

10/24/05 MB
John F. Kerry

PENDING

AMENDMENT NO. _____

Calendar No. _____

Purpose: To express the sense of the Senate regarding the need for the United States to address global climate change through comprehensive and cost-effective national measures and through the negotiation of fair and binding international commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—109th Cong., 1st Sess.

H.R. 6

To **AMENDMENT No. 0844** and

By Kerry

To: H.R. 6

Refs _____

6
Page(s)

GPO: 2004 97-290(Mac)

AMENDMENT intended to be proposed by Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. Biden, and Mrs. Feinstein) Showe.
Viz:

- 1 On page 768, after line 20, add the following:
- 2 **TITLE XV—CLIMATE CHANGE**
- 3 **SEC. 1501. SENSE OF SENATE REGARDING THE NEED FOR**
- 4 **THE UNITED STATES TO ADDRESS GLOBAL**
- 5 **CLIMATE CHANGE.**
- 6 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

1 (1) there is a scientific consensus, as estab-
2 lished by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate
3 Change and confirmed by the National Academy of
4 Sciences, that the continued buildup of anthropo-
5 genic greenhouse gases in the atmosphere threatens
6 the stability of the global climate;

7 (2) there are significant long-term risks to the
8 economy, the environment, and the security of the
9 United States from the temperature increases and
10 climatic disruptions that are projected to result from
11 increased greenhouse gas concentrations;

12 (3) the United States, as the largest economy
13 in the world, is currently the largest greenhouse gas
14 emitter;

15 (4) the greenhouse gas emissions of the United
16 States are projected to continue to rise;

17 (5) the greenhouse gas emissions of developing
18 countries are rising more rapidly than the emissions
19 of the United States and will soon surpass the
20 greenhouse gas emissions of the United States and
21 other developed countries;

22 (6) reducing greenhouse gas emissions to the
23 levels necessary to avoid serious climatic disruption
24 requires the introduction of new energy technologies
25 and other practices, the use of which results in low

1 or no emissions of greenhouse gases or in the cap-
2 ture and storage of greenhouse gases;

3 (7) the development and sale of such tech-
4 nologies in the United States and internationally
5 presents significant economic opportunities for work-
6 ers and businesses in the United States;

7 (8) such technologies can enhance energy secu-
8 rity by reducing reliance on imported oil, diversifying
9 energy sources, and reducing the vulnerability of en-
10 ergy delivery infrastructure;

11 (9) other industrialized countries are under-
12 taking measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions,
13 which provide industries in those countries with a
14 competitive advantage in the growing global market
15 for such technologies;

16 (10) efforts to limit emissions growth in devel-
17 oping countries in a manner that is consistent with
18 the development needs of the developing countries
19 could establish significant markets for such tech-
20 nologies and contribute to international efforts to
21 address climate change;

22 (11) the United States is a party to the United
23 Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
24 adopted in May 1992, and entered into force in

1 1994 (referred to in this section as the “Conven-
2 tion”);

3 (12) the Convention sets a long-term objective
4 of stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in
5 the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dan-
6 gerous anthropogenic interference with the climate
7 system;

8 (13) the Convention establishes that parties
9 bear common but differentiated responsibilities for
10 efforts to achieve the objective of stabilization of
11 greenhouse gas concentrations;

12 (14) the Kyoto Protocol was entered into force
13 on February 16, 2005, but the United States is not,
14 nor is likely to be, a party to the Protocol;

15 (15) the parties to the Kyoto Protocol will
16 begin discussion in 2005 about possible future
17 agreements;

18 (16) an effective global effort to address climate
19 change must provide for commitments and action by
20 all countries that are major emitters of greenhouse
21 gases, whether developed or developing, and the
22 widely varying circumstances among the developed
23 and developing countries may require that such com-
24 mitments and action vary; and

1 (17) the United States has the capability to
2 lead the effort against global climate change.

3 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the
4 Senate that the United States should act to reduce the
5 health, environmental, and economic risks posed by global
6 climate change and foster sustained economic growth
7 through a new generation of technologies by—

8 (1) participating in international negotiations
9 under the Convention with the objective of securing
10 United States participation in fair and binding
11 agreements that—

12 (A) advance and protect the economic in-
13 terests of the United States;

14 (B) establish mitigation commitments by
15 all countries that are major emitters of green-
16 house gases, consistent with the principle of
17 common but differentiated responsibilities;

18 (C) establish flexible international mecha-
19 nisms to minimize the cost of efforts by partici-
20 pating countries; and

21 (D) achieve a significant long-term reduc-
22 tion in global greenhouse gas emissions;

23 (2) enacting and implementing effective and
24 comprehensive national policies to achieve significant

1 long-term reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in
2 the United States; and

3 (3) establishing a bipartisan Senate observer
4 group, the members of which shall be designated by
5 the majority leader and minority leader of the Sen-
6 ate, to—

7 (A) monitor any international negotiations
8 on climate change; and

9 (B) ensure that the advice and consent
10 function of the Senate is exercised in a manner
11 to facilitate timely consideration of any future
12 applicable treaty submitted to the Senate.