

117TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 9554

To prohibit the use of Federal funds to negotiate or contribute to international agreements that provide for “loss and damage” funds as a result of climate change.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 14, 2022

Mr. LAMALFA (for himself, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. McCLINTOCK, Mr. ROUZER, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. MAST, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. BOST, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. MOONEY) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To prohibit the use of Federal funds to negotiate or contribute to international agreements that provide for “loss and damage” funds as a result of climate change.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. FINDINGS.**

4 Congress finds the following:

5 (1) On November 26th, 2022, the Biden Ad-
6 ministration agreed to establish a “climate justice”
7 fund which compels United States taxpayers and

1 other wealthy nations to pay developing countries for
2 “loss and damage” caused by natural disasters.

3 (2) The world’s top polluter, China, generated
4 more CO₂ in 2019 than the United States and the
5 next four largest countries combined, and many indi-
6 vidual corporations in China have more sway over
7 warming temperatures than most developed coun-
8 tries as a whole.

9 (3) Despite being the world’s second-largest
10 economy, China is still categorized as a “developing”
11 country by the United Nations and enjoys the same
12 differential treatment afforded to nations like Guin-
13 ea-Bissau and Yemen.

14 (4) Other countries the United Nations has
15 identified as “developing”, and are therefore still eli-
16 gible for the \$1,000,000,000 in United States tax-
17 payer dollars committed by President Biden to the
18 “Loss and Damage” fund include the Islamic Re-
19 public of Afghanistan, the Russian Federation, the
20 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Islamic Republic of
21 Iran, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the United
22 Arab Emirates, the Republic of Cuba, and the
23 Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

24 (5) According to a study by Accenture, 93 per-
25 cent of all large companies with net zero emission

1 commitments have failed to back those pledges, and
2 are larger polluters than most developed nations.

3 (6) In December 2009, at the United Nations
4 Climate Change Conference, Todd Stern, President
5 Obama’s special envoy for climate change, outright
6 rejected arguments by diplomats from developing na-
7 tions that the United States owes them hundreds of
8 billions of dollars in reparations for decades of
9 American emissions, stating, “I actually completely
10 reject the notion of a debt or reparations or any-
11 thing of the like”, he said.

12 (7) President Biden’s own climate envoy, John
13 Kerry, was quoted at the COP27 summit on Novem-
14 ber 12th, 2022, stating, “It’s a well-known fact that
15 the United States and many other countries will not
16 establish . . . some sort of legal structure that is tied
17 to compensation or liability”, yet, a week later, the
18 Biden Administration had caved to activist demands,
19 and Kerry released a statement saying he “wel-
20 comes” the fund’s creation.

1 **SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON FUNDS TO NEGOTIATE OR CON-**
2 **TRIBUTE TO INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS**
3 **THAT PROVIDE FOR “LOSS AND DAMAGE”**
4 **FUNDS AS A RESULT OF CLIMATE CHANGE.**

5 None of the funds available to any Federal depart-
6 ment or agency may be used to negotiate or contribute
7 to international agreements that provide for “loss and
8 damage” funds as a result of climate change.

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