

Tom Steyer advocates for Clean Energy best.

The fact that he has the money to run for Governor of California is interesting but not prohibitive for voting for Tom Steyer for Governor by June Second

Two Thousand Twenty Six. Ballots can be mailed

In are sent out starting May Fourth. The editor of Residents

Against Wood Smoke Emission Particulates was struck

By his statements during recent debates where he stuck

To his advocacy of Clean Energy above all other topics

While others in the debates equivocated as Democrats

Or dismissed the need for Clean Energy as Republicans.

Tom Steyer is the age of the editor of RAW SEP and looks it

In other words Tom Steyer is not photogenic and not pushing

A particular personal identity into the consciousness of voters.

For that reason he seems the most honest of the group running.

Tom Steyer has also polled among the top of the group since

The beginning possibly because he can afford his advertising

Needs in the race against two Republicans in a nonsensical

Jungle primary that includes both Democrats and Republicans.

The Jungle Primary vote could be split for Democrats among

Four or more top contenders who are still in the race. While

The Jungle Primary vote logically is only split for Democrats

Among two Republican contenders one speaking with a British

Accent who became a US citizen only in Two Thousand Twenty,

The bellicosity of the two Republican candidates match Donald Trump's.

Tom Steyer has a history of backing and supporting Clean Energy.

Excerpts from Wikipedia follow. Steyer is a Democrat and an American businessman, philanthropist, and environmentalist. He is the founder of Farallon Capital,

a San Francisco-based hedge fund which he departed from in Two Thousand

Twelve. Following his departure from the Farallon in Two Thousand Twelve,

he became an advocate for climate action and founded NextGen America.

His book, Cheaper, Faster, Better: How We'll Win the Climate War, was a best seller

in Two Thousand Twenty Four. In addition to NextGen America, a progressive PAC,

He started Galvanize Climate Solutions, a climate change-centered investment

firm. A member of the Democratic Party, he unsuccessfully ran for the party's

nomination in the Two Thousand Twenty United States presidential election. A billionaire,

Steyer has been one of the largest donors in American Democratic Party politics,

using his wealth to fund both environmental causes and political campaigns.

His mother, Marnie was a teacher of remedial reading at the Brooklyn House of Detention

and his father, Roy Henry Steyer, was a partner at a New York law firm and a prosecutor at

the Nuremberg trials of German Nazis. His father was Jewish and his mother was Episcopalian.

Steyer made his fortune running Farallon, which was managing Twenty billion dollars by the time he left

the company. Steyer is known for having taken high risks on distressed assets within volatile markets. In

October Twenty Twelve, Steyer stepped down from his position at Farallon in order to focus on advocating

for alternative energy. Steyer decided to dispose of his carbon-polluting investments in Twenty Twelve,

although critics say he did not dispose of them quickly enough and noted that the lifespan

of the facilities he funded would extend through Twenty Thirty. A Twenty Fourteen

New York Times article said coal-mining companies that Farallon invested in or lent money to under Steyer had increased their coal production by seventy million tons annually since receiving money from Farallon, and that Steyer remained invested in the Maules Creek coal mine. In April Two Thousand Twenty, it was announced that California Governor Gavin Newsom had selected Steyer to chair a task force focused on the state's economic recovery after the Two Thousand Nineteen to Two Thousand Twenty coronavirus pandemic. In Two Thousand Twenty One, Steyer co-founded Galvanize Climate Solutions. In Two Thousand Twenty Four the Steyer book, *Cheaper, Faster, Better: How We'll Win the Climate War* was published and became a best seller. Philanthropy. In Two Thousand Eleven Steyer founded Advanced Energy Economy, an energy research and lobbying group with a partner. Around Two Thousand Eleven, Steyer joined the board of Next Generation, a nonprofit intending to tackle children's issues and the environment. In August Two Thousand Fifteen, Steyer launched the Fair Shake Commission on Income Inequality and Middle Class Opportunity, which was intended to advocate policies for promoting income equality. Political Activity. Steyer in Two Thousand Eight. An early supporter of Hillary Clinton in Two Thousand Eight, Steyer became one of Barack Obama's most prolific fundraisers.

