

January 2002

Climate policy, people, and jobs



Climate policy, people, and jobs

Presentation by Unions for Jobs and the Environment

Member Unions

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers
International Brotherhood
of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders,
Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers
International Brotherhood
of Electrical Workers
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
Marine Engineers Beneficial
Association
United Food and Commercial Workers
International Union
United Mine Workers of America
United Transportation Union
Utility Workers Union of America

Local Union Members

United Steelworkers of America
Local No. 1557
United Steelworkers of America
Local No. 2227

Executive Director

Bill Cunningham

Unions for Jobs and the Environment (UJAE) was formed to provide a thoughtful, consistent voice for union and worker concerns regarding the climate policy debate and other environmental matters.

UJAE provides a forum for discussion, education, and dissemination of information on ways to provide a healthier environment balanced with the need to ensure growth in jobs and incomes.

UJAE supports and complements AFL-CIO policies as expressed in related Executive Council resolutions.

For more information please visit our website at www.ujae.org or contact Bill Cunningham at 301-585-0745 or ujae@home.com

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Unions are proud of their support for environmental programs

- *Clean air*
- *Clean water*
- *Toxic waste clean up*
- *Asbestos abatement*
- *Pesticide regulation*
- *Right-to-know laws*

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Environmental policy and jobs

- *Jobs can often be maintained and created with the right approach*
- *Jobs will be lost if environmental requirements are not present in competing countries*
- *Jobs can be lost in an industry that is placed at a disadvantage*
- *Jobs cannot be protected under demands for immediate and substantial cuts in energy use*

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Kyoto Protocol (UN climate treaty)

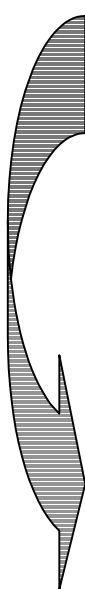
- *Requires U.S. to reduce CO₂ emissions seven percent below 1990 by 2010 (a 30% reduction in energy use).*
- *Exempts developing countries from any requirement to limit or reduce emissions*
- *Encourages U.S. investment in developing countries in modern energy and industrial capacity*
- *Will result in a large outflow of money to other countries to buy emission rights*

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Why the climate treaty won't work

- *CO₂ emissions will continue to grow at a rapid pace*
- *Developing country emissions will be larger than industrial countries in 20 years*
- *China will surpass the U.S. as the largest emitter of CO₂ in about 20 years*

