

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 6/19/2017 6:20:53 PM
Subject: NASA still lies about climate change "consensus"
[Why Scientists Disagree Second Edition with covers.pdf](#)

[Thomas Wismuller \[mailto:tom@colderside.com\]](mailto:tom@colderside.com)

Mr. President:

As a former Apollo era NASA employee, I am stunningly embarrassed that this shameful material is still "up" on the NASA website:

<https://climate.nasa.gov/scientific-consensus/>

But just taking it down is not my preferred solution, as this drivel has been pounded into the public brain for the last few years.

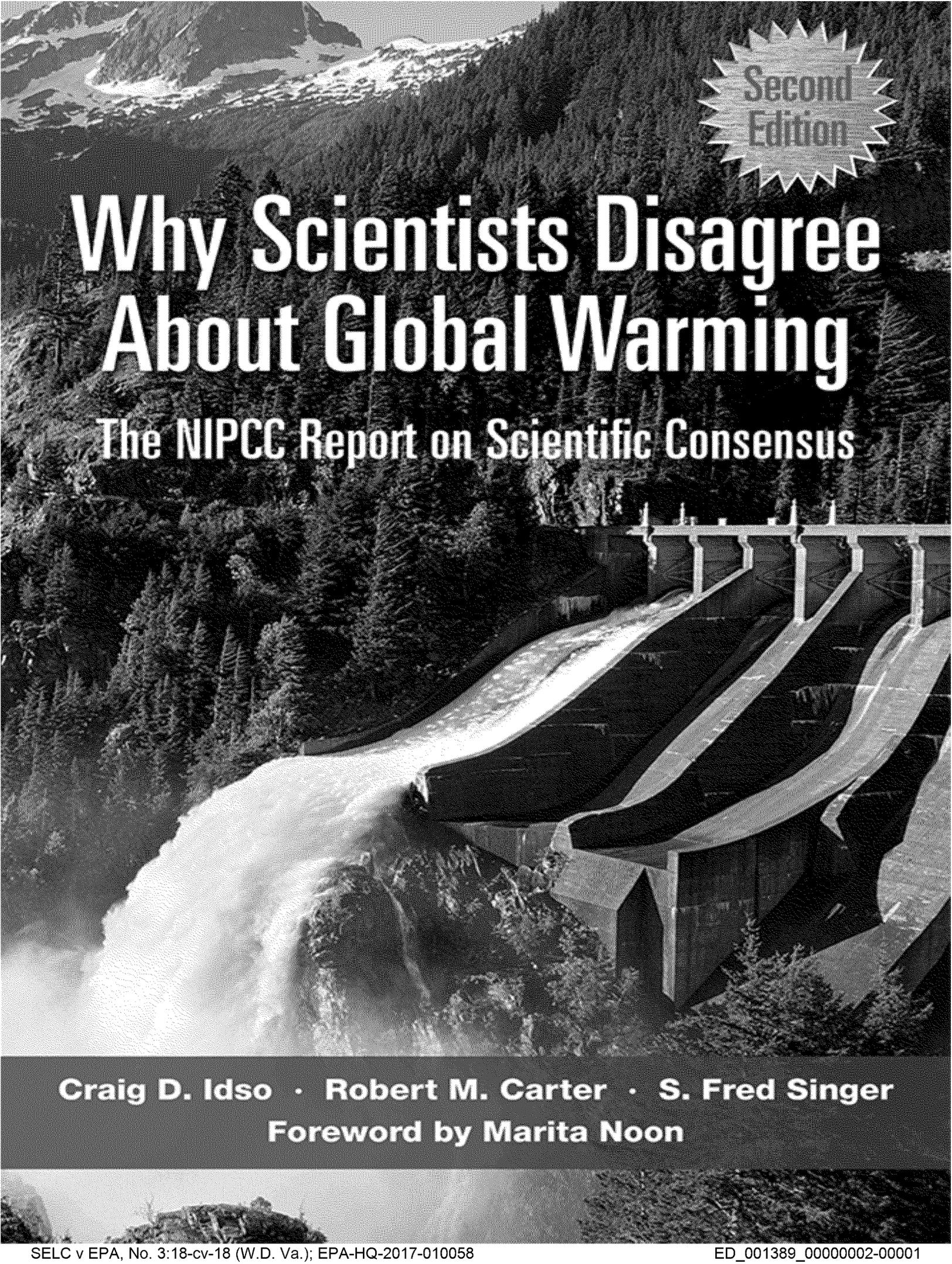
Each of the items should clearly be labeled as "FALSE," with a succinct explanation along the lines drawn by Heartland's excellent "[Why Scientists Disagree About Global Warming](#)" - examples on Pages 13, 15, and 17 of the PDF that I've attached.

More is needed than just making the offensive and scientifically vapid material disappear. A concerted and technically accurate re-education process is needed here. The NASA webpage referred to above is just the tip of the (non-melting) iceberg! This one HAS to melt, and much sooner than later! It goes without saying that we are more than a dozen years behind this particular power curve!

NASA needs new scientifically literate leadership. ...

BEST to you, and thanks for what you are doing to "Make America Great Again!!!"

Tom



Second
Edition

Why Scientists Disagree About Global Warming

The NIPCC Report on Scientific Consensus

Craig D. Idso · Robert M. Carter · S. Fred Singer
Foreword by Marita Noon

**Praise for past reports by the
Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change**

Climate Change Reconsidered is a comprehensive, multidisciplinary compilation of technical papers covering a very large variety of important topics that will be appreciated by all who desire reliable, up-to-date information.

— Larry Bell, endowed professor and director
Sasakawa International Center for Space
Architecture at the University of Houston

Many will treat *Climate Change Reconsidered* as a highly authoritative source of reference. It is in particular a standing rebuke to all those alarmists who deny the existence of hard science supporting the sceptical case. ... Given the increasing realisation that climate mitigation efforts are creating an economic crisis, and increasing popular scepticism about the alarmist scenario, this is a timely publication, and a key resource for all of us who are arguing for common sense.

— Roger Helmer
Member of the European Parliament

The 2011 edition of *Climate Change Reconsidered* is a quite extraordinary achievement. It should put to rest once and for all any notion that “the science is settled” on the subject of global warming, or that humanity and our planet face an imminent manmade climate change disaster.

— Paul Driessen
Author, *Eco-Imperialism*

I fully support the efforts of the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change (NIPCC) and publication of its latest report, *Climate Change Reconsidered II: Physical Science*, to help the general public to understand the reality of global climate change.

— Kumar Raina
Former Deputy Director General
Geological Survey of India

I've been waiting for this book for twenty years. It was a long wait, but I'm not disappointed. *Climate Change Reconsidered* is a *tour de force*.

— E. Calvin Beisner, Ph.D.
National Spokesman, Cornwall Alliance for the
Stewardship of Creation

Highly informative, *Climate Change Reconsidered* ought to be required reading for scientists, journalists, policymakers, teachers, and students. It is an eye-opening read for everyone else (concerned citizens, taxpayers, etc.).

— William Mellberg
Author, *Moon Missions*

[T]here are several chapters in the NIPCC report that are substantially more thorough and comprehensive than the IPCC treatment, including 5 (Solar variability and climate cycles), 7 (Biological effects of carbon dioxide enrichment), 8 (Species extinction) and 9 (Human health effects). Further, the NIPCC's regional approach to analyzing extreme events and historical and paleo records of temperature, rainfall, streamflow, glaciers, sea ice, and sea-level rise is commendable and frankly more informative than the global analyses provided by the IPCC.

— Dr. Judith Curry, professor and chair
School of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences
Georgia Institute of Technology

NIPCC's CCR-II report should open the eyes of world leaders who have fallen prey to the scandalous climate dictates by the IPCC. People are already suffering the consequences of sub-prime financial instruments. Let them not suffer more from IPCC's sub-prime climate science and models. That is the stark message of the NIPCC's CCR-II report.

— M.I. Bhat, formerly professor and head
Department of Geology and Geophysics
University of Kashmir, India

Climate Change Reconsidered is a comprehensive, authoritative, and definitive reply to the IPCC reports.

— Dr. Gerrit van der Lingen
Christchurch, New Zealand

I was glad to see that a new report was coming from the NIPCC. The work of this group of scientists to present the evidence for natural climate warming and climate change is an essential counter-balance to the biased reporting of the IPCC. They have brought to focus a range of peer-reviewed publications showing that natural forces have in the past and continue today to dominate the climate signal. Considering the recent evidence that climate models have failed to predict the flattening of the global temperature curve, and that global warming seems to have ended some 15 years ago, the work of the NIPCC is particularly important.

— Ian Clark, professor, Department of Earth Sciences
University of Ottawa, Canada

Library shelves are cluttered with books on global warming. The problem is identifying which ones are worth reading. The NIPCC's CCR-II report is one of these. Its coverage of the topic is comprehensive without being superficial. It sorts through conflicting claims made by scientists and highlights mounting evidence that climate sensitivity to carbon dioxide increase is lower than climate models have until now assumed.

— Chris de Freitas, School of Environment
The University of Auckland, New Zealand

The CCR-II report correctly explains that most of the reports on global warming and its impacts on sea-level rise, ice melts, glacial retreats, impact on crop production, extreme weather events, rainfall changes, etc. have not properly considered factors such as physical impacts of human activities, natural variability in climate, lopsided models used in the prediction of production estimates, etc. There is a need to look into these phenomena at local and regional scales before sensationalization of global warming-related studies.

— S. Jeevananda Reddy
Former Chief Technical Advisor
United Nations World Meteorological Organization

The claim by the UN IPCC that “global sea level is rising at an enhanced rate and swamping tropical coral atolls” does NOT agree with observational facts, and must hence be discarded as a serious disinformation. This is well taken in the CCR-II report.

— Nils-Axel Mörner, emeritus professor
Paleogeophysics & Geodynamics
Stockholm University, Sweden

Climate Change Reconsidered is simply the most comprehensive documentation of the case against climate alarmism ever produced. Basing policy on the scientifically incomplete and internally inconsistent reports of the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is no longer controversial – *Climate Change Reconsidered* shows that it is absolutely foolhardy, and anyone doing so is risking humiliation. It is a must-read for anyone who is accountable to the public, and it needs to be taken very, very seriously.

— Patrick J. Michaels, Director
Center for the Study of Science, Cato Institute

CCR-II provides scientists, policy makers and other interested parties information related to the current state of knowledge in atmospheric studies. Rather than coming from a pre-determined politicized position that is typical of the IPCC, the NIPCC constrains itself to the scientific process so as to provide objective information. If we (scientists) are honest, we understand that the study of atmospheric processes/dynamics is in its infancy. Consequently, the work of the NIPCC and its most recent report is very important. It is time to move away from politicized science back to science – this is what NIPCC is demonstrating by example.

— Bruce Borders, professor of Forest Biometrics
Warnell School of Forestry and Natural Resources
University of Georgia

Why Scientists Disagree About Global Warming

The NIPCC Report
on Scientific Consensus

Craig D. Idso, Robert M. Carter, S. Fred Singer

NIPCC

NONGOVERNMENTAL INTERNATIONAL PANEL
ON CLIMATE CHANGE

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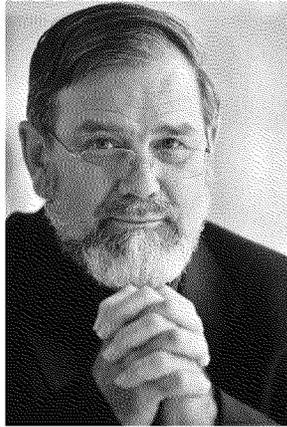
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Dedicated to the memory of our good friend, Robert Carter, who contributed so much to the writing of this book, and who passed away shortly after the first edition was released.



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Foreword

President Barack Obama and his followers have repeatedly declared that climate change is “the greatest threat facing mankind.” This, while ISIS is beheading innocent people, displacing millions from their homeland, and engaging in global acts of mass murder.

If it weren’t so scary, it would be laughable. These statements should ring alarm bells in the minds of all Americans. They show how out of touch this president and the movement he leads are with reality and the American public.

The global warming movement is the most extensive and most expensive public relations campaign in the history of the world. Nearly every government agency in the United States and many more around the world are promoting the manmade-climate-change-scare scenario. An entire generation has been brought up hearing and reading about it. Yet public concern about it peaked in 2000 and today, people are no more worried about it than they were 26 years ago when Gallup began polling this issue. They’ve seen through the rhetoric and exaggerations. They remember, even if journalists and politicians seem not to, that past sky-is-falling predictions failed to come true, and forecasts of a dire climate catastrophe are just as unlikely to come true.

Surveys show the American people put climate change at the very



Marita Noon, executive director, Citizen’s Alliance for Responsible Energy

bottom of lists of problems they want the government to address. But it is a very important issue nonetheless for anyone concerned about individual freedom and protecting our way of life. The alarmist view, advocated by the Obama administration and environmental extremists, influences virtually every public policy, including the kind of light bulbs we may purchase, the type of cars we may be able to drive, where we live, and the types of jobs we may create or are available for us or our children to perform.

The most consequential policy decisions coming out of Washington today are predicated on the narrative that climate change is a crisis of catastrophic proportion, that it is caused by humans using fossil fuels, and that ending the use of hydrocarbons will save us from this pending disaster. It is imperative that the topic gets a full debate. Instead, those who want to “fundamentally transform America,” as Obama promised, are seeking to silence and discredit anyone who dares to speak up and question their assertions. They claim the science is “settled.”

But true science is never “settled,” and true scientists are always eager to ask and answer questions. This is plainly the case regarding climate change, as this book, *Why Scientists Disagree About Global Warming*, makes clear.

Sweeping regulations like the Environmental Protection Agency’s Clean Power Plan – which will totally transform the way electricity is generated, distributed, and used, and will dramatically increase costs for industry and individuals – are justified by their supporters because they are purported to mitigate climate change. Yet even their proponents admit such laws will have a minuscule impact on global greenhouse gas emissions and an imperceptible impact on the world’s climate, well below the range of natural variability and the margin of error of our methods of measuring the planet’s temperature.

This begs the question: “Why bother?” Why impose regulations that will cost hundreds of billions of dollars a year, destroy millions of jobs, and condemn millions of people to lives of grinding poverty, if there is virtually no beneficial impact on Earth’s climate? Many people support the regulations out of pure naivete: They’ve been told over and over again that “97 percent of scientists” believe global warming is a crisis and so sacrifices, even huge sacrifices, are necessary to stop it. The leaders of the global warming movement surely know better. They know most scientists do not endorse their simplistic and alarmist narrative of a complex scientific question. They back the regulations despite, not because of, what scientists

believe. They support the Clean Power Plan because it will give them more power, more control, and more profit.

The alarmist view of global warming is at the core of renewable energy mandates and massive subsidies for solar and wind companies. Strangely, as more and more of these boondoggles have been exposed for what they are – massive transfers of wealth from the general public to a small politically connected cabal of climate profiteers – the “act now!” cries have become louder and more insistent, perhaps hoping to drown out the news of the failures. Like Dorothy in *The Wizard of Oz*, we are told not to look behind the curtain, lest we discover what a total fraud the global warming movement truly is.

Today, in 2016, those who dare to look behind the curtain are being threatened by the U.S. Department of Justice and a group of attorneys general with legal action under a law passed in 1970 to combat organized crime. Sadly, such threats are taking a toll as some who’ve spoken freely now have fallen silent, fearing for their livelihoods and even their safety and that of their families. Yes, this is happening in America, where freedom of speech once was considered a sacred right.

This is why scientific debate over the causes and consequences of climate change is so vitally important and must not be stifled. The fact of the matter is, despite the oft-stated claim that “97 percent of scientists agree,” scientists actually disagree, profoundly and on many points. Their disagreements are on display in almost countless articles in scientific journals and books. Before public policy is set in cement, irreversibly charting our course for decades, the voices of real scientists need to be heard.

Thankfully, *Why Scientists Disagree About Global Warming* presents the side in the global warming debate that has been demonized by environmental advocacy groups, censored by the mainstream media, and threatened by politicians and their allies in government agencies. The authors carefully document the shortcomings of studies claiming to find a “scientific consensus” and present evidence pointing to the opposite conclusion, that a full-throated debate is continuing over the human role in climate change and whether anything can or should be done to reduce our role.

Why Scientists Disagree About Global Warming is written by three highly regarded climate scientists, is carefully documented, and offers an easy-to-read format featuring summary points for the casual reader and

thorough explanations for the more inquisitive. All this, plus the importance of the subject it addresses, makes it a must-read for concerned citizens, truth-seeking policymakers, and educators. Energy is a pivotal issue of utmost priority, and it is tightly woven into the debate underway over global warming. Before you decide where you stand, be sure you understand the issue, not just believe what you've been told is true. Read *Why Scientists Disagree About Global Warming*.

