

111TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 945

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the conditions for the United States becoming a signatory to or negotiating any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 3, 2009

Mr. LAMBORN (for himself, Mr. YOUNG of Alaska, Mr. McCOTTER, Ms. FOXX, Mr. LATTA, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. CHAFFETZ, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. HARPER, Mr. PITTS, Mrs. LUMMIS, Ms. FALLIN, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. POSEY, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. GINGREY of Georgia, Mr. BISHOP of Utah, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. TIBERI, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BROUN of Georgia, Mr. COLE, Mr. GARRETT of New Jersey, Mr. COFFMAN of Colorado, and Mr. SENSENBRENNER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the conditions for the United States becoming a signatory to or negotiating any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Whereas the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, adopted in May 1992, entered into force in 1994;

Whereas the 1997 Kyoto Protocol entered into force in 2005 without United States ratification;

Whereas greenhouse gas emissions from many of the developed nation signatories to the Kyoto Protocol have failed to decline since the treaty was signed and indeed the emissions reduction performance of the United States as a nonparty exceeds that of many parties;

Whereas greenhouse gas emissions from the developing nations exempted under Kyoto have risen dramatically since 1997, especially those from China, and are expected to continue growing at a pace seven times faster than those of the United States and other developed nations in the decades ahead;

Whereas studies have found high costs associated with Europe's attempt to reduce emissions under Kyoto, and also predicted high costs had the United States ratified and complied with its provisions;

Whereas the emissions reduction targets in Kyoto expire in 2012 and proponents of successor treaty negotiations in Copenhagen have stated that post-2012 targets need to be more stringent and therefore costlier than those under Kyoto; and

Whereas proponents of a successor treaty at Copenhagen have expressed the need to impose internationally binding, verifiable, and enforceable targets on the United States, raising concerns about American sovereignty; Now, therefore be it

1 *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Rep-
2 representatives that—

1 (1) the United States should not be a signatory
2 to any protocol or other agreement regarding the
3 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate
4 Change of 1992, at negotiations in Copenhagen in
5 December 2009 or thereafter, which would—

6 (A) result in significant harm to the econ-
7 omy of the United States; or

8 (B) compromise American sovereignty by
9 requiring the United States to submit to deci-
10 sions of international inspection, compliance,
11 and enforcement mechanisms; and

12 (2) the United States should demand in any
13 such discussions or negotiations that any protocol or
14 agreement must not mandate new commitments to
15 limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions for the
16 United States and other Annex I Developed Country
17 Parties without binding, verifiable, and enforceable
18 commitments to limit or reduce greenhouse gas
19 emissions for Developing Country Parties within the
20 same compliance period.

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