

2008 Annual Report





“We have new hope of building the world’s first clean energy economy, solving our planet’s climate crisis, and preserving our country’s natural heritage.”

**Margie Alt
Executive Director**

From the director

This may well be a once-in-a-generation opportunity. So let’s make the most of it. With Barack Obama in the White House, a stronger pro-environment majority in Congress, and with the millions of people who contributed to and participated in their election anxious for change, we have new hope of building the world’s first clean energy economy, solving our planet’s climate crisis and preserving our country’s natural heritage.

In fact, just seven days into his administration, I had the privilege of sitting in the East Room of the White House while President Obama announced and signed executive orders to make cars go farther on a gallon of gas and allow states to put cleaner cars on the road.

As exciting as that moment was, I know that the seeds of those victories were planted in states across the country, long before January 26 and even before November 4.

Take global warming. Refusing to wait for Washington, local activists, advocates and elected officials fought for and won state and regional action to reduce the pollution that causes global warming. By the end of 2008, five states, representing 20 percent of the nation’s population, had agreed to cap their carbon emissions at or below 1990 levels.

Although we need to go further, thanks to that strong foundation laid by the states, President Obama and our new Congress have a head start on the policies needed to solve the climate challenge.

Or, consider our public lands. In 2008, activists and outdoor enthusiasts, governors and legislatures refused to follow the Bush administration’s plunder-first and ask-questions-later policies. Some states pushed for strong federal protections for roadless tracts of national forest within their state boundaries. Some challenged weak, new federal rules. Some approved ballot initiatives that will provide stable, long-term funding for protecting their own parks and vulnerable open spaces.

We’re proud to have played a role in each of these achievements and many others.

Now, with the promise of a fresh start in Washington, we’re ready to build on our work in the states and make the most of this historic opportunity for real change across the nation.

Thank you for helping to make it all possible. Onward and upward!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Margie Alt". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, sweeping initial "M" and "A".

From the chair

With 2009 underway, a new era in American politics and our nation's environmental movement has begun. Ordinary citizens always have the power to shape history, but some moments are more auspicious than others for change. This is one of those.

Thanks to our work in 2008, we're poised to make the most of it. Last year, Environment America reached three significant milestones with the help of our friends, allies and supporters like you.

First, our list of donors and activists reached and then surpassed the 500,000 mark in 2008.

The staff of Environment America and our state affiliates work remarkably hard to bring about positive change for our environment. But their success depends on the generosity, time, energy and spirit of members and supporters. By year's end, more than 600,000 Americans were donating their time or money or both to support Environment America's work.

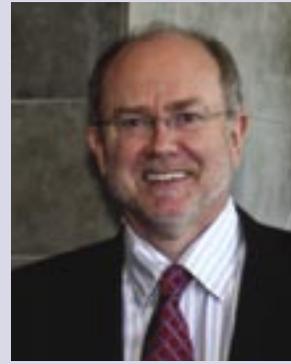
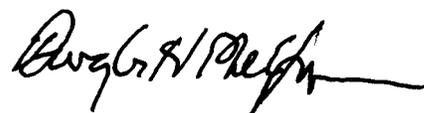
Second, professional staff and members together helped win a number of significant policy victories.

As a result, our nation will get more of our electricity from the wind, the sun and other renewable energy sources; we will build new cars and many new appliances to be more energy-efficient; in many states, power plants and other carbon emitters will soon reduce their levels of climate-changing pollution; and throughout this country, many precious places that should be preserved for future generations will be better protected.

Third, Environment America did its part to help elect candidates who share our vision, values and priorities with respect to protecting the environment.

In 2008, we endorsed Barack Obama and 29 candidates for Congress. While the candidates, their campaigns, millions of volunteers and the voters deserve the lion's share of the credit, we're happy and proud that all 30 candidates were elected to office.

On behalf of the rest of the Environment America board and our staff, I am grateful for your support. Together, we stand ready to help our nation make the most of this opportunity to build a cleaner, greener, healthier future.



“Ordinary citizens always have the power to shape history, but some moments are more auspicious than others for change.”

**Douglas H. Phelps
Board of Directors, Chair**



From top: Workers installing solar panels. Environment Ohio staff members thanking Gov. Ted Strickland for his leadership on clean energy.