– Marita Noon, executive director,
Citizen's Alliance for Responsible Energy
May 2016

About Marita Noon

Marita Noon is executive director for Energy Makes America Great Inc. and its companion educational organization, the Citizens' Alliance for Responsible Energy (CARE). Together they work to educate the public and influence policymakers regarding energy, its role in freedom, and the American way of life.

Noon is also a columnist for Breitbart.com and a regular contributor to many online commentary sites including *The American Spectator*, RedState.com, *Canada Free Press*, and *NetRight Daily*.

Noon's twentieth book, *Energy Freedom*, is her first in the current affairs genre. Readers of her previous books, including best sellers *Wired That Way* and *Communication Plus*, know her as Marita Littauer. Prior to her work in energy, Noon was known as a motivational speaker and author.

Preface to the Second Edition

Just a few weeks after the release of the first edition of this book, which took place in December 2015 in Paris during the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), one of the coauthors, Robert M. Carter, passed away unexpectedly. He was 74 years old.

The authors and editors of this book are still, in May 2016, in shock over the loss of a friend, mentor, and source of inspiration. Dr. Carter attended the Paris release of the first edition of this book, and upon his arrival back home in Australia was hard at work on the third and final volume in the *Climate Change Reconsidered II* series. We could hardly believe the news when it arrived, in a series of late-night emails from his friends and family. We still can hardly believe he is gone.

This small book is based on Chapter 2 of the larger work Dr. Carter and others were working to finish. It focuses, as its title suggests, on the question of whether a “scientific consensus” exists on the causes and consequences of climate change. It discusses the role of consensus in science and reviews surveys and other evidence showing agreement and lack of agreement among climate scientists. It explains why scientists often disagree (not just on climate change) and summarizes the physical and biological sciences findings of the first two volumes of the *Climate Change Reconsidered II* series, released in 2013 and 2014. The summary relies significantly on the summaries for policymakers of those two volumes written mainly by Dr. Carter.

The first edition was quite a success. More than 50,000 copies of the

book were sold or given away in only five months to elected officials, civic and business leaders, scientists, and other opinion leaders. The response from the science community and experts on climate change has been overwhelmingly positive.

To meet demand for more copies, we are proud to produce this second revised edition. Changes in this edition include the new foreword by Marita Noon, an extremely talented and highly respected voice in the debate over energy policy and climate change. Some of the discussion in Chapter 1 has been revised and expanded thanks to feedback from readers. Some graphs have been added, mostly taken from testimony presented by Dr. John Christy, distinguished professor of atmospheric science, Alabama's state climatologist, and director of the Earth System Science Center at The University of Alabama in Huntsville, on February 2, 2016 to the U.S. House Committee on Science, Space & Technology.

Donors to The Heartland Institute are making it possible for this new edition to be sent to large numbers of teachers, university professors, and the CEOs of major companies in the United States. We greatly appreciate their financial support. This book stands on its own merits, but the political climate of the day requires that we report no corporate funds were raised or used to support the writing, editing, or publication of this book or the larger volumes from which it was derived. For more information about the publisher, The Heartland Institute, please visit its website at www.heartland.org, and be sure to read the "reply to critics" page linked on the homepage.



Joseph L. Bast
President
The Heartland Institute



Diane Carol Bast
Executive Editor
The Heartland Institute

Preface to the First Edition

The global warming debate is one of the most consequential public policy debates taking place in the world today. Billions of dollars have been spent in the name of preventing global warming or mitigating the human impact on Earth's climate. Governments are negotiating treaties that would require trillions of dollars more to be spent in the years ahead.

A frequent claim in the debate is that a "consensus" or even "overwhelming consensus" of scientists embrace the more alarming end of the spectrum of scientific projections of future climate change. Politicians including President Barack Obama and government agencies including the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) claim "97 percent of scientists agree" that climate change is both man-made and dangerous.

As the authors of this book explain, the claim of "scientific consensus" on the causes and consequences of climate change is without merit. There is no survey or study showing "consensus" on any of the most important scientific issues in the climate change debate. On the contrary, there is extensive evidence of scientific disagreement about many of the most important issues that must be resolved before the hypothesis of dangerous man-made global warming can be validated.

Other authors have refuted the claim of a "scientific consensus" about global warming. This book is different in that it comprehensively and specifically rebuts the surveys and studies used to support claims of a consensus. It then summarizes evidence showing disagreement, identifies four reasons why scientists disagree about global warming, and then provides a detailed survey of the physical science of global warming based

on the authors' previous work.

This book is based on a chapter in a forthcoming much larger examination of the climate change debate to be titled *Climate Change Reconsidered II: Benefits and Costs of Fossil Fuels*. That volume will finish the three-volume *Climate Change Reconsidered II* series, totaling some 3,000 pages and reporting the findings of more than 4,000 peer-reviewed articles on climate change.

This book and the larger volume that will follow it are produced by the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change (NIPCC), an international panel of scientists and scholars who came together to understand the causes and consequences of climate change. NIPCC has no formal attachment to or sponsorship from any government or government agency. It also receives no corporate funding for its activities.

NIPCC seeks to objectively analyze and interpret data and facts without conforming to any specific agenda. This organizational structure and purpose stand in contrast to those of the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which is government-sponsored, politically motivated, and predisposed to believing that dangerous human-related global warming is a problem in need of a UN solution.

This volume, like past NIPCC reports, is edited and published by the staff of The Heartland Institute, a national nonprofit research and educational organization newly relocated from Chicago to suburban Arlington Heights, Illinois. The authors wish to acknowledge and thank Joseph L. Bast and Diane C. Bast, Heartland's seemingly tireless editing duo, for their help in getting this chapter ready for release before the rest of the volume in which it will eventually appear.



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Chairman
Science and
Environmental Policy
Project (USA)

Key Findings

Key findings of this book include the following:

No Consensus

- The most important fact about climate science, often overlooked, is that scientists disagree about the environmental impacts of the combustion of fossil fuels on the global climate.
- The articles and surveys most commonly cited as showing support for a “scientific consensus” in favor of the catastrophic man-made global warming hypothesis are without exception methodologically flawed and often deliberately misleading.
- There is no survey or study showing “consensus” on the most important scientific issues in the climate change debate.
- Extensive survey data show deep disagreement among scientists on scientific issues that must be resolved before the man-made global warming hypothesis can be validated. Many prominent experts and probably most working scientists disagree with the claims made by the United Nations’ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Why Scientists Disagree

- Climate is an interdisciplinary subject requiring insights from many fields of study. Very few scholars have mastery of more than one or two of these disciplines.
- Fundamental uncertainties arise from insufficient observational evidence, disagreements over how to interpret data, and how to set the parameters of models.

- IPCC, created to find and disseminate research finding a human impact on global climate, is not a credible source. It is agenda-driven, a political rather than scientific body, and some allege it is corrupt.
- Climate scientists, like all humans, can be biased. Origins of bias include careerism, grant-seeking, political views, and confirmation bias.

Scientific Method vs. Political Science

- The hypothesis implicit in all IPCC writings, though rarely explicitly stated, is that dangerous global warming is resulting, or will result, from human-related greenhouse gas emissions.
- The null hypothesis is that currently observed changes in global climate indices and the physical environment, as well as current changes in animal and plant characteristics, are the result of natural variability.
- In contradiction of the scientific method, IPCC assumes its implicit hypothesis is correct and that its only duty is to collect evidence and make plausible arguments in the hypothesis's favor.

Flawed Projections

- IPCC and virtually all the governments of the world depend on global climate models (GCMs) to forecast the effects of human-related greenhouse gas emissions on the climate.
- GCMs systematically over-estimate the sensitivity of climate to carbon dioxide (CO₂), many known forcings and feedbacks are poorly modeled, and modelers exclude forcings and feedbacks that run counter to their mission to find a human influence on climate.
- NIPCC estimates a doubling of CO₂ from pre-industrial levels (from 280 to 560 ppm) would likely produce a temperature forcing of 3.7 Wm⁻² in the lower atmosphere, for about ~1°C of *prima facie* warming.
- Four specific forecasts made by GCMs have been falsified by real-world data from a wide variety of sources. In particular, there has been no global warming for some 18 years.

False Postulates

- Neither the rate nor the magnitude of the reported late twentieth century surface warming (1979–2000) lay outside normal natural variability.
- The late twentieth century warm peak was of no greater magnitude than previous peaks caused entirely by natural forcings and feedbacks.
- Historically, increases in atmospheric CO₂ followed increases in temperature, they did not precede them. Therefore, CO₂ levels could not have forced temperatures to rise.
- Solar forcings are not too small to explain twentieth century warming. In fact, their effect could be equal to or greater than the effect of CO₂ in the atmosphere.
- A warming of 2°C or more during the twenty-first century would probably not be harmful, on balance, because many areas of the world would benefit from or adjust to climate change.

Unreliable Circumstantial Evidence

- Melting of Arctic sea ice and polar icecaps is not occurring at “unnatural” rates and does not constitute evidence of a human impact on the climate.
- Best available data show sea-level rise is not accelerating. Local and regional sea levels continue to exhibit typical natural variability – in some places rising and in others falling.
- The link between warming and drought is weak, and by some measures drought decreased over the twentieth century. Changes in the hydrosphere of this type are regionally highly variable and show a closer correlation with multidecadal climate rhythmicity than they do with global temperature.
- No convincing relationship has been established between warming over the past 100 years and increases in extreme weather events.

Meteorological science suggests just the opposite: A warmer world will see milder weather patterns.

- No evidence exists that current changes in Arctic permafrost are other than natural or are likely to cause a climate catastrophe by releasing methane into the atmosphere.

Policy Implications

- Rather than rely exclusively on IPCC for scientific advice, policymakers should seek out advice from independent, nongovernment organizations and scientists who are free of financial and political conflicts of interest.
- Individual nations should take charge of setting their own climate policies based upon the hazards that apply to their particular geography, geology, weather, and culture.
- Rather than invest scarce world resources in a quixotic campaign based on politicized and unreliable science, world leaders would do well to turn their attention to the real problems their people and their planet face.

Introduction

Probably the most widely repeated claim in the debate over global warming is that “97 percent of scientists agree” that climate change is man-made and dangerous. This claim is not only false, but its presence in the debate is an insult to science.

As the size of recent reports by the alarmist Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and its skeptical counterpart, the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate (NIPCC) suggest, climate science is a complex and highly technical subject, making simplistic claims about what “all” or “most” scientists believe necessarily misleading. Regrettably, this hasn’t prevented various politicians and activists from proclaiming a “scientific consensus” or even “overwhelming scientific consensus” that human activities are responsible for observed climate changes in recent decades and could have “catastrophic” effects in the future.

The claim that “97 percent of scientists agree” appears on the websites of government agencies such as the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA, 2015) and even respected scientific organizations such as the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS, n.d.), yet such claims are either false or meaningless.

Chapter 1 debunks surveys and abstract-counting exercises that allege to have found a “scientific consensus” in favor of the man-made global warming hypothesis and reports surveys that found no consensus on the most important issues in the debate. Chapter 2 explains why scientists disagree, finding the sources of disagreement in the interdisciplinary character of the issue, fundamental uncertainties concerning climate

science, the failure of IPCC to be an independent and reliable source of research on the subject, and bias among researchers.

Chapter 3 explains the scientific method and contrasts it with the methodology used by IPCC and appeals to the “precautionary principle.” Chapter 4 describes flaws in how IPCC uses global climate models to make projections about present and future climate changes and reports the findings of superior models that foresee much less global warming and even cooling. Chapter 5 critiques five postulates or assumptions that underlie IPCC’s work, and Chapter 6 critiques five key pieces of circumstantial evidence relied on by IPCC. Chapter 7 reports the policy implications of these findings, and a brief summary and conclusion end this book.

Chapters 1 and 2 are based on previously published work by Joseph Bast (Bast, 2010, 2012, 2013; Bast and Spencer, 2014) that has been revised for this publication. Chapters 3 to 7 are based on the *Summary for Policymakers of Climate Change Reconsidered II: Physical Science*, an earlier volume in the same series as the present book produced by the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change (NIPCC) (Idso, Carter, and Singer, 2014). Although brief, this summary of climate science is based on an exhaustive review of the scientific literature. Lead authors Craig D. Idso, Robert M. Carter, and S. Fred Singer worked with a team of some 50 scientists to produce a 1,200-page report that is comprehensive, objective, and faithful to the scientific method. It mirrors and rebuts IPCC’s Working Group 1 and Working Group 2 contributions to IPCC’s 2014 *Fifth Assessment Report*, or AR5 (IPCC, 2014). Like IPCC reports, NIPCC reports cite thousands of articles appearing in peer-reviewed science journals relevant to the subject of human-induced climate change.

NIPCC authors paid special attention to research that was either overlooked by IPCC or contains data, discussion, or implications arguing against IPCC’s claim that dangerous global warming is resulting, or will result, from human-related greenhouse gas emissions. Most notably, NIPCC’s authors say IPCC has exaggerated the amount of warming likely to occur if the concentration of atmospheric CO₂ were to double, and such warming as occurs is likely to be modest and cause no net harm to the global environment or to human well-being. The principal findings from *CCR-II: Physical Science* are summarized in Figure 1.

Figure 1
Summary of NIPCC's Findings on Physical Science

- Atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) is a mild greenhouse gas that exerts a diminishing warming effect as its concentration increases.
- Doubling the concentration of atmospheric CO₂ from its pre-industrial level, in the absence of other forcings and feedbacks, would likely cause a warming of ~0.3°C to 1.1°C, almost 50 percent of which must already have occurred.
- A few tenths of a degree of additional warming, should it occur, would not represent a climate crisis.
- Model outputs published in successive IPCC reports since 1990 project a doubling of CO₂ could cause warming of up to 6°C by 2100. Instead, global warming ceased around the end of the twentieth century and was followed (since 1997) by 19 years of stable temperature.
- Over recent geological time, Earth's temperature has fluctuated naturally between about +4°C and -6°C with respect to twentieth century temperature. A warming of 2°C above today, should it occur, falls within the bounds of natural variability.
- Though a future warming of 2°C would cause geographically varied ecological responses, no evidence exists that those changes would be net harmful to the global environment or to human well-being.
- At the current level of ~400 ppm we still live in a CO₂-starved world. Atmospheric levels 15 times greater existed during the Cambrian Period (about 550 million years ago) without known adverse effects.
- The overall warming since about 1860 corresponds to a recovery from the Little Ice Age modulated by natural multidecadal cycles driven by ocean-atmosphere oscillations, or by solar variations at the de Vries (~208 year) and Gleissberg (~80 year) and shorter periodicities.

- Earth has not warmed significantly for the past 18 years despite an 8 percent increase in atmospheric CO₂, which represents 34 percent of all extra CO₂ added to the atmosphere since the start of the industrial revolution.
- No close correlation exists between temperature variation over the past 150 years and human-related CO₂ emissions. The parallelism of temperature and CO₂ increase between about 1980 and 2000 AD could be due to chance and does not necessarily indicate causation.
- The causes of historic global warming remain uncertain, but significant correlations exist between climate patterning and multidecadal variation and solar activity over the past few hundred years.
- Forward projections of solar cyclicality imply the next few decades may be marked by global cooling rather than warming, despite continuing CO₂ emissions.

Source: Idso, C.D., Carter, R.M., Singer, S.F. 2013. Executive Summary, *Climate Change Reconsidered II: Physical Science*. Chicago, IL: The Heartland Institute.

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1

No Consensus

Key findings of this chapter include the following:

- The most important fact about climate science, often overlooked, is that scientists disagree about the environmental impacts of the combustion of fossil fuels on the global climate.
- The articles and surveys most commonly cited as showing support for a “scientific consensus” in favor of the catastrophic man-made global warming hypothesis are without exception methodologically flawed and often deliberately misleading.
- There is no survey or study showing “consensus” on the most important scientific issues in the climate change debate.
- Extensive survey data show deep disagreement among scientists on scientific issues that must be resolved before the man-made global warming hypothesis can be validated. Many prominent experts and probably most working scientists disagree with the claims made by the United Nations’ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Why Debate Consensus?

Environmental activists and their allies in the media often characterize climate science as an “overwhelming consensus” in favor of a single view

that is sometimes challenged by a tiny minority of scientists funded by the fossil fuel industry to “sow doubt” or otherwise emphasize the absence of certainty on key aspects of the debate (Hoggan and Littlemore, 2009; Oreskes and Conway, 2010; Mann, 2012; Prothero, 2013). This popular narrative grossly over-simplifies the issue while libeling scientists who question the alleged consensus (Cook, 2014). This chapter reveals scientists do, in fact, disagree on the causes and consequences of climate change.

In May 2014, Secretary of State John Kerry warned graduating students at Boston College of the “crippling consequences” of climate change. “Ninety-seven percent of the world’s scientists tell us this is urgent,” he added (Kerry, 2014). Three days earlier, President Obama tweeted that “Ninety-seven percent of scientists agree: #climate change is real, man-made and dangerous” (Obama, 2014). What is the basis of these claims?

