

Table A-1. Green New Deal resolution overall objectives, 10-year mobilization objectives, and goals and projects.

GND Goals (H. Res. 109 para. 1, p. 5)	10-year National Mobilization Goals (para. 2, p. 6)	GND “goals and projects” (para. 4, p. 10)
<p>Net-zero GHG through a fair and just transition</p> <p>Create good jobs for prosperity and economic security</p> <p>Invest in infrastructure and industry</p> <p>Secure clean air & water, climate and community resiliency, food, nature, sustainability</p> <p>Promote justice and equity or systemically marginalized “frontline and vulnerable communities” (FLVC)</p>	<p>Building resiliency against climate change disasters</p> <p>Repairing and upgrading infrastructure (eliminate pollution and GHG, ensure clean water, reduce floods etc.)</p> <p>100% renewable power</p> <p>Building a “smart” power grid</p> <p>Upgrade all existing/new buildings for max efficiency</p> <p>Growth in clean manufacturing</p> <p>Eliminate pollution and GHG from agriculture (sustainable farming etc.)</p> <p>Eliminate pollution and GHG from transportation (zero emissions vehicles, public transport, high-speed rail)</p> <p>Mitigate health and economic impacts of climate change, fund community-driven projects</p> <p>Remove GHG with natural ecosystems, preservation, and afforestation</p> <p>Restore and protect fragile ecosystems</p> <p>Clean up hazardous sites</p> <p>Identify other emissions and pollution sources</p> <p>Promote international exchange of technology and expertise to make U.S. a leader in climate response</p>	<p>Provide and leverage public ownership and returns</p> <p>Complete environmental and social costs (existing and new laws & programs, protect FLVC)</p> <p>Resources, training, and education for FLVC</p> <p>Public investments in clean technologies</p> <p>Prioritize FLVC in green transition</p> <p>Democratic & participatory process inclusive of FLVC</p> <p>Good union jobs</p> <p>Job guarantee with good benefits</p> <p>Right to organize and unionize</p> <p>Strengthen labor health, safety, and economic standards</p> <p>Trade rules with labor and environmental protection (stop job transfer, grow domestic manufacturing)</p> <p>Protect public lands and waters</p> <p>Indigenous consent for decisions affecting people and territories</p> <p>Protection from unfair competition and monopolies</p> <p>Provide all people of the U.S. with healthcare, affordable/just housing, economic security, and access to clean water, air, food, and nature</p>

Note: GHG = greenhouse gases.

Table A-2. Selected New Deal legislation and programs with urban spatial planning impact.

New Deal Legislation/Key Program	Date	Objective	Spatial Planning Impact
Emergency Banking Relief Act	Mar 1933	Shore up banking system	Financial system
Emergency Conservation Work Act/Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)	Mar 1933	Employment in forest and parks	Labor and employment for large-scale environmental management
Federal Emergency Relief Act/Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA)	May 1933	Federal oversight of state work and cash relief programs	Labor for public infrastructure and buildings
Tennessee Valley Authority Act/Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)	May 1933	Economic development, flood management, and electrification	Watershed infrastructure and settlement planning; public utilities management
Home Owners' Loan Act/Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC)	Jun 1933	Refinance troubled homeowner mortgages	Federal finance system for housing
National Industrial Recovery Act/Public Works Administration (PWA)	Jun 1933	Regulate industry/funds to states and localities for public works	Funding for infrastructure; national public works program
Civil Works Administration (CWA) (also through National Industrial Recovery Act)	Nov 1933	Create jobs for unemployed workers	Labor for public infrastructure and buildings
Public Works of Art Project (PWAP) (through CWA funds)	Dec 1933	CWA funds to employ artists	Federal funds for public art
National Housing Act/Federal Housing Administration (FHA)	Jun 1934	Set construction standards/provide mortgage loan insurance	Finance for housing; standardized 30-year mortgage; suburban housing growth
Emergency Relief Appropriation Act/Resettlement Administration (RA)	Apr–May 1935	Financial aid, relocation, land conservation, infrastructure building	Environmental management; cooperative communities; settlement planning (e.g., Greenbelt, MD)
Works Progress Administration (WPA) (also through Emergency Relief Appropriation Act)	May 1935	Work relief program, buildings, infrastructure, and art (through Federal Project Number One)	Labor for public infrastructure and public art
Rural Electrification Administration (REA)	May 1935	Loans for electrification for rural areas	Finance for infrastructure; public utilities management
United States Housing Act (“Wagner-Steagall Act”)/United States Housing Authority (USHA)	Sep 1937	Safe housing for poor people; loans to local housing authorities	Finance for housing

Note: Compiled with data from Living New Deal, National Archives, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Roosevelt Institute.