Repower America: A plan to power the nation with renewable energy

Can America really depend on renewable power to supply all of our electricity?

Yes we can, according to a November 2008 Environment America report. The study, entitled “Renewing America,” offers a blueprint for re-powering our nation with clean, renewable energy, which would allow us to reduce pollution and rebuild our struggling economy through smart new investments in energy efficiency, solar and wind energy, and public transportation projects.

Our report demonstrates that clean energy in America is not some distant dream, but is in fact well within reach.

Americans are already beginning to see the local benefits of clean energy. Laid-off workers in the nation’s Rust Belt are getting back to work building wind turbines and solar cells; farmers in the Midwest and ranchers on the Great Plains are supplementing their incomes and continuing to farm thanks to royalties from wind farms; residents of economically distressed inner cities are being trained for green jobs—learning how to install solar panels and weatherize homes for greater energy efficiency and a cleaner environment.

When we each do our part, everyone of us in every region of the country has the opportunity to benefit from a bold transition to a clean energy future.

As 2009 began, President Obama and Congress passed an economic recovery program that included many of the measures we outlined in our report. We look forward to working with them to help bring about a green economic recovery.

Major commitments to renewables

In 2008, progress in the states helped build momentum for our plans to repower America.

- Ohio, Missouri and Massachusetts made the biggest strides, passing or strengthening laws requiring each state to get more of its electricity from renewable sources. Twenty-eight states now have such laws.
- In May, the Colorado Legislature passed a law that provides low-interest financing to help businesses and homeowners upgrade to clean energy alternatives like wind and solar.
- In October, New Jersey announced a plan to power 800,000 homes with wind energy by 2020—the most aggressive plan to promote offshore wind power in the nation.

P. 3 Photo credits: From top: wisdom2see©, Staff.
P. 4 Photo credit: Brian A. Jackson*.

- Also in October, Congress renewed an Environment America-backed package of renewable energy tax credits, essential to the short-term growth of renewable energy technologies and industries. The package also created incentives for plug-in hybrid cars that are expected to get up to 150 miles per gallon.

Tapping energy efficiency

Simple energy efficiency measures—such as better insulation and lighting—which pay for themselves over time, could enable homes, businesses and factories to cut their energy use at least 25 percent. Some of the progress we made on efficiency in 2008 includes:

- New Hampshire passed efficiency standards for new products, including heating, lighting and refrigeration products.
- New Mexico passed a law that requires utilities to increase efficiency by 10 percent.
- In September, state building code officials from across the country approved a policy to increase the efficiency of new homes by as much as 20 percent—the largest improvement in recent history. This upgrade followed our release of a white paper on the subject earlier in the year.





Clockwise from left: A coal-fired power plant. Environment Maryland State Director Brad Heavner (right) speaking with Gov. Martin O'Malley at a news conference. A Toyota Prius, which gets an estimated combined 46 miles per gallon.

Stopping Global Warming: States led in '08. Let's make Washington next!

The clock is ticking: Scientists warn that we need to reduce our carbon footprint, slashing emissions dramatically starting in the next couple of years and to at least 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050 in order to prevent the worst effects of global warming.

Already the Arctic sea ice is vanishing so quickly that some scientists predict the sea will have ice-free summers within a few decades, almost certainly condemning the polar bear to extinction. Scientists report that polar bears are drowning in their quest for scarcer ice floes from which to hunt. The longer we delay emission reductions, the harder it will be to achieve the cuts necessary to avert even more catastrophic effects of global warming.

Yet, in 2008, the polluter lobby still prevailed in Congress, convincing

their Senate allies to block efforts at meaningful reform. Meanwhile, the Bush administration flouted a Supreme Court ruling calling for carbon dioxide to be regulated as a pollutant, and denied California and 14 other states permission to adopt Clean Cars programs to reduce carbon pollution from motor vehicles.

Bold action at the state level

Our staff and members in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Washington state helped spearhead campaigns for new laws that impose state-level, economy-wide caps on the pollution that causes global warming. These caps, which cover power plants, transportation, manufacturing and everything else that emits carbon dioxide, follow the lead of measures passed in California and New Jersey and will serve as a model for national action.

State-led action on global warming

▶ **Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI):**

The first mandatory, market-based effort in the United States to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

▶ **Western Climate Initiative (WCI):**

A collaboration of seven U.S. governors and four Canadian Premiers, created to identify, evaluate, and implement collective and cooperative ways to reduce greenhouse gases in the region, focusing on a market-based cap-and-trade system.

