

# CCL's Segments for Member of Congress -June 2022

## Two U.S. Senate Segments

### Senate Democrats

Senate Democrats as a rule are going to be pretty open to bipartisan climate solutions and open to supporting most climate legislation that comes to the floor and most are ready to support a carbon price if given the opportunity. A lot of these members feel they are already there on climate and don't need to be lobbied on climate action. In their view Republicans are the problem, not them. However, they still need to hear from constituents that climate is a priority, even in the face of all the other challenges in the world.

### Senate Republicans

Most Senate Republicans believe that climate change is real, largely driven by human activity, and are open to federal action to address it. They are willing to support bipartisan action to a degree, like the Growing Climate Solutions Act, USE IT, BEST Act, etc. if it is not targeting the fossil fuel industry or a mandate. However, there is still more work to do not only to grow the ambition of the policies Senate Republicans are willing to support, but also prevent the repeal of progress on climate. Doing both of these things will be important over the next decade.

## Four U.S. House of Representatives Segments

### House Rank-and-File (Moderate) Democrats

House rank-and-file Democrats view federal action on climate change as a top priority. They are eager to support meaningful climate solutions, particularly bipartisan solutions. House rank-and-file Democrats typically vote as a block on climate policy, with their party leadership (which is why we characterize them as "rank-and-file"). There are generally two subsets on climate within the category of Rank-and-file Democrats: roughly 100 members

who will actively seek out opportunities to introduce bills and opportunities to collaborate across climate policy areas and 20 to 25 members who are considered moderate who have more nuanced positions on climate policy. They will usually support climate legislation when it is brought to the floor but only after consideration of the impact on their district, industry, agriculture, and American households. These Members will usually only lead on climate policies when there is a direct connection to their district. House rank and file members are most likely to belong to the [New Democratic Coalition](#), or the [Blue Dog Coalition](#).

### House Progressive Democrats

House Progressive Democrats support a much larger government and expanded social safety net with a focus on addressing economic, social, and racial inequality. House Progressive Democrats are vehemently committed to realizing sweeping federal action on climate change. They focus on environmental and climate policies that address longstanding environmental justice issues. House Progressive Democrats strongly prioritize climate. These members sometimes voice opposition on specific climate policies because they don't view them as going far enough or do not address other social priorities as well. Most are members of the [House Progressive Caucus](#).

## **House Moderate Republicans**

These Members firmly believe that climate change is real, largely driven by human activity, and must be addressed by federal policy. They are often keen on market-based and all-of-the-above energy policies, and eager to develop bipartisan climate and environmental solutions. These members frequently break from their party on a variety of policy issues, including occasionally supporting stringent environmental regulations and mandates. There are roughly 30-35 House Moderate Republicans and they are members of the Tuesday Group Caucus (Republican Governing Group Caucus). They frequently work with Democratic members to develop bipartisan climate legislation that addresses a specific issue in their district.

## **House Populist Republicans**

These Members are highly critical of the government, seeing most actions as wasteful and inefficient, and highly critical of our economic system as a whole, believing it is flawed, unfairly favoring powerful interests. This group includes two subsets on climate: a small group that are members of the Conservative Climate Caucus and the remaining majority that do not believe in climate change or do not support federal action on the issue. All of these members are often skeptical of climate science and view the left's response as fear-mongering. House Populist Republicans strongly oppose additional federal environmental regulations and mandates. When these Republicans do engage on environmental issues, they focus on deregulation, energy independence, global competitiveness, and American innovation. These members are likely part of the House Freedom Caucus, and the [Republican Study Committee](#).

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