that families face every day in Louisiana and Texas are in direct relation to the decisions that lawmakers, insurers, and banks made during this period of history. Insurers enabled this history. In the UK, organizations are calling for Lloyd's of London to pay reparations for the same deeds. The calls to end fossil fuel expansion and pay reparations for the impacts on racialized communities are directly connected to this long history of institutionalized racism.

Human rights violations and Indigenous rights violations

Indigenous communities' sacred sites are destroyed by the expansion of methane gas facilities, violating the right to Free, Prior,and Informed Consent (FPIC). Many insurers underwrite projects that ignore FPIC, greenlighting toxic projects without the consent of impacted communities—an issue a number of shareholders have raised this year.

Sacred Sites

Many fracked gas pipelines and LNG facilities cross or are close to sacred sites, including sacred springs, caves where the first fires for the region were kept alive, former village sites, cultural heritage, harvesting areas, and more. The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples demands the protection of sacred sites and Indigenous cultural resources.

Garcia Pasture

The proposed sites for the Rio Grande LNG and Texas LNG projects are on lands sacred to the Carrizo Comecrudo Tribe of Texas. Texas LNG plans to build on a known archeological site listed by the World Monuments Fund as endangered and irreplaceable. The companies behind the Texas LNG and Rio Grande LNG projects did not consult the Carrizo Comecrudo Tribe,

native to the South Texas Rio Grande Delta, much less obtain their Free, Prior, and Informed Consent. This site is sacred to the Carrizo Comecrudo, and Texas LNG has already violated their human rights by beginning construction.

Workers' Rights and Safety Violations

Between 2008 - 2017, 1,566 workers died on the job in the oil and gas industry. According to the United Steelworkers Union, Scott Higgins died in a fire at the Marathon Galveston Bay refinery on Monday, May 15, 2023. Two other workers were also hospitalized. This is the most recent of serious incidents in the industry, which, despite sustained efforts by the union and others, continues to risk the health and safety of workers. In just the past few weeks, four workers were hospitalized due to a gas leak at Marathon's Wilmington Refinery in Los Angeles, in addition to nine more workers as a result of a massive fire in Deer Park at a Shell Chemical Plant.

There is an industry wide shortage of qualified LNG operators. Local facilities are competing for the same diminishing pool of workers. These facilities do not have enough workers to operate safely. Workers are aging out of the industry. The LNG market cuts corners on safety and employee wellbeing to keep profits high. There are fewer workers who are increasingly overworked in a deregulated industry—accidents likely and regularly occurring.

In the upstream fracking fields, toxic exposure to radioactive waste is causing major worker health risks. The extraction of methane gas causes extreme health and safety concerns, including air pollution, water pollution, and earthquakes.

Insurance Withdrawal

Like many industries, insurance companies face risks due to the worsening effects of global climate change. Climate change presents a severity of losses that the insurance industry has never seen. Insurance companies are already withdrawing from communities and increasing the price of insurance coverage because of climate change.

From California's wildfires to hurricane risk in the Gulf, insurers create some of the most comprehensive risk modeling about climate change. Insurers are choosing to withdraw from communities and cancel homeowners' policies, while profiting from deals that expand oil and gas infrastructure. These withdrawals result in price hikes that communities cannot afford.

Land Acquisition and Displacement of Communities via Eminent Domain

Landowners in areas close to the oil and gas industry are increasingly victims of eminent domain-the right of the government to seize private land for public use with just compensation. It only takes filling out a form for oil and gas companies to claim eminent domain. This practice dispossesses landowners of their property for private oil and gas companies. Eminent domain causes community upheaval, the forced removal of families from their homes, and puts private energy companies over everyday people.

Health Risks

LNG facilities release large amounts of pollutants, including volatile organic compounds (VOCs), nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur dioxide (SO2), carbon monoxide (CO), and particulate matter (PM). These pollutants poison the air and ruin the water quality of surrounding communities. These risks are exponential after an explosion. A report by the Louisiana Bucket Brigade found that because LNG facilities don't track or report the release of heavy metals, toxic air emissions from LNG facilities are underreported and miscalculated.

