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Car companies declare war on California global warming law

“What’s good for General Motors is good for America,” GM executives proclaimed in the 1950s. But automakers don’t always act in Americans’ best interest. Over the years they have repeatedly blocked progress toward cleaner cars, and now they’re at it again. GM, Daimler-Chrysler, Ford, Honda, Toyota and others are suing California to overturn the nation’s first law limiting global warming pollution from passenger vehicles.

Environmental Defense helped pass the law in 2002, overcoming an all-out industry assault. Then our experts assisted regulators in determining the most cost-effective ways to implement the measure. “Environmental Defense has been indispensable in providing political expertise to pass the bill, technical expertise to develop the regulation and legal expertise to defend it from industry attack,” says the bill’s sponsor, assemblywoman Fran Pavley.

The law gives manufacturers until 2016 to cut global warming pollution by 30% using readily available technologies. With California home to 24 million vehicles and some of the nation’s worst air pollution, the law has garnered support from Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, who has pledged to defend it.

Despite the law’s popularity, the state faces an uphill battle. Automakers consistently have

refused to come to the table to help develop the regulations. Instead, using local auto dealers as a front, the manufacturers filed suit in Fresno’s federal district court, which had upheld a previous auto industry challenge. EPA or Congress also could block the California law.

Environmental Defense and its allies have intervened in the lawsuit on the state’s behalf. Our experts will refute

industry claims that the law would bankrupt automakers, which recall earlier arguments against seat belts and smog controls.

When U.S. automakers resisted building more fuel-efficient cars in the 1970s, they lost 30% of the market to the Japanese. “Automakers have the know-how to build cleaner cars. But instead of investing in better technologies, they spend millions fighting new standards,” says our policy analyst Kate Larsen.

Eight of ten Californians support the law.

Please see Cover Story, p. 2



David Werner

Memo to Detroit: Innovate, don't litigate



"Give me a lever and a place to stand," said the Greek engineer Archimedes, "and I will move the Earth." Equally confident latter-day engineers have

worked countless wonders. Consider the automobile: Henry Ford's innovations sparked a century of American prosperity. Today, to preserve our economic and environmental health, we need to reinvent the car.

Unfortunately, America is falling behind. Europe's cars soon will emit 25% less global warming pollution. China too has mandated cleaner vehicles for its booming market.

Detroit pays lip service to such progress but undermines every

effort to bring us cleaner cars. GM is emblematic: It promises lower emissions, but its vehicles emit more global warming pollution overall than anyone else's. GM even funds a web site that trashes climate science.

Consumers can't get enough of hybrids

Veteran Wall Street auto analyst Maryann Keller warns that Detroit's "collective blindness" may set it up for disaster. A member of two National Academy of Sciences panels on fuel economy, Keller castigates automakers for their "arrogant" insistence that consumers won't buy more fuel-efficient vehicles.

Sales of gas-guzzlers are flagging while thousands sit on waiting lists for

efficient hybrids like the Toyota Prius sedan and Ford Escape SUV. The limit on hybrids is not consumer demand but industry's capacity to ramp up production.

Automakers who resist producing greener vehicles are living in the past. Instead of investing in clean technologies, they're spending millions on lawsuits against vital modern standards like California's.

I have a message for Detroit: Call off your lawyers and unleash your engineers. With a little ingenuity, you can again lead the world in automotive technology and bring a major American industry back to health. You might not move the Earth, but you'll certainly make it a better place.

COVER STORY: Collision course for a global warming law

Continued from page 1

Automakers have a reason to be nervous: California has repeatedly pioneered clean car laws that have driven change throughout the industry. Seven states and Canada—which combined with California make up 30% of the two nations' vehicle markets—plan to adopt the new standards. Governor Schwarz-

enegger and New York governor George Pataki recently sent a joint letter to U.S. senators asking them not to undercut these efforts.

"Any comprehensive strategy to address global warming must include passenger vehicles, which are the fastest growing source of this pollution," says our attorney Jim Marston.

Defense will help galvanize shareholders and consumers against the automakers' obstructive tactics. Says Marston: "We'll take this fight to the courtroom, the boardroom and the showroom."

 **WHAT YOU CAN DO:** Demand that the automakers stop fighting California's clean vehicle law. Visit www.environmentaldefense.org/action.



Douglas Stone/Corbis

Motor vehicles emit 40% of global warming pollution in California.

AUTOMAKERS FEEL THE HEAT

With the U.S. government disengaged from international efforts on global warming, California's measure has gained worldwide attention and support. At recent UN climate negotiations, we arranged for assemblywoman Pavley to speak about her bill by phone to a packed room of delegates from the European Union and Japan, which will need to reduce auto emissions to meet their Kyoto caps. "We look to California to set the standard," said a German environmental official.

In addition to supporting California's law in court, Environmental

 **Solutions**

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MAILBAG

Editor:

The environment was hardly debated during the presidential election ("President Bush: Your Legacy Awaits," Nov.-Dec. Solutions). How can we change this? I believe that we need to frame the debate around what people are most concerned about—their children's health.

Eric White, Sterling, VA

Our health program director Dr. John Balbus responds:

We agree. Children are particularly vulnerable to many types of pollution, including mercury, soot and smog. Environmental Defense is working to reduce these threats by



Stone

curbing toxic chemicals and air pollution. Our *Clean Air for Life* campaign, which aims to reduce air pollution from key sources by 80% in ten years, emphasizes the impacts on children's developing lungs. For more, see www.environmentaldefense.org/cleanairforlife.

Editor:

I would like to add two ways consumers can address the issue of junk mail ("Taming the Paper Monster," Nov.-Dec. Solutions).
1. Ask to be put on the "Do Not Mail" list at www.the-dma.org or Direct Marketing Association, P.O. Box 643, Carmel, NY 10512.
2. Call the 800 numbers printed on unwanted catalogs and ask to be removed from their mailing list.