The most influential statement of this alleged consensus appears in the *Summary for Policymakers* of the *Fifth Assessment Report (AR5)* from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC): “It is extremely likely (95%+ certainty) that more than half of the observed increase in global average surface temperature from 1951 to 2010 was caused by the anthropogenic increase in greenhouse gas concentrations and other anthropogenic forcings together. The best estimate of the human-induced contribution to warming is similar to the observed warming over this period” (IPCC, 2013, p. 17).

In a “synthesis report” produced the following year, IPCC went further, claiming “Continued emission of greenhouse gases will cause further warming and long-lasting changes in all components of the climate system, increasing the likelihood of severe, pervasive and irreversible impacts for people and ecosystems. Limiting climate change would require substantial and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions which, together with adaptation, can limit climate change risks” (IPCC, 2014, p. 8). In that same report, IPCC expresses skepticism that even reducing emissions will make a difference: “Many aspects of climate change and associated impacts will continue for centuries, even if anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases are stopped. The risks of abrupt or irreversible changes increase as the magnitude of the warming increases” (p. 16).

The media uncritically reported IPCC’s claims with headlines such as “New Climate Change Report Warns of Dire Consequences” (Howard, 2014) and “Panel’s Warning on Climate Risk: Worst Is Yet to Come”

(Gillis, 2014).

What evidence is there for a “scientific consensus” on the causes and consequences of climate change? What do scientists really say? Any inquiry along these lines must begin by questioning the legitimacy of the question. Science does not advance by consensus or a show of hands. Disagreement is the rule and consensus is the exception in most academic disciplines. This is because science is a process leading to ever-greater certainty, necessarily implying that what is accepted as true today will likely not be accepted as true tomorrow. As Albert Einstein famously once said, “No amount of experimentation can ever prove me right; a single experiment can prove me wrong” (Einstein, 1996).

Still, claims of a “scientific consensus” cloud the current debate on climate change. Many people, scientists included, refuse to believe scientists and other experts, even scholars eminent in the field, simply because they are said to represent minority views in the science community. So what do the surveys and studies reveal?

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Flawed Surveys

Claims of a “scientific consensus” on the causes and consequences of climate change rely on a handful of essays reporting the results of surveys or efforts to count the number of articles published in peer-reviewed journals that appear to endorse or reject the positions of IPCC. NASA on its website cites four sources supporting its claim that “Multiple studies published in peer-reviewed scientific journals show that 97 percent or more of actively publishing climate scientists agree: Climate-warming trends over the past century are extremely likely due to human activities” (NASA, 2015). As this section reveals, these surveys and abstract-counting exercises are deeply flawed and do not support the claims of those who cite them.

Oreskes, 2004

The most frequently cited source for a “consensus of scientists” is a 2004 essay for the journal *Science* written by a socialist historian named Naomi Oreskes (Oreskes, 2004). Oreskes reported examining abstracts from 928 papers reported by the Institute for Scientific Information database published in scientific journals from 1993 and 2003, using the keywords

“global climate change.” Although not a scientist, she concluded 75 percent of the abstracts either implicitly or explicitly supported IPCC’s view that human activities were responsible for most of the observed warming over the previous 50 years while none directly dissented.

Oreskes’ essay appeared in a “peer-reviewed scientific journal,” as NASA reported, but the essay itself was not peer-reviewed. It was an opinion essay and the editors hadn’t bothered asking to see her database. This opinion essay became the basis of a book, *Merchants of Doubt* (Oreskes and Conway, 2010), and then an academic career built on claiming that global warming “deniers” are a tiny minority within the scientific community, and then even a movie based on her book released in 2015. Her 2004 claims were repeated in former Vice President Al Gore’s movie, *An Inconvenient Truth*, and in his book with the same title (Gore, 2006).

It is now widely agreed Oreskes did not distinguish between articles that acknowledged or assumed some human impact on climate, however small, and articles that supported IPCC’s more specific claim that human emissions are responsible for more than 50 percent of the global warming observed during the past 50 years. The abstracts often are silent on the matter, and Oreskes apparently made no effort to go beyond those abstracts. Her definition of consensus also is silent on whether man-made climate change is dangerous or benign, a rather important point in the debate.

Oreskes’ literature review inexplicably overlooked hundreds of articles by prominent global warming skeptics including John Christy, Sherwood Idso, Richard Lindzen, and Patrick Michaels. More than 1,350 such articles (including articles published after Oreskes’ study was completed) are now identified in an online bibliography (Popular Technology.net, 2014).

Oreskes’ methodology was flawed by assuming a nonscientist could determine the findings of scientific research by quickly reading abstracts of published papers. Indeed, even trained climate scientists are unable to do so because abstracts routinely do not accurately reflect their articles’ findings. According to In-Uck Park *et al.* in research published in *Nature* in 2014 (Park *et al.*, 2014), abstracts routinely overstate or exaggerate research findings and contain claims that are irrelevant to the underlying research. The authors found “a mismatch between the claims made in the abstracts, and the strength of evidence for those claims based on a neutral analysis of the data, consistent with the occurrence of herding.” They note abstracts often are loaded with “keywords” to ensure they are picked up by search engines and thus cited by other researchers.

Oreskes' methodology is further flawed, as are all the other surveys and abstract-counting exercises discussed in this chapter, by surveying the opinions and writings of scientists and often nonscientists who may write about climate but are by no means experts on or even casually familiar with the science dealing with attribution – that is, attributing a specific climate effect (such as a temperature increase) to a specific cause (such as rising CO₂ levels). Most articles simply reference or assume to be true the claims of IPCC and then go on to address a different topic, such as the effect of ambient temperature on the life-cycle of frogs, say, or correlations between temperature and outbreaks of influenza. Attribution is the issue the surveys ask about, but they ask people who have never studied the issue. The number of scientists actually knowledgeable about this aspect of the debate may be fewer than 100 in the world. Several are prominent skeptics (John Christy, Richard Lindzen, Patrick Michaels, and Roy Spencer, to name only four) and many others may be.

Monckton (2007) finds numerous other errors in Oreskes' essay including her use of the search term “global climate change” instead of “climate change,” which resulted in her finding fewer than one-thirteenth of the estimated corpus of scientific papers on climate change over the stated period. Monckton also points out Oreskes never stated how many of the 928 abstracts she reviewed actually endorsed her limited definition of “consensus.”

Medical researcher Klaus-Martin Schulte used the same database and search terms as Oreskes to examine papers published from 2004 to February 2007 and found fewer than half endorsed the “consensus” and only 7 percent did so explicitly (Schulte, 2008). His study is described in more detail below.

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Doran and Zimmerman, 2009

In 2009, a paper by Maggie Kendall Zimmerman, at the time a student at the University of Illinois, and her master's thesis advisor Peter Doran was published in *EOS*. They claimed “97 percent of climate scientists agree” that mean global temperatures have risen since before the 1800s and that humans are a significant contributing factor (Doran and Zimmerman, 2009). This study, too, has been debunked.

The researchers sent a two-minute online survey to 10,257 Earth scientists working for universities and government research agencies, generating responses from 3,146 people. Solomon (2010) observed, “The two researchers started by altogether excluding from their survey the thousands of scientists most likely to think that the Sun, or planetary movements, might have something to do with climate on Earth – out were the solar scientists, space scientists, cosmologists, physicists, meteorologists and astronomers. That left the 10,257 scientists in disciplines like geology, oceanography, paleontology, and geochemistry that were somehow deemed more worthy of being included in the consensus. The two researchers also decided that scientific accomplishment should not be a factor in who could answer – those surveyed were determined by their place of employment (an academic or a governmental institution). Neither was academic qualification

a factor – about 1,000 of those surveyed did not have a Ph.D., some didn't even have a master's diploma." Only 5 percent of respondents self-identified as climate scientists.

Even worse than the sample size, the bias shown in its selection, and the low response rate, though, is the irrelevance of the questions asked in the survey to the debate taking place about climate change. The survey asked two questions:

"Q1. When compared with pre-1800s levels, do you think that mean global temperatures have generally risen, fallen, or remained relatively constant?"

Q2. Do you think human activity is a significant contributing factor in changing mean global temperatures?"

Overall, 90 percent of respondents answered "risen" to question 1 and 82 percent answered "yes" to question 2. The authors get their fraudulent "97 percent of climate scientists believe" sound bite by focusing on only 79 scientists who responded and "listed climate science as their area of expertise and who also have published more than 50 percent of their recent peer-reviewed papers on the subject of climate change."

Most skeptics of man-made global warming would answer those two questions the same way as alarmists would. At issue is not whether the climate warmed since the Little Ice Age or whether there is a human impact on climate, but whether the warming is unusual in rate or magnitude; whether that part of it attributable to human causes is likely to be beneficial or harmful on net and by how much; and whether the benefits of reducing human carbon dioxide emissions – i.e., reducing the use of fossil fuels – would outweigh the costs, so as to justify public policies aimed at reducing those emissions. The survey is silent on these questions.

The survey by Doran and Zimmerman fails to produce evidence that would back up claims of a "scientific consensus" about the causes or consequences of climate change. They simply asked the wrong people the wrong questions. The "98 percent" figure so often attributed to their survey refers to the opinions of only 79 scientists, hardly a representative sample of scientific opinion.

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Anderegg et al., 2010

The third source cited by NASA as proof of a “scientific consensus” is another paper written by a college student. William R. Love Anderegg, then a student at Stanford University, used Google Scholar to identify the views of the most prolific writers on climate change. He claimed to find “(i) 97–98% of the climate researchers most actively publishing in the field support the tenets of ACC [anthropogenic climate change] outlined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and (ii) the relative climate expertise and scientific prominence of the researchers unconvinced of ACC are substantially below that of the convinced researchers” (Anderegg *et al.*, 2010). This college paper was published in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, thanks to the addition of three academics as coauthors.

This is not a survey of scientists, whether “all scientists” or specifically climate scientists. Instead, Anderegg simply counted the number of articles he found on the Internet published in academic journals by 908 scientists. This counting exercise is the same flawed methodology utilized by Oreskes, falsely assuming abstracts of papers accurately reflect their findings. Further, Anderegg did not determine how many of these authors believe global warming is harmful or that the science is sufficiently established to be the basis for public policy. Anyone who cites this study in defense of these views is mistaken.

Anderegg *et al.* also didn’t count as “skeptics” the scientists whose work exposes gaps in the man-made global warming theory or contradicts claims that climate change will be catastrophic. Avery (2007) identified several hundred scientists who fall into this category, even though some profess to “believe” in global warming.

Looking past the flashy “97–98%” claim, Anderegg *et al.* found the average skeptic has been published about half as frequently as the average

alarmist (60 versus 119 articles). Most of this difference was driven by the hyper-productivity of a handful of alarmist climate scientists: The 50 most prolific alarmists were published an average of 408 times, versus only 89 times for the skeptics. The extraordinary publication rate of alarmists should raise a red flag. It is unlikely these scientists actually participated in most of the experiments or research contained in articles bearing their names.

The difference in productivity between alarmists and skeptics can be explained by several factors other than merit:

- Publication bias – articles that “find something,” such as a statistically significant correlation that might suggest causation, are much more likely to get published than those that do not;
- Heavy government funding of the search for one result but little or no funding for other results – the U.S. government alone paid \$64 billion to climate researchers during the four years from 2010 to 2013, virtually all of it explicitly assuming or intended to find a human impact on climate and virtually nothing on the possibility of natural causes of climate change (Butos and McQuade, 2015, Table 2, p. 178);
- Resumé padding – it is increasingly common for academic articles on climate change to have multiple and even a dozen or more authors, inflating the number of times a researcher can claim to have been published (Hotz, 2015). Adding a previously published researcher’s name to the work of more junior researchers helps ensure approval by peer reviewers (as was the case, ironically, with Anderegg *et al.*);
- Differences in the age and academic status of global warming alarmists versus skeptics – climate scientists who are skeptics tend to be older and more are emeritus than their counterparts on the alarmist side; skeptics are under less pressure and often are simply less eager to publish.

So what, exactly, did Anderegg *et al.* discover? That a small clique of climate alarmists had their names added to hundreds of articles published in academic journals, something that probably would have been impossible or judged unethical just a decade or two ago. Anderegg *et al.* simply assert those “top 50” are more credible than scientists who publish less, but they

make no effort to prove this and there is ample evidence they are not (Solomon, 2008). Once again, Anderegg *et al.* did not ask if authors believe global warming is a serious problem or if science is sufficiently established to be the basis for public policy. Anyone who cites this study as evidence of scientific support for such views is misrepresenting the paper.

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Cook *et al.*, 2013

NASA's fourth source proving a "scientific consensus" is an abstract-counting exercise by a wacky Australian blogger named John Cook. Cook makes no effort to disguise his bias: His blog, misleadingly called "Skeptical Science," is mostly a collection of talking points for environmental activists and attacks on realists. He's also the author of a book titled *Climate Change Denial: Heads in the Sand*. When he's not writing about global warming, he's a professional cartoonist (PopularTechnology.net, 2012). Why does NASA consider him to be a credible source of evidence of scientific consensus?

In 2013, Cook and some of his friends persuaded *Environmental*

Research Letters to publish their claim that a review of the abstracts of peer-reviewed papers from 1991 to 2011 found 97 percent of those that stated a position explicitly or implicitly suggested human activity is responsible for some warming (Cook *et al.*, 2013). This exercise in abstract-counting doesn't support the alarmist claim that climate change is both man-made and dangerous, and it doesn't even support IPCC's claim that a majority of global warming in the twentieth century was man-made.

This study was quickly debunked by Legates *et al.* (2015) in a paper published in *Science & Education*. Legates *et al.* found "just 0.03 percent endorsement of the standard definition of consensus: that most warming since 1950 is anthropogenic." They found "only 41 papers – 0.3 percent of all 11,944 abstracts or 1.0 percent of the 4,014 expressing an opinion, and not 97.1 percent – had been found to endorse the standard or quantitative hypothesis."

Scientists whose work questions the consensus, including Craig Idso, Nils-Axel Mörner, Nicola Scafetta, and Nir J. Shaviv, protested that Cook misrepresented their work (Popular Technology.net, 2013).

Richard Tol, a lead author of the United Nations' IPCC reports, said of the Cook report, "the sample of papers does not represent the literature. That is, the main finding of the paper is incorrect, invalid and unrepresentative" (Tol, 2013). On a blog of *The Guardian*, a British newspaper that had reported on the Cook report, Tol explained: "Cook's sample is not representative. Any conclusion they draw is not about 'the literature' but rather about the papers they happened to find. Most of the papers they studied are not about climate change and its causes, but many were taken as evidence nonetheless. Papers on carbon taxes naturally assume that carbon dioxide emissions cause global warming – but assumptions are not conclusions. Cook's claim of an increasing consensus over time is entirely due to an increase of the number of irrelevant papers that Cook and Co. mistook for evidence" (Tol, 2014).

Montford (2013) produced a blistering critique of Cook *et al.* in a report for the Global Warming Policy Foundation. He reveals the authors were marketing the expected results of the paper before the research itself was conducted; changed the definition of an endorsement of the global warming hypothesis mid-stream when it became apparent the abstracts they were reviewing did not support their original (IPCC-based) definition; and gave guidance to the volunteers recruited to read and score abstracts "suggest[ing] that an abstract containing the words 'Emissions of a broad

range of greenhouse gases of varying lifetimes contribute to global climate change' should be taken as explicit but unquantified endorsement of the consensus. Clearly the phrase quoted could imply any level of human contribution to warming." Montford concludes "the consensus referred to is trivial" since the paper "said nothing about global warming being dangerous" and that "the project was not a scientific investigation to determine the extent of agreement on global warming, but a public relations exercise."

A group of Canadian retired Earth and atmospheric scientists called Friends of Science produced a report in 2014 that reviewed the four surveys and abstract-counting exercises summarized above (Friends of Science, 2014). The scientists searched the papers for the percentage of respondents or abstracts that explicitly agree with IPCC's declaration that human activity is responsible for more than half of observed warming. They found Oreskes found only 1.2 percent agreement; Doran and Zimmerman, 3.4 percent; Anderegg *et al.*, 66 percent; and Cook *et al.*, 0.54 percent. They conclude, "The purpose of the 97% claim lies in the psychological sciences, not in climate science. A 97% consensus claim is merely a 'social proof' – a powerful psychological motivator intended to make the public comply with the herd; to not be the 'odd man out.' Friends of Science deconstruction of these surveys shows there is no 97% consensus on human-caused global warming as claimed in these studies. None of these studies indicate any agreement with a catastrophic view of human-caused global warming" (p. 4).

