

119TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 3282

To authorize the imposition of sanctions with respect to significant actions that exacerbate climate change, to reinforce comprehensive efforts to limit global average temperature rise, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 1, 2025

Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Ms. WARREN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

A BILL

To authorize the imposition of sanctions with respect to significant actions that exacerbate climate change, to reinforce comprehensive efforts to limit global average temperature rise, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Targeting Environ-
5 mental and Climate Recklessness Act of 2025”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress makes the following findings:

1 (1) Climate change is imposing significant dam-
2 age on communities in the United States and abroad
3 in the form of severe weather events, wildfires, heat
4 waves, droughts, flooding, ocean acidification, and
5 other threats to public health and safety. Scientists
6 expect those effects to grow in frequency and inten-
7 sity in the coming decades, jeopardizing the jobs,
8 health, and safety of the people of the United
9 States.

10 (2) Collectively, the international community
11 needs to limit global warming to under 1.5 degrees
12 Celsius above pre-industrial levels in order to avoid
13 the most catastrophic effects of climate change. In
14 2024, average temperatures passed the 1.5-degree
15 threshold for the first time. With sustained 1.5-de-
16 gree warming, scientists expect the United States to
17 experience a sharp rise in annual heat-related
18 deaths, longer and more destructive wildfire seasons,
19 more frequent and severe droughts, reduced crop
20 yields, more multi-billion-dollar flood disasters, in-
21 creased high-tide flooding in coastal areas, more
22 days with unhealthy air quality, and longer tick and
23 mosquito seasons, among other effects. Low-income
24 communities and communities of color will experi-
25 ence the worst effects.

1 (3) The adverse impacts of climate change will
2 increase exponentially as warming continues. Under
3 the current trajectory, the world will experience
4 warming that exceeds 3 degrees Celsius by the end
5 of the century. At 3 degrees of warming, scientists
6 expect dangerous conditions in the United States
7 where outdoor work is unsafe for many months of
8 the year, farmers struggle to keep livestock and
9 grow crops, power grids become overloaded, water
10 becomes scarce during summer months, poor air
11 quality leads to widespread health problems, severe
12 wildfires and droughts become more common, major
13 flooding events occur on a regular basis, mosquito-
14 and tick-borne illnesses spread further, and some
15 coastal areas become submerged.

16 (4) Climate change is also expected to pose a
17 significant challenge to the international commu-
18 nity's shared vision of fulfilling the United Nations
19 Sustainable Development Goals.

20 (5) To avert catastrophe, the United States and
21 every country on Earth will need to make drastic re-
22 forms to global economic systems to reduce green-
23 house gas emissions, reduce deforestation, and adapt
24 to unavoidable changes in the climate.

1 (6) Internationally, economic actors continue to
2 pursue activities, such as development of new coal-
3 fired power plants and deforestation, that contribute
4 to dangerous levels of greenhouse gas emissions and
5 the destruction of carbon sinks. In addition to car-
6 rying a significant climate risk, many of those activi-
7 ties are associated with serious human rights abuses,
8 acts of corruption, and environmental injustice
9 against Indigenous communities, communities of
10 color, and other communities that have historically
11 faced marginalization and discrimination.

12 (7) Illegal deforestation is a significant driver
13 of the destruction of the Amazon rainforest. Crimi-
14 nal networks with the capacity to coordinate large-
15 scale extraction, processing, and sale of timber de-
16 ploy armed personnel to protect their interests.
17 Those criminal networks regularly attack and
18 threaten members of Indigenous communities, other
19 environmental defenders, and enforcement officials.
20 Perpetrators of such violence are rarely brought to
21 justice. Numerous studies show that transnational
22 criminal organizations no longer limit themselves
23 only to drug trafficking but diversify their oper-
24 ations to include natural resource crimes, among
25 other activities.

1 (8) The goals articulated in the Paris Agree-
2 ment depend on collective action involving the entire
3 international community. Progress made by one eco-
4 nomic actor can be reduced or cancelled out if an-
5 other economic actor emits significant greenhouse
6 gas emissions into the Earth’s atmosphere or de-
7 stroys important carbon sinks.

8 (9) In 2025, President Donald J. Trump with-
9 drew the United States from the Paris Agreement
10 and attacked climate change-related activities across
11 the Federal Government.