Pamela R. Smith, Chicago, IL

PLEASE WRITE US!

See addresses at left.

Washington watch



Congress launches new assault on Endangered Species Act

A decade ago some western lawmakers were intent on gutting the Endangered Species Act. House Resources Committee chairman Don Young (R-AK), who characterized environmentalists as a "waffle-stomping, Harvard-graduating, intellectual bunch of idiots," made it clear that dismantling the Act was his number one priority.

Young failed to destroy the Act, but today our nation's best-known wildlife law is once again under attack, with representative Richard Pombo (R-CA) leading the charge. Those arguing for weakening the Act are again claiming that the Act harms landowners. What has changed, in part due to the work of Environmental Defense, is that this time around landowners don't necessarily believe it.

"Ten years ago, the debate was dominated by horror stories about ordinary people who couldn't use their land because an endangered bird had nested there," says our economist Robert Bonnie. "Now those horror stories have been replaced by success stories of cooperation between landowners and environmentalists."

Landowner-friendly programs we helped develop have turned many farmers, ranchers and foresters into enthusiastic champions of the species they once feared. One such program, Safe Harbor—which protects property owners against added regulation if they help endangered species—now covers three million acres of private land.

WILL THE PRESIDENT ACT?

As the current debate shapes up, we are recommending that President Bush make specific improvements to the Act to engage landowners further in species recovery. These improvements, such as cutting red tape and integrating federal and state agencies' efforts, can be made administratively without overhauling the Act.

"The Act is a lot more flexible than most people realize," says Bonnie. "Instead of performing radical surgery, the government should use that flexibility."

 Tell Congress to maintain a strong Endangered Species Act. Visit www.environmentaldefense.org/action.



John Rae

After working with our scientist David Wolfe (right), Texas landowner Kerry Russell (left) says: "If it weren't for Environmental Defense, I'd still be fighting the government."

Clean air crossroads

WITH DEMAND FOR POWER SURGING, AMERICA FACES A STARK CHOICE

Charlotte, NC, epitomizes the New South. The former textile center and home of NASCAR has become a banking mecca. Chosen by *Money* magazine as one of the “10 Best Places to Live,” the city has seen its population swell by a third in the last decade.

But along with the growth have come highways, sprawl and pollution. “The air seems to be getting harder to breathe every year,” says Tim Long, the founder of a local running club. Indeed, Charlotte now rivals Atlanta as the Southeast’s smoggiest city. Its failure to meet federal health standards for ozone pollution has put thousands at risk for respiratory illness.

With the federal government balking on key clean air protections, North Carolina passed a Clean Smokestacks law that sharply limits sulfur dioxide and

nitrogen oxide pollution from the state’s aging power plants. To comply with the law, which Environmental Defense helped develop, Duke Energy is installing a \$400 million scrubber at its coal-fired power plant near Charlotte.

“This will help,” says our policy analyst Michael Shore, “but much of the air pollution in cities like Charlotte drifts in from other states.” Even America’s remote national parks, from Sequoia in California to Acadia in Maine, suffer the impacts of acid rain and are frequently



Peter Fuszard/Image State

Despite air quality improvements in recent decades, more than half of Americans still breathe unhealthy air.

shrouded in haze.

SEEING THE BIG PICTURE

Because pollution comes from multiple sources, Environmental Defense has developed an integrated strategy. As part of our *Clean Air for Life* campaign, we’ve set an ambitious goal to cut major sources of air pollution nationwide by 80% over the next decade. We’re focusing on three areas: smokestacks, tailpipes and traffic.

Clean smokestacks. While the Bush administration and some in Congress push to enact flawed Clear Skies legislation (*see box*), EPA has proposed a better solution. The agency’s Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) would require 28 states to cut power plant emissions 70% by 2015. Using a cap-and-trade program, EPA estimates CAIR’s health benefits would outweigh costs 20 to one. The administration originally promised to finalize the rule last year, and now says it will do so in March. But its support of Clear Skies raises serious doubts about the future of the Clean Air Act.

“The Clean Air Act has protected Americans’ health for more than 30 years,” says our health program director Dr. John Balbus. “Weakening it now would be like telling a patient her cancer is beginning to shrink and then diluting her medicine.”

As our experts lobby for strong protections, including stricter limits on

The dirty truth about “Clear Skies”

Powerful forces in Washington—backed by the utility industry—are touting the so-called Clear Skies legislation as the best way to clean America’s air. The most promising element of the bill is its title. Behind the smoke and mirrors, Clear Skies:

Postpones mercury cleanup. Clear Skies would delay reductions in mercury pollution from power plants, the largest source of toxic mercury contamination, by nearly a decade.



Mercury-contaminated fish in mothers’ diets can lead to brain damage in children.

Exempts dirty power plants. By gutting “new source review” requirements under the Clean Air Act, Clear Skies would allow hundreds of aging power plants and industrial facilities to expand and increase air pollution without having to install pollution controls.

Weakens national parks protections. Clear Skies would eliminate safeguards limiting haze in national parks and weaken states’ authority to protect their citizens from upwind pollution.

Ignores global warming. The bill utterly ignores carbon dioxide, the main greenhouse gas.

“Clear Skies is the single most direct assault on the Clean Air Act in the last 30 years,” says our president Fred Krupp. Fortunately, a smarter path to cleaner air is at hand. EPA’s own Clean Air Interstate Rule is on the administrator’s desk awaiting signature (*see main story*).

mercury, we also are working directly with utilities. In Colorado, for example, we brokered an agreement with Xcel Energy that will provide for growth, yet cut pollution (*see box below*).