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Evidence of Lack of Consensus

In contrast to the studies described above, which try but fail to find a consensus in support of the claim that global warming is man-made and dangerous, many authors and surveys have found widespread disagreement or even that a majority of scientists oppose the alleged consensus. These surveys and studies generally suffer the same methodological errors as afflict the ones described above, but they suggest that even playing by the alarmists' rules, the results demonstrate disagreement rather than consensus.

Klaus-Martin Schulte, 2008

Schulte (2008), a practicing physician, observed, "Recently, patients alarmed by the tone of media reports and political speeches on climate change have been voicing distress, for fear of the imagined consequences of anthropogenic 'global warming.'" Concern that his patients were experiencing unnecessary stress "prompted me to review the literature available on 'climate change and health' via PubMed

(<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez>)” and then to attempt to replicate Oreskes’ 2004 report.

“In the present study,” Schulte wrote, “Oreskes’ research was brought up to date by using the same search term on the same database to identify abstracts of 539 scientific papers published between 2004 and mid-February 2007.” According to Schulte, “The results show a tripling of the mean annual publication rate for papers using the search term ‘global climate change’, and, at the same time, a significant movement of scientific opinion away from the apparently unanimous consensus which Oreskes had found in the learned journals from 1993 to 2003. Remarkably, the proportion of papers explicitly or implicitly rejecting the consensus has risen from zero in the period 1993–2003 to almost 6% since 2004. Six papers reject the consensus outright.”

Schulte also found “Though Oreskes did not state how many of the papers she reviewed explicitly endorsed the consensus that human greenhouse-gas emissions are responsible for more than half of the past 50 years’ warming, only 7% of the more recent papers reviewed here were explicit in endorsing the consensus even in the strictly limited sense she had defined. The proportion of papers that now explicitly or implicitly endorse the consensus has fallen from 75% to 45%.”

Schulte’s findings demonstrate that if Oreskes’ methodology were correct and her findings for the period 1993 to 2003 accurate, then scientific publications in the more recent period of 2004–2007 show a strong tendency away from the consensus Oreskes claimed to have found. We can doubt the utility of the methodology used by both Oreskes and Schulte but recognize that the same methodology applied during two time periods reveals a significant shift from consensus to open debate on the causes of climate change.

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Dennis Bray and Hans von Storch, 1996, 2003, 2008, 2010

Surveys by German scientists Dennis Bray and Hans von Storch conducted

in 1996, 2003, 2008, and 2010 consistently found climate scientists have deep doubts about the reliability of the science underlying claims of man-made climate change (Bray and von Storch, 2007; Bray and von Storch, 2008; Bray and von Storch, 2010). This finding is seldom reported because the authors repeatedly portray their findings as supporting, as Bray wrote in 2010, “three dimensions of consensus, as it pertains to climate change science: 1. manifestation, 2. attribution, and 3. legitimation” (Bray, 2010). They do not.

One question in Bray and von Storch’s latest survey (2010) asked scientists to grade, on a scale from 1 = “very inadequate” to 7 = “very adequate,” the “data availability for climate change analysis.” On this very important question, more respondents said “very inadequate” (1 or 2) than “very adequate” (6 or 7), with most responses ranging between 3 and 5.

Bray and von Storch summarized their survey results using a series of graphs plotting responses to each question. In their latest survey, 54 graphs show responses to questions addressing scientific issues as opposed to opinions about IPCC, where journalists tend to get their information, personal identification with environmental causes, etc. About a third show more skepticism than confidence, a third show more confidence than skepticism, and a third suggest equal amounts of skepticism and confidence.

For example, more scientists said “very inadequate” (1 or 2) than “very adequate” (6 or 7) when asked “How well do atmospheric models deal with the influence of clouds?” and “How well do atmospheric models deal with precipitation?” and “How well do atmospheric models deal with atmospheric convection?” and “The ability of global climate models to model sea-level rise for the next 50 years” and “The ability of global climate models to model extreme events for the next 10 years.” These are not arcane or trivial matters in the climate debate.

Unfortunately, the Bray and von Storch surveys also show disagreement and outright skepticism about the underlying science of climate change don’t prevent most scientists from expressing their opinion that man-made global warming is occurring and is a serious problem. On those questions, the distribution skews away from uncertainty and toward confidence. Observing this contradiction in their 1996 survey, Bray and von Storch described it as “an empirical example of ‘postnormal science,’” the willingness to endorse a perceived consensus despite knowledge of contradictory scientific knowledge when the risks are perceived as being great (Bray and von Storch, 1999). Others might refer to this as cognitive

dissonance, holding two contradictory opinions at the same time, or “herding,” the well-documented tendency of academics facing uncertainty to ignore research that questions a perceived consensus position in order to advance their careers (Baddeleya, 2013).

On their face, Bray and von Storch’s results should be easy to interpret. For at least a third of the questions asked, more scientists aren’t satisfied than are with the quality of data, reliability of models, or predictions about future climate conditions. For another third, there is as much skepticism as there is strong confidence. Most scientists are somewhere in the middle, somewhat convinced that man-made climate change is occurring but concerned about lack of data and other fundamental uncertainties, far from the “95%+ certainty” claimed by IPCC.

Bray and von Storch are very coy in reporting and admitting the amount of disagreement their surveys find on the basic science of global warming, suggesting they have succumbed to the very cognitive dissonance they once described. But their data clearly reveal a truth: There is no scientific consensus.

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Verheggen *et al.*, 2014, 2015

Verheggen *et al.* (2014) and Strengers, Verheggen, and Vringer (2015) reported the results of a survey they conducted in 2012 of contributors to IPCC reports, authors of articles appearing in scientific literature, and signers of petitions on global warming (but apparently not the Global Warming Petition Project, described below). By the authors' own admission, "signatories of public statements disapproving of mainstream climate science ... amounts to less than 5% of the total number of respondents," suggesting the sample is heavily biased toward pro-"consensus" views. Nevertheless, this survey found fewer than half of respondents agreed with IPCC's most recent claims.

A total of 7,555 authors were contacted and 1,868 questionnaires were returned, for a response rate of 29 percent. Verheggen *et al.* asked specifically about agreement or disagreement with IPCC's claim in its *Fifth Assessment Report* (AR5) that it is "virtually certain" or "extremely likely" that net anthropogenic activities are responsible for more than half of the observed increase in global average temperatures in the past 50 years.

When asked "What fraction of global warming since the mid 20th century can be attributed to human induced increases in atmospheric greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations?," 64 percent chose fractions of 51 percent or more, indicating agreement with IPCC AR5. (Strengers, Verheggen, and Vringer, 2015, Figure 1a.1) When those who chose fractions of 51 percent or more were asked, "What confidence level would you ascribe to your estimate that the anthropogenic GHG warming is more than 50%?," 65 percent said it was "virtually certain" or "extremely likely," the language used by IPCC to characterize its level of confidence (*Ibid.*, Figure 1b).

The math is pretty simple: Two-thirds of the authors in this survey – a sample heavily biased toward IPCC's point of view by including virtually all its editors and contributors – agreed with IPCC on the impact of human emissions on the climate, and two-thirds of those who agreed were as confident as IPCC in that finding. Sixty-five percent of 64 percent is 41.6 percent, so fewer than half of the survey's respondents support IPCC. More precisely – since some responses were difficult to interpret – 42.6 percent

(797 of 1,868) of respondents were highly confident that more than 50 percent of the warming is human-caused.

This survey shows IPCC's position on global warming is the minority perspective in this part of the science community. Since the sample was heavily biased toward contributors to IPCC reports and academics most likely to publish, one can assume a survey of a larger universe of scientists would reveal even less support for IPCC's position.

Like Bray and von Storch (2010) discussed above, and Stenhouse *et al.*, (2014) discussed below, Verheggen *et al.* seem embarrassed by their findings and hide them in tables in a report issued a year after their original publication rather than explain them in the text of their peer-reviewed article. It took the efforts of a blogger to call attention to the real data (Fabius Maximus, 2015). Once again, the data reveal no scientific consensus.

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Surveys of Meteorologists and Environmental Professionals

The American Meteorological Society (AMS) reported in 2013 that only 52 percent of AMS members who responded to its survey reported believing the warming of the past 150 years was man-made (Stenhouse *et al.*, 2014). The finding was reported in a table on the last page of the pre-publication version of the paper and was not even mentioned in the body of the peer-reviewed article.

From an earlier publication of the survey's results (Maibach *et al.*, 2012) it appears 76 percent of those who believe in man-made global warming also believe it is "very harmful" or "somewhat harmful," so it appears 39.5 percent of AMS members responding to the survey say they believe man-made global warming could be dangerous. Once again, this finding doesn't appear in the peer-reviewed article.

Questions asked in the AMS survey reveal political ideology is the strongest or second strongest factor in determining a scientist's position on global warming. But the published report doesn't reveal whether all or just nearly all of the AMS members who believe man-made global warming is dangerous self-identify as being liberals. In light of the numbers presented above, this appears likely.

Other surveys of meteorologists also found a majority oppose the alleged consensus (Taylor, 2010a, 2010b). A 2006 survey of scientists in the U.S. conducted by the National Registry of Environmental Professionals, for example, found 41 percent disagreed the planet's recent warmth "can be, in large part, attributed to human activity," and 71 percent disagreed recent hurricane activity is significantly attributable to human activity (Taylor, 2007).

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Global Warming Petition Project

The Global Warming Petition Project (2015) is a statement about the causes and consequences of climate change signed by 31,478 American scientists, including 9,021 with Ph.D.s. The full statement reads:

We urge the United States government to reject the global warming agreement that was written in Kyoto, Japan in December, 1997, and any other similar proposals. The proposed limits on greenhouse gases would harm the environment, hinder the advance of science and technology, and damage the health and welfare of mankind.

There is no convincing scientific evidence that human release of carbon dioxide, methane, or other greenhouse gases is causing or will, in the foreseeable future, cause catastrophic heating of the Earth's atmosphere and disruption of the Earth's climate. Moreover, there is substantial scientific evidence that increases in atmospheric carbon dioxide produce many beneficial effects upon the natural plant and animal environments of the Earth.

This is a remarkably strong statement of dissent from the perspective advanced by IPCC. The fact that more than ten times as many scientists have signed it as are alleged to have “participated” in some way or another in the research, writing, and review of IPCC's *Fourth Assessment Report* is very significant. These scientists actually endorse the statement that appears above. By contrast, fewer than 100 of the scientists (and nonscientists) who are listed in the appendices to IPCC reports actually participated in the writing of the all-important *Summary for Policymakers*

or the editing of the final report to comply with the summary, and therefore could be said to endorse the main findings of that report.

The Global Warming Petition Project has been criticized for including names of suspected nonscientists, including names submitted by environmental activists for the purpose of discrediting the petition. But the organizers of the project painstakingly reconfirmed the authenticity of the names in 2007, and a complete directory of those names appeared as an appendix to *Climate Change Reconsidered: Report of the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change (NIPCC)*, published in 2009 (Idso and Singer, 2009). For more information about The Petition Project, including the text of the letter endorsing it written by the late Dr. Frederick Seitz, past president of the National Academy of Sciences and president emeritus of Rockefeller University, visit the project's website at www.petitionproject.org.

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Admissions of Lack of Consensus

Even prominent “alarmists” in the climate change debate admit there is no consensus. Phil Jones, director of the Climatic Research Unit at the University of East Anglia, when asked if the debate on climate change is over, told the BBC, “I don’t believe the vast majority of climate scientists think this. This is not my view” (BBC News, 2010). When asked, “Do you agree that according to the global temperature record used by IPCC, the rates of global warming from 1860–1880, 1910–1940 and 1975–1998 were identical?” Jones replied,

Temperature data for the period 1860–1880 are more uncertain, because of sparser coverage, than for later periods in the 20th Century. The 1860–1880 period is also only 21 years in length. As

for the two periods 1910–40 and 1975–1998 the warming rates are not statistically significantly different (see numbers below).

I have also included the trend over the period 1975 to 2009, which has a very similar trend to the period 1975–1998.

So, in answer to the question, the warming rates for all 4 periods are similar and not statistically significantly different from each other.

Finally, when asked “Do you agree that from 1995 to the present there has been no statistically significant global warming” Jones answered “yes.” His replies contradict claims made by IPCC.

Mike Hulme, also a professor at the University of East Anglia and a contributor to IPCC reports, wrote in 2009: “What is causing climate change? By how much is warming likely to accelerate? What level of warming is dangerous? – represent just three of a number of contested or uncertain areas of knowledge about climate change” (Hulme, 2009, p. 75). He admits “Uncertainty pervades scientific predictions about the future performance of global and regional climates. And uncertainties multiply when considering all the consequences that might follow from such changes in climate” (p. 83). On the subject of IPCC’s credibility, he admits it is “governed by a Bureau consisting of selected governmental representatives, thus ensuring that the Panel’s work was clearly seen to be serving the needs of government and policy. The Panel was not to be a self-governing body of independent scientists” (p. 95). All this is exactly what IPCC critics have been saying for years.

* * *

As this summary makes apparent, there is no survey or study that supports the claim of a scientific consensus that global warming is both man-made and a problem, and ample evidence to the contrary. There is no scientific consensus on global warming.

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2

Why Scientists Disagree

Key findings in this section include the following:

- Climate is an interdisciplinary subject requiring insights from many fields. Very few scholars have mastery of more than one or two of these disciplines.
- Fundamental uncertainties arise from insufficient observational evidence, disagreements over how to interpret data, and how to set the parameters of models.
- The United Nations' Intergovernmental International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), created to find and disseminate research finding a human impact on global climate, is not a credible source. It is agenda-driven, a political rather than scientific body, and some allege it is corrupt.
- Climate scientists, like all humans, can be biased. Origins of bias include careerism, grant-seeking, political views, and confirmation bias.

Conflict of Disciplines

One reason disagreement among those participating in the climate change debate may be sharper and sometimes more personal than is observed in debates on other topics is because climate is an interdisciplinary subject

requiring insights from astronomy, biology, botany, cosmology, economics, geochemistry, geology, history, oceanography, paleontology, physics, and scientific forecasting and statistics, among other disciplines. Very few scholars in the field have mastery of more than one or two of these disciplines.

Richard S. Lindzen, an atmospheric physicist at MIT, observed, “Outside any given specialty, there are few – including scientists – who can distinguish one scientist from another, and this leaves a great deal of latitude for advocates and politicians to invent their own ‘experts.’ ... In effect, once political action is anticipated, the supporting scientific position is given a certain status whereby objections are reckoned to represent mere uncertainty, while scientific expertise is strongly discounted” (Lindzen, 1996, p. 98).

When an expert in one field, say physics, presents an estimate of the climate’s sensitivity to rising carbon dioxide levels, an expert in another field, say biology, can quickly challenge his understanding of the carbon cycle, whereby huge volumes of carbon dioxide are added to and removed from the atmosphere. Unless the physicist is intimately familiar with the literature on the impact of rising levels of CO₂ on photosynthesis, plant growth, and carbon sequestration by plants and aquatic creatures, he or she is missing the bigger picture and is likely to be wrong. But so too will the biologist miss the “big picture” if he or she doesn’t understand the transfer of energy at the top of the atmosphere and how the effects of CO₂ change logarithmically as its concentration rises.

Geologists view time in millennia and eons and are aware of huge fluctuations in both global temperatures and carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere, with the two often moving in different directions. They scoff at physicists and botanists who express concern over a historically tiny increase in carbon dioxide concentrations of 100 parts per million and a half-degree C increase in temperature over the course of a century. But how many geologists understand the impact of even relatively small changes in temperature or humidity on the range and health of some plants and animals?

Economists are likely to ask if the benefits of trying to “stop” global warming outweigh the benefits of providing clean water or electricity to billions of people living in terrible poverty. Wouldn’t it be wiser – better for humanity and perhaps even wildlife – to focus on helping people today become more prosperous and consequently more concerned about

protecting the environment and able to afford to adapt to changes in weather regardless of their causes? But do economists properly value the contribution of ecological systems to human welfare, or apply properly the discount rates they use to measure costs and benefits that occur far in the future?

Simon (1999) observed another consequence of this tunnel vision. Scientists are often optimistic about the safety of the environment when it relates to subjects encompassing their own area of research and expertise, but are pessimistic about risks outside their range of expertise. Simon wrote:

This phenomenon is apparent everywhere. Physicians know about the extraordinary progress in medicine that they fully expect to continue, but they can't believe in the same sort of progress in natural resources. Geologists know about the progress in natural resources that pushes down their prices, but they worry about food. Even worse, some of those who are most optimistic about their own areas point with alarm to other issues to promote their own initiatives. The motive is sometimes self-interest (pp. 47–8).

The climate change debate resembles the famous tale of a group of blind men touching various parts of an elephant, each arriving at a very different idea of what it is like: to one it is like a tree, to another, a snake, and to a third, a wall. A wise man tells the group, "You are all right. An elephant has all the features you mentioned." But how many physicists, geologists, biologists, and economists want to be told they are missing "the big picture" or that their earnest concern and good research aren't enough to describe a complex phenomenon, and therefore not a reliable guide to making decisions about what mankind should do? Few indeed.

