

AMENDMENT NO. \_\_\_\_\_ Calendar No. \_\_\_\_\_

Purpose: To express the sense of the Senate regarding the conditions for the President entering into bilateral or other international agreements regarding greenhouse gas emissions without proper study of any adverse economic effects, including job losses and harm to the industrial sector, and without the approval of the Senate.

**IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—114th Cong., 1st Sess.**

**S. 1**

To approve the Keystone XL Pipeline.

Referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_ and  
ordered to be printed

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT intended to be proposed by Mr. BLUNT (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) to the amendment (No. \_\_\_\_\_) proposed by Ms. MURKOWSKI

Viz:

1 At the appropriate place, insert the following:

2 **SEC. \_\_\_\_ . SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING BILATERAL**

3 **OR OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS**

4 **REGARDING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS.**

5 (a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following  
6 findings:

7 (1) On November 11, 2014, President Barack  
8 Obama and President Xi Jinping of the People’s Re-  
9 public of China announced the “U.S.-China Joint

1       Announcement on Climate Change and Clean En-  
2       ergy Cooperation” (in this section referred to as the  
3       “Agreement”) reflecting “the principle of common  
4       but differentiated responsibilities and respective ca-  
5       pabilities, in light of different national cir-  
6       cumstances”.

7               (2) The Agreement stated the United States in-  
8       tention to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by  
9       one-quarter by 2025 while allowing the People’s Re-  
10      public of China to double its greenhouse gas emis-  
11      sions between now and 2030.

12              (3) Analyses have shown that policies limiting  
13      greenhouse gas emissions lead to a material increase  
14      in electricity prices.

15              (4) The people of China will not see similar  
16      electricity price increases as they continue to emit  
17      without limit for the foreseeable future, at least until  
18      2030.

19              (5) Increases in the price of electricity can  
20      cause job losses in the United States industrial sec-  
21      tor, which includes manufacturing, agriculture, and  
22      construction.

23              (6) The price of electricity is a top consider-  
24      ation for job creators when locating manufacturing

1 facilities, especially in energy-intensive manufac-  
2 turing such as steel and aluminum production.

3 (7) Requiring mandatory cuts in greenhouse  
4 gas emissions in the United States while allowing  
5 nations such as China and India to increase their  
6 greenhouse gas emissions results in jobs moving  
7 from the United States to other countries, especially  
8 to China and India, and is economically unfair.

9 (8) Imposing disparate greenhouse gas emis-  
10 sions commitments for the United States and coun-  
11 tries such as China and India is environmentally ir-  
12 responsible because it results in greater emissions as  
13 businesses move to countries with less stringent  
14 standards.

15 (9) Union members, families, consumers, com-  
16 munities, and local institutions like schools, hos-  
17 pitals, and churches are hurt by the resulting job  
18 losses.

19 (10) The poor, the elderly, and those on fixed  
20 incomes are hurt the most by increased electricity  
21 rates.

22 (b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the  
23 Senate that—

24 (1) the Agreement negotiated between the  
25 President and the President of the People's Republic

1 of China has no force and effect in the United  
2 States;

3 (2) the Agreement between the President and  
4 the President of the People's Republic of China is a  
5 bad deal for United States consumers, workers, fam-  
6 ilies, and communities, and is economically unfair  
7 and environmentally irresponsible;

8 (3) the Agreement, as well as any other bilat-  
9 eral or international agreement regarding green-  
10 house gas emissions such as the United Nation's  
11 Framework Convention on Climate Change in Paris  
12 in December 2015, requires the advice and consent  
13 of the Senate and must be accompanied by a de-  
14 tailed explanation of any legislation or regulatory ac-  
15 tions that may be required to implement the Agree-  
16 ment and an analysis of the detailed financial costs  
17 and other impacts on the economy of the United  
18 States which would be incurred by the implementa-  
19 tion of the Agreement; and

20 (4) the United States should not agree to any  
21 bilateral or other international agreement on green-  
22 house gases that imposes disproportionate and eco-  
23 nomically harmful commitments on the United  
24 States.