Exposure to these emissions irritates the skin, eyes, nose, and lungs. It causes headaches, coughing, dizziness, and other illnesses. Long term exposure to LNG facilities increases the risk of heart disease, certain types of cancer, and long-term damage to internal organs and the reproductive system. Chemicals like benzene have no safe level of exposure and are known to damage the nervous system and cause cancer.

LNG facilities are located in areas that do not meet National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Further air pollution comes from truck traffic and tankers going to and from the facility. The harm of pollution from LNG facilities compounds the harm communities are already facing from the construction of these facilities in predominantly poor and working class, Black, Latinx, and Indigenous communities.

Tacoma LNG is located just a few miles away from the North West Detention Center, a private detention center owned and run by GEO Group where hundreds of people are detained by ICE for a civil deportation process. In case of an emergency caused by the plant, hundreds of lives are in danger and with no evacuation plan in place.

Impacts on Democratic Process

Polluters Buying out Politicians

In the United States, there is little regulation and policymaking that goes untouched by the fossil fuel industry. The oil and gas industry spent approximately $124.4 million lobbying the US federal government in 2022, according to an OpenSecrets analysis of lobbying disclosures.

For example, Louisiana lawmaker Rep. Ryan Bourriaque is employed by Venture Global. Despite intense community opposition, Venture Global LNG managed to build numerous facilities in Rep. Bourriaque's district. The municipal government body in Cameron Parish is the Police Jury. Two of the elected Police Jurors are employed by gas export terminals. One of these jurors, Scott Trahan, represents the town of Cameron, which is directly next to Venture Global's Calcasieu Pass terminal. While Mr. Trahan abstains from voting on Venture Global permits, he is effectively removing the voice of the people who he represents.

Between 2008 and 2017, trade groups opposed to climate change legislation spent 27 times more than climate advocacy groups on lobbying, political contributions, and advertising.

Oil majors increasingly fund and influence Ivy League education. This funding meddles in climate and energy programs at top schools in the U.S., influencing future lawmakers and politicians early in their careers.

Current lobbying efforts

Oil and gas industry lobbies are now pushing for more deregulation, while working to stop corporate actions related to climate, human rights, and environmental concerns by lobbying lawmakers and politicizing environmental and social governance policy. This is especially true in Texas. These measures aim to influence the finance sector and prevent financiers from responding to social movement pressure. Lobbyists intend to influence insurers, asset managers, and banks in favor of continued oil and gas expansion.

Environmental, social, and governance (ESG) measures and teams are one way insurers self regulate risks and exposures. ESG boards are facing politicized pressure to cease measuring the impact of ESG policies. The fossil fuel sector is funding and writing legislation to prevent corporations, including insurers, from strengthening ESG criteria.

Altogether, the oil and gas lobby is extremely effective. Billions of dollars of federal subsidies and tax breaks go to the oil and gas industry annually. By driving demand for oil and gas expansion and destroying viable renewable alternatives, the fossil fuel industry is delaying the phaseout of fossil fuels.

Impacts on the Livelihoods of Fishing Communities

Commercial fishermen, shrimpers, and fishing instructors that appeal to visiting tourists are all impacted by the increased tanker traffic through Texas ship channels to transport gas on ships.

In a recent comprehensive study released by Energy Research and Science, authors note *"a key concern is that governments often prioritize oil development over fisheries due in part to the relative size of revenues, leading to conflicts with fishers, territorial disputes, and social consequences for coastal communities."* Light, sound, air, and biological pollution are common during the construction and operation of these coastal facilities.