Source: IEA

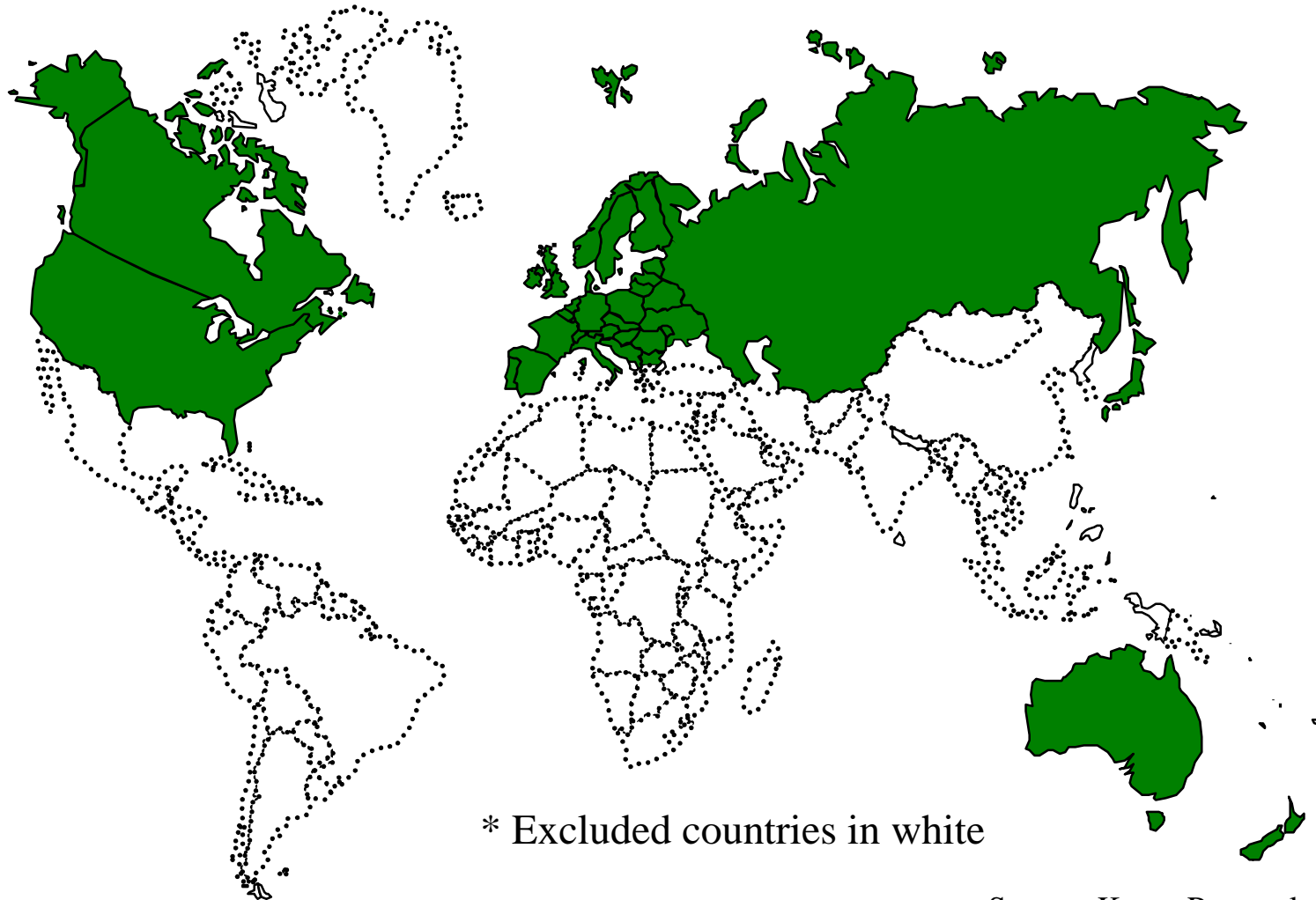


Treaty will have little effect on growth of CO₂ concentration in the atmosphere or in forecast of temperature even if industrial countries meet targets (0.1°F in 2050)

Source: Parry, Arnell, Hulme, Nicholls, Livermore, 1998, Nature, vol. 395.