▶ **Clean Cars Programs:**

Standards to reduce the pollution that causes global warming from cars and light trucks. The Bush administration blocked the state standards, but President Obama signed an order that paves the way for states to enact their clean cars laws.



P. 5 Photo credits: Clockwise from left: Mark Smith,* Staff, Adrian Baras.* P. 6 Photo credit: egd.*



Feeling the heat

Global warming and rising temperatures in the United States

In October, we released "Feeling the Heat," our report that identified 2007 as one of the warmest years on record.

Key findings of the report included:

- *Global average surface temperatures have increased by more than 1.4°F since the mid-19th century. In 2007, the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change concluded that the evidence of global warming is "unequivocal" and that human activities are responsible for most of this rise in temperature.*

- *Nationally, the annual average temperature from 2000-2007 was at least 0.5°F above normal at nearly 90 percent of the weather stations. Average temperatures deviated most from the historical average in Alaska, the Mountain West, Upper Midwest, Gulf South and the Plains.*

These seemingly small temperature changes reinforce predictions about global warming and are, in historical terms, dramatic. Scientists project that the average temperature will increase 3 to 7 degrees over the next century, a rapid and unprecedented increase in comparison with the last several thousand years.

► *To view our reports online visit:
www.EnvironmentAmerica.org/reports.*

In June, we helped enlist New Hampshire in the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI), joining nine other states in the program to reduce power plant carbon emissions 10 percent over the next 10 years. Our state affiliates in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maryland, New Jersey, New Hampshire and Maine were instrumental in the multi-year effort to create the initiative.

In August, Environment Maryland helped convince Gov. Martin O'Malley to issue a state plan for addressing global warming.

In September, the 10 states participating in RGGI announced the nation's first auction of pollution permits under a global warming emissions cap. We fought to ensure that RGGI auctioned off all pollution permits rather than give them to polluters for free. The states will use the revenue to promote energy conservation and renewable energy, which will reduce the pollution that causes global warming.

Also in September, seven states announced the details for carrying out the Western Climate Initiative, which extends the approach taken by RGGI to economy-wide emissions.

The plan aims to reduce global warming pollution from these states to at least 15 percent below 2005 levels by 2020. And, California announced that it intends to auction pollution allowances under its cap, similar to the approach taken by the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic states.

The bar is set

In 2009, Environment America will continue to push for progress in the states, working to pass economy-wide emission caps in a handful more states, including Maryland and Oregon, and Clean Cars laws in Minnesota, North Carolina and Florida. We'll also push clean fuels standards in the Northeast, Mid-Atlantic states and California.

In addition, we will call for a science-based national global warming plan—free of weakening loopholes—that requires a carbon emissions cap that starts soon enough and is strong enough to prevent the worst effects of global warming.

The federal program must also accelerate the transition to a clean-energy economy and require companies to pay for their pollution, providing them with a powerful incentive to reduce emissions while providing the funding for new clean-energy technology.

Parks, Open Spaces, Wild Places: Rising to defend our natural treasures

As Americans, we value our natural heritage. That's why we've set aside the Grand Canyon, Yellowstone, the Everglades and millions of acres of other parks, forests and wilderness areas.

Yet, in 2008 we saw powerful interests and their political allies push proposals to exploit or abandon these natural treasures. Our members and staff pushed back. (See page 11 for a story about our work to protect the Grand Canyon.)

States take the lead

In May, Environment California staff discovered that Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger was planning to close 48 California state parks as part of a dubious plan to reduce the state budget. We turned a spotlight on the governor's plan and alerted our members. In a single week, 31,000 people sent e-mails to the governor demanding that the parks stay open. A few weeks later the governor reversed his plan.

In April, Environment New Jersey staff fought a similar effort to cut funding for parks by Gov. Jon Corzine, generating 15,000 e-mails and working with the state Legislature to restore funding and keep the parks open for the summer.

But we did more than restore budget cuts last year: we also pointed the way toward sustainable funding for our treasured landscapes. In September, we released "Preserving America's Natural Heritage," a report that draws on the experience of 15 states in securing reliable funding for open space programs.

