



CHANGE THE FORECAST FOR WILDLIFE
SOLUTIONS TO GLOBAL WARMING

The Energy Bill

Global warming is the single most urgent threat to the future of wildlife. Drought and increased temperatures have increased the incidence and size of forest fires in western forests. Warmer water temperatures threaten cold-water fish such as salmon and trout. Several published science studies warn that if we fail to act, global warming could threaten nearly a third of the world's terrestrial plants and animals with extinction by 2050. This energy bill should take a significant first step towards putting us on a pathway to cut global warming pollution by 2% per year or about 80% by 2050.

The House and Senate each passed an energy bill, now its time for them to combine those bills into one final law. This is what the final bill should look like. The two essential components of the Senate and House energy bills that can do the most to cut global warming pollution are CAFE standards and the Renewable Electricity Standards.

Vehicle Fuel Economy Improvements:

The Senate CAFE provisions should be included in the final energy bill. The Senate passed CAFE provisions require industry to increase fuel economy standards to achieve an average of 35 miles per gallon for new cars, SUVs and light trucks by 2020. Real fuel economy improvements are consistent with protecting American jobs.



Renewable Electricity Standards:

The Renewable Electricity Standards (RES) in the House energy bill should be included in the final energy bill. The House passed an RES provision requiring utilities to use 15 percent renewable energy by 2020. This standard would, by 2020, save consumers \$13 billion to \$18.1 billion, and would increase our use of clean energy more than 450 percent over 2005 levels. The final energy bill also should allow governors to opt for their state to be able to generate 11% from renewable sources with 4% innovations in energy efficiency, a provision currently in the House bill.



The final energy bill should also include:



The House-passed public lands Oil and Gas provisions:

- The oil and gas provisions in Title VII of HR 3221. Hunters and anglers throughout the United States strongly support inclusion of this language in any upcoming energy legislation. Title VII contains a number of common sense and reasonable reforms to oil and gas policy and is a critical first step toward restoring balance to public lands management. Specifically, Title VII will include hunters and anglers in important management decisions, require the oil and gas industry to pay its fair share of the cost for permitting and restoring developed sites, require the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to follow existing Council on Environmental Quality rules governing the National Environmental Policy Act and categorical exclusions, require BLM to update its Best Management Practices to protect wildlife, require that oil and gas operators on federal public lands replace water supplies lost or damaged as a result of drilling operations, and direct the agencies that manage our public lands to consider existing and future impacts from global warming as they make decisions about managing fish, wildlife, and other natural resources.

The House Energy and Commerce Provisions:

- Aggressive targets for strengthening state building energy efficiency codes, adopts beneficial reforms to Department of Energy (DOE) authority to issue energy efficiency standards for appliance and equipment products, and establishes new efficiency standards for products such as light bulbs, dishwashers and clothes washers.
- An expansion of the weatherization program to assist low-income families with saving energy.

Improvements to the Senate Renewable Fuel Standard:

- Any Mandates to Increase Biofuels Production should result in less lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions than gasoline -- 20% less for conventional biofuels and 50% less for advanced. Greenhouse gas emission from agricultural inputs and converting native ecosystems should also be included in the definition of Lifecycle Greenhouse Gas emissions to help protect wildlife and biodiversity.

The House Foreign Affairs Provision:

- A Report on the Impact of Global Warming on Developing Countries. Congress should require the Administration to identify the scope of global warming adaptation needs of developing countries and to submit to Congress its strategy on how to address the problem.

We ask that the final energy bill does not include anything that will make it harder to solve global warming, such as:

- Any provisions that preempt states rights to regulate vehicle efficiency or reduce EPA's authority to set global warming pollution standards for vehicles.

- Mandates to produce liquid coal. Congress should focus on promoting transportation fuels such as advanced, sustainably produced biofuels that address global warming while improving energy security.