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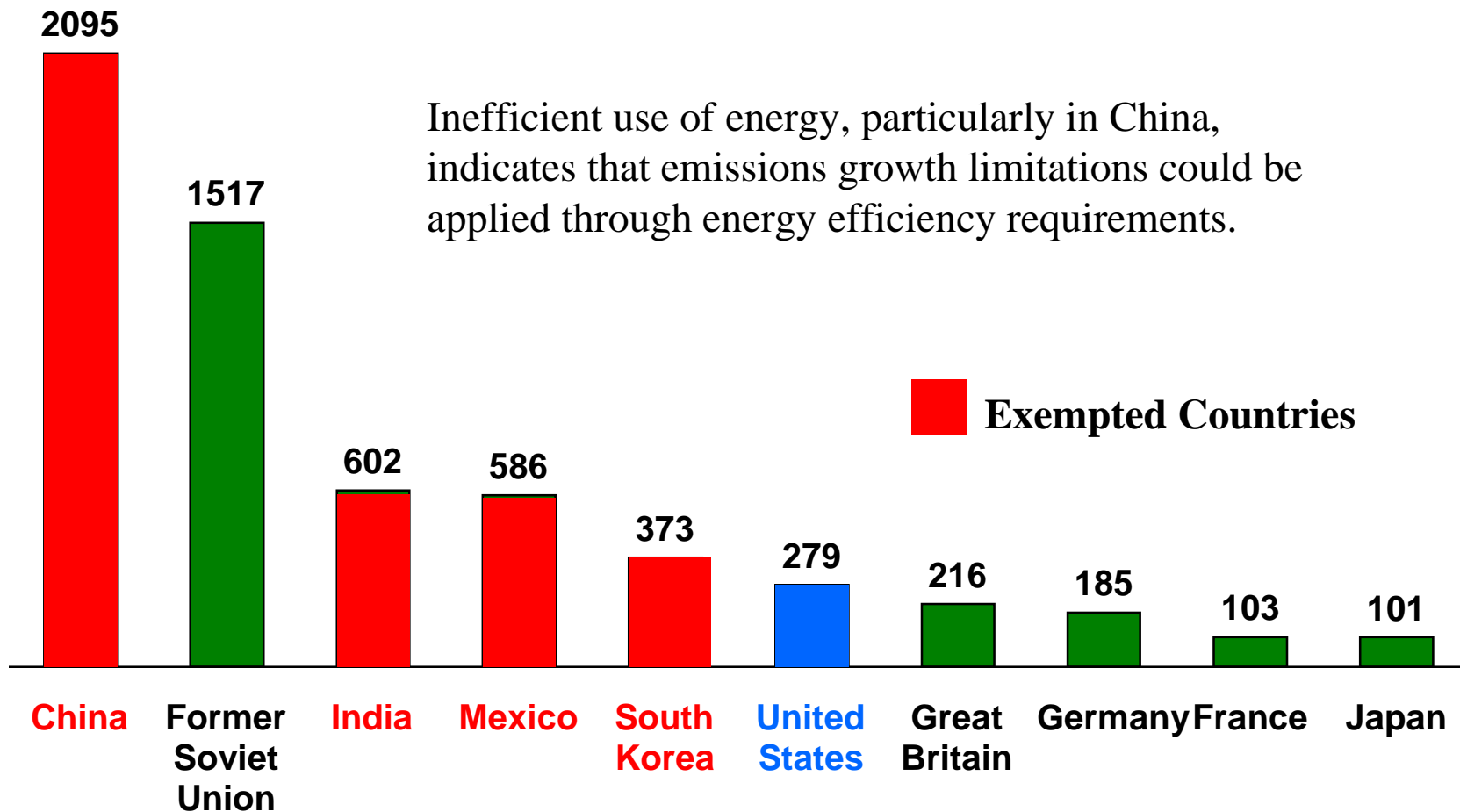
Countries excluded from emission limitations



Source: Kyoto Protocol

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Tons of emissions relative to GDP*



* (metric tons of carbon emitted per million dollars of gross domestic product generated)

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Does Kyoto set the right targets and timetable?

CO₂ is not a pollutant and no level of CO₂ has been designated as dangerous. The level currently is 370 ppm. The date for action to reduce emissions depends on the target level selected for stabilization.

Target Concentration Level	Year to Begin Emission Reduction
350	Not possible
450	2010
550	2030
650	2050
750	2070
1000	After 2100

Source: IPCC Report, The Science of Climate Change, 1995.

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Economic impact of the Kyoto treaty on jobs