Among its key recommendations: Bring preservation measures directly to the voters. In November, we helped do just that—backing winning ballot measures for land and wildlife conservation in Minnesota, Ohio and Florida. In addition, our advocates helped win key preservation measures, including:

- The Land and Water Stewardship Act in Colorado, which sets up safeguards against pollution from uranium mining for some of the state's most treasured places.
- Securing more than \$2.8 million in New Mexico for restoration of the state's rivers and the Rio Grande Trail.
- A law, with the help of other Pennsylvania groups, to protect the state's portion of the Appalachian Trail.

These victories show that even in a troubled economy, Americans support protections for our treasured places.



Clockwise from top left: New Jersey residents rallying to keep state parks open. Rock-climbing at Patrick's Point State Park, Calif. Environment California's Dan Jacobson, joined by Californians at Topanga State Park. Monmouth Battlefield State Park in New Jersey.

P. 7 Photo credits: Clockwise from top left: Staff, Bryan Brazil,* Staff, Andrew F. Kazmierski.* P. 8 Photo credit: Ron Rapp.*

Keeping pristine forests intact

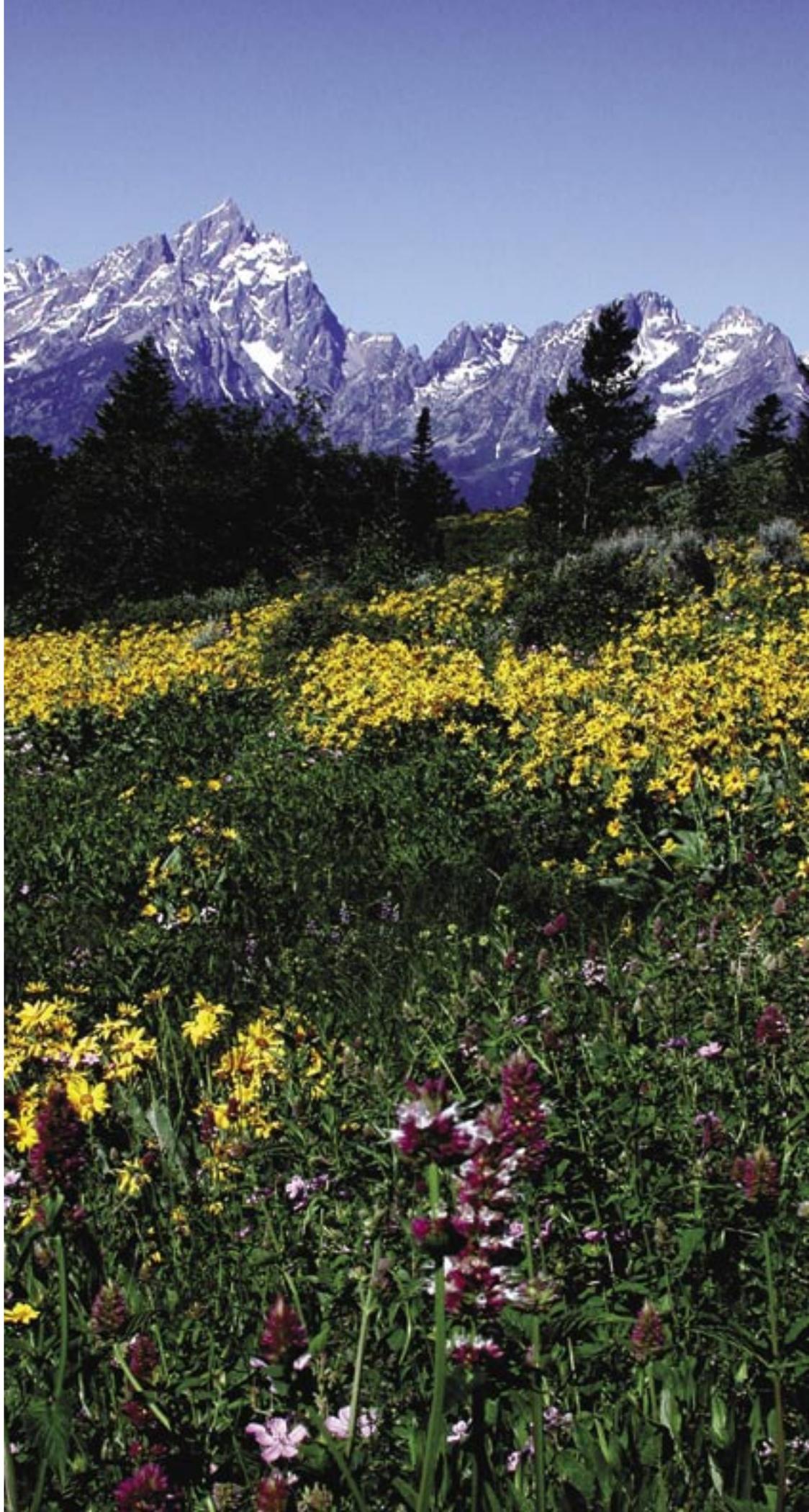
In 2000, we activated more than 1 million Americans to help win historic protections for 58.5 million acres of our untouched national forests across the country.

