



- Perennial crops provide the best potential to reduce both conventional pollutants and greenhouse gas and carbon-based emissions and should be the focus of future research, rather than feedstocks that require annual tillage. If at all possible, a diversity of perennial crops should be considered to provide the best overall benefit to wildlife.
6. Make public policy and incentives for biofuels transparent to allow further analysis of the effectiveness of such actions and the responsible protection for fish, wildlife, and other natural resources.
  7. Encourage development and implementation of adaptive guidelines for managing, evaluating, and monitoring the fish and wildlife impacts of biofuels feedstocks, and incorporation of these guidelines into the permitting process to consider both the direct (facility construction and operation) and indirect (feedstock) impacts on fish and wildlife.
  8. Encourage greater coordination among state and federal agencies responsible for wildlife conservation, energy development, and regulation to ensure consistency in permitting requirements, monitoring, and research standards that consider wildlife impacts as a core part of the decision-making process.
  9. Promote sustainability for both energy production and environmental services from biofuels feedstocks and biofuels refineries or energy production plants, including the sustainability of fish and wildlife and their habitats.
  10. Encourage regional assessments of cumulative land-use, habitat conversion, and wildlife impacts from all energy sources.

Biofuels technology can supply a portion of renewable energy portfolios for transportation fuels that are intended to reduce both conventional pollutants and greenhouse gas and carbon-based emissions. However, the impacts, both negative and positive, on our wildlife resources and other natural resources must be considered when assessing the benefit of biofuels.

Approved by Executive Committee March 2015. Expires March 2020.