This source of disagreement seems obvious but is seldom discussed. Scientists (both physical scientists and social scientists) make assertions and predictions claiming high degrees of confidence, a term with precise meaning in science but turned into an empty tool of rhetoric by IPCC and its allies, that are wholly unjustified given their training and ignorance of large parts of the vast literature regarding climate.

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Scientific Uncertainties

Fundamental uncertainties arise from insufficient observational evidence, disagreements over how to interpret data, and how to set the parameters of models.

The claim that human activities are causing or will cause catastrophic global warming or climate change is a rebuttable hypothesis, not a scientific theory and certainly not the “consensus” view of the science community. The human impact on climate remains a puzzle. As Bony *et al.* wrote in 2015, “Fundamental puzzles of climate science remain unsolved because of our limited understanding of how clouds, circulation and climate interact” (abstract).

Reporting in *Nature* on Bony’s study, Quirin Schiermeier wrote, “There is a misconception that the major challenges in physical climate science are settled. ‘That’s absolutely not true,’ says Sandrine Bony, a climate researcher at the Laboratory of Dynamic Meteorology in Paris. ‘In fact, essential physical aspects of climate change are poorly understood’” (Schiermeier, 2015, p. 140). Schiermeier goes on to write, “large uncertainties persist in ‘climate sensitivity,’ the increase in average global temperature caused by a given rise in the concentration of carbon dioxide,” citing Bjorn Stevens, a director at the Max Planck Institute for Meteorology in Hamburg, Germany (*Ibid.*). Bony has also identified uncertainty in climate science in the journal *Science* (Stevens and Bony, 2013).

The first volume in the *Climate Change Reconsidered II* series cited thousands of peer-reviewed articles and studies revealing the extensive uncertainty acknowledged by Bony *et al.* Since the *Summary for Policymakers* of that volume appears below (Chapters 3 to 7), there is no need to summarize its findings here. Instead, it is useful to ponder the views of two prominent climate scientists whose scientific contributions to the

debate are widely acknowledged.

Richard S. Lindzen, quoted earlier, is one of the world's most distinguished atmospheric physicists. According to the biography on MIT's website, "he has developed models for the Earth's climate with specific concern for the stability of the ice caps, the sensitivity to increases in CO₂, the origin of the 100,000 year cycle in glaciation, and the maintenance of regional variations in climate. Prof. Lindzen is a recipient of the AMS's Meisinger, and Charney Awards, the AGU's Macelwane Medal, and the Leo Huss Walin Prize. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and the Norwegian Academy of Sciences and Letters, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Sciences, the American Geophysical Union and the American Meteorological Society.

"Lindzen is a corresponding member of the NAS Committee on Human Rights, and has been a member of the NRC Board on Atmospheric Sciences and Climate and the Council of the AMS. He has also been a consultant to the Global Modeling and Simulation Group at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center, and a Distinguished Visiting Scientist at California Institute of Technology's Jet Propulsion Laboratory." He received his Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1964.

According to Lindzen (1996), there are three principal areas of uncertainty in climate science:

- "First, the basic greenhouse process is not simple. In particular, it is not merely a matter of the bases that absorb heat radiation – greenhouse gases – keeping the earth warm. If it were, the natural greenhouse would be about four times more effective than it actually is. ...
- "Second, the most important greenhouse gas in the atmosphere is water vapor. ... Roughly speaking, changes in relative humidity on the order of 1.3 to 4 percent are equivalent to the effect of doubling carbon dioxide. Our measurement uncertainty for trends in water vapor is in excess of 10 percent, and once again, model errors are known to substantially exceed measurement errors in a very systematic way.
- "Third, the direct impact of doubling carbon dioxide on the earth's temperature is rather small: on the order of .3 degrees C. Larger predictions depend on positive feedbacks. ... [T]hose factors arise from models with errors in those factors."

“[T]here is very little argument about the above points,” Lindzen wrote. “They are, for the most part, textbook material showing that there are errors and uncertainties in physical processes central to model predictions that are an order of magnitude greater than the climate forcing due to a putative doubling of carbon dioxide. There is, nonetheless, argument over whether the above points mean that the predicted significant response to increased carbon dioxide is without meaningful basis. Here there is disagreement” (pp. 86–7). For Lindzen’s more recent views (which are similar) see Lindzen (2012).

A second recognized authority is Judith Curry, a professor and former chair of the School of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences at the Georgia Institute of Technology. Her Ph.D. in geophysical sciences is from the University of Chicago, and she served for three decades on the faculties of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, Purdue, Penn State, University of Colorado-Boulder, and since 2002 at the Georgia Institute of Technology. She is an elected fellow of the American Geophysical Union and councilor and fellow of the American Meteorological Society.

Curry delivered a speech on June 15, 2015 to the British House of Lords. Titled “State of the climate debate in the U.S.,” the prepared text of her remarks is available online (Curry, 2015). Curry wrote, “there is widespread agreement” on three basic tenets: “Surface temperatures have increased since 1880, humans are adding carbon dioxide to the atmosphere, [and] carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases have a warming effect on the planet.” However, she wrote, “there is disagreement about the most consequential issues,” which she lists as the following:

- “Whether the warming since 1950 has been dominated by human causes
- “How much the planet will warm in the 21st century
- “Whether warming is ‘dangerous’
- “Whether we can afford to radically reduce CO₂ emissions, and whether reduction will improve the climate”

Observing the “growing divergence between models and observations,” she poses three questions:

- “Are climate models too sensitive to greenhouse forcing?”

- “Is the modeled treatment of natural climate variability inadequate?”
- “Are climate model projections of 21st century warming too high?”

After observing surveys show most scientists seem to accept IPCC’s claims, she wrote, “Nevertheless, a great deal of uncertainty remains, and there is plenty of room for disagreement. So why do scientists disagree?” She gives five possible reasons:

- “Insufficient observational evidence
- “Disagreement about the value of different classes of evidence
- “Disagreement about the appropriate logical framework for linking and assessing the evidence
- “Assessments of areas of ambiguity & ignorance
- “And finally, the politicization of the science can torque the science in politically desired directions.”

“None of the most consequential scientific uncertainties are going to be resolved any time soon,” Curry wrote. “[T]here is a great deal of work still to do to understand climate change. And there is a growing realization that unpredictable natural climate variability is important.”

All of this concurs with the findings of NIPCC and was documented at great length in *Climate Change Reconsidered II: Physical Science* and *Climate Change Reconsidered II: Biological Impacts* (Idso *et al.*, 2013; Idso *et al.*, 2014).

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Failure of IPCC

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), created to find and disseminate research finding a human impact on global climate, is not a credible source. It is agenda-driven, a political rather than scientific body, and some allege it is corrupt.

According to Bray (2010), “In terms of providing future projection[s] of the global climate, the most significant player in setting the agenda is the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). It is typically assumed that IPCC, consisting of some 2500 climate scientists, after weighing the evidence, arrived at a consensus that global temperatures are rising and the most plausible cause is anthropogenic in nature.” As this section will explain, that assumption is wrong.

Prior to the mid-1980s very few climate scientists believed man-made climate change was a problem. This non-alarmist “consensus” on the causes and consequences of climate change included nearly all the leading climate scientists in the world, including Roger Revelle, often identified as one of the first scientists to “sound the alarm” over man-made global warming (Solomon, 2008; Singer, Revelle and Starr, 1992).

Most of the reports purporting to show a “consensus” beginning in the 1980s came from and continue to come from committees funded by

government agencies tasked with finding a new problem to address or by liberal foundations with little or no scientific expertise (Darwall, 2013; Carlin, 2015; Moore *et al.*, 2014). These committees, one of which was IPCC, often produced reports making increasingly bold and confident assertions about future climate impacts, but they invariably included statements admitting deep scientific uncertainty (Weart, 2015). Reports of IPCC, including drafts of the latest *Fifth Assessment Report*, are replete with examples of this pattern.

It is common for committees seeking consensus reports to include qualifications and admissions of uncertainty and even publish dissenting reports by committee members. This common practice had an unintended result in the climate debate. Politicians, environmental activists, and rent-seeking corporations in the renewable energy industry began to routinely quote IPCC's alarming claims and predictions shorn of the important qualifying statements expressing deep doubts and reservations. Rather than protest this mishandling of its work, IPCC encouraged it by producing *Summaries for Policymakers* that edit away or attempt to hide qualifying statements. IPCC news releases have become more and more alarmist over time until they are indistinguishable from the news releases and newsletters of environmental groups. In fact, many of those IPCC news releases were written or strongly influenced by professional environmental activists who had effectively taken over the organization.

Some climate scientists spoke out early and forcefully against this corruption of science (Idso, 1982; Landsberg, 1984; Idso, 1989; Singer, 1989; Jastrow, Nierenberg, and Seitz, 1990; Balling, 1992; Michaels, 1992), but their voices were difficult to hear amid a steady drumbeat of doomsday forecasts produced by environmentalists and their allies in the mainstream media.

Perhaps the most conspicuous and consequential example of this practice occurred in 2006 in the form of a movie titled *An Inconvenient Truth*, produced by former Vice President Al Gore, and Gore's book with the same title (Gore, 2006). The movie earned Gore a Nobel Peace Prize (shared with IPCC), yet it made so many unsubstantiated claims and over-the-top predictions it was declared "propaganda" by a UK judge, and schools there were ordered to give students a study guide identifying and correcting its errors before showing the movie (*Dimmock v. Secretary of State for Education and Skills*, 2007).

The principal source cited in Gore's movie and book, and arguably the

reason it was well-received by much of the science community, was IPCC. There is no evidence IPCC ever complained about the misrepresentation of its report in the film or asked for corrections. Despite documentation of the film's and book's many flaws (e.g., Lewis, 2007), Gore has never revised the book or even acknowledged the errors.

IPCC's reliability was crippled at birth, mandated by the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to define climate change as human-caused climate change and to disregard naturally caused climate change. Since natural climate change is at the very center of the debate over whether human activity is influencing the climate and by how much, this essentially predetermined IPCC's conclusions. Tasked with finding a human impact on climate and calling on the nations of the world to do something about it, IPCC pursued its mission with fierce dedication.

IPCC's reports have been subjected to withering criticism by scientists and authors almost too numerous to count, including even high-profile editors and contributors to its reports (Seitz, 1996; Lindzen, 2012; Tol, 2014; Stavins, 2014) and no fewer than six rigorously researched books by one climate scientist, Patrick Michaels, former president of the American Association of State Climatologists, former program chair for the Committee on Applied Climatology of the American Meteorological Society, and a research professor of Environmental Sciences at the University of Virginia for 30 years (Michaels, 1992, 2000, 2005a, 2005b, 2009, 2011). Michaels also was a contributing author and is a reviewer of IPCC's reports. Besides Michaels, see Singer (1997); Essex and McKittrick (2003); McIntyre and McKittrick (2005); Green and Armstrong (2007); Green, Armstrong, and Soon (2009); Pielke Jr. (2010); Carter (2010); Bell (2011); and Vahrenholt and Lüning (2015).

Others have pointed out IPCC's heavy reliance on environmental advocacy groups in the compilation of its official reports, using their personnel as lead authors and incorporating their publications – even newsletters – as source material (Laframboise, 2011). Scientists who participated in the latest IPCC report (AR5) described the process of producing the *Summary for Policymakers* as “exceptionally frustrating” and “one of the most extraordinary experiences of my academic life” (*Economist*, 2014).

Criticism hasn't come only from individual scientists. *Nature*, a prominent science journal, editorialized in 2013: “[I]t is time to rethink the IPCC. The organization deserves thanks and respect from all who care

about the principle of evidence-based policy-making, but the current report should be its last mega-assessment.” (*Nature*, 2013) After describing the “exponential” growth of its reports and “truly breathtaking array of data” IPCC reports offer, the editors wrote, “Unfortunately, one thing that has not changed is that scientists cannot say with any certainty what rate of warming might be expected, or what effects humanity might want to prepare for, hedge against or avoid at all costs. In particular, the temperature range of the warming that would result from a doubling of atmospheric carbon dioxide levels is expected to be judged as 1.5–4.5°C in next week’s report – wider than in the last assessment and exactly what it was in the report of 1990. ... Absent from next week’s report, for instance, is recent and ongoing research on the rate of warming and what is – or is not – behind the plateau in average global temperatures that the world has experienced during the past 15 years. These questions have important policy implications, and the IPCC is the right body to answer them. But it need not wait six years to do so” (*Ibid.*).

In 2014, a reporter for *Science*, published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), reported on political interference with IPCC’s *Fifth Assessment Report*: “Although the underlying technical report from WGIII was accepted by the IPCC, final, heated negotiations among scientific authors and diplomats led to a substantial deletion of figures and text from the influential ‘Summary for Policymakers’ (SPM). ... [S]ome fear that this redaction of content marks an overstepping of political interests, raising questions about division of labor between scientists and policy-makers and the need for new strategies in assessing complex science. Others argue that SPM should explicitly be coproduced with governments” (Wible, 2014). The subtitle of the article is “Did the ‘Summary for Policymakers’ become a summary by policy-makers?”

Later in 2014, after release of the Working Group III contribution to the *Fifth Assessment Report*, *Nature* reported critics “find the key conclusions unsurprising and short of detail. They say that the document sidesteps any hint of what specific countries, or groups of countries, should do to move towards clean energy systems. ... Some researchers have long argued for a more pragmatic and diversified approach to climate change” (Schiermeier, 2014, p. 298).

Particularly harsh criticism of IPCC has come from the Amsterdam-based InterAcademy Council (IAC), which is made up of the presidents of many of the world’s national science academies, the very

academies defenders of IPCC often say endorse IPCC's findings. IAC conducted a thorough audit of IPCC in 2010 (IAC, 2010). Among its findings:

Fake confidence intervals: IAC was highly critical of IPCC's method of assigning "confidence" levels to its forecasts, singling out "... the many statements in the Working Group II Summary for Policymakers that are assigned high confidence but are based on little evidence. Moreover, the apparent need to include statements of 'high confidence' (i.e., an 8 out of 10 chance of being correct) in the Summary for Policymakers led authors to make many vaguely defined statements that are difficult to refute, therefore making them of 'high confidence.' Such statements have little value" (p. 61).

Use of gray-sources: Too much reliance on unpublished and non-peer-reviewed sources (p. 63). Three sections of IPCC's 2001 climate assessment cited peer-reviewed material only 36 percent, 59 percent, and 84 percent of the time.

Political interference: Line-by-line editing of the summaries for policymakers during "grueling Plenary session that lasts several days, usually culminating in an all-night meeting. Scientists and government representatives who responded to the Committee's questionnaire suggested changes to reduce opportunities for political interference with the scientific results ..." (p. 64).

The use of secret data: "An unwillingness to share data with critics and enquirers and poor procedures to respond to freedom-of-information requests were the main problems uncovered in some of the controversies surrounding IPCC (Russell *et al.*, 2010; PBL, 2010). Poor access to data inhibits users' ability to check the quality of the data used and to verify the conclusions drawn ..." (p. 68).

Selection of contributors is politicized: Politicians decide which scientists are allowed to participate in the writing and review process: "political considerations are given more weight than scientific qualifications" (p. 14).

Chapter authors exclude opposing views: “Equally important is combating confirmation bias—the tendency of authors to place too much weight on their own views relative to other views (Jonas *et al.*, 2001). As pointed out to the Committee by a presenter and some questionnaire respondents, alternative views are not always cited in a chapter if the Lead Authors do not agree with them ...” (p. 18).

Need for independent review: “Although implementing the above recommendations would greatly strengthen the review process, it would not make the review process truly independent because the Working Group Co-chairs, who have overall responsibility for the preparation of the reports, are also responsible for selecting Review Editors. To be independent, the selection of Review Editors would have to be made by an individual or group not engaged in writing the report, and Review Editors would report directly to that individual or group (NRC, 1998, 2002)” (p. 21).

This is a damning critique. IPCC misrepresents its findings and does not properly peer review its reports. The selection of scientists who participate is politicized, the summary for policymakers is the product of late-night negotiations among governments and is not written by scientists, and more. The quotations above and the reference below are to a publicly circulated draft of IAC’s final report, still available online (see reference). The final report was heavily edited to water down and perhaps hide the extent of problems uncovered by the investigators, itself evidence of still more misconduct. The report received virtually no press attention in the United States.

In 2012, IPCC issued a news release saying in part, “IPCC’s 32nd session in Busan, Republic of Korea, in October 2010, adopted most of the IAC recommendations, and set up Task Groups to work on their implementation” (IPCC, 2012). One key recommendation, that a new Executive Committee be created that would include “three independent members,” was almost comically disregarded: the committee was created, but all three slots were filled with IPCC employees (Laframboise, 2013). It is doubtful whether any other changes made at that time would have meaningfully affected the *Fifth Assessment Report*, which was already largely written. Media accounts of the release of AR5 once again told of late-night sessions with politicians and advocacy group representatives

rewriting the *Summary for Policymakers*.