Another study cites 19 other stressors, from on-site pollution to shoreline degradation that are impacting fisheries. *"Air pollution, including from gas-flaring can affect coastal areas and ecosystems through acid rain and heavy metals, while carbon dioxide, methane, particulates, benzene, and nitrogen oxides contribute to anthropogenic climate change and its impacts, including coral bleaching, sea-level rise, and ecosystem transformations such as fish migration and algae blooms. These pollution outcomes have direct effects on small-scale fishers and,*

generally, the livelihoods of people in coastal communities." The Deepwater Horizon oil spill decimated the entire Gulf's fishing industry.

Shipping Concerns

Major health and safety concerns for shipping LNG include collisions and explosions. Thousands of injuries and hundreds of deaths related to shipping explosive materials are recorded in Texas alone. For example, an Enbridge oil tanker lost power and collided with a MODA/Enbridge pier at a cruise oil export facility in Corpus Christi.

Wildlife and Protected Species Risk

Many LNG facilities are in areas with critical wildlife habitats. Coastal communities rely on the Gulf for food, health, and quality of life.

Freeport's LNG export facility is located within an ecologically sensitive area. The facility is near beaches and waterways beloved by the public. The facility is located on the Gulf Coast Intracoastal Waterway, the third busiest waterway in the country, with the Texas portion handling over 58 percent of its traffic.

When the terminal is operating in liquefaction mode, arriving vessels carry ballast water instead of LNG. These vessels have to discharge ballast water at the terminal berthing docks to maintain a constant draft during the LNG loading operation. This process of discharging ballast water in the terminal's berthing area provides a pathway for the introduction of exotic aquatic nuisance species into U.S. coastal waters.

Additional impacts on Brazoria County National Wildlife Refuge from Freeport LNG include loss of wetlands, contamination of wetlands as a result of hurricane/storm surge, impacts on native coastal prairie vegetation, and submerged aquatic vegetation could result from ballast water discharge or storm surge.

This area of the Texas coast is a major migratory flyway and Surfside Beach is a certified Bird City through Texas Parks and Wildlife. Numerous threatened and endangered bird species depend on Quintana Island habitats. The impacts on wildlife within five miles of the LNG facility are vast, with habitat loss impacting the productivey, diversity, and survival of migratory birds.

The Gulf of Mexico is home to five of the seven threatened or endangered species of sea turtles. The Texas state sea turtle, the Kemp's Ridley, is critically endangered and uses beaches and dunes along this area of the coast for nesting from March through October. Other impacts from the facility include documented vessel strikes to all five species of sea turtles, light pollution, marine debris, and sound pollution.

Climate Science

The International Energy Agency issued a special report, describing the need for a sharp decline in LNG production:

“No new natural gas fields are needed in the NZE [net zero by 2050 scenario] beyond those already under development. Also not needed are many of the LNG facilities currently under construction or at the planning stage. Between 2020 and 2050, natural gas traded as LNG falls by 60%, and trade by pipeline falls by 65%. During the 2030s, global natural gas demand declines by more than 5% per year on average, meaning that some fields may be closed prematurely or shut in temporarily.”

According to a study led by Oil Change International, the emissions from already developed fossil fuel sources would take the world beyond 1.5°C of warming, the threshold for avoiding some of the most dangerous effects of climate change. To keep to the Paris Agreement’s goals, it is essential to leave the vast majority of oil, gas, and coal in the ground. We must phase out production of some oil and gas reserves before they are fully exploited. We must stop building new fossil fuel infrastructure.”

Scale and Impact of Methane Expansion on Climate and Communities

Methane gas production is expanding around the world, especially in the U.S. The U.S. is now tied with Qatar as the largest exporter of LNG in the world. Instead of transitioning to renewable energy or lessening consumption, governments globally are building gas facilities as fast as possible. Gas is now the biggest driver of carbon pollution growth in the world. It’s also the largest source of carbon pollution in the U.S., recently eclipsing coal.

Methane, the main component of LNG, is an extremely potent greenhouse gas responsible for about a quarter of climate emissions—and possibly more. Methane gas has more than 80 times the warming power of carbon dioxide during its first 20 years in the atmosphere. According to the U.N. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, global gas use must decline by 45% by 2050 if the world is going to meet its climate goals and avoid catastrophic warming.