Unfortunately, we spent the past eight years battling efforts by the timber industry and its allies in the Bush administration to undermine that victory. It's been a back-and-forth struggle, but as 2008 drew to a close, some of our most beautiful and pristine forests once again became vulnerable to logging, oil and gas development, and drilling.

Our members have actively engaged in defending our forests throughout, sending a fresh round of comments to Forest Service Chief Gail Kimbell, while our advocates worked with champions on Capitol Hill to reintroduce the Roadless Area Conservation Act and increase the number of co-sponsors on the legislation to 151.

In 2009, it will take sustained effort by the Obama administration and Congress to protect our forests by removing the roadblocks and eliminating the threats that the Bush administration left behind. We'll make sure Congress and the Obama administration know that Americans care deeply about their forests and want them protected—once and for all.

► *Teton Mountains, home to some of the nation's most spectacular roadless forests.*





Clockwise from top left: The Split Rock lighthouse above Lake Superior, Minn. Environment Michigan's Shelley Vinyard at a news conference in Dearborn, Mich. A view of Lake Michigan from the hills of Milwaukee, Wisc.

Our Rivers, Lakes & Streams: Historic action for the Great Lakes

The Great Lakes, the planet's largest fresh water ecosystem, are so vast that they're visible from the moon.

Despite their size, even the Great Lakes are vulnerable. Withdrawing too much water from the Lakes would disrupt everything from their shoreline wildlife to fishing and boating to the region's economy.

In late September, our two-year campaign to protect the Great Lakes culminated in congressional approval of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River Basin Water Resources Compact, a multi-state agreement to ensure more sustainable use of the Great Lakes' water.

Conserving water

The Great Lakes Compact prohibits nearly all new or increased out-of-basin water diversions and requires Great Lakes states to develop water conservation and efficiency programs.

To help build support for the compact, Environment America published a report in August showing that America should turn to water efficiency first rather than draining more water from the Great Lakes and other waterways.

Environment Illinois, Wisconsin

Environment and Environment Michigan staff and members worked alongside colleagues from the National Wildlife Federation, Alliance for the Great Lakes and others to build support for the compact, while our staff in Washington, D.C., advocated its passage in Congress.

Cleaning up the Great Lakes

Just weeks after approving the compact, Congress also passed the Environment America-backed Great Lakes Legacy Reauthorization Act to clean up toxic contamination in the Great Lakes.

The Act, sponsored by Rep. John Dingell (Mich.) and then-Rep. Rahm Emanuel (Ill.), authorizes \$54 million a year for two years to clean up toxic pollution in the lakes.

But there's still much more work to do to restore the Great Lakes. Over the past five years, the Bush administration's "No Protection" policy and Supreme Court decisions that favor polluters have chipped away at protections for smaller streams and wetlands that feed the lakes.

In 2009, we will work closely with the new administration, Congress and our allies to reverse these setbacks for the Great Lakes.

P. 9 Photo credits: Clockwise from top left: July Flower,* Staff, 3841128876.* P. 10 Photo credits: Clockwise from top left: Mariusz S. Jurgielewicz*, rm*, Staff, Ovidiu Iordachi*.

Threats to ocean habitat increase

Destructive overfishing; coastal pollution from fertilizers and other toxic materials; oil and gas drilling; habitat destruction from bottom trawling, coastal dredging and dumping; and global warming all affect the ocean's health and its ability to bounce back from these threats.

As a result, ocean wildlife, including many populations of whales such as the North American right whale, are threatened with extinction.