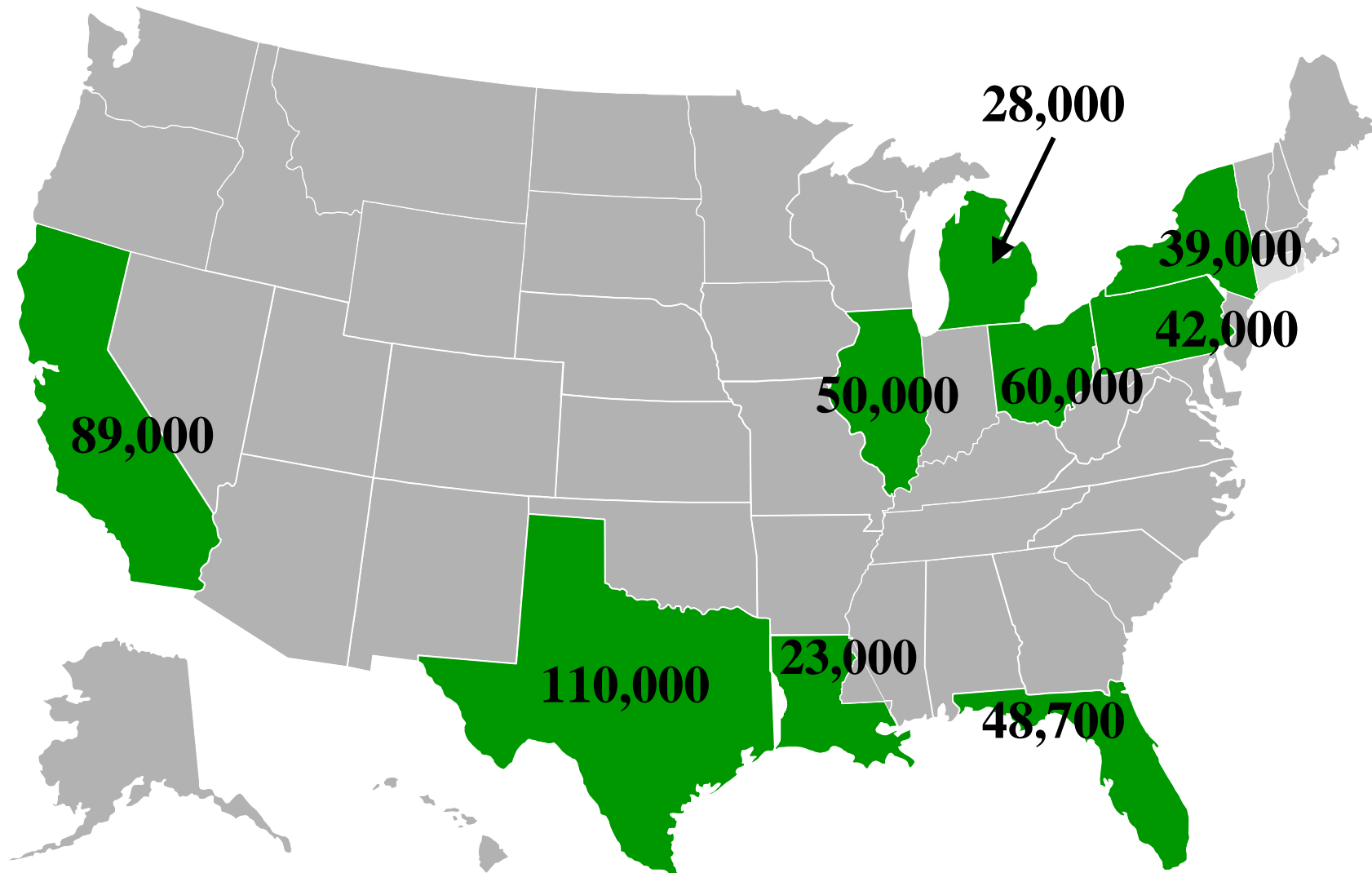
- *Job loss of 1.7 million to reduce emissions to 1990 level with a carbon tax -Commerce Department, 1992*
- *Job loss of 900,000 to roll back to 1990 -Administration draft study, 1997*

Studies of Kyoto treaty

- *Job loss of 3,200,000 -Consad worst case, 1998*
- *Job loss of 2,500,000 - WEFA worst case, 1998*
- *Job loss of 1,600,000 - Energy Information Agency (R+9%), 1999*
- *Job loss of 1,300,000 -DRI Study, Most Likely CaseII, 1998*

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Job Loss in the Hardest Hit States



Source: DRI most likely case II in 2010

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Argonne Six Industry Impact Study

Chemical

- 20% - 30% Market Loss
- 200,000 Jobs At Risk
- From Trade Surplus To Trade Deficit

Aluminum

- All Primary Plants Close By 2010
- 18,000 Jobs At Risk

Steel

- Production Cut By 30%
- 100,000 Jobs At Risk
- Production Moves To Non-Participating Countries

Pulp & Paper

- Most Energy Intensive Industry
- Serious Negative Employment/Output Impacts
- Imports Displace U.S. Production

Petroleum Refining

- U.S. Refineries Become Non-Competitive
- Greatest Impacts In Northeast And Gulf Coast Regions

Cement

- Loss Of Up To 35% Of Output
- 3,700 - 5,800 Jobs Lost
- Greatest Impact In Small Communities