The build out of methane gas from Texas will extend into Mexico. There is a wave of export facilities and gas pipelines proposed from the Permian Oilfield to the Sea of Cortez.

Carbon Capture and Storage

In the words of Olúfẹ̀mi O. Táíwò of Georgetown University, “[t]here is no plausible scale of carbon removal that could possibly compensate for business-as-usual in the energy system.”

LNG companies, including Cheniere Energy, NextDecade, and Sempra Energy are adopting Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) plans to capture some of the heavy carbon emissions associated with the production and transport of LNG.

CCS technology has been around for over 50 years and has been proven not to be viable. Its branding is a hype and a deflection. Carbon capture is recognized by frontline community leaders as a false solution that presents new health, safety, and environmental challenges on top of the existing hazards from fossil fuel infrastructure. Proposals for CCS include the buildout of new pipelines and underground injection sites to store gas. This opens up new potential for deadly leaks of compressed gasses, contamination of water, and stimulation of seismic activity. A number of insurers provide coverage to carbon capture and storage facilities, justifying methane intensive projects with fake mitigation technologies.

Growing Resistance to Financing Methane Gas

Insurers face increasing resistance to fossil fuel deals, including blockades, community organizing, international media coverage, and shareholder resolutions.

Resistance to material support for the fossil fuel industry will only grow as the climate crisis continues.

The LNG market is extremely volatile; facilities around the world are canceled as supply and demand changes. The oil and gas industry will push for continued dependence on fossil fuel expansion but the reality is that these facilities are relying on a temperamental fluctuating global market. A market that the movements fighting fossil fuels will do everything in their power to stop.

Research shows that when major financial institutions adopt sectoral exclusion policies to fossil fuel financing, fossil fuel companies are forced to react—this is the case with financing for coal. Growing international activist opposition has pushed banks to adopt policies banning or limiting financing to LNG companies. International financial analysts predict a glut of LNG supply in the next decade: banks likely want to avoid stranded assets and volatile markets. To avoid reputational, regulatory, and legal risks associated with the dangers of these projects and their associated climate impacts, banks will respond by phasing out financing to the entire sector.

Banks have begun to withdraw from risky LNG projects due to activist pressure. In 2021, Société Générale took a first step towards exiting the sector, committing to stop financing North American LNG, but kept an exception for its existing support and Rio Grande LNG. In early 2023, Société General and Crédit Agricole, the second and fourth-largest French banks, announced a withdrawal from the controversial Rio Grande LNG export project in South Texas. BNP Paribas, the largest French bank, also withdrew from the proposed Texas LNG project in 2017. NextDecade's lead arranger, Japan's Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group (SMBC), has also withdrawn. And European banks, including ING and HSBC, are starting a strong trend of excluding financing to new oil and gas fields and associated infrastructure.

Insurers have a choice

Insurance companies have a choice. They can prioritize the health of the communities they serve, work to create environmental justice, honor Indigenous rights, and maintain a liveable climate for us all. Or, Insurers can continue their complacency by underwriting gas projects.

We urge insurers to **meet with communities impacted by the methane gas industry as soon as possible**. Please respond in writing to schedule a time by Friday, June 16.

We further urge insurers to rule out underwriting, investing, and reinsurance for all LNG infrastructure, including midstream pipelines and export facilities.

Thank you for your attention to these important matters. We will follow up to schedule meetings with key stakeholders.