12 (10) President Trump’s decision to ignore cli-
13 mate change has provided the People’s Republic of
14 China with a strategic opportunity to make signifi-
15 cant competitive gains in preparing for a new eco-
16 nomic order in a world that has warmed by 1.5 de-
17 grees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

18 (11) During the first year of President Trump’s
19 second term, the United States experienced one of
20 its costliest years on record for wildfires and storms,
21 record-breaking heat waves, and severe flooding—all
22 disasters that were linked to climate change.

23 (12) The United States Government has devel-
24 oped and implements targeted measures to restrict
25 access to the United States financial system for spe-

1 cific individuals and entities whose actions threaten
2 or run counter to United States national interests.
3 While the United States has not yet used such meas-
4 ures for climate-related activities alone, the United
5 States Government has deployed such measures in
6 response to terrorism, proliferation of weapons of
7 mass destruction, transnational organized crime,
8 narcotics trafficking, malicious cyber-enabled activ-
9 ity, wildlife trafficking, serious human rights abuses,
10 and acts of corruption.

11 (13) The United States should take action to
12 address the urgency of the climate crisis and hold
13 actors responsible for environmental and climate
14 harm.

15 **SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON A COMPREHENSIVE AP-**
16 **PROACH TO ADDRESSING CLIMATE CHANGE.**

17 It is the sense of Congress that—

18 (1) the targeted measures described in this Act
19 are only one component of the comprehensive ap-
20 proach needed to address climate change and miti-
21 gate its effects;

22 (2) the United States Government must ensure
23 through law and regulation that entities in the
24 United States are not engaged in or complicit in any

1 of the egregious behaviors for which foreign persons
2 may be targeted under this Act;

3 (3) the United States Government should con-
4 tinue to make progress toward scaling international
5 climate finance to more than \$11,000,000,000 annu-
6 ally and promote international efforts to support cli-
7 mate change adaptation and mitigation;

8 (4) the United States Government must work
9 proactively with foreign governments, including by
10 offering positive incentives, to address climate
11 change and to promote economic development in
12 ways that do not needlessly increase carbon emis-
13 sions, deforestation, or the risk of corruption;

14 (5) the targeted measures described in this Act
15 should be employed if engagement has failed to pre-
16 vent significant actions that exacerbate climate
17 change and deforestation; and

18 (6) given broad international support for coun-
19 tering climate change, the Secretary of State should
20 encourage the governments of other countries to im-
21 plement targeted measures that are similar to the
22 provisions of this Act, and the Secretary of the
23 Treasury should support implementation of such
24 measures, in order to increase the effectiveness of
25 actions taken by the United States to combat signifi-

1 cant actions that exacerbate climate change, includ-
2 ing related corruption and human rights violations.

3 **SEC. 4. STATEMENT OF POLICY ON APPLICATION OF GLOB-**
4 **AL MAGNITSKY SANCTIONS TO ENVIRON-**
5 **MENT-LINKED CORRUPTION AND HUMAN**
6 **RIGHTS ABUSES.**

7 (a) IN GENERAL.—It is the policy of the United
8 States to consider use of applicable authorities described
9 in Executive Order 13818 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating
10 to blocking the property of persons involved in serious
11 human rights abuse or corruption) in relation to activities
12 described in section 5(b), including for acts of corruption
13 and serious human rights abuses against individuals de-
14 scribed in subsection (b).

15 (b) INDIVIDUALS DESCRIBED.—An individual de-
16 scribed in this subsection is an individual who—

17 (1) advocates for the protection of the environ-
18 ment, public health, Indigenous rights, or commu-
19 nity land rights;

20 (2) investigates, exposes, or raises awareness of
21 harm or corruption related to natural resource use;
22 or

23 (3) is obliged to leave the individual's habitual
24 home due, in whole or in part, to sudden or progres-
25 sive change in the environment—

1 (A) caused by human activities or attrib-
2 utable to climate change; and

3 (B) that adversely affects the individual's
4 life or living conditions.

5 **SEC. 5. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO SIG-**
6 **NIFICANT ACTIONS THAT EXACERBATE CLI-**
7 **MATE CHANGE, DEFORESTATION, OR HARM**
8 **TO ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENDERS.**

9 (a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
10 gress that the President should employ the authorities
11 provided by this section to prioritize action against, and
12 deterrence of, egregious behaviors that—

13 (1) undermine efforts to limit the increase in
14 global average temperature to 1.5 degrees Celsius
15 above pre-industrial levels;

16 (2) contribute to deforestation; or

17 (3) present specific harm to environmental de-
18 fenders.