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Treaty impact on families

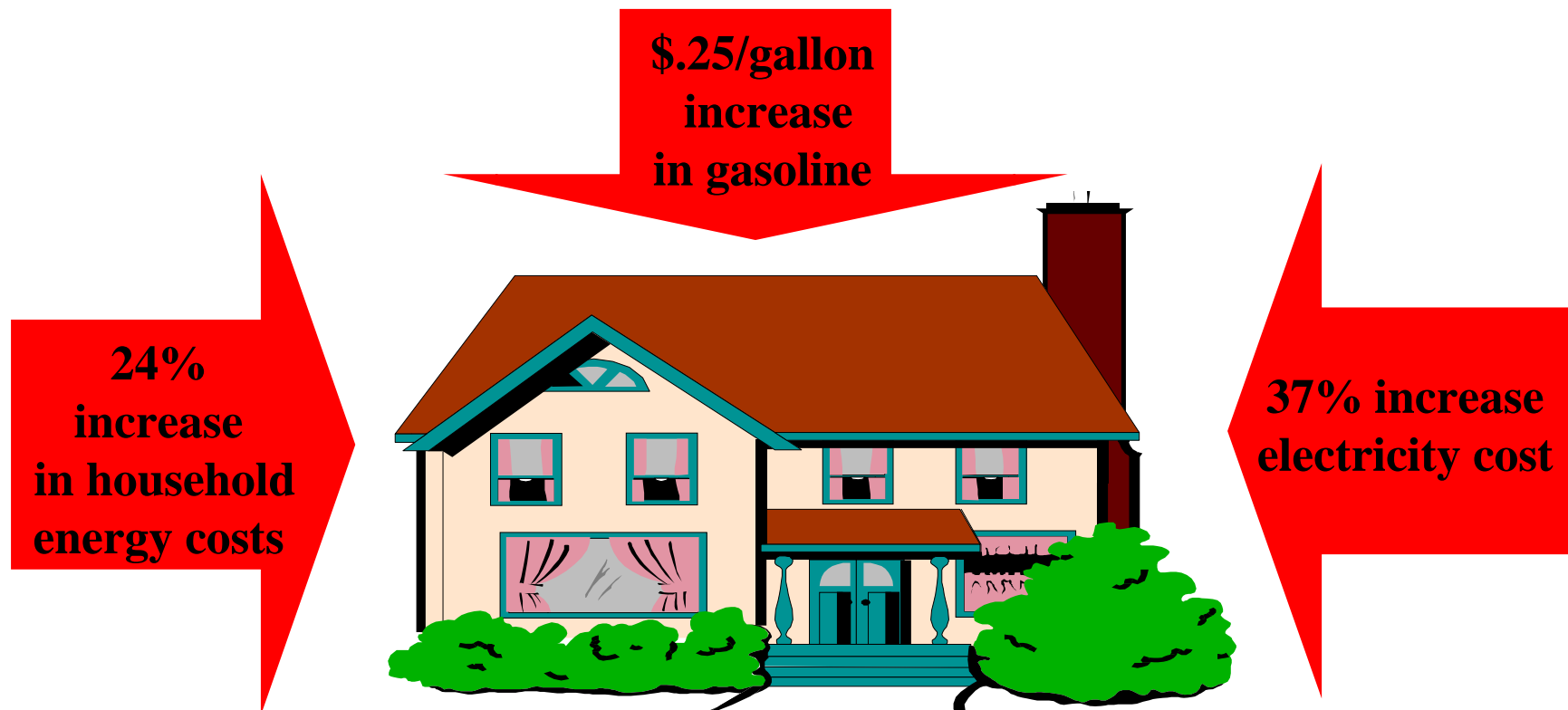
Over \$1,012 increase in Household Energy Costs by 2010 for a family of four