In Two Thousand Ten Steyer co-chaired the No on Proposition Twenty Three campaign. Proposition Twenty Three, backed by a coalition including conservative billionaires Charles and David Koch, aimed to overturn California's Global Warming Solutions Act of Two Thousand Six. Steyer donated Five million dollars to the No on Proposition Twenty Three campaign, which succeeded with a margin of Sixty One Percent. In Two Thousand Twelve Steyer was the leading sponsor of Proposition Thirty Nine on the ballot in California. Its purpose was to close a loophole that allowed multi-state corporations to pay taxes out of state, mandating that they pay in California. Funds raised by closing the loophole, estimated at One billion dollars annually, went to a combination of clean energy projects and the state's general fund. Steyer contributed Twenty Nine point Six million dollars to the campaign, saying that he could wait no longer for the change. The initiative passed with Sixty One Percent of the vote. Steyer co-chaired the Two Thousand Sixteen campaign in support of California's Proposition Fifty Six, which raised the state's tobacco tax by Two dollars per pack to fund a combination of healthcare programs, Medi-Cal, and tobacco-use prevention. He contributed more than Eleven Million dollars to the effort and appeared in the campaign's television advertising. When Proposition Fifty Six was approved with Sixty Four Percent of the vote, it became the first successful ballot initiative to raise the tobacco tax in over a decade, ultimately directing over One billion dollars per year to the Medi-Cal program. In Two Thousand Twenty Five, Steyer donated Twelve million dollars to become the largest contributor to the campaign for California's Proposition Fifty, which redrew California's congressional districts in response to what supporters described as partisan gerrymandering efforts in other states. The initiative passed with Sixty Four Percent of the vote. In Two Thousand Twelve, Steyer hosted a fundraiser at his home for President Obama. At a private meeting, Steyer, along with fifteen other top donors, reportedly pressed the president regarding the Keystone pipeline, which Steyer opposed. Obama was said to be supportive of Steyer's views, but reluctant to put his full weight behind any initiatives without better proof. Steyer was critical of Obama's decision to keep an energy initiative as a low priority. Democratic National Convention speech. Steyer gave a speech at the Twenty Twelve Democratic National Convention, saying that the election was "a choice about whether to go backward or forward. And that choice is especially stark when it comes to energy". Steyer said that Republican presidential nominee Mitt Romney would take no action to reduce US dependence on fossil fuels. Steyer went on to support Obama's policies, which he described as investments to "make us energy independent and create thousands of jobs. For his Two Thousand Twenty presidential bid the Tom Steyer slogan was "Actions Speak Louder than Words". After leaving the race, Steyer co-chaired then-former Vice President Biden's Climate Engagement Advisory Council to help mobilize climate voters. Two Thousand Twenty Four presidential election. In Two Thousand Twenty Three

Steyer held a fundraiser for the Biden re-election bid for the White House. In November Two Thousand Twenty Five, Steyer entered the Two Thousand Twenty Six race to succeed Gavin Newsom. Steyer portrayed himself as an outsider focused on affordability and unafraid to "change up the system" in an open race without a clear front-runner. Asked why he invests his money into elections rather than philanthropic organizations, Steyer stated that the price of inaction is too high not to take a direct role. He has said that he opposes Citizens United versus FEC, the Two Thousand Ten Supreme Court decision allowing unlimited corporate donations to super PACs. In October Two Thousand Seventeen, Steyer said that he was in favor of raising personal taxes. He said that upper-income people in the United States had done "disproportionately well" at the expense of working families. Steyer called one version of a Two Thousand Seventeen Republican tax reform proposal a "thinly veiled reverse Robin Hood". Five Rights. In November Two Thousand Eighteen, Steyer outlined five non-partisan issue areas on which he said the Democrats should campaign, and which "represent essential freedoms that should be guaranteed for all Americans": voting rights protections, a clean environment, a complete education, a living wage, and good health. Steyer practices a modest lifestyle. Steyer wears tartan neckties every day because "You have to dress up for a fight." In his late Thirties, he began an involvement in the Episcopal Church, the religion of his mother galvanizing his political advocacy. He resides in Burlingame, California.