

Progress in the U.S. Congress on Climate Policy

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Overview

Congressional action to date

Global SH

- US Public Opinion
- Crystal Ball



- Congress is coequal with President
- Congress often different party from President
- Congress is conservative by design
- Usually takes years to pass major laws

Clinton and Kyoto Protocol

- Action:
 - Clinton supported Berlin Mandate
 - Clinton supported Kyoto Protocol
- Reaction:
 - Senate passed Byrd-Hagel resolution
 - Congress restricted spending on climate
 - No movement on climate under Clinton

Bush and Kyoto, power plant CO₂ pledge

- Action:
 - Bush opposed Kyoto
 - Bush dropped power plant CO₂ pledge
- Reaction:
 - Senate proposed, passed climate measures
 - House proposed climate measures



Senate climate debate has accelerated each year since 2001 (except 2004)

- Budget for climate measures, passed in 2001
- National climate strategy, passed in 2002
- GHG reporting, passed in 2002
- McCain-Lieberman cap-and-trade, debut in 2003
- Nothing in 2004, due to Presidential race
- Many votes in 2005



Senate debate on Energy Policy Act, June 2005:

- Mc-Lieb lost votes because of nuclear subsidy
- Bingaman (D) proposed bill with \$7/ton-CO₂ cap
- Interest, but no vote on Bingaman bill
- Hagel (R) climate-friendly tech subsidies passed
- Initial Hagel bill: credit for early GHG reduction
- Narrow defeat of Kerry (D) resolution



Senate debate on Energy Policy Act (continued):

- Bingaman resolution passed 53 44
- Called for national mandatory, market-based program to slow, stop, and reverse growth of GHG emissions
- Bingaman resolution non-binding, but so was 1997 Byrd-Hagel resolution



Senate, after energy debate

- Sen. Domenici (R), chair of Energy Committee, held good hearings
- Energy Policy Act called climate-friendly by supporters
 - Biofuels use requirements
 - Appliance efficiency standards
 - Production tax credits for renewable energy



International climate policy:

- Lugar (R), chair Senate Foreign Relations Cmte
- Biden (D), top Democrat on SFR Committee
- Lugar-Biden resolution introduced, urging:
 - US participation in inter'l climate negotiations
 - mitigation commitments by major emitters
 - common, but differentiated
- No vote yet



House of Representatives lags Senate in climate debate

- Unlike Senate, House majority party controls which measures are voted on
- Current House leadership has avoided extensive debates and votes on climate measures, up to now



House on Energy Policy Act of 2005:

- House accepted Hagel subsidies for climatefriendly technologies
- Republican House leaders spoke positively of Hagel subsidies



Lugar at UN Security Council (Feb) and committee hearing (March):

- US oil dependence is a national security threat
- Climate impacts due to oil use contribute to security threat
- Pew Center's Pocantico recommendations are a road map

President Bush in State of Union speech:

US is "addicted" to oil



Domenici-Bingaman Energy Committee hearing (April)

- First legislative hearing on mandatory climate policy
- Industry witnesses on key panel mostly willing to discuss details of cap-and-trade policy



House Appropriations Committee passes Dicks (D) resolution (last week)

- Same as 2005 Bingaman "mandatory" resolution
- First major House committee to pass positive statement on mandatory domestic climate policy
- Challenge expected on House floor this week



Hurricane Katrina

- Increased public debate over climate science
- Some claimed no link between hurricanes and climate change
- Climate science debate active, but not resolved in US public or Congress



Do you believe you will see the effects of global climate change in your lifetime?

Yes 61% No 31 Don't know/refused 8

ORCAS/Harris Interactive Poll (9/23-26/2005)

Global CLIMATE

In what time frame do you think you will see the effects of global climate change?

 Already seeing the effects
 72

 30 years from today
 5%

 20 years from today
 9

 10 years from today
 12

 Don't know/refused
 3

ORCAS/Harris Interactive Poll (9/23-26/2005)



If nothing is done to reduce global warming in the future, how serious a problem will it be for the U.S./world?

Very serious49%/57%Somewhat serious34/28Not so serious10/8Not at all6/5No opinion2/2

ABC NEWS/STANFORD UNIVERSITY/TIME (3/2006)



Which would you rather see the federal government do: require companies and individuals to do things to reduce global warming, offer tax cuts to encourage these things, or do nothing to influence these things?

Require52%Encourage38Do nothing8No opinion2

ABC NEWS/STANFORD UNIVERSITY/TIME (3/2006)

Big events of past year dwarf previous events:

- US public begins to understand climate science
- "Mandatory" resolution passes Senate
- "Mandatory" resolution passes House committee
- Domenici-Bingaman hold cap-and-trade hearing
- Lugar-Biden introduce international resolution

Great uncertainty in US politics today

- Congressional "midterm" elections in November
- President Bush very low in polls
- Congressional Republicans low in polls
- Republican initiatives stalling in Congress
- Oil prices big concern with US public
- Media, public begin to hear climate science
- Uncertainty creates opportunity for action



Watch especially:

- New bills (Feinstein, Carper, Udall)
- Action by Domenici and Bingaman
- Response to oil prices, including increased vehicle efficiency



Likelihood of climate policy by 2008 dependent on:

- Who will be Republican nominee?
 - E.g., McCain, Romney, Hagel, Pataki
- Will Democrats take House or Senate in 2006?
- Will Sen. Warner (R-Virginia) take chair of Senate Environment and Public Works Committee?
- Will US public sustain anger over oil prices?
- Climate events and public understanding of climate science



Predictions:

- For 2006, continued progress likely, but not enactment of cap-and-trade
- Plausible scenarios for enactment of US climate policy by 2008
- More plausible scenarios for enactment by 2010



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