19 (b) IN GENERAL.—The President may impose one or
20 more of the sanctions described in subsection (c) with re-
21 spect to any foreign person the President determines,
22 based on credible information—

23 (1) knowingly, recklessly, or willfully engages in
24 an activity in a foreign country that causes, or is
25 likely to cause, greenhouse gas emissions that are

1 not in line with scientifically established pathways to
2 help avoid a sustained increase in the Earth's tem-
3 perature of more than 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-
4 industrial levels, as determined by the Intergovern-
5 mental Panel on Climate Change, including any ac-
6 tion that significantly undermines, as a result of
7 timing, magnitude, or corruption, projects for the
8 adoption in the country of high-efficiency, low-car-
9 bon, or renewable energy technology or infrastruc-
10 ture, including the construction of low-efficiency fos-
11 sil fuel power plants;

12 (2) engages in an activity in a foreign country
13 that causes, or is likely to cause, illegal deforestation
14 or loss of natural carbon sinks, including—

15 (A) establishment of incentives for, or pro-
16 motion of, knowingly conducting deforestation;
17 or

18 (B) engagement in, or failure to combat, il-
19 legal logging, mining, or ranching;

20 (3) knowingly engages in an activity in a for-
21 eign country that misrepresents the environmental
22 impact of a project, investment, or product, includ-
23 ing misrepresenting the amount of greenhouse gas
24 emissions associated with the project, investment, or
25 product, in the context of—

1 (A) assessments conducted by multilateral
2 organizations, national governments, or inves-
3 tors; or

4 (B) public efforts to gain market advan-
5 tage based on purported environmental advan-
6 tages of a product;

7 (4) engages in an activity in a foreign country
8 that causes, or is likely to cause, limitations on or
9 circumvention of opposition to deforestation or
10 projects described in paragraph (1) by individuals
11 seeking to protect the environment, public health, or
12 community land rights, including actions that en-
13 courage impunity for those perpetrating physical
14 threats or violence against such individuals;

15 (5) is otherwise responsible for or complicit in
16 an activity described in any of paragraphs (1)
17 through (4), including a government official who ap-
18 proves or implements policies or acts that serve to
19 promote such an activity;

20 (6) has acted or purported to act for or on be-
21 half of, directly or indirectly, any foreign person in
22 a matter relating to an activity described in any of
23 paragraphs (1) through (4), including for or on be-
24 half of a government official described in paragraph
25 (5);

1 (7) has materially assisted, sponsored, or pro-
2 vided financial, material, or technological support
3 for, or goods or services to or in support of, an ac-
4 tivity described in any of paragraphs (1) through
5 (4); or

6 (8) is owned or controlled by a foreign person
7 that engages in an activity described in any of para-
8 graphs (1) through (4) or is described in paragraph
9 (5).

10 (c) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions that
11 may be imposed with respect to a foreign person under
12 subsection (b) are the following:

13 (1) INADMISSIBILITY TO UNITED STATES.—In
14 the case of a foreign person who is an individual—

15 (A) ineligibility to receive a visa to travel
16 to the United States or to be admitted to the
17 United States; or

18 (B) if the individual has been issued a visa
19 or other documentation, revocation, in accord-
20 ance with section 221(i) of the Immigration and
21 Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)), of the visa
22 or other documentation.

23 (2) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—

24 (A) IN GENERAL.—The blocking, in ac-
25 cordance with the International Emergency

1 Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.),
2 of all transactions in all property and interests
3 in property of the foreign person if such prop-
4 erty and interests in property are in the United
5 States, come within the United States, or are or
6 come within the possession or control of a
7 United States person.

8 (B) INAPPLICABILITY OF NATIONAL EMER-
9 GENCY REQUIREMENT.—The requirements of
10 section 202 of the International Emergency
11 Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall
12 not apply for purposes of this paragraph.

13 (3) OTHER SANCTIONS OPTIONS.—Any of the
14 sanctions described in section 235 of the Countering
15 America’s Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22
16 U.S.C. 9529).

