

## EXHIBIT P

### CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIVITIES

Gary Taylor

1. Much thanks to Dave Schad (MN) for his leadership in chairing the Association's Climate Change Committee and providing focus and direction to the Committee in its role to assist the states in responding to climate change. Also, to all Directors for acknowledging the significance of the issue and the need for the state fish and wildlife agencies to lead in this arena.
2. Also, much appreciation to our colleague NGOs in the effort over the past 2-plus years to secure climate-derived dedicated funding for natural resource adaptation programs. Specifically, the hunting and fishing conservation community (represented in DC by Eric Washburn, Bipartisan Policy Center, which produced "Season's End"); the National Wildlife Federation; The Nature Conservancy; and, Defenders of Wildlife.
3. House Legislation: House passed HR2454, 219-212. It is a comprehensive climate change bill that incorporates mitigation through regulation of greenhouse gas emissions; enhanced capture of carbon through sequestration; and natural resources adaptation. It also contains many other energy provisions, such as a Renewable Energy Standard. The bill provides:
  - a). 1% of carbon allowances to natural resources adaptation from 2012-2021
  - b). 2% from 2022-2026
  - c). 4% from 2027-2050

States get 38.5% of the 1% :85% is provided to the state fish and wildlife agencies through the apportionment formula (ratio of land area and human population) under the Wildlife Conservation and Restoration account under the Pittman-Robertson fund; and, 15% is provided to coastal zone management agencies. State funding is dedicated funding, ie it is not subject to further Appropriations action. This is accomplished by giving the appropriate carbon allowances to the states which they would sell in the carbon market and use the revenues therefrom only for natural resources adaptation.

Federal agency allowances will be auctioned by the federal government and revenues from their allowances will be deposited in a fund from which it must be appropriated by Congress. While it can't be spent for other purposes, Congress can choose not to appropriate the funds.
4. Senate Legislation: this is a 60 vote bill in the Senate
  - 1). Majority Leader Reid wants to combine a Climate Change bill yet to be considered/reported from the Environment and Public Works Committee, with the energy bill just reported out of the Energy and Natural Resource Committee. The intention is to have floor consideration of the combined bill in the fall, which is quite optimistic since other Committees, especially Finance, will want to have a piece of the climate bill.

- 2). Environment and Public Works Committee intends to mark-up a Climate Change bill before the August recess, using the House-passed Waxman-Markey bill as a template.
5. Other provisions of Energy bills – public lands; energy derived revenue for conservation; RES, including biomass.
  6. Endangered Species Act – Climate Change interface. At the March 2009 North American Conference, the Directors tasked the Threatened and Endangered Species Committee with developing an issue paper with respect to the treatment of climate-affected species under the statutory rigors of the ESA. In short, how does the ESA affect managers' ability to be flexible in responding to climate change, and are changes needed to the Act and its policies to provide the managers with that science-based discretion and flexibility. Directors are asked to please review the (provided) draft issue paper from the TES Committee in anticipation of action at the September AFWA meeting. The anticipated action would be adoption of the issue paper. Any recommendations for specific policy or statutory changes will be further exercised on by the TES Committee and brought to the Directors for individual review and consideration.