Clean tailpipes. Our partnership with FedEx Express has put new hybrid trucks on the road that dramatically cut smog-causing emissions. EPA recently toughened diesel standards, but since old diesels stay in service for years, the new standards won't deliver their full health

benefit until 2030. We are therefore advocating national retrofit legislation.

Reduced traffic pollution. Faulty transportation planning has worsened pollution. We need a national policy and market tools to limit traffic congestion. Otherwise, booming cities like Charlotte will continue to fail the health test and cease to be desirable places to live.

To prod federal policy, Environmental Defense has launched innovative projects. In Washington, DC, we showed how

special toll lanes can finance expanded bus transit and take cars off the road, offering an alternative to a proposed beltway that would only fuel more sprawl.

"To protect the air that we and our children breathe, we need to work at every level—federal, state and local," says our attorney Vickie Patton.



Tell President Bush and your senators to oppose the misnamed "Clear Skies" bill and to direct EPA to finalize the vastly preferable Clean Air Interstate Rule. Go to: <http://actionnetwork.org/campaign/clearskies>.

Harnessing the power to clean the air

Power plant smokestacks are the largest industrial source of air pollution. With electricity demand nationwide projected to increase 50% over the next 20 years, will supply come from dirty coal or cleaner technologies?

Clean-air laws will make a huge difference; so too

will the actions of individual electric utilities. Environmental Defense and allies recently negotiated an agreement with Xcel Energy over its plans to expand a coal-fired power plant near Pueblo, CO. Net result: Xcel will reduce its sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions in Pueblo while doubling overall capacity.

The problem

An increasing demand for power.

Like elsewhere in Colorado, Pueblo's rapid growth has propelled demand for new energy.



Mercury. Pueblo suffers from the highest mercury pollution levels in Colorado. Xcel's proposed expansion lacked adequate assurances

that mercury pollution in waterways would be controlled.

Haze. Great Sand Dunes National Park, located nearby, is the only park in the nation to have declining visibility throughout the year. Ozone pollution also threatens ecosystems and acidifies lakes and streams.



The solution

Community pressure.

Working with local groups, we won an agreement under which Xcel will clean up an existing plant and install best-available controls on the new unit.



Energy efficiency.

Xcel promised to invest \$196 million in energy efficiency and generate 15% of its future capacity from renewable sources.

Offsets. Xcel agreed to provide retrofits for diesel school buses and support a state program to cut mercury pollution at a nearby steel plant. It will also account for the health costs of global warming pollution in its planning.



Regional update

Binational cooperation cleans border's dirtiest air

At a time when states are suing other states to protect their citizens from polluted air drifting across borders, it seems improbable that Environmental Defense scientist Dr. Carlos Rincon could shepherd two federal governments and three states to cooperate on cleaning up their shared air. But thanks to his decade of work along the most polluted stretch of the U.S.-Mexico border, the city of El Paso soon could be reclassified “in compliance” with Clean Air Act standards for ozone, carbon monoxide and particulate matter.

El Paso used to fail air quality standards once every two weeks. Now it fails just a day or two a year. EPA deputy director William Luthans credits the improvement to “bi-national cooperation in which Carlos played a

A determined scientist moved bureaucracies of two countries.

major part.” Rincon helped create the first international committee ever to help a border community clean its air. Chaired by representatives of the two federal governments, it engaged business leaders and community members in El Paso and across the border in Ciudad Juarez. As a result, Ciudad Juarez set up emission diagnostic centers, Mexico’s state petroleum company began selling less-polluting oxygenated gasoline and the two countries reduced border traffic congestion. We also helped develop cleaner fuels for 400 brick-making factories that had been burning tires.



El Paso and Juarez: *Mi cielo es su cielo.*



Greg Lastley

Red-cockaded woodpeckers on Safe Harbor lands have increased 10%, a remarkable turnaround after decades of decline.

An endangered woodpecker comes back from the brink

Ten years ago, the red-cockaded woodpecker seemed doomed. Most of its longleaf pine habitat had disappeared from the Southeast, and landowners, fearful of Endangered Species Act restrictions, were clear-cutting what was left. One North Carolina license plate summed up the prevailing mindset—I EAT RCWS.

Today the standoff has given way to a vast cooperative effort: More than 200 landowners on half a million acres in five states are restoring habitat for the endangered bird, and the Fish and Wildlife Service reports 48 new woodpecker family groups on private lands.

This remarkable turnaround is thanks to Safe Harbor, a program where landowners agree to improve habitat in exchange for a guarantee of no new restrictions on their land. Environmental Defense developed the idea with wildlife offi-

cials and then built support among foresters in the Sandhills region of North Carolina, where the conflict was most acute.

“Environmental Defense secured the trust of landowners, and that was key to Safe Harbor’s initial success,” says the Service’s Ralph Costa. Forester Dougald McCormick, whose

“Environmental Defense secured landowners’ trust”

truck sported the notorious license plate, was among the first to sign up.

We continued enlisting landowner allies, and the program has spread to 13 states, aiding multiple species. “Safe Harbor reverses the tide of habitat destruction, which is the greatest threat endangered species face,” says our wildlife attorney Michael Bean.

A race to restore Louisiana's vanishing wetlands



Mark Wilson/AP Photo

A healthy delta provides critical flood protection for hundreds of towns and oil refineries.

Along a broad expanse of southern Louisiana, between the Atchafalaya and Mississippi rivers, a million acres of coastal wetlands have disappeared since 1930. If nothing is done another 700 square miles could vanish by 2050.

The delta's problems began when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers started tinkering with nature's plumbing to control flooding and improve navigation along the southern Mississippi River. The engineering worked, but exacted a

toll on the ecology. The wall of levees has stopped the river from replenishing the coastal wetlands with sediment. Now, all the sediment washed off farm fields is carried into the Gulf of Mexico.