In conclusion, it is difficult to understand why IPCC reports still command the respect of anyone in the climate debate. They are political documents, not balanced or accurate summaries of the current state of climate science. They cannot provide reliable guidance to policymakers, economists, and climate scientists who put their trust in them.

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Bias

Climate scientists, like all humans, can be biased. Origins of bias include careerism, grant-seeking, political views, and confirmation bias.

Bias is another reason for disagreement among scientists and other writers on climate change. Scientists, no less than other human beings, bring their personal beliefs and interests to their work and sometimes make decisions based on them that direct their attention away from research findings that would contradict their opinions. Bias is often unconscious or overcome by professional ethics, but sometimes it leads to outright corruption.

Park *et al.* (2014), in a paper published in *Nature*, summarized research on publication bias, careerism, data fabrication, and fraud to explain how scientists converge on false conclusions. They write, “Here we show that even when scientists are motivated to promote the truth, their behaviour may be influenced, and even dominated, by information gleaned from their peers’ behaviour, rather than by their personal dispositions. This phenomenon, known as herding, subjects the scientific community to an inherent risk of converging on an incorrect answer and raises the possibility that, under certain conditions, science may not be self-correcting.”

Freedman (2010) identified a long list of reasons why experts are often wrong, including pandering to audiences or clients, lack of oversight, reliance on flawed evidence provided by others, and failure to take into account important confounding variables.

John P.A. Ioannidis, professor of medicine and of health research and policy at Stanford University School of Medicine and a professor of statistics at Stanford University School of Humanities and Sciences, in a series of articles published in journals including the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA), revealed most published research in the health care field cannot be replicated or is likely to be contradicted by later publications (Ioannidis, 2005a, 2005b; Ioannidis and Trikalinos, 2005; Ioannidis, 2012). His most frequently cited work is titled “Why most published research findings are false.”

Ioannidis’s work generated widespread awareness that peer review is no guarantee of the accuracy or value of a research paper. In fact, he found that the likelihood of research being contradicted was highest with the most prestigious journals, including *Nature*, *Science*, and *JAMA*. Springer, a major publisher of science journals, recently announced it was removing 16

papers it had published that were generated by a computer program called SCIgen that were simply gibberish (*Nature*, 2014). Much to their credit, these journals and academic institutions claim to be engaged in considerable soul-searching and efforts to reform a peer-review process that is plainly broken.

This controversy has particular relevance to the climate change debate due to “Climategate,” the release of emails exchanged by prominent climate scientists discussing efforts to exclude global warming skeptics from journals, punish editors who allowed skeptics’ articles to appear, stonewall requests for original data, manipulate data, and rush into publication articles refuting or attempting to discredit scientists who disagree with IPCC’s findings (Montford, 2010; Sussman, 2010; Michaels, 2011, Chapter 2). The scandal received little press attention in the United States. Journals such as *Nature* take the scandal over peer-review corruption seriously when it involves other topics (Ferguson *et al.*, 2014), but are curiously silent about its occurrence in the climate change literature.

Scientists, especially those in charge of large research projects and laboratories, have a financial incentive to seek more funding for their programs. They are not immune to having tunnel vision regarding the importance of their work and employment. Each believes his or her mission is more significant and essential relative to other budget priorities.

To obtain funding (and more funding), it helps scientists immensely to have the public – and thus Congress and potentially private funders – worried about the critical nature of the problems they study. This incentive makes it less likely researchers will interpret existing knowledge or present their findings in a way that reduces public concern (Lichter and Rothman, 1999; Kellow, 2007; Kabat, 2008). As a result, scientists often gravitate toward emphasizing worst-case scenarios, though there may be ample evidence to the contrary. This bias of alarmism knows no political bounds, affecting both liberal Democrats and conservative Republicans (Berezow and Campbell, 2012; Lindzen, 2012).

Alarmists in the climate debate seem to recognize only one possible source of bias, and that is funding from “the fossil fuel industry.” The accusation permeates any conversation of the subject, perhaps second only to the “consensus” claim, and the two are often paired, as in “only scientists paid by the fossil fuel industry dispute the overwhelming scientific consensus.” The accusation doesn’t work for many reasons:

- There has never been any evidence of a climate scientist accepting money from industry to take a position or change his or her position in the climate debate (Cook, 2014);
- Vanishingly few global warming skeptics have ever been paid by the fossil fuel industry. Certainly not more than a tiny fraction of the 31,478 American scientists who signed the Global Warming Petition or the thousands of meteorologists and climate scientists reported in Chapter 1 who tell survey-takers they do not agree with IPCC;
- Funding of alarmists by government agencies, liberal foundations, environmental advocacy groups, and the alternative energy industry exceeds funding from the fossil fuel industry by two, three, or even four orders of magnitude (Butos and McQuade, 2015). Does government and interest-group funding of alarmists not also have a “corrupting” influence on its recipients?
- The most prominent organizations supporting global warming skepticism get little if any money from the fossil fuel industry. Their support comes overwhelmingly from individuals (and their foundations) motivated by concern over the apparent corruption of science taking place and the enormous costs it is imposing on the public.

In the text of her speech to the British House of Lords cited earlier, climate scientist Judith Curry wrote, “I am very concerned that climate science is becoming biased owing to biases in federal funding priorities and the institutionalization by professional societies of a particular ideology related to climate change. Many scientists, and institutions that support science, are becoming advocates for UN climate policies, which is leading scientists into overconfidence in their assessments and public statements and into failures to respond to genuine criticisms of the scientific consensus. In short, the climate science establishment has become intolerant to disagreement and debate, and is attempting to marginalize and de-legitimize dissent as corrupt or ignorant” (Curry, 2015).

Money probably isn’t what motivates Mike Hulme, now professor of climate and culture in the Department of Geography at King’s College

London. He was professor of climate change in the School of Environmental Sciences at the University of East Anglia and a contributor to IPCC reports, and he is author of *Why We Disagree About Climate Change* (Hulme, 2009). Hulme was cited in Chapter 1 admitting to great uncertainties in climate science, yet he eagerly endorses and promotes IPCC's claims. Why does he do that?

In his book, Hulme calls climate change “a classic example of ... ‘post-normal science,’” which he defines (quoting Silvio Funtowicz and Jerry Ravetz) as “the application of science to public issues where ‘facts are uncertain, values in dispute, stakes high and decisions urgent.’” Issues that fall into this category, he says, are no longer subject to the cardinal requirements of true science: skepticism, universalism, communalism, and disinterestedness. Instead of experimentation and open debate, post-normal science says “consensus” brought about by deliberation among experts determines what is true, or at least true enough for the time being to direct public policy decisions.

The merits and demerits of post-normal science can be debated, but it undoubtedly has one consequence of significance in the climate change debate: Scientists are no longer responsible for actually doing science themselves, such as testing hypotheses, studying data, and confronting data or theories that contradict the “consensus” position. Scientists simply “sign onto” IPCC's latest report and are free to indulge their political biases. Hulme is quite open about his. He wrote, “The idea of climate change should be seen as an intellectual resource around which our collective and personal identities and projects can form and take shape. We need to ask not what we can do for climate change, but to ask what climate change can do for us” (p. 326).

In his book, Hulme says “because the idea of climate change is so plastic, it can be deployed across many of our human projects and can serve many of our psychological, ethical, and spiritual needs.” Hulme describes himself as a social-democrat so his needs include sustainable development, income redistribution, population control, and social justice. By focusing on these “needs,” how can Hulme objectively evaluate the anthropogenic global warming hypothesis?

Like the late Stephen Schneider, who once said “to reduce the risk of potentially disastrous climate change ... we need to get some broad based support, to capture the public's imagination. That, of course, means getting loads of media coverage. So we have to offer up scary scenarios, make

simplified, dramatic statements, and make little mention of any doubts we might have” (Schneider, 1989), Hulme wrote, “We will continue to create and tell new stories about climate change and mobilise them in support of our projects.” He suggests his fellow global warming alarmists promote four “myths,” which he labels Lamenting Eden, Presaging Apocalypse, Constructing Babel, and Celebrating Jubilee.

This is unusual behavior for a scientist and disturbing for one working at high levels in IPCC. When Hulme talks about climate science, is he telling us the truth or one of his “myths”?

* * *

While it would be ideal if scientists could be relied upon to deliver the unvarnished truth about complex scientific matters to governments and voters, the truth is they almost always fall short. Ignorance of research outside their area of specialization, reliance on flawed authorities, bias, and outright corruption all contribute to unwarranted alarmism in the climate change debate.

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3

Scientific Method vs. Political Science

Key findings of this section include the following:

- The hypothesis implicit in all IPCC writings, though rarely explicitly stated, is that dangerous global warming is resulting, or will result, from human-related greenhouse gas emissions.
- The null hypothesis is that currently observed changes in global climate indices and the physical environment, as well as current changes in animal and plant characteristics, are the result of natural variability.
- In contradiction of the scientific method, IPCC assumes its implicit hypothesis is correct and that its only duty is to collect evidence and make plausible arguments in the hypothesis's favor.

The Missing Null Hypothesis

Although IPCC's reports are voluminous and their arguments impressively persistent, it is legitimate to ask whether that makes them good science. In order to conduct an investigation, scientists must first formulate a falsifiable hypothesis to test. The hypothesis implicit in all IPCC writings, though rarely explicitly stated, is that dangerous global warming is resulting, or will result, from human-related greenhouse gas emissions.

In considering any such hypothesis, an alternative and null hypothesis must be entertained, which is the simplest hypothesis consistent with the known facts. Regarding global warming, the null hypothesis is that currently observed changes in global climate indices and the physical environment are the result of natural variability. To invalidate this null hypothesis requires, at a minimum, direct evidence of human causation of specified changes that lie outside usual, natural variability. Unless and until such evidence is adduced, the null hypothesis is assumed to be correct.

In contradiction of the scientific method, IPCC assumes its implicit hypothesis is correct and that its only duty is to collect evidence and make plausible arguments in the hypothesis's favor. One probable reason for this behavior is that the United Nations protocol under which IPCC operates defines climate change as "a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods" (United Nations, 1994, Article 1.2). Not surprisingly, directing attention to only the effects of human greenhouse gas emissions has resulted in IPCC failing to provide a thorough analysis of climate change.

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Models, Postulates, and Circumstantial Evidence

IPCC offers three lines of reasoning in defense of its hypothesis: global climate model projections, a series of postulates or assumptions, and appeals to circumstantial evidence. The specific arguments are summarized in Figure 2.

All three lines of reasoning depart from proper scientific methodology. Global climate models produce meaningful results only if we assume we already know perfectly how the global climate works, and most climate scientists say we do not (Bray and von Storch, 2010; Strengers, Verheggen, and Vringer, 2015). Moreover, it is widely recognized that climate models

are not designed to produce predictions of future climate but rather what-if projections of many alternative possible futures (Trenberth, 2009).

Figure 2 **IPCC's Three Lines of Argument**

Global Climate Model Projections

IPCC modelers assume Global Climate Models (GCMs) are based on a perfect knowledge of all climate forcings and feedbacks. They then assert:

- A doubling of atmospheric CO₂ would cause warming of up to 6°C.
- Human-related CO₂ emissions caused an atmospheric warming of at least 0.3°C over the past 15 years.
- Enhanced warming (a “hot spot”) should exist in the upper troposphere in tropical regions.
- Both poles should have warmed faster than the rest of Earth during the late twentieth century.

Postulates

Postulates are statements that assume the truth of an underlying fact that has not been independently confirmed or proven. IPCC postulates:

- The warming of the twentieth century cannot be explained by natural variability.
- The late twentieth century warm peak was of greater magnitude than previous natural peaks.
- Increases in atmospheric CO₂ precede, and then force, parallel increases in temperature.
- Solar forcings are too small to explain twentieth century warming.
- A future warming of 2°C or more would be net harmful to the biosphere and human well-being.

Circumstantial Evidence

Circumstantial evidence does not bear directly on the matter in dispute but refers to circumstances from which the occurrence of the fact might be inferred. IPCC cites the following circumstantial evidence:

- Unusual melting is occurring in mountain glaciers, Arctic sea ice, and polar icecaps.
- Global sea level is rising at an enhanced rate and swamping tropical coral atolls.
- Droughts, floods, and monsoon variability and intensity are increasing.
- Global warming is leading to more, or more intense, wildfires, rainfall, storms, hurricanes, and other extreme weather events.
- Unusual melting of Boreal permafrost or sub-seabed gas hydrates is causing warming due to methane release.

Source: Summary for Policymakers, Climate Change Reconsidered II: Physical Science (Chicago, IL: The Heartland Institute, 2013).

Postulates, commonly defined as “something suggested or assumed as true as the basis for reasoning, discussion, or belief,” can stimulate relevant observations or experiments but more often are merely assertions that are difficult or impossible to test (Kahneman, 2011). IPCC expresses “great confidence” and even “extreme confidence” in its assumptions, but it cannot apply a statistical confidence level because they are statements of opinion and not of fact. This is not the scientific method.

Circumstantial evidence, or observations, in science are useful primarily to falsify hypotheses and cannot prove one is correct (Popper, 1965, p. vii). It is relatively easy to assemble reams of “evidence” in favor of a point of view or opinion while ignoring inconvenient facts that would contradict it, a phenomenon called “confirmation bias.” The only way to avoid confirmation bias is independent review of a scientist’s work by other scientists who do not have a professional, reputational, or financial stake in whether the hypothesis is confirmed or disproven. As documented in Chapter 2, this sort of review is conspicuously absent in the climate change

debate. Those who attempt to exercise it find themselves demonized, their work summarily rejected by academic journals, and worse.

Facing such criticism of its methodology and a lack of compelling evidence of dangerous warming, IPCC's defenders often invoke the precautionary principle. The principle states: "Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing cost-effective measures to prevent environmental degradation" (United Nations, 1992, Principle 15). This is a sociological precept rather than a scientific one and lacks the intellectual rigor necessary for use in policy formulation (Goklany, 2001).

The hypothesis of human-caused global warming comes up short not merely of "full scientific certainty" but of reasonable certainty or even plausibility. The weight of evidence now leans heavily against the theory. Invoking the precautionary principle does not lower the required threshold for evidence to be regarded as valid, nor does it answer the most important questions about the causes and consequences of climate change. Scientific principles acknowledge the supremacy of experiment and observation and do not bow to instinctive feelings of alarm or claims of a supposed scientific "consensus" (Legates *et al.*, 2015). The formulation of effective public environmental policy must be rooted in evidence-based science, not an over-abundance of precaution (More and Vita-More, 2013; U.K. House of Commons Science and Technology Committee, 2006).

Contradictions about methodology and the verity of claimed facts make it difficult for unprejudiced lay persons to judge for themselves where the truth actually lies in the global warming debate. This is one of the primary reasons why politicians and commentators rely so heavily on supposedly authoritative statements issued by one side or another in the public discussion. Arguing from authority, however, is the antithesis of the scientific method. Attempting to stifle debate by appealing to authority hinders rather than helps scientific progress and understanding.

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4

Flawed Projections

Key findings in this section include the following:

- The United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and virtually all the governments of the world depend on global climate models (GCMs) to forecast the effects of human-related greenhouse gas emissions on the climate.
- GCMs systematically over-estimate the sensitivity of climate to carbon dioxide (CO₂), many known forcings and feedbacks are poorly modeled, and modelers exclude forcings and feedbacks that run counter to their mission to find a human influence on climate.
- The Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change (NIPCC) estimates a doubling of CO₂ from pre-industrial levels (from 280 to 560 ppm) would likely produce a temperature forcing of 3.7 Wm⁻² in the lower atmosphere, for about ~1°C of *prima facie* warming.
- Four specific forecasts made by GCMs have been falsified by real-world data from a wide variety of sources. In particular, there has been no global warming for some 18 years.

Why Computer Models Are Flawed

In contrast to the scientific method, IPCC and virtually all national

governments in the world rely on computer models, called global climate models or GCMs, to represent speculative thought experiments by modelers who often lack a detailed understanding of underlying processes. The results of GCMs are only as reliable as the data and theories “fed” into them, which scientists widely recognize as being seriously deficient. If natural climate forcings and feedbacks are not perfectly understood, then GCMs become little more than an exercise in curve-fitting, or changing parameters until the outcomes match the modeler’s expectations. As John von Neumann is reported to have once said, “with four parameters I can fit an elephant, and with five I can make him wiggle his trunk” (Dyson, 2004).

The science literature is replete with admissions by leading climate modelers that forcings and feedbacks are not sufficiently well understood, that data are insufficient or too unreliable, and that computer power is insufficient to resolve important climate processes. Many important elements of the climate system, including atmospheric pressure, wind, clouds, temperature, precipitation, ocean currents, sea ice, and permafrost, cannot be properly simulated by the current generation of models.