Sincerely,

SIGNATORIES:

Communities Directly Impacted by Oil and Gas Expansion

A Community Voice

Action for the Climate Emergency (ACE)

AFRICA NETWORK FOR ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMIC JUSTICE

Another Gulf Is Possible Collaborative

Better Brazoria: Clean and Air Clean Water

Carrizo Comecrudo/ Estok Gna Nation of Texas

Coalition Against Death Alley

Concerned Citizens of St. John

Connecticut Citizen Action Group (CCAG)

Center for Energy, Ecology and Development

Chispa Texas

Chispa LCV

Divest Washington

Earth Guardians

FAIRBANKS CLIMATE ACTION COALITION

First Do No Harm

FISH (Fishermen interested in Saving Our Heritage

For A Better Bayou

FracTracker Alliance
Greater New Orleans Housing Alliance
Greater New Orleans Interfaith Climate Coalition
Green Cove Defense Committee
Healthy Gulf
Inclusive LA
Indigenous Peoples of the Coastal Bend
Louisiana Bucket Brigade
Louisiana League of Conscious Voters
Mazaska Talks
Micah Six Eight Mission
Movement Rights
La Resistencia
Larimer Alliance for Health, Safety & Environment
New Energy Economy
New Mexico Climate Justice
North Port St. Joe Project Area Coalition
North Range Concerned Citizens
Port Arthur Community Action Network
RISE St. James
Rise Up WV
Rivers & Mountains GreenFaith
Seeding Sovereignty
Sierra Blanca Legal Defense Fund Inc
Sierra Club
Society of Native Nations
South Texas Environmental Justice Network
Sovereign Inupiat For A Living Arctic
Texas Campaign for the Environment
The Enviro Show
The Vessel Project Of Louisiana
Turtle Island Restoration Network
Youth Climate Finance Alliance
1000 Grandmothers for Future Generations
350 Colorado
350Deschutes

350 Eugene

350PDX

350 New Orleans

Supporting Organizations

Accelerate Neighborhood Climate Action

Animals Are Sentient Beings Inc

Banking on a Better Future

BankTrack

Bold Alliance

Businesses for a Livable Climate

Cascadia Climate Action Now

Call to Action Colorado

Campax

CatholicNetwork US

Citizens Alliance for a Sustainable Englewood

Center for Oil and Gas Organizing

CleanEarth4Kids. org

Climate Reality Massachusetts Southcoast

Coal Action Network

Colorado Businesses for a Livable Climate

Community for Sustainable Energy

Concerned Health Professionals of Pennsylvania

Consumer Watchdog

Earth Action, Inc.

Earth Ethics, Inc.

Earthworks

Ekō

Extinction Rebellion San Francisco Bay Area

Extinction Rebellion Peace

Extinction Rebellion US

Friends of the San Juans

Fundacja "Rozwój TAK-Odkrywki NIE"

Green House Collaboration Center

green snohomish

Greenpeace USA

Guila Muir and Associates
Honor the Earth
Indivisible Ambassadors
Interstate 70 Citizens Advisory Group
Japan Center for a Sustainable Environment and Society (JACSES)
Littleton Business Alliance
MARBE SA
Mayfair Park Neighborhood Association Board
Mental Health & Inclusion Ministries
Montbello Neighborhood Improvement Association
Nicaragua Center for Community Action
Oil Change International
Oil and Gas Action Network
One Earth Sangha
Pennsylvania Interfaith Power & Light
Property Rights and Pipeline Center
Public Accountability Initiative/LittleSis
Public Citizen
Putnam Progressives
Quantum Leap
Rainforest Action Network
RapidShift Network
Reclaim Finance
ReCommon
Rising Tide North America
Rogue Climate
Save the Environmental Protection Agency
Small Business Alliance
SEE (Social Eco Education)
SoCal 350 Climate Action
Southwest Organization for Sustainability
Spirit of the Sun
Stand.earth
Sunrise New Orleans
System Change Not Climate Change
Terra Advocati

The Quantum Institute

THIS! Is What We Did

Tipping Point UK

Umpqua Watershed Inc

Unite North Metro Denver

urgewald

Western Slope Businesses for a Livable Climate

Wall of Women

Waterspirit

Working for Racial Equity

Womxn from the Mountain

198 methods

350.org

350 Seattle

350 Bay Area Action