We saw progress in December, when the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration issued a new rule requiring large ships to slow down in order to avoid collisions with the endangered North American right whale. In an effort to protect Stellwagen Bank, a vital

ocean habitat off the Massachusetts coast, Environment Massachusetts staff and members joined the call for stricter protections for the 400 or so remaining right whales.

In 2008, we backed several proposals to protect our oceans, including a moratorium on new offshore drilling for oil and gas, a halt to destructive overfishing, and the creation of marine protected areas that would be off limits to destructive activities.

Unfortunately, ocean protection suffered a major setback in October when, in the heat of a presidential campaign and with gas prices spiking, Congress failed to renew a 27-year-old moratorium on new drilling off our coasts. In 2009, Environment America will press Congress and the new administration to reinstate the moratorium.



BP backs off

Quick action protects Great Lakes from BP pollution

In the summer of 2007, federal officials granted British Petroleum (BP) permission to increase the dumping of ammonia and sludge particles from its Whiting, Ind., refinery into Lake Michigan. This ruling, the first in years to allow an industrial discharger to increase toxic pollution into Lake Michigan, endangered public health and set a dangerous precedent.

Staff, members and volunteers working with Environment America, Environment Illinois, Environment Michigan, Environment Ohio and Wisconsin Environment went to work, gathering 82,000 petition signatures online, at the door and in the streets.

In the end, dozens of politicians—from Chicago Mayor Richard Daley to then-Rep. Rahm Emmanuel (Ill.) to Sen. Dick Durbin (Ill.)—condemned BP's plan. Even Pearl Jam got in on the act, writing and performing an anti-BP song.

On Aug. 23, responding to what the Chicago Tribune called "a month of unrelenting criticism from politicians and the public," BP shelved its plans.

▲ *Environment Illinois's Max Muller criticizing BP's plan to increase dumping in the Great Lakes.*

◀ *Clockwise from top left: View of the coastline off Big Sur, Calif. Orca in the Puget Sound, Wash. Environment Massachusetts staff and volunteers rallying in Boston Harbor to protect our ocean legacy. Fish and seagrass.*



Clockwise from top left: Scenic view of the Grand Canyon. Environment America Preservation Advocate Christy Goldfuss speaking with Environment Nevada's Jake Horowitz before a meeting on Capitol Hill. Hikers on the Bright Angel trail in Grand Canyon National Park.

The Grand Canyon: A battle against toxic mining

From its jagged red cliffs to the winding Colorado River, the Grand Canyon is one of America's most prized natural treasures. Each year, more than 4 million people come to see and enjoy the majesty of the canyon.

Visitors might catch a glimpse of a bobcat, a soaring bald eagle or a bighorn sheep that calls the Grand Canyon home.

But the rising price of gold and other metals has brought a modern-day gold rush to the Canyon's doorstep—with mining companies staking more than 8,568 claims within five miles of Grand Canyon National Park.

Hardrock mining would pose significant risks to waterways and wildlife because mining companies use highly toxic chemicals—such as cyanide and sulfuric acid—to separate ore from rock.

In February, one mining company—Vane Minerals—took the first concrete steps to turn its claim into an actual uranium mine—just three miles from the southern lookout point of the canyon itself.

Quick action to protect the canyon

In response, the Environment America team jumped into action.

We contacted the media. Thousands of members sent e-mails demanding that Vane Minerals halt its plans. And on Capitol Hill, working closely with Sens. Maria Cantwell (Wash.) and Ron Wyden (Ore.) we helped persuade 16 senators to sign a letter to Majority Leader Harry Reid (Nev.) urging tough protections for the Grand Canyon.

When the Senate hesitated, we turned to the House. On June 25, in a move initiated by Rep. Raul Grijalva (Ariz.), the House Natural Resources Committee used a little-known law to order the Bush administration to halt new mining activity on 1 million acres surrounding Grand Canyon National Park.

Unfortunately, the Bush administration ignored Congress' prohibition on mining near the Grand Canyon and, in its final days, promulgated rules to allow more new claims next to our beloved national park.

In 2009, Environment America will work with the Obama administration to keep the Grand Canyon free of toxic pollution, asking the new Secretary of the Interior, Ken Salazar, to use his authority to protect this national treasure.

