

CHANGE THE FORECAST FOR WILDLIFE
SOLUTIONS TO GLOBAL WARMING

Global Warming National Policy Solution: 2% Pollution Reduction Per-year

A federal legislative solution can drive American ingenuity, create a new generation of American jobs, and meet our moral responsibility to confront global warming to protect our children's future.

A Global Warming Bill Should:

- ✓ Reduce U.S. global warming pollution 2% per year, or 20% per decade, and on the order of 80% by the middle of this century. Scientists say the United States must cut our pollution at least this much to avoid the most catastrophic impacts of global warming.
- ✓ Provide funding to protect wildlife and other natural resources from the harmful impacts of global warming. Global warming is already causing rising seas, intensified storms and droughts, disappearing snowpack and reduced stream flows, more catastrophic wildfires, and other serious problems for people and wildlife. Conserving wildlife and ecosystems threatened by global warming is essential for maintaining our economic vitality and our quality of life for future generations.

Which Cap and Trade Bills Start us on the 2% Per Year Pathway?

House:

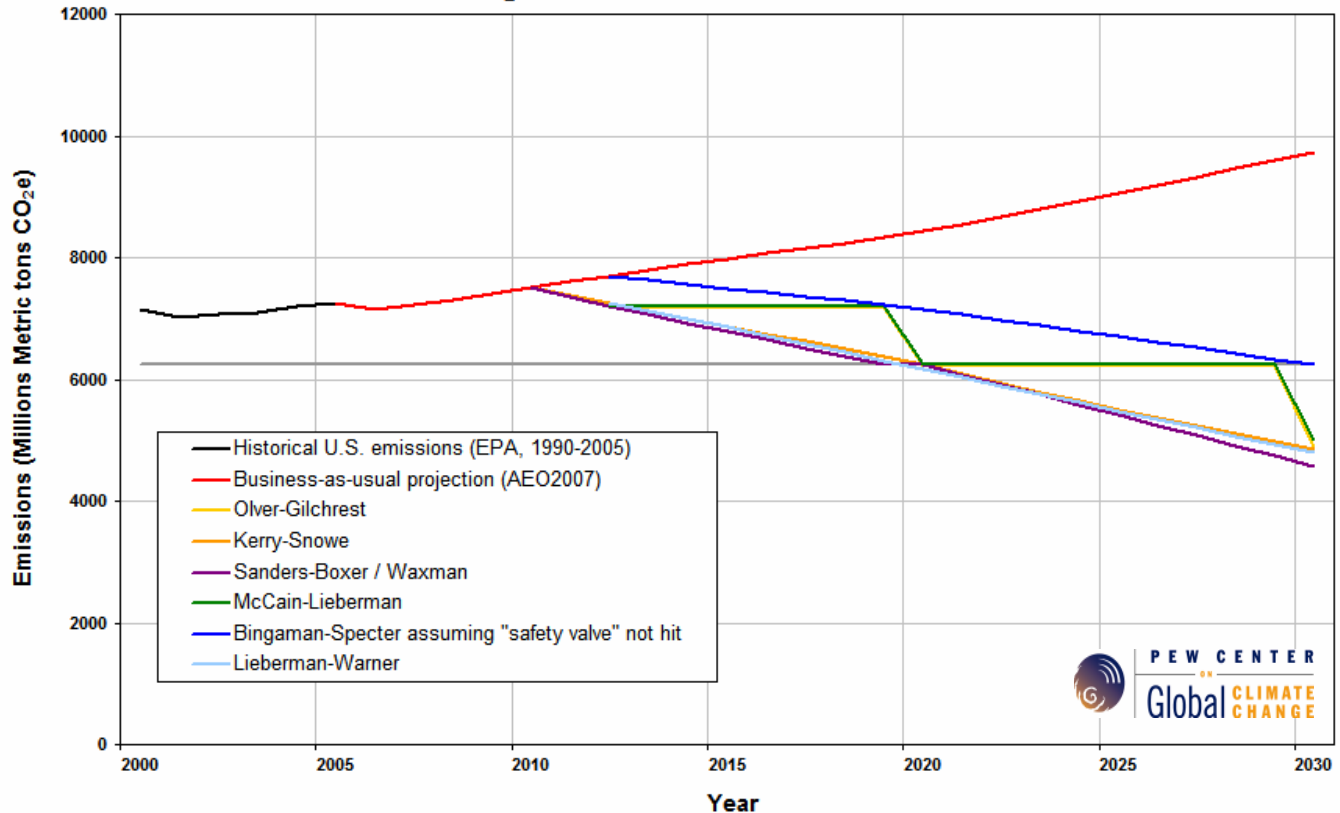
- ❖ Safe Climate Act of 2007 (H.R.1590): Reduces total U.S. emissions by 15% from current levels by 2020, and 80% by 2050. Some money may go to protect wildlife from global warming.
 - Lead Sponsor: Waxman
- ❖ Climate Stewardship Act of 2007 (H.R. 620): Reduces emissions from major emitters by 15% from current levels by 2020, and 75% by 2050. Expected to generate well over \$500 million per year for wildlife.
 - Lead Sponsors: Olver and Gilchrest

Senate:

- ❖ America's Climate Security Act of 2007 (S. 2191): Reduces emissions from major emitters by 15% from current levels by 2020, and 70% by 2050. The bill will provide an estimated \$160 billion thru the year 2030 to protect America's fish and wildlife, great waters, and other natural resources
 - Lead Sponsors: Lieberman and Warner
- ❖ Global Warming Pollution Reduction Act of 2007 (S. 309): Reduces total U.S. emissions by about 15% from current levels by 2020, and 80% by 2050. Some money may go to protect wildlife from global warming.
 - Lead Sponsors: Sanders and Boxer
- ❖ Climate Stewardship and Innovation Act of 2007 (S.280): Reduces emissions from major emitters by 15% from current levels by 2020, and 67% by 2050. Expected to generate well over \$500 million per year for wildlife.
 - Lead Sponsors: Lieberman and McCain

Multi-sector Cap-and-Trade Emissions Targets

Includes Legislation Introduced as of October 2007



Why 2% Reduction in Emissions Per-year through 2050?

The Earth has already warmed 1.5°F since the start of the industrial revolution. Scientists say that to avoid the worst impacts of global warming we must not surpass an additional 2°F of warming.

To have a good chance of staying below 2°F of additional warming, climate modelers say we need to stabilize atmospheric concentrations of global warming pollution at 450ppm (parts per million) by 2100. To stabilize at 450ppm we have a fixed amount we can emit. When we calculate the U.S. portion of the fixed amount that can be emitted globally, we find that the U.S. must reduce its emissions about 2% per year through 2050. The longer we wait, the faster we will have to reduce emissions in the end. In fact, scientists say a delay of global action by 10 years nearly doubles the required reduction rates around 2025.

The Growing Consensus around 2%:

The U.S. Climate Action Partnership (USCAP), which includes GE, Alcoa, BP, DuPont, Duke Energy, Caterpillar, other companies and environmental groups, said the U.S. must reduce emissions 10-30% within 15 years, 60-80% by 2050. USCAP members all agree: "Any delay in action to control emissions increases the risk of unavoidable consequences that could necessitate even steeper reductions in the future."

Global Warming Threatens Wildlife and the Economy

Global warming is the number one threat to the future of wildlife:

- Cold-water fish such as salmon and trout could disappear from many rivers and streams if temperatures continue to rise above their threshold.
- Drought and increased temperatures have increased the incidence and size of forest fires in western forests.

Every dollar spent solving the problem today saves five dollars spent dealing with impacts down the road.