"The natural processes that built and maintained coastal Louisiana have been disrupted to a point where this ecosystem is on the

verge of collapse," says our water resources specialist Scott Faber. Louisiana ranks second only to Alaska in the value of seafood catches, and more than 30,000 commercial fishing jobs depend on the health of the delta.

The coastal wetlands also offer natural flood protection for New Orleans and for the nation's largest concentration of oil and gas infrastructure. As this buffer disappears, everything in the coastal zone becomes more susceptible to damage and

flooding from hurricanes. "Refineries and pipelines that provide 30% of the nation's oil and gas supply could be shut down for a long period," warns Shell's Ed Landgraf. "In the long term, the costs of inaction are much greater than the costs of preserving and protecting the wetlands."

A PLAN FOR RESTORATION

Recognizing the delta's importance, the Corps of Engineers proposes spending \$1.9 billion over ten years on restoration, but faces stiff opposition in Congress.

Environmental Defense is working with Louisiana's congressional delegation, state leaders and local groups to develop a comprehensive restoration plan and to gain approval for critical early-action projects that would allow some of the river's water and sediment to begin to replenish the marshes. The Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, chaired by Senator James Inhofe (R-OK), authorized only one of five critically needed projects last session, but will take up the issue again shortly.

"What's at stake is the world's third largest river delta," says Faber. "We cannot afford to lose this."

McDonald's implements antibiotics reduction policy

Customer trust is critical to McDonald's. The company serves over 48 million customers worldwide each day. With so many at the table, the restaurant chain's purchasing decisions can have a real impact on human health.

Responding to concerns that antibiotic use in farm animals contributes to making the drugs less effective for people, McDonald's worked with us to develop a global antibiotics policy in 2003. Taking the lead among quick-serve companies, McDonald's required its direct poultry suppliers to curtail antibiotic use. With 30,000 restaurants in 119 countries, that re-

resents quite a task.

"We're pleased to report that McDonald's has implemented its policy," says our project manager Millie Chu Baird. All of the chicken suppliers with whom the company has a direct relationship have eliminated the use of human antibiotics as growth promoters and McDonald's has created an annual certification process.

As part of this process, McDonald's has for the first time developed and is testing a reporting system that tracks antibiotic use by its direct U.S. poultry suppliers. "McDonald's actions demonstrate that reducing antibiotic use is feasible and affordable," says Baird. "It's time now for

other companies to follow their lead and send a message that antibiotic use must be curbed."



Tim Connor

Local lessons for protecting global treasures

Had you gone looking for some of our staff over the past 20 years, you might have found scientist Dr. Stephanie Fried in Borneo, learning about sustainable forestry from indigenous Bentine people. You might have caught up with anthropologist Dr. Steven Schwartzman in the Brazilian Amazon rainforest, helping the Panará people reclaim their traditional lands. Closer to home, you'd have found economist Dr. Zach Willey helping Oregon's Warm Springs tribes use markets to protect their water and timber.

A guiding principle at Environmental Defense is that local people are usually the land's best stewards; if they've been local for thousands of years, better still. "Their empirical experience puts them way ahead of scientists building a database from scratch," says Willey. And they'll often defend their land with immense courage. While some conservationists champion uninhabited parks, Schwartzman has documented that reserves managed by indigenous peoples protect far more against deforestation.

In Borneo, for example, the Bentine saved hundreds of thousands of forested acres from destruction by multi-

"My great-grandmother planted that tree for me."

national timber companies. While officials had insisted the area was uncultivated, Fried helped validate the Bentine claim that they had tended it for 23 generations. It looked wild only because they knew the ecology so thoroughly. They planted crops, but kept "mother trees" to reseed and erase their clearings every few years. They had even developed an export crop, rattan, that could be har-



Secret gardens: The Bentine people of Borneo have tended some of the world's oldest rainforests for many generations.

Warm Springs tribes co-founded the Deschutes River Conservancy, which buys water from farmers to keep the river alive. In the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, we used email and fax technology to help a group of native Hawaiian cultural practitioners, fishermen and divers give voice to far-flung communities that otherwise would have gone unheard at government agencies, thereby helping to secure an 84-million-acre coral reef reserve. We often work to amplify indige-

nous voices when the World Bank and others consider what projects to fund.

In the end, anything but equal partnerships are self-defeating, says Schwartzman. "Historically, outsiders had given the Panará presents to try to secure their compliance. It was a leap for the elders when we didn't want to just give them goods and tell them what to do." Instead, Schwartzman spent many nights in meetings in the ceremonial house. "Conservation," he says, "only works if indigenous people and conservationists understand each other."

vested without damaging the forest.

When the Bentine requested Fried's help, she recorded their oral history of land use. "We'd walk, and someone would say, 'My great-grandmother planted that tree for me to build my boat, and I planted this seedling for my grandson's future.'"

LINKING TRADITIONS AND TECHNOLOGY

Though strong traditions can help protect the land, globalization and cultural change have often made more formal safeguards necessary. Willey recalls that, years ago, when he'd take his kids tubing on the Warm Springs River, a tribe member would draw him a map, showing where to avoid the fragile eggs of endangered Chinook salmon. "Now younger people don't know that Chinook sustained us for thousands of years," says Bobbie Brunoe, a Wasco Indian leader. As their oral tradition "becomes less efficient for passing on knowledge," adds Willey, "they're using laws to preserve those practices instead."