The major known deficiencies include model calibration, non-linear model behavior, and the omission of important natural climate-related variability. Model calibration is faulty as it assumes all temperature rise since the start of the industrial revolution has resulted from human CO₂ emissions. In reality, major human-related emissions commenced only in the mid-twentieth century.

More facts about climate models and their limitations reported in Chapter 1 of *Climate Change Reconsidered II: Physical Science* are reported in Figure 3.

Figure 3
Key Facts about Global Climate Models

- Climate models generally assume a climate sensitivity of 3°C for a doubling of CO₂ above preindustrial values, whereas meteorological observations are consistent with a sensitivity of 1°C or less.
- Climate models underestimate surface evaporation caused by increased temperature by a factor of 3, resulting in a consequential underestimation of global precipitation.

- Climate models inadequately represent aerosol-induced changes in infrared (IR) radiation, despite studies showing different mineral aerosols (for equal loadings) can cause differences in surface IR flux between 7 and 25 Wm⁻².
- Deterministic climate models have inherent properties that make dynamic predictability impossible; introduction of techniques to deal with this (notably parameterization) introduces bias into model projections.
- Limitations in computing power restrict climate models from resolving important climate processes; low-resolution models fail to capture many important regional and lesser-scale phenomena such as clouds.
- Model calibration is faulty, as it assumes all temperature rise since the start of the industrial revolution has resulted from human CO₂ emissions; in reality, major human-related emissions commenced only in the mid-twentieth century.
- Non-linear climate models exhibit chaotic behavior. As a result, individual simulations (“runs”) may show differing trend values.
- Internal climate oscillations (AMO, PDO, etc.) are major features of the historic temperature record; climate models do not even attempt to simulate them.
- Climate models fail to incorporate the effects of variations in solar magnetic field or in the flux of cosmic rays, both of which are known to significantly affect climate.

Source: “Chapter 1. Global Climate Models and Their Limitations,” *Climate Change Reconsidered II: Physical Science* (Chicago, IL: The Heartland Institute, 2013).

Forcings and Feedbacks

The discussion in the previous section of why global climate models are flawed included references to some of the forcings and feedbacks that are poorly modeled and likely to make models unreliable. In many of these cases, climate scientists are substituting opinions or best guesses for data. As serious as that problem is, it is made worse by the exclusion of forcings and feedbacks that are well documented in the scientific literature. Many of these run counter to the goal of many modelers to find a human influence on climate and so are ignored.

Among the forcings and feedbacks IPCC has failed to take into account are increases in low-level clouds in response to enhanced atmospheric water vapor, ocean emissions of dimethyl sulfide (DMS), and the presence and total cooling effect of both natural and industrial aerosols. These processes and others are likely to offset most or even all of any warming caused by rising CO₂ concentrations. Figure 4 summarizes these and other findings about forcings and feedbacks appearing in Chapter 2 of *Climate Change Reconsidered II: Physical Science*.

Figure 4 Key Facts about Temperature Forcings and Feedbacks

- A doubling of CO₂ from pre-industrial levels (from 280 to 560 ppm) would likely produce a temperature forcing of 3.7 Wm⁻² in the lower atmosphere, for about ~1°C of *prima facie* warming.
- IPCC models stress the importance of positive feedback from increasing water vapor and thereby project warming of ~3–6°C, whereas empirical data indicate an order of magnitude less warming of ~0.3–1.0°C.
- In ice core samples, changes in temperature precede parallel changes in atmospheric CO₂ by several hundred years; also, temperature and CO₂ are uncoupled through lengthy portions of the historical and geological records; therefore CO₂ cannot be the primary forcing agent for most temperature changes.

- Atmospheric methane (CH₄) levels for the past two decades fall well below the values projected by IPCC in its assessment reports. IPCC's temperature projections incorporate these inflated CH₄ estimates and need downward revision accordingly.
- The thawing of permafrost or submarine gas hydrates is not likely to emit dangerous amounts of methane at current rates of warming.
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions are expected to fall as CO₂ concentrations and temperatures rise, indicating it acts as a negative climate feedback.
- Other negative feedbacks on climate sensitivity that are either discounted or underestimated by IPCC include increases in low-level clouds in response to enhanced atmospheric water vapor, increases in ocean emissions of dimethyl sulfide (DMS), and the presence and total cooling effect of both natural and industrial aerosols.

Source: "Chapter 2. Forcings and Feedbacks," Climate Change Reconsidered II: Physical Science (Chicago, IL: The Heartland Institute, 2013).

Yet another deficiency in GCMs is that non-linear climate models exhibit chaotic behavior. As a result, individual simulations ("runs") may show differing trend values (Singer, 2013b). Internal climate oscillations (Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation (AMO), Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO), etc.) are major features of the historic temperature record, yet GCMs do not even attempt to simulate them. Similarly, the models fail to incorporate the effects of variations in the solar magnetic field or in the flux of cosmic rays, both phenomena known to significantly affect climate.

We conclude the current generation of GCMs is unable to make accurate projections of climate even 10 years ahead, let alone the 100-year period that has been adopted by policy planners. The output of such models should therefore not be used to guide public policy formulation until they have been validated and shown to have predictive value.

Failed Forecasts

Four specific forecasts made by GCMs have been falsified by real-world data from a wide variety of sources:

Failed Forecast #1: A doubling of atmospheric CO₂ would cause warming between 3°C and 6°C.

The increase in radiative forcing produced by a doubling of atmospheric CO₂ is generally agreed to be 3.7 Wm⁻². Equating this forcing to temperature requires taking account of both positive and negative feedbacks. IPCC models incorporate a strong positive feedback from increasing water vapor but exclude negative feedbacks such as a concomitant increase in low-level clouds – hence they project a warming effect of 3°C or more.

IPCC ignores mounting evidence that climate sensitivity to CO₂ is much lower than its models assume (Spencer and Braswell, 2008; Lindzen and Choi, 2011). Monckton *et al.* cited 27 peer-reviewed articles “that report climate sensitivity to be below current central estimates” (Monckton *et al.*, 2015). Their list of sources appears in Figure 5.

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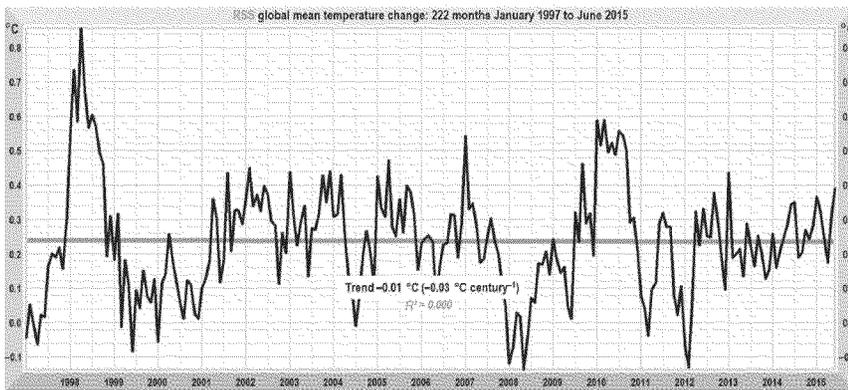
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Failed Forecast #2: CO₂ caused an atmospheric warming of at least 0.3°C over the past 15 years.

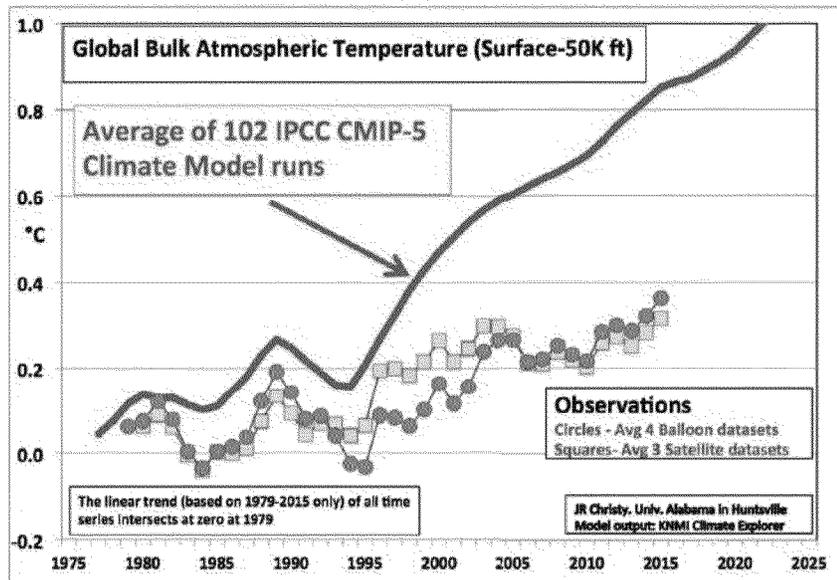
The global climate models relied on by IPCC predicted an atmospheric warming of at least 0.3°C during the first 15 years of the twenty-first century, but temperatures did not rise at all during that period. Figure 6 shows global temperatures from 1997 to 2015, based on satellite data compiled and reported by Remote Sensing Systems and interpreted by Monckton *et al.* (2015). They show a trend of -0.01°C from January 1997 to June 2015. Figure 7, from Dr. John Christy’s 2016 Congressional testimony, vividly portrays the failure of GCMs to hindcast this trend.

Figure 6
RSS Monthly Global Mean Lower-troposphere Temperature Anomalies, January 1997 to June 2015



Source: Monckton *et al.*, 2015.

Figure 7. Failure of Climate Models to Hindcast Global Temperatures, 1979–2015



Notes: Five-year averaged values of annual mean (1979–2015) global bulk (termed “midtropospheric” or “MT”) temperature as depicted by the average of 102 IPCC CMIP5 climate models (red), the average of 3 satellite datasets – UAH, RSS, NOAA (green), and 4 balloon datasets – NOAA, UKMet, RICH, RAOBCORE (blue). *Source:* Christy, 2016.

The absence of a warming trend for more than 15 years invalidates GCMs based on IPCC’s assumptions regarding climate sensitivity to carbon dioxide. In its 2008 *State of the Climate* report, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) reported, “Near zero and even negative trends are common for intervals of a decade or less in the simulations, due to the models internal climate variability. The simulations rule out (at the 95% level) zero trends for intervals of 15 yr or more, suggesting that an observed absence of warming of this duration is needed to create a discrepancy with the expected present-day warming rate” (Knight *et al.*, 2009). This “discrepancy” now exists, indeed now extends to 18 years without warming, and the models have been invalidated.

IPCC’s authors compare the output of unforced (and incomplete)

models with a dataset that represents twentieth century global temperature (HadCRUT, British Meteorological Office). Finding a greater warming trend in the dataset than in model projections, the false conclusion is then drawn that this “excess” warming must be caused by human-related greenhouse forcing. In reality, no excess warming has been demonstrated, first because this line of argument assumes models have perfect knowledge, information, and power, which they do not, and second, because a wide variety of datasets other than the HadCRUT global air temperature curve favored by IPCC do not exhibit a warming trend during the second half of the twentieth century. See Figure 8.

Figure 8
Lack of Evidence for Rising Temperatures

The difference in surface temperatures between 1942–1995 and 1979–1997, as registered by datasets that represent land, oceanic, and atmospheric locations.

LAND SURFACE	Global (IPCC, HadCRUT)	+0.5° C
	United States (GISS)	~zero
OCEAN	Sea surface temperature (SST) ¹	~zero
	SST Hadley NMAT	~zero
ATMOSPHERE	Satellite MSU (1979–1997)	~zero
	Hadley radiosondes (1979–1997)	~zero
PROXIES	Mostly land surface temperature ²	~zero

Unless otherwise indicated, data are drawn from the nominated government agencies.

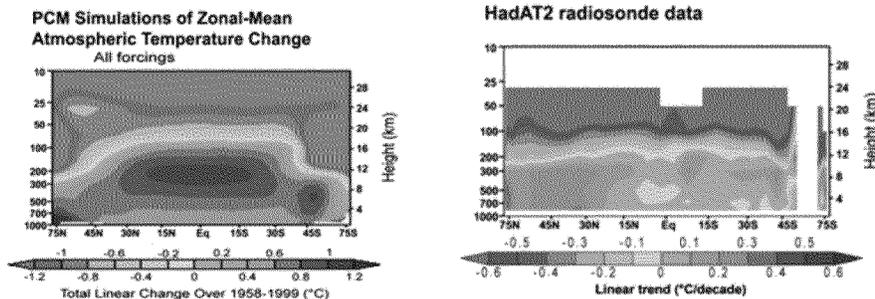
Source: ¹Gouretski *et al.*, 2012; ²Anderson *et al.*, 2013.

Failed Forecast #3: A Thermal Hot Spot Should Exist in the Upper Troposphere in Tropical Regions

Observations from both weather balloon radiosondes and satellite MSU sensors show the opposite, with either flat or decreasing warming trends with increasing height in the troposphere (Douglass *et al.*, 2007; Singer, 2011; Singer, 2013a). In Figure 9, the image on the left is model simulations of temperature trends in the tropical mid-troposphere, as shown in figure 1.3F from a report by the U.S. Climate Change Science Program (Karl *et al.*, 2006). The image shows a “hot spot” should occur in the upper troposphere in tropical regions. The image on the right is figure 5.7E from the same source. It shows observed temperatures based on radiosonde data by the Hadley Centre, which are in good agreement with the corresponding U.S. analyses. The observed data do not show the temperature rise in the tropical mid-troposphere forecast by the model.

Figure 9

Greenhouse-model-predicted Temperature Trends Versus Latitude and Altitude Versus Observed Temperature Trends



Source: Karl *et al.*, 2006, pp. 25, 116.

Failed Forecast #4: Both Polar Regions Should Have Warmed Faster than the Rest of Earth During the Late Twentieth Century

Late-twentieth century warming occurred in many Arctic locations and also over a limited area of the West Antarctic Peninsula, but the large polar East Antarctic Ice Sheet has been cooling since at least the 1950s (O'Donnell *et al.*, 2010). More data and commentary on this appears in Chapter 6.

* * *

In general, GCMs perform poorly when their projections are assessed against empirical data. In their comprehensive report of an extensive test of contemporary climate models, Idso and Idso write, “we find (and document) a total of 2,418 failures of today’s top-tier climate models to accurately hindcast a whole host of climatological phenomena. And with this extremely poor record of success, one must greatly wonder how it is that anyone would believe what the climate models of today project about earth’s climate of tomorrow, i.e., a few decades to a century or more from now” (Idso and Idso, 2015).

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5

False Postulates

Key findings in this section include the following:

- Neither the rate nor the magnitude of the reported late twentieth century surface warming (1979–2000) lay outside normal natural variability.
- The late twentieth century warm peak was of no greater magnitude than previous peaks caused entirely by natural forcings and feedbacks.
- Historically, increases in atmospheric CO₂ followed increases in temperature, they did not precede them. Therefore, CO₂ levels could not have forced temperatures to rise.
- Solar forcings are not too small to explain twentieth century warming. In fact, their effect could be equal to or greater than the effect of CO₂ in the atmosphere.
- A warming of 2°C or more during the twenty-first century would probably not be harmful, on balance, because many areas of the world would benefit from or adjust to climate change.

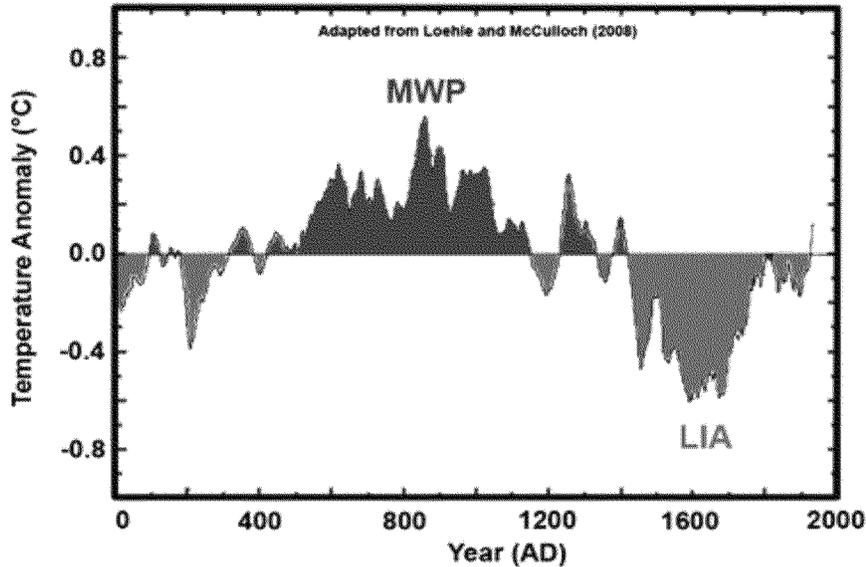
Figure 2 in Chapter 3 identified five postulates at the base of IPCC's claim that global warming has resulted, or will result, from anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions. All five are readily refuted by real-world observations.