Source: Annual impact from DRI most likely case II with permit price \$112 / ton

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U.S. families feel the pain



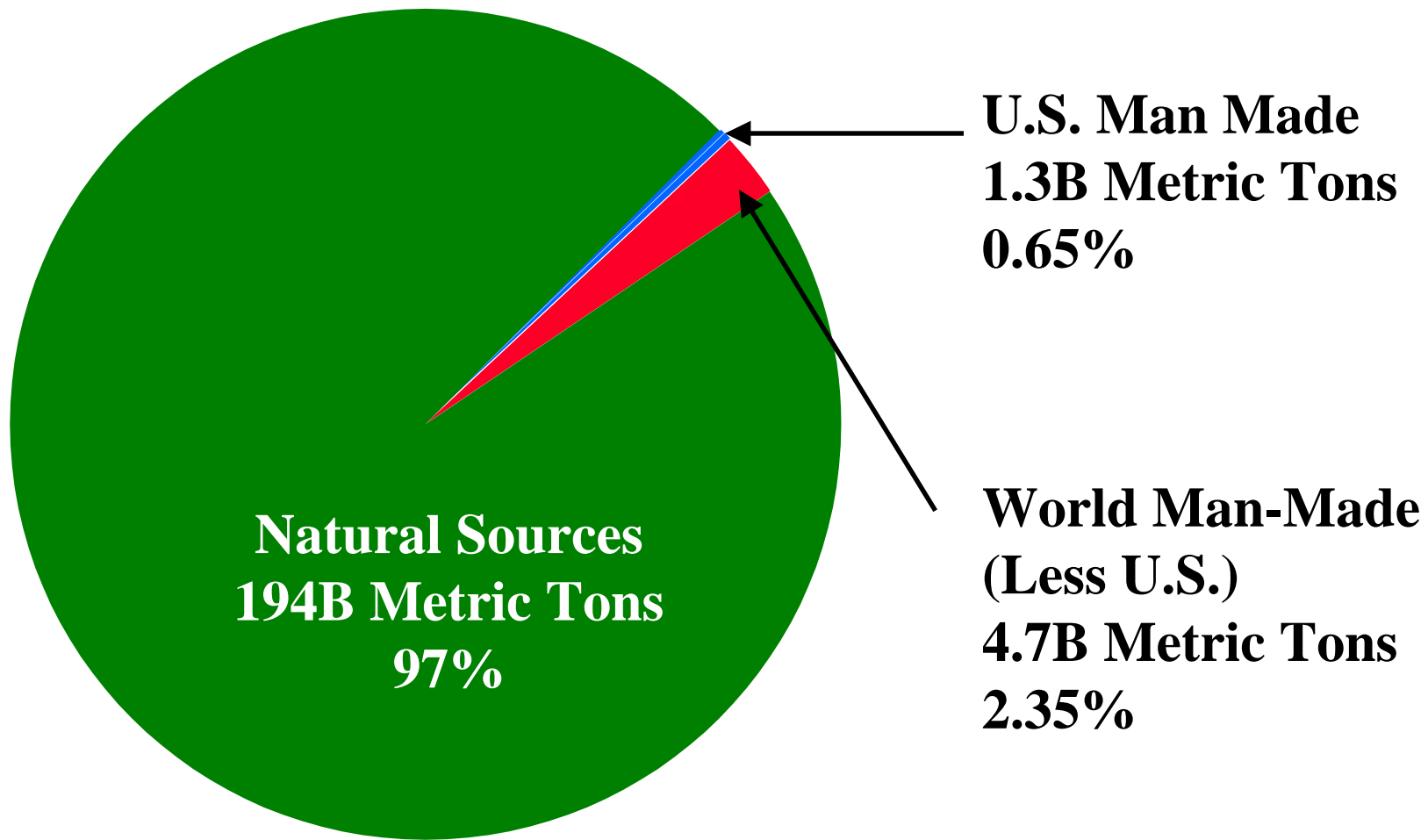
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What is carbon dioxide (CO₂)?

- *It is NOT a pollutant*
- *Exhaled by humans and inhaled by plants*
- *A very small component of the atmosphere*
 - *nitrogen* 78%
 - *oxygen* 21%
 - *argon* 0.9%
 - *carbon dioxide* 0.04%
- *Produced By Both Natural And Man-Made Sources*