17 (d) CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION IN
18 IMPOSING SANCTIONS.—In determining whether to im-
19 pose sanctions under subsection (b), the President shall
20 consider—

21 (1) information provided jointly by the chair-
22 person and ranking member of each of the appro-
23 priate congressional committees; and

24 (2) credible information obtained by other coun-
25 tries and nongovernmental organizations that mon-

1 itor environmental harm or violations of human
2 rights.

3 (e) EXCEPTIONS.—

4 (1) INTELLIGENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT
5 ACTIVITIES.—Sanctions under this section shall not
6 apply with respect to—

7 (A) any activity subject to the reporting
8 requirements under title V of the National Se-
9 curity Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.); or

10 (B) any authorized intelligence or law en-
11 forcement activities of the United States.

12 (2) COMPLIANCE WITH UNITED NATIONS HEAD-
13 QUARTERS AGREEMENT.—This section shall not
14 apply with respect to the admission of an individual
15 to the United States if the admission of the indi-
16 vidual is necessary to comply with United States ob-
17 ligations under the Agreement between the United
18 Nations and the United States of America regarding
19 the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at
20 Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force
21 November 21, 1947, under the Convention on Con-
22 sular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, and
23 entered into force March 19, 1967, or under other
24 international obligations of the United States.

1 (3) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF
2 GOODS.—

3 (A) IN GENERAL.—The authority to block
4 and prohibit all transactions in all property and
5 interests in property under this section shall not
6 include the authority to impose sanctions on the
7 importation of goods.

8 (B) GOOD DEFINED.—In this paragraph,
9 the term “good” means any article, natural or
10 man-made substance, material, supply or manu-
11 factured product, including inspection and test
12 equipment, and excluding technical data.

13 (f) IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.—

14 (1) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may ex-
15 ercise all authorities provided under sections 203
16 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic
17 Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out
18 this section.

19 (2) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, at-
20 tempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a
21 violation of this section or any regulation, license, or
22 order issued to carry out this section shall be subject
23 to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c)
24 of section 206 of the International Emergency Eco-
25 nomic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same ex-

1 tent as a person that commits an unlawful act de-
2 scribed in subsection (a) of that section.

3 (g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

4 (1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
5 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
6 mittees” means—

7 (A) the Committee on Environment and
8 Public Works and the Committee on Foreign
9 Relations of the Senate; and

10 (B) the Committee on Energy and Com-
11 merce and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of
12 the House of Representatives.

13 (2) CARBON SINK.—The term “carbon sink”
14 means a feature or process that absorbs more car-
15 bon from the atmosphere than it releases.

16 (3) DEFORESTATION.—The term “deforest-
17 ation” means the conversion of forest to other land
18 use, whether human-induced or not, that results
19 in—

20 (A) permanent reduction of the tree can-
21 opy to less than a minimum 10 percent thresh-
22 old; and

23 (B) the conversion of areas of forest to ag-
24 riculture, pasture, water reservoirs, mining, or
25 urban areas.

1 (4) KNOWINGLY.—The term “knowingly”, with
2 respect to conduct, means—

3 (A) a person has actual knowledge of the
4 facts; or

5 (B) a reasonable person acting in the cir-
6 cumstances and exercising reasonable care
7 would have that knowledge.

8 (5) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term “foreign per-
9 son” means a person that is not a United States
10 person.

11 (6) RECKLESSLY.—The term “recklessly”, with
12 respect to conduct, means that a person displays a
13 deliberate indifference or conscious disregard to the
14 consequences of the conduct.

15 (7) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term
16 “United States person” means—

17 (A) a United States citizen or an alien law-
18 fully admitted for permanent residence to the
19 United States; or

20 (B) an entity organized under the laws of
21 the United States or of any jurisdiction within
22 the United States, including a foreign branch of
23 such an entity.

24 (8) WILLFULLY.—The term “willfully”, with
25 respect to conduct, means a person has knowledge—

1 (A) of the facts; and

2 (B) that the conduct was subject to sanc-
3 tions under this section.

4 **SEC. 6. ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR THE OFFICE OF FOR-**
5 **EIGN ASSETS CONTROL.**

6 There are authorized to be appropriated to the Sec-
7 retary of the Treasury such sums as may be necessary
8 to support the targeting by the Office of Foreign Assets
9 Control of persons under this Act and to enhance the abil-
10 ity of that Office to target persons for the imposition of
11 sanctions under the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Ac-
12 countability Act (22 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.).

○