The role of Environmental Defense is to link our partners to markets, technology and international institutions. Willey and the

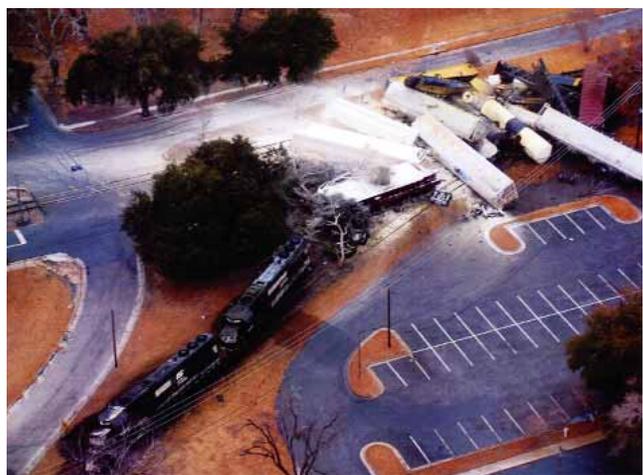


Korinna Horta

The Baka people of West Africa won international recognition of their rights with help from our economist Dr. Korinna Horta.

Wake-up time: Derailment exposes gap in nation's chemical security

To a nation intent on beefing up homeland security, January's derailment of a train carrying chlorine gas in Graniteville, SC, should be a wake-up call. The train's broken tank cars spewed out a poisonous, ground-hugging fog that killed nine people. Yet as we pointed out more than a year ago in our report *Eliminating Hometown Hazards* the chlorine gas did not have to be there.



AP Photo

Why are we still sending trainloads of poison through the heartland?

FedEx truck project wins Harvard award

Hybrid electric trucks that we helped FedEx develop are already delivering packages in four American cities. Even better, six more fleet owners—from Frito-Lay to the U.S. Army—are moving to adopt similar technology. This achieve-



John Rae

Road scholars: We put our heads together with FedEx to come up with a cleaner truck.

Used at wastewater treatment plants to remove contaminants, chlorine gas is easily replaced by comparably priced, easy-to-use alternatives. In fact, since September 11, 2001, numerous sewage facilities have begun switching to less dangerous disinfectants, and more than 20 million people are safer from potential accidents or terrorist attacks. But more than 16 million Americans who live near urban wastewater plants are still at risk.

Despite the very real danger from hazardous chemicals in populated areas, no national action has been taken to eliminate the threats, points out our economic analyst Carol Andress, who authored the report. "Frankly, it's inexcusable that Congress has not acted," says Andress. "Will it take an even worse incident before something is done?"

ment, a collaboration among FedEx, Eaton Corporation and Environmental Defense known as the Future Vehicle Project, was recently awarded Harvard's Roy Family Award for Environmental Partnership.

Noting that our hybrids reduce harmful particulate emissions 96% and increase fuel efficiency 57%, award reviewers said the trucks "can be a practical, economically viable alternative, and could become the industry standard." Other fleet operators that have expressed interest include the U.S. Postal Service, DHL, Purolator and Florida Power and Light.

"The trucks are catching on, and this recognition by Harvard will help us spread the word faster," said our director of corporate partnerships Gwen Ruta.



Firm, cold, delicious—and now guilt-free.

Cocktail hour for shrimp lovers

Seafood aficionados may fear that the Environmental Defense Seafood Selector will tell them all the tasty fish they shouldn't eat. Well, there's good news for lovers of shrimp, America's favorite seafood.

U.S. farmed shrimp has been elevated to "best choice" status on our popular selector, which serves as a guide for seafood preferences. The designation is an indication that products are produced in an environmentally friendly way.

The change is largely due to improvements made on shrimp farms in Texas, the leading domestic producer of farmed shrimp. Texas's stricter rules, which call for large reductions in wastewater pollution and new practices to prevent the spread of disease to wild shrimp populations, are the result of successful advocacy by our fisheries biologist Pam Baker and allies.

"This is a win-win-win situation for the environment, shrimp farmers and consumers," says Baker. Environmental Defense is now urging the establishment of national standards for fish farming in the open ocean, where the National Marine Fisheries Service advocates extensive fish farm development.



WANT SUSTAINABLE SEAFOOD? Go to: www.oceansalive.org.

Energy settings

To learn more about energy-saving appliances for your home, try these resources:

EPA's Energy Star program covers major appliances, furnaces, room air conditioners and more. US EPA Climate Protection Partnerships Division, Energy Star Programs (MS-6202J), 1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20460; 888-STAR-YES; www.energystar.gov.

The Department of Energy's online home energy-efficiency guide is at www.eere.energy.gov/consumerinfo/energy_savers.

The American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE) promotes energy efficiency for economic prosperity and environmental protection. 1001 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 801, Washington, DC 20036; 202-429-8873; www.aceee.org.

Consumer Reports offers the most complete, unbiased appliance evaluations available in the United States. The online product ratings require a payment (\$4.95 monthly or \$26 a year), but general information is available to all. 101 Truman Ave., Yonkers, NY 10703; www.ConsumerReports.org.

Useful books with tips on major appliances and other home issues include: *The Green Book of Household Hints: Keeping an Efficient and Ecologically Sound Home* by Marjorie Harris, Firefly, 2001, \$14.95; and *Smart Power: An Urban Guide To Renewable Energy and Efficiency* by William H. Kemp, Aztext Press, 2004, \$29.95.



You can help the future look bright—and cleaner, too.

Machines go green

MORE EFFICIENT APPLIANCES SAVE ENERGY AND MONEY

Refrigerators, dishwashers, washing machines and dryers save plenty of time. They also can waste a lot of energy. In industrial countries, major appliances account for 30% of electricity use and 12% of global warming pollution, and worldwide, their use is growing. Appliances have made remarkable leaps in energy efficiency in recent years. In energy terms, the old appliances still in our homes may be as obsolete as iceboxes and washboards.

On the bright side, 43 countries, including the United States, have established efficiency programs for major appliances. Americans can choose EPA-certified Energy Star appliances, which use 10 to 50% less energy and water than standard models. Although they often are slightly more expensive, these appliances easily make up the difference in a few years by reducing energy bills.