P. 11 Photo credits: Clockwise from left: Samot,* Staff, David Malament.* P. 12 Photo credits: Top to bottom: Solaria*, Staff, Staff, Solaria*, Staff, Staff.

Election 2008: Voters turn out for environmental champions

In 2008, Americans elected the most pro-environment president and Congress in recent memory. The results of this historic election set the stage for a once-in-a-generation opportunity to break the logjam on crucial environmental initiatives such as reducing the pollution that causes global warming, investing in wind, solar, and other clean energy projects so that we can ultimately get 100 percent of our electricity from clean, renewable sources, protecting our air and water from pollution and preserving our most treasured places.

In recent years, environmental progress at the federal level has been blocked—all too often by just a handful of votes in Congress and a presidential administration that was openly hostile to the environment.

That's why Environment America Voter Action endorsed, and worked to elect, Barack Obama and 29 pro-environment congressional candidates to bring new leadership, strengthen the environmental majority, and help overcome some of the worst obstacles to change in Washington, D.C. On Nov. 4, voters elected all of our endorsed candidates.

Starting in the summer of 2008, we compiled and distributed more than 60 individual reports comparing the

candidates' records on key environmental issues.

With the help of our members and supporters, we knocked on hundreds of thousands of doors, asking voters to elect the pro-environment candidates that we endorsed. In short, we let voters know who was really on the side of the environment.

More allies in 2009

We know that Congress and the Obama administration face a daunting series of challenges, especially on the economic front. But, thanks to the voters, we have more allies on Capitol Hill and in the White House.

As 2009 began, we had already met with the transition team and voiced support for some of President Obama's first, critical appointments, such as Lisa Jackson who now heads the Environmental Protection Agency.

Even before the new Congress kicked off, we began one-on-one meetings with all of the newly-elected candidates we endorsed.

Now it's our challenge and opportunity to make the most of this chance and make real progress for the environment in Washington, D.C.



Steps toward change

In addition to our endorsement of President Obama, we endorsed 29 pro-environment congressional candidates.



◀ **Rep. Jerry McNerney (CA-11)**

Rep. Mark Udall (CO-Sen)

Betsy Markey (CO-04)

Rep. Joe Courtney (CT-02)

Rep. Chris Murphy (CT-05)

Debbie Halvorson (IL-11)

Rep. Bill Foster (IL-14)

Frank Kratovil (MD-01)

Al Franken (MN-Sen)



◀ **Rep. Kay Hagan (NC-Sen)**

Larry Kissell (NC-08)

Rep. Heath Shuler (NC-11)

Gov. Jeanne Shaheen (NH-Sen)

Rep. Carol Shea-Porter (NH-01)

Rep. Paul Hodes (NH-02)



◀ **Rep. Tom Udall (NM-Sen)**

Martin Heinrich (NM-01)

Ben R. Luján (NM-03)

Harry Teague (NM-02)

Jeff Merkley (OR-Sen)

Kurt Schrader (OR-05)

Rep. Jason Altmire (PA-04)



◀ **Rep. Joe Sestak (PA-07)**

Rep. Patrick Murphy (PA-08)

Rep. Chris Carney (PA-10)

Gerry Connolly (VA-11)

Glenn Nye (VA-02)



◀ **Rep. Tom Perriello (VA-05)**

Rep. Steve Kagen (WI-08)



Environment America's Anna Aurilio calling on Congress to support green jobs and invest in clean, renewable energy through President Obama's economic recovery package.

Looking ahead: A year of opportunities for the environment

In the first two months of 2009, President Obama acted on many of his campaign promises and began to chart a new course on energy and the environment for our nation.

His economic recovery package, in particular, contained many of the measures to create green jobs and invest in clean, renewable energy that Environment America called for in our fall 2008 report.

After eight years of an administration hostile to the environment, 2009 will be a year of opportunities to make profound progress on America's most important environmental issues. But tough obstacles lie ahead.

A good start

In January, Environment America's Margie Alt, Anna Aurilio and Ivan Frishberg applauded the president in the East Room of the White House as he directed his administration to take steps that will put millions of hybrids and other fuel-efficient cars on the road, reducing our carbon footprint and our dependence on oil.

In February, Environment America Chair Douglas Phelps and Environment Colorado's Pam Kiely were in attendance as the president signed the economic recovery bill, including an \$80 billion down payment on clean

energy that will create 1.5 million green jobs.