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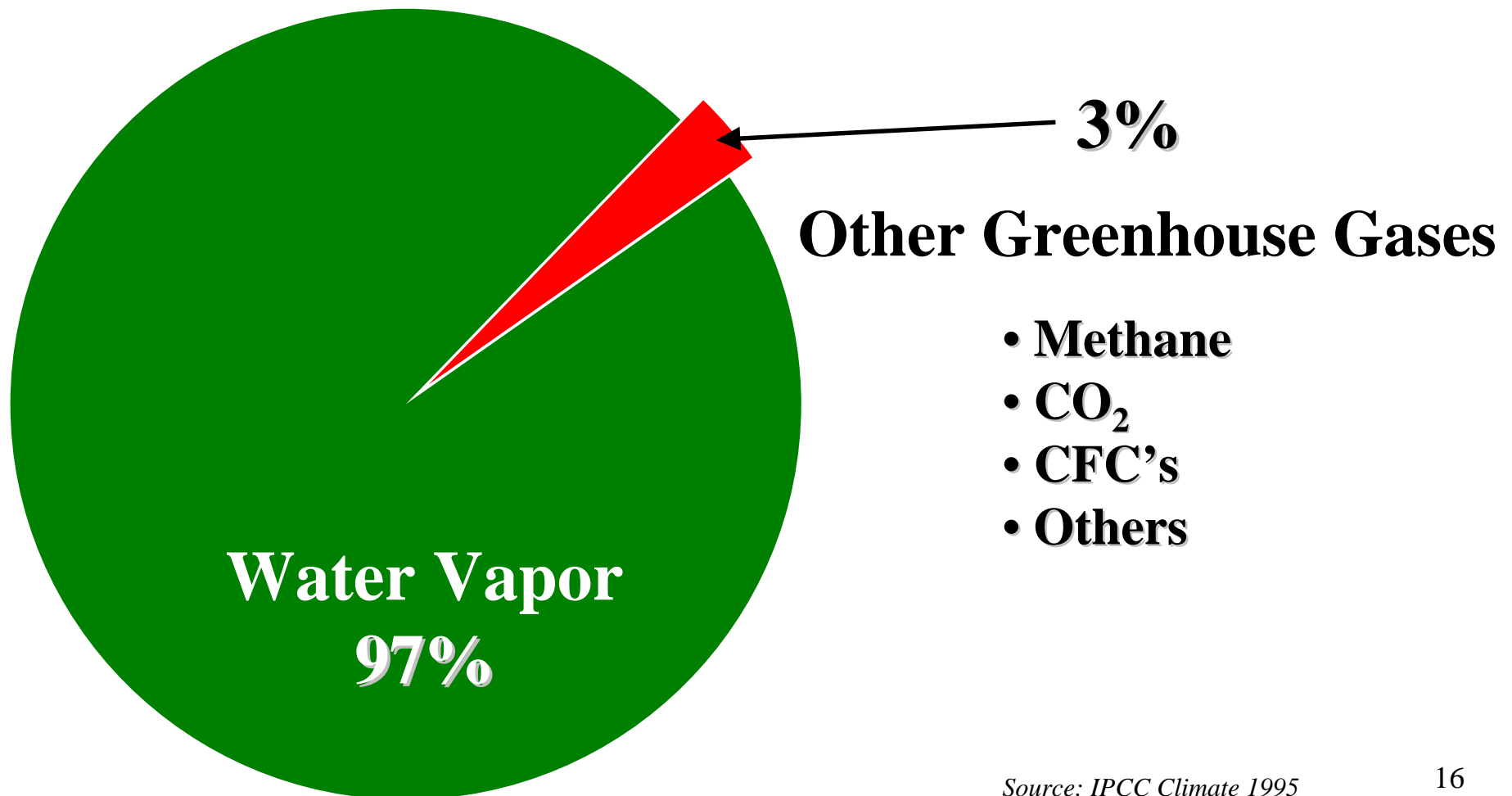
Natural vs. Man-Made Sources



Source: IPCC Climate 1995

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Greenhouse Gases



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What does theory predict

If manmade CO₂ emissions continue to grow?

- *Temperature will increase - mostly in higher latitudes (Alaska, Siberia), mostly in winter, and mostly at night*
- *More rainfall*
- *Some rise in sea level*
- *Some plant and animal species may be endangered in some areas*
- *Plant growth will be stimulated including higher crop yields*
- *Longer growing season with fewer damaging frosts with little, additional summer-afternoon heat stress*

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What will not happen with more CO₂?