Shoppers also can check out the yellow EnergyGuide sticker, required on

all appliances except dryers. The sticker shows energy consumption and estimated annual operating costs along with comparisons to other models. Here's more:

Refrigerators. The biggest energy hog in your home benefits the most from efficiency innovations. Replacing a conventional refrigerator sold as late as 2001 with a new Energy Star unit can cut electricity use by 40%. With refrigerators, size and style do matter: the most efficient models are usually 16 to 20 cubic feet, and top or bottom freezers use less energy than side-by-side units. Choose a size that meets your needs; if you plug in your old refrigerator in the basement or garage for extra room, you'll more than wipe out the savings!

Clothes washers. A regular washing machine uses 40 gallons of water, but Energy Star models use 18 to 25—and save 50% on energy costs. Front-loading machines, commonly used in Europe and

Guest columnist Jim Motavalli is editor of E/The Environmental Magazine (for subscription information: 800-967-6572 or www.emagazine.com). Opinions are the author's and not those of Environmental Defense staff. Environmental Defense makes no endorsement of the products for sale.

in many laundromats, are inherently more efficient than top loaders, reduce drying time, and on average hold 30% more clothes. One drawback is a higher initial cost (\$300 to \$400 extra). You can reduce energy use with any machine by washing only full loads and using cold instead of warm or hot water.

Dishwashers. Energy Star dishwashers use 25% less electricity than standard units. Some models, such as the Swedish-built ASKO, also offer very quiet operation and a 20% increase in capacity. Like clothes washers, dishwashers should be run with full loads. Use the energy-saving air-dry setting (avoid heat-dry) or prop open the door after the last rinse.

Dryers. Next to refrigerators, the typical clothes dryer uses more energy than any other home appliance. The average dryer costs \$85 a year to run or about \$1,100 over its lifetime. Unfortunately, dryers aren't required to display EnergyGuide information about their consumption. So it's best to look for dryers with moisture sensors and automatic shut-off controls. If your dryer has spin controls, use the higher speeds. Clean the lint filter after each load for better circulation. If possible, dry several loads in succession to take advantage of stored heat. And if you live outside the city, don't forget the best drying technology of all—the wind and a sturdy clothesline.

By **Jim Motavalli**

Leave an environmental legacy



Carol Polich/Lonely Planet

Could there be a more meaningful way to make a difference?

You can create an environmental legacy by including Environmental Defense in your will or estate plan. Your gift will enable us to continue working to curb global warming. It can also give you income tax relief, provide you with lifetime income, and avoid capital gains tax liability.

To learn more, call toll-free 877-677-7397 or write Anne Doyle, Environmental Defense, 257 Park Avenue So., NY, NY 10010.

ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE ACTION CENTER

In the crosshairs of the energy industry

They're at it again. The energy industry wants carte blanche to drill in sensitive offshore areas and the Rocky Mountains.

Industry is seeking to end the longstanding bipartisan moratorium on offshore drilling. With high energy prices and a sympathetic Congress, they see an opportunity to access pristine areas that have been off limits for decades. "We're in an exciting era," exults the head of the National Ocean Industries Association, a pro-drilling group.

Priority targets for industry include North Carolina's Outer Banks, Georges Bank off New England and sites off Northern California, Oregon and Florida.

We have joined with communities in the threatened areas to prevent this rash reversal of one of America's strongest environmental rules. "Industry already has so many acres leased it is having trouble exploiting them," says our marine advocate Richard Charter.

In the Rockies, where a record number of natural gas permits were issued last year, industry now wants permits for a million more acres of Wyoming and Montana. Environmental Defense has filed suit to stop the plans.

 Ask Congress to stop drilling in sensitive areas. Go to: www.environmentaldefense.org/action.

Ask President Bush to champion the seas

The official U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy calls the state of the oceans dire, and President Bush has responded with some encouraging moves. We're pleased the president



Jan Stromme/PhotoEdit

Coming soon to a beach near you?

established a cabinet-level committee and endorsed market incentives for good stewardship.

But the administration has to do more on overfishing—a major driver of the oceans' collapse. With two-thirds of fisheries crashing and coastal waters increasingly polluted, the president also needs to ensure that managers and scientists have the resources to implement his recommendations. Real progress will require funding and visionary leadership.

Tell President Bush you support a doubling of federal funding for ocean science and education. Urge him to leave an ocean legacy as enduring as Teddy Roosevelt's on land.

 Ask President Bush to be the Teddy Roosevelt of the seas; sign our Oceans Alive pledge at www.oceansalive.org.

Victory on the Colorado River

TIMELY INTERVENTION PREVENTS DESTRUCTION OF CRITICAL HABITAT



KIM HEACOX/PETER ARNOLD

The Colorado runs like gold through a desert.

Assistant interior secretary Bennett Raley knew what he was in for when he invited our resource analyst Jennifer Pitt on a Colorado River trip last April with state officials and journalists. “I was the only environmentalist,” says Jennifer. “He knew I’d talk about federal projects threatening the Colorado’s delta.”

And talk she did, of a once great desert estuary, covering 3,000 square miles and benefiting the entire Gulf of California, from vast shrimp fisheries to tiny endangered vaquita porpoises. She told how decades of dam construction and diversions upstream had diminished that estuary—like the Nile and Indus deltas—to remnant wetlands and mudflats. Then she told them the good news: that the delta had proved remarkably resilient. Agricultural and municipal wastewater, and the occasional flood,



John Cancalosi/Peter Arnold

This summer tanager depends on the delta.

had for the past two decades begun bringing it back to life.

By trip’s end, Pitt had turned important heads—including Raley’s. Pitt told Raley of plans by the International Boundary Water Commission, part of the U.S. State Department, to dredge the 23-mile stretch of river marking the border with Mexico, widening it from 50 to 700 feet to control flooding. The problem was that the Commission was using data from the 1940s, when the Colorado was still capable of massive, nourishing floods. Now, studies by Environmental Defense and the Bureau of Reclamation showed, such flows would come only once every 10,000 years.