"We're thrilled the president has acted so boldly and swiftly," said Alt. "But there's a mountain of work left to do."

Obstacles to reform

The key to unleashing the power of clean energy to transform our economy is the cap on carbon pollution proposed by the president in his February address to Congress—a step that will generate over \$10 billion a year for clean energy.

Despite a pro-environment majority in Congress, approval of the measure is far from assured—especially in the Senate, where special interests and the president's adversaries need only 41 votes to snarl these policies in endless debate and delay.

"That's why we're organizing supporters of clean energy all across America," said Environment America Field Director Christy Leavitt.

Meanwhile, we're also working to keep mining interests from spoiling the Grand Canyon, restore Clean Water Act protections to America's waterways, restart cleanups of our worst toxic waste sites, and end years of neglect at our national parks.

P. 13 Photo credit: Staff.

Foundation support and financial information

Environment America Research & Policy Center Foundation support

The Environment America Research & Policy Center, a 501(c)(3) organization, conducts research and public education on emerging environmental issues. Contributions to the Environment America Research & Policy Center are tax-deductible.

The following foundations and individuals supported the Environment America Research & Policy Center's work in 2008:

- Arntz Family Foundation
- Educational Foundation of America
- Energy Foundation
- Foundation for Pennsylvania Watersheds
- Hull Family Foundation
- Irwin Andrew Porter Foundation
- Jay Harris
- John Merck Fund
- Kingsley H. Murphy Family Foundation
- Mertz Gilmore Foundation
- Oak Foundation
- Pew Charitable Trusts
- R.E.M. Charitable Gift Fund
- Scherman Foundation
- TAUPO Fund of the Fidelity Charitable Gift Fund
- The Beldon Fund
- The New-Land Foundation, Inc.

Growing a Greener America

Environment America gratefully accepts bequests and gifts of securities to support our work. Your gift will assure that we can continue to protect America's air, water and open space for future generations. For more information, call 1-800-841-7299 or send an e-mail to:

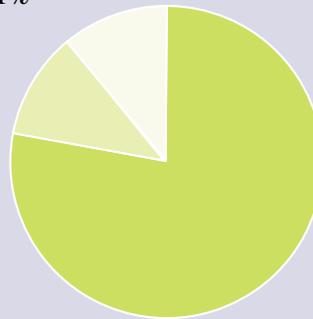
PlannedGiving@EnvironmentAmerica.org.

FY08 Financial Information

The charts below reflect the combined financial information for Environment America and the Environment America Research & Policy Center for Fiscal Year 2008.

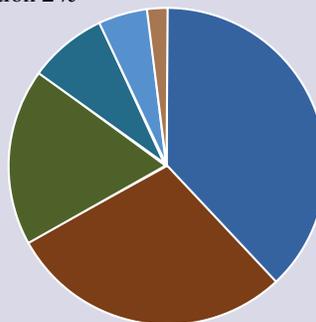
Expenses

- ◆ Program **78%**
- ◆ Fundraising **11%**
- ◆ Administration **11%**



Program Expenses

- ◆ Repower America **38%**
- ◆ Stopping Global Warming **29%**
- ◆ Parks, Open Spaces, Wild Places **18%**
- ◆ Healthy Oceans **8%**
- ◆ Our Rivers, Lakes and Streams **5%**
- ◆ Stop Toxic Pollution **2%**



Environment America Staff (a partial list)



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Ivan Frishberg
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Jennifer Mueller
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Paul Burns
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Emily Figdor
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Program
Director



Christy Leavitt
Field Director



Christy Goldfuss
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Michael Gravitz
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Rick Trilsch
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Dan Jacobson
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Bernadette Del Chiaro
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Pam Kiely
Environment
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Environment America State Affiliate Staff (a partial list)



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Adam Rivera
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Jennette Gayer
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Georgia



Max Muller
Environment
Illinois



Piper Crowell
Environment
Maine



Brad Heavner
Environment
Maryland



Winston Vaughan
Environment
Massachusetts



Monique Sullivan
Environment
Minnesota



Dena Mottola Jaborska
Environment
New Jersey



Elizabeth Ouzts
Environment
North Carolina



Amy Gomberg
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Jeremiah Baumann
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