- *Catastrophic climate events*
- *More frequent and severe storms, floods, droughts, hurricanes, and tornadoes*
- *Washington, DC under water*
- *Polar ice caps melt*
- *More deaths from severe weather**
- *Spread of tropical diseases including malaria and dengue fever**

Source: IPCC report 1990 and 1995, 2000; see also The Coming Climate in May 1997 Scientific American

**Source: On severe weather deaths, T.G. Moore, (1996) Health and Amenity Effects of global Warming. The Hoover Institution or L.S. Kalkstein, (1991) Weather and Human Mortality, Annals of the Asso. Of American Geographers, 79(1). On tropical diseases Paul Reiter, (1996). Global Warming and Mosquito-borne disease in the USA, The Lancet, 348.*

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What do the climate models predict?

- *Global average temperature increase of 4.5°F (2.5°C) over the next 100 years (IS92a)*
- *Sea level rise of 13 inches over the next 100 years*
- *Some melting in Arctic and Greenland, ice accumulation in Antarctic*

Source: IPCC Report, Climate Change 2000

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How accurate are the climate model predictions?

- *Models are in an experimental stage*
- *Means for evaluating models still being developed*
- *The role of clouds is still not understood (More clouds will form and counteract warming)*
- *Moisture evaporation from soil and role of water vapor as yet undetermined*
- *Ocean currents cannot be put in climate models*
- *A comprehensive global climate observing system is needed to provide data for the models*
- *Do not track historical data well enough for validation*
- *Are not considered suitable, by many leading scientists, as a basis for climate policy.*

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Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Conclusions

- *Records show 1°F warming over past 100 years*
- *Balance of evidence “suggests” discernible human impact on climate change*
- *Answer to the question, “When will human induced climate change occur” must be subjective*
- *Cannot quantify natural variability*
- *Computer model projections have many flaws*

Source: IPCC Report, The Science of Climate Change, 1995

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What other factors should be considered?

- *Temperature has risen 1 degree F over the past 100 years, but more than half of the rise came before 1940, too soon to be caused by CO₂*
- *There is no explanation for past variations in temperature. Temperatures were high 2000 years ago and around the year 1000.*
- *Warmer periods in history associated with prosperity, colder periods with hardship*
- *Some scientists believe the temperature increase caused by an increase in the sun's intensity has been underestimated by IPCC**
- *Satellite and weather balloon readings show no increase in temperature over past 20 years, while surface measurements show a rise.*

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Backdoor ratification of the Kyoto Protocol through regulation

The Senate is adamantly opposed to the Kyoto treaty, but what will happen if the Federal Government tries to reduce CO₂ through regulation?

- Won't have any significant effect on the concentration of CO₂ in the atmosphere or on temperature
- Will raise energy prices and make the U.S. more dependent on imported fuel
- Will cause jobs to leave the U.S. seeking lower energy costs
- May violate the Constitutional authority of the U.S. Senate

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Is there a consensus of opinion among scientists?

On the one hand ...

Statement by
2,600 Scientists, 1996

“... the further accumulation of greenhouse gases commits the earth irreversibly to further global climatic change and consequent ecological, economic and social disruption.”

And on the other ...

Heidelberg Appeal,
3,082 Scientists, 1992

“We are, however, worried at the dawn of the twenty-first century, at the emergence of an irrational ideology which is opposed to scientific and industrial progress and impedes economic and social development.”

Statement by
19,200 Scientists, 1999

“There is no convincing scientific evidence that human release of carbon dioxide, methane, or other greenhouse gases is causing, or will, in the foreseeable future, cause catastrophic heating of the Earth’s atmosphere and disruption of the Earth’s climate.”

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Survey of 50 State Climatologists

- By a 44 to 17 percent margin, climatologists say that “recent global warming is largely a natural phenomenon,”
- 9 out of 10 agreed that “scientific evidence indicates variations in global temperature are likely to be naturally-occurring and cyclical over very long periods of time.”
- 89 percent said, “current science is unable to isolate and measure variations in global temperatures caused only by man-made factors.”

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What should our climate policy be?

- Defer action on CO₂ and other greenhouse gases until more is known. Postponement for 10 or 20 years will have very little impact on temperature
- Continue programs for research on conservation and new energy supplies to stretch out energy resources and improve energy security as well as a precaution against the effects of carbon dioxide.
- All fossil fuels sources, including coal, oil and natural gas as well as hydro and nuclear must be utilized to provide sufficient energy for the American economy for the foreseeable future