PREVENTING HARMFUL DREDGING

Dredging would destroy 80% of the Southwest’s best riparian habitat, a crucial flyway for migratory birds that Interior is required to protect. “You’re struggling to do this,” Pitt told Raley, “and dredging will make it harder.” Soon after the trip, Raley got Pitt and the State Department on the phone, “and made clear that Interior shared our concerns.” The dredging contract was cancelled, and our consultants are now

designing more modest flood controls that will actually increase habitat.

Out on the river, Pitt made an impact on another powerful water broker, Central Arizona Water Conservancy District director Sid Wilson, who’d been pushing to start the Yuma Desalting Plant. She explained that the Plant would destroy a 40,000-

acre delta wetland, La Cienega de Santa Clara, home to endangered Yuma clapper rails and desert pupfish. It would also waste millions of dollars, costing about ten times what local farmers would charge to sell Arizona the same amount of water.

Back on dry land, Wilson enlisted Pitt in a group working to reconcile Arizona’s water needs with the delta’s survival. “Jennifer convinced me that you could have productive, rational discussions



T. Charles Erickson

On the Grand Canyon trip, Jennifer Pitt both paddled and persuaded.

with strong environmental advocates,” says Wilson. “She cares about the economics of what we do, and I wanted her to bring that to the table.” Seems the current drought, now in its sixth year, may finally push the Colorado Basin states to build market flexibility into their water plans.

What they’re saying about Environmental Defense

“One organization that is leading a campaign to rally support for the McCain-Lieberman bill...is Environmental Defense. Its [climate program] director Peter Goldmark spoke convincingly to Boston’s business and investment community on the scientific consensus behind global warming.”

—Boston Globe editorial
Nov. 27, 2004

Emergency campaign on global warming

You can help win the Senate vote to undo global warming!

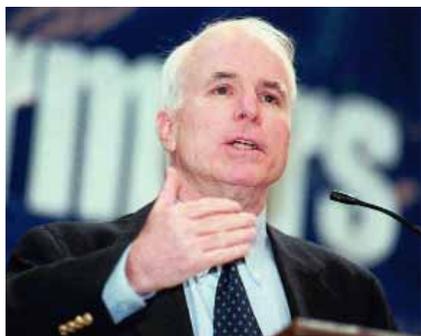
PLEASE SIGN THE TWO PETITIONS ON BACK PAGE TODAY

Tuesday, March 15, 2005

Dear Environmental Defense member,

With the Kyoto treaty now in effect, significant first steps are being taken by 141 nations to undo global warming-but not the United States.

As the world's largest source of global warming pollution, America has a responsibility to act—and an opportunity to thrive in the new global marketplace for a clean energy future.



Dave Ackerman/AP Photo

We need your help. With the new Congress sworn in, we're gearing up for a full-scale effort to pass the bipartisan McCain-Lieberman Climate Stewardship Act. This is a critical and urgent first step.

Put simply, the McCain-Lieberman bill is the most effective action to curb global warming ever proposed in Congress. Its market-based approach rewards innovation and guarantees rapid pollution reductions.

Thanks to your help, McCain-Lieberman won unexpectedly strong support before the last election. Now we must build on that momentum to reach the 51 votes that will win passage in the Senate.

That's why I want to deliver one million signed petitions to Capitol Hill as a powerful display of public solidarity. You can help galvanize this support. I urge you to sign the two petitions on the back of this newsletter and return them in the envelope in the center of this issue.

It will only take you a moment. But by speaking out today, you can help rescue tomorrow.



P.S. Along with your petitions, please also join The 51 CLUB. Each member is contributing \$51—or more—to help get the 51 votes we need for a Senate majority. (See below.)

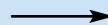
Join The 51 CLUB today!



Please contribute \$51 to finance our emergency campaign to get the 51 votes we need to win the vote. Mail your contribution with your petitions, or put your gift to work even faster by using your credit card to contribute at 1-800-591-1919 or undoit.org/Join51Club.



Your latest
Environmental
Defense
newsletter
inside



McCain-Lieberman bill is best response to global warming WHY WE MUST DEMAND SENATE ACTION NOW

It started out as a trickle, but the scientific evidence on global warming has grown into a torrent.

Just last month, researchers at Scripps Institution of Oceanography released the first evidence that the world's oceans are warming at a dangerous rate, and that human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels are largely responsible.

"The debate over whether or not there is a global warming signal is now over, at least for rational people," said researcher Dr. Tim Barnett. The new oceans data affirms what atmospheric scientists—as well as the National Academy of Sciences and the American Geophysical Union—have already concluded.

Unless decisive action is taken, scientists warn we may not be able to avert widespread adverse impacts on water supplies, agriculture, ecosystems and human health.

Most of the world has resolved that global warming is

Continued on following page

EMERGENCY CAMPAIGN ON GLOBAL WARMING

Take action today by signing and returning the petitions on the back page!

Continued from previous page

too dangerous to ignore. In fact, many businesses and governments have moved aggressively to cut greenhouse gas emissions by using energy more efficiently.



Gordon Wiltse/Peter Arnold

Time to act: The 1990s was the hottest decade of the 20th century, and probably of the last 1,000 years as well.

But Washington's silence has been deafening.

The good news is that the wheels are beginning to turn on Capitol Hill. A sense of urgency is in the air and both parties now recognize the need to act. Senators like Chuck Hagel (R-NE), who not long ago scoffed at the science, are proposing their own climate bills.

By far the most credible legislation before Congress is the bipartisan Climate Stewardship Act sponsored by Senators John McCain (R-AZ) and Joseph Lieberman (D-CT). It calls for energy producers and industry to reduce emissions to year 2000 levels by 2010.

The McCain-Lieberman bill uses a market-based approach

that favors the least-cost ways to cut global warming pollution. This will stimulate innovation and help U.S. industry become a global leader in the marketplace for clean energy technology and know-how. It will also reduce America's dependence on oil.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL

Groups ranging from religious organizations to the ski industry to insurance providers have called for action on global warming. "Give us a date, tell us how much we need to cut, give

us the flexibility to meet the goals, and we'll get it done," Xcel Energy CEO Wayne Brunetti told *Business Week*.

It's time to tap into America's ingenuity and catch up to the rest of the developed world. With your help, we can persuade 51 senators to pass McCain-Lieberman. Already 40 are on record, so we have just 11 votes to go.

We can, and must, beat global warming. There is no time to lose.



Make sure your voice is heard in Washington. Visit www.undoit.org

The opposition's strategy: Delay, deny and delude

The closer we get to engaging the United States in the fight against global warming, the more reckless the opposition gets. In their desperation, our opponents have enlisted a strange choir of voices. Senator James Inhofe (R-OK) even invoked science fiction novelist Michael Crichton in an effort to prove his case that global warming is an invention. In a Senate speech in January, Inhofe called Crichton's latest thriller *State of Fear* "the real story" on global warming. Now that's scary.

The same could be said for some big energy companies that are spending millions to deceive Congress with fictitious science. Environmental De-



Ron Edwards/AP Photo

Senator Inhofe calls global warming "the greatest hoax ever perpetrated on the American people."

fense recently exposed a study by ExxonMobil-funded researchers that omitted critical temperature data to assert that the current warming trend is not unusual. Irresponsible science does not belong in Congress. With your help, we won't allow the fiction writers, whatever their stripe, to prevail.



Join the fight against global warming. Visit www.undoit.org.

Our global warming action plan

Global warming threatens our health, our economy and our environment. Its consequences are potentially catastrophic. Fortunately, there is hope. People created global warming, and we can stop it.

But building political will in Washington is not easy. That's why it's important for you to sign the petitions to your senators on the next page. Help us deliver this simple, clear message: **Americans want action.**

Your contribution today will help us advance our strategy to cap global warming pollution:



•**Secure Senate votes in key states.** Work to mobilize bipartisan support in states like Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, North Carolina and Ohio.



•**Counter industry's disinformation campaign.** We exposed ExxonMobil for misleading the public about climate change. Now we must expand our efforts.



•**Enlist business allies.** Show that industry can cut emissions and prosper; build on our partnerships with many of the world's largest corporations.



•**Increase our lobbying influence.** Engage top-rank consultants to recruit individual senators and help us respond to evolving legislative opportunities.



•**Mobilize Americans online.** Attract visitors to our undoit.org campaign web site; enlist at least one million petition signers.

•**Motivate concerned citizens** through paid and public service advertising. Place hard-hitting advertisements on *CNN*, in *The New York Times* and other leading newspapers, and on leading news web sites.

Global climate at the tipping point?

The year 2004 was the fourth hottest on record, and marked the 28th consecutive year that average global temperatures exceeded historical averages. An international panel co-chaired by U.S. Senator Olympia Snowe (R-ME) concluded last month that unless we act soon, increasingly destructive consequences are inevitable.

Every American—and every citizen of the world—should take heed. Urgent action is needed now because greenhouse gases released by the burning of fossil fuels and other human activities remain in the atmosphere for 100 years or more.

The impact? Record heat, drought and flooding. By the end of the century, there could be no more glaciers in Glacier National Park; Boston's climate could resemble that of Atlanta, and flooding could make much of coastal Florida uninhabitable.

"With climate change," concluded Snowe, "there is an ecological time bomb ticking away."

Through positive steps like these, in partnership with others—and with your support—we can change U.S. policy on global warming.

Citizen's Petition

[to Senator SENATOR'S NAME]

[From Member's name]

[Address 1]

[Address 2]

[City, State]

WHEREAS ... Global warming is the most pressing environmental problem of our time; and

WHEREAS ... Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases released by fossil fuel consumption, deforestation and other human activities can trap heat in our atmosphere for 100 years or longer—with devastating environmental consequences; and

WHEREAS ... Current U.S. policy on climate change is one of indifference, out of step with world opinion, at a time when our damaging global warming pollution is continuing to increase.

THEREFORE ... I urge you to co-sponsor and support, in every way you can, Senator John McCain and Senator Joe Lieberman's bipartisan Climate Stewardship Act, a bill to create national caps on global warming pollution.

Please respond letting me know whether you will or will not support the Climate Stewardship Act.

Sincerely, _____
(signature)

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Please respond letting me know whether you will or will not support the Climate Stewardship Act.

Sincerely, _____
(signature)



Your latest Environmental Defense newsletter enclosed

Please see the letter from Fred Krupp on the front about the upcoming vote and:

(1) Sign the two petitions to your Senators.

(2) Enclose a generous contribution to The 51 CLUB.

(3) Detach **entire yellow portion** and return in the envelope facing page 7.

Urgent 51 CLUB Reply

Yes! I want to join The 51 CLUB and help do even more to win the 51 votes needed to pass the Climate Stewardship Act! Please find my gift enclosed in the amount of:

\$51* \$100 \$250 \$1000 \$_____

I am not able to join the 51 Club at this time. However, I would like to make a special contribution to the Environmental Defense Action Fund in the amount of: \$_____.

I have enclosed my signed petitions to my U.S. Senators.

*Minimum amount for joining The 51 CLUB

Because the Environmental Defense Action Fund engages in hard-hitting citizen action to win passage of legislation for a better, healthier environment, contributions are not tax-deductible.

Please be sure to sign your petitions and return this entire page in the enclosed reply envelope. We will deliver your petitions along with thousands of others to your U.S. Senators.



ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENSE

finding the ways that work

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