Modern Warming Is Not Unnatural

IPCC's first false postulate is that the warming of the twentieth century cannot be explained by natural variability. But temperature records contain natural climate rhythms that are not well summarized or defined by fitting straight lines through arbitrary portions of a fundamentally rhythmic, non-stationary data plot. In particular, linear fitting fails to take account of meteorological-oceanographical-solar variations that are well established to occur at multidecadal and millennial time scales.

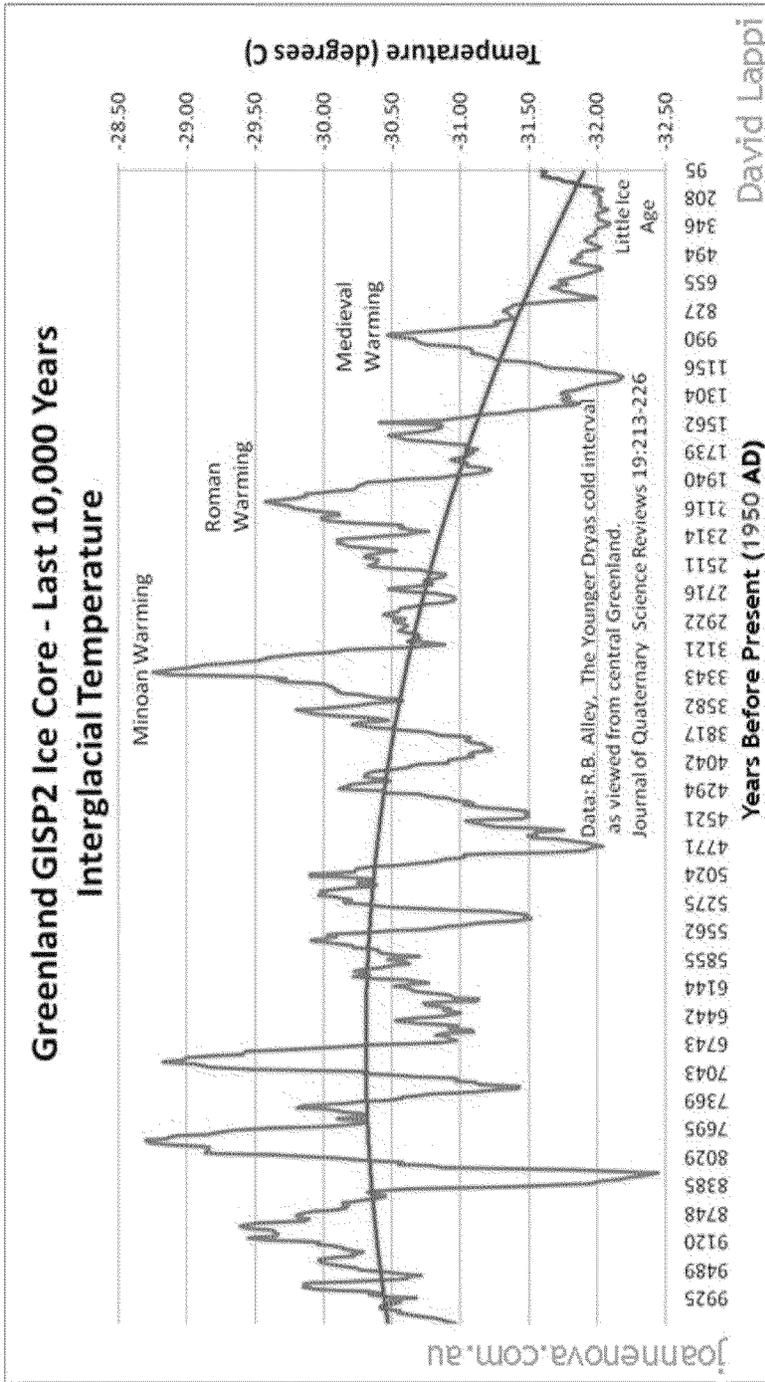
Even assuming, wrongly, that global temperatures would have been unchanging in the absence of man-made greenhouse gas emissions, the correctness of IPCC's assertion depends upon the period of time considered (Davis and Bohling, 2001). For example, temperatures have been cooling since 8,000 and 2,000 years ago; warming since 20,000 years ago, and also since 1850; and static (no net warming or cooling) between 700 BC and 150 AD and since 1997 AD. Figures 10 and 11 illustrate the variability of global temperatures during the past 2,000 and 10,000 years, respectively.

Figure 10
Mean Relative Temperature History of the Globe



Source: Loehle and McCulloch, 2008.

Figure 11



Global warming during the twentieth century occurred in two pulses, between 1910–1940 and 1975–2000, at gentle rates of a little more than 1.5°C/century (British Meteorological Office, 2013). In contrast, natural warming at some individual meteorological stations during the 1920s proceeded at rates of up to 4°C/decade or more (Chylek *et al.*, 2004). The first period (1910–1940), having occurred prior to the build-up of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, must represent natural variability. Measurements made during the late twentieth century warming are likely exaggerated by inadequate correction for the urban heat island effect (DeLaat and Maurellis, 2004; McKittrick and Michaels, 2004, 2007).

Modern Warming Is Not Unprecedented

IPCC's second false postulate is that the late twentieth century warm peak was of greater magnitude than previous natural peaks. Comparison of modern and ancient rates of natural temperature change is difficult because of the lack of direct measurements available prior to 1850. However, high-quality proxy temperature records from the Greenland ice core for the past 10,000 years demonstrate a natural range of warming and cooling rates between +2.5 and -2.5 °C/century (Alley, 2000; Carter, 2010, p. 46, Figure 7), significantly greater than rates measured for Greenland or the globe during the twentieth century.

Glaciological and recent geological records contain numerous examples of ancient temperatures up to 3°C or more warmer than the peak reported at the end of the twentieth century. During the Holocene, such warmer peaks included the Egyptian, Minoan, Roman, and Medieval warm periods (Alley, 2000). During the Pleistocene, warmer peaks were associated with interglacial oxygen isotope stages 5, 9, 11, and 31 (Lisiecki and Raymo, 2005). During the Late Miocene and Early Pliocene (6–3 million years ago) temperature consistently attained values 2–3°C above twentieth century values (Zachos *et al.*, 2001).

Figure 12 summarizes these and other findings about surface temperatures that appear in Chapter 4 of *Climate Change Reconsidered II: Physical Science*.

Figure 12
Key Facts about Surface Temperature

- Whether today's global surface temperature is seen to be part of a warming trend depends upon the time period considered.
- Over (climatic) time scales of many thousand years, temperature is cooling; over the historical (meteorological) time scale of the past century temperature has warmed. Over the past 18 years, there has been no net warming despite an increase in atmospheric CO₂ of 8 percent – which represents 34 percent of all human-related CO₂ emissions released to the atmosphere since the industrial revolution.
- Given an atmospheric mixing time of ~1 year, the facts just related represent a test of the dangerous warming hypothesis, which test it fails.
- Based upon the HadCRUT dataset favored by IPCC, two phases of warming occurred during the twentieth century, between 1910–1940 and 1979–2000, at similar rates of a little more than 1.5°C/century. The early twentieth century warming preceded major industrial carbon dioxide emissions and must be natural; warming during the second (*prima facie*, similar) period might incorporate a small human-related carbon dioxide effect, but warming might also be inflated by urban heat island effects.
- Other temperature datasets fail to record the late twentieth century warming seen in the HadCRUT dataset.
- There was nothing unusual about either the magnitude or rate of the late twentieth century warming pulses represented on the HadCRUT record, both falling well within the envelope of known, previous natural variations.
- No empirical evidence exists to support the assertion that a planetary warming of 2°C would be net ecologically or economically damaging.

Source: “Chapter 4. Observations: Temperatures,” *Climate Change Reconsidered II: Physical Science* (Chicago, IL: The Heartland Institute, 2013).

CO₂ Does Not Lead Temperature

IPCC’s third false postulate is that increases in atmospheric CO₂ precede, and then force, parallel increases in temperature. The remarkable (and at first blush, synchronous) parallelism that exists between rhythmic fluctuations in ancient atmospheric temperature and atmospheric CO₂ levels was first detected in polar ice core samples analyzed during the 1980s. From the early 1990s onward, however, higher-resolution sampling has repeatedly shown these historic temperature changes precede the parallel changes in CO₂ by several hundred years or more (Mudelsee, 2001; Monnin *et al.*, 2001; Caillon *et al.*, 2003; Siegenthaler *et al.*, 2005).

Ice core records show seven periods during which CO₂, methane (CH₄) and temperature increased and then decreased. In all seven cycles, the reported changes in CO₂ and CH₄ lagged the temperature changes and could not, therefore, have caused them (Soon, 2007). Early estimates (Revelle and Seuss, 1957) found temperature-caused out-gassing of ocean CO₂ increases atmospheric CO₂ concentrations by about 7% per EC of temperature rise; later laboratory testing placed it at about 5% (Petit *et al.*, 1999). The relationship calculated from lab data and found in the ice core data is quantitatively perfect, meaning there is precisely the amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere as a function of temperature over the 800,000-year ice core record that there should be – in accordance with the ratio measured experimentally (Robinson, Robinson, and Soon, 2007).

The only departure in the relationship between temperature and atmospheric CO₂ in the historical record is in the recent values, with CO₂ rising far beyond the temperature-dependent equilibrium value. This is because so much CO₂ is being put into the atmosphere from non-ocean sources. It will eventually revert to the equilibrium values, with the reversion occurring with a half life of about seven years, as has been determined by several investigators (Segalstad, 1998).

Solar Influence Is Not Minimal

IPCC's fourth false postulate is that solar forcings are too small to explain twentieth century warming. Having concluded solar forcing alone is inadequate to account for twentieth century warming, IPCC authors infer CO₂ must be responsible for the remainder. Nonetheless, observations indicate variations occur in total ocean-atmospheric meridional heat transport and that these variations are driven by changes in solar radiation rooted in the intrinsic variability of the Sun's magnetic activity (Soon and Legates, 2013).

Incoming solar radiation is most often expressed as Total Solar Insolation (TSI), a measure derived from multi-proxy measures of solar activity (Hoyt and Schatten, 1993; Willson, 2011; Scafetta and Willson, 2013). The newest estimates, from satellite-borne ACRIM-3 measurements, indicate TSI ranged between 1360 and 1363 Wm⁻² between 1979 and 2011, the variability of ~3 Wm⁻² occurring in parallel with the 11-year sunspot cycle. Larger changes in TSI are also known to occur in parallel with climatic change over longer time scales. For instance, Shapiro *et al.* (2011) estimated the TSI change between the Maunder Minimum and current conditions may have been as large as 6 Wm⁻².

Temperature records from circum-Arctic regions of the Northern Hemisphere show a close correlation with TSI over the past 150 years, with both measures conforming to the ~60–70-year multidecadal cycle. In contrast, the measured steady rise of CO₂ emissions over the same period shows little correlation with the strong multidecadal (and shorter) ups and downs of surface temperature around the world.

Finally, IPCC ignores x-ray, ultraviolet, and magnetic flux variation, the latter having particularly important implications for the modulation of galactic cosmic ray influx and low cloud formation (Kirkby, *et al.*, 2011). Figure 13 summarizes these and other findings about solar forcings from Chapter 3 of *Climate Change Reconsidered II: Physical Science*.

Figure 13 Key Facts about Solar Forcing

- Evidence is accruing that changes in Earth's surface temperature are largely driven by variations in solar activity. Examples of

solar-controlled climate change epochs include the Medieval Warm Period, Little Ice Age, and Early Twentieth Century (1910–1940) Warm Period.

- The Sun may have contributed as much as 66 percent of the observed twentieth century warming, and perhaps more.
- Strong empirical correlations have been reported from around the world between solar variability and climate indices including temperature, precipitation, droughts, floods, streamflow, and monsoons.
- IPCC models do not incorporate important solar factors such as fluctuations in magnetic intensity and overestimate the role of human-related CO₂ forcing.
- IPCC fails to consider the importance of the demonstrated empirical relationship between solar activity, the ingress of galactic cosmic rays, and the formation of low clouds.
- The respective importance of the Sun and CO₂ in forcing Earth's climate remains unresolved; current climate models fail to account for a plethora of known Sun-climate connections.
- The recently quiet Sun and extrapolation of solar cycle patterns into the future suggest a planetary cooling may occur over the next few decades.

Source: “Chapter 3. Solar Forcing of Climate,” *Climate Change Reconsidered II: Physical Science* (Chicago, IL: The Heartland Institute, 2013).

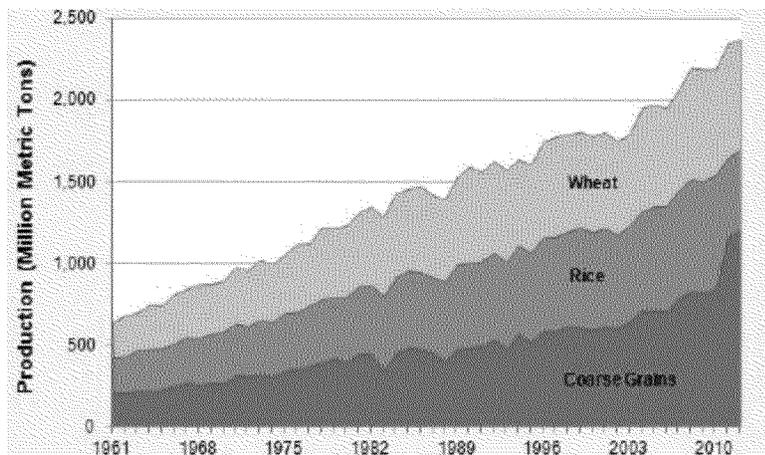
Warming Would Not Be Harmful

IPCC's fifth false postulate is that warming of 2°C above today's temperature would be harmful. This claim was coined at a conference organized by the British Meteorological Office in 2005 (DEFRA, 2005).

The particular value of 2°C is entirely arbitrary and was proposed by the World Wildlife Fund, an environmental advocacy group, as a political expediency rather than as an informed scientific opinion. The target was set in response to concern that politicians would not initiate policy actions to reduce CO₂ emissions unless they were given a specific (and low) quantitative temperature target to aim for.

Multiple lines of evidence suggest a 2°C rise in temperature would not be harmful to the biosphere. The period termed the Holocene Climatic Optimum (c. 8,000 ybp) was 2–3°C warmer than today (Alley, 2000), and the planet attained similar temperatures for several million years during the Miocene and Pliocene (Zachos *et al.*, 2001). Biodiversity is encouraged by warmer rather than colder temperatures (Idso and Idso, 2009), and higher temperatures and elevated CO₂ greatly stimulate the growth of most plants (Idso and Idso, 2011). Figure 14 shows the substantial rise in world grain production since 1961, a trend that would seem unlikely if rising CO₂ levels produced more harms than benefits to the biosphere.

Figure 14
World Grain Production, 1961–2012



Source: Christy, 2016, citing U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization.

Despite its widespread adoption by environmental NGOs, lobbyists, and governments, no empirical evidence exists to substantiate the claim that 2°C of warming presents a threat to planetary ecologies or human well-being. Nor can any convincing case be made that a warming will be more

economically costly than an equivalent cooling (either of which could occur for natural reasons), since any planetary change of 2°C magnitude in temperature would result in complex local and regional changes, some being of economic or environmental benefit and others being harmful.

* * *

We conclude neither the rate nor the magnitude of the reported late twentieth century surface warming (1979–2000) lay outside normal natural variability, nor was it in any way unusual compared to earlier episodes in Earth’s climatic history. Furthermore, solar forcings of temperature change are likely more important than is currently recognized, and evidence is lacking that a 2°C increase in temperature (of whatever cause) would be globally harmful.

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6

Unreliable Circumstantial Evidence

Key points in this chapter include the following:

- Melting of Arctic sea ice and polar icecaps is not occurring at “unnatural” rates and does not constitute evidence of a human impact on climate.
- Best available data show sea-level rise is not accelerating. Local and regional sea levels continue to exhibit typical natural variability – in some places rising and in others falling.
- The link between warming and drought is weak, and by some measures drought has decreased over the twentieth century. Changes in the hydrosphere of this type are regionally highly variable and show a closer correlation with multidecadal climate rhythmicity than they do with global temperature.
- No convincing relationship has been established between warming over the past 100 years and increases in extreme weather events. Meteorological science suggests just the opposite: A warmer world will see more mild weather patterns.
- No evidence exists that current changes in Arctic permafrost are other than natural or are likely to cause a climate catastrophe by releasing

methane into the atmosphere.

Introduction

IPCC's third line of reasoning, summarized in Figure 2 in Chapter 3, consists of circumstantial evidence regarding natural phenomena known to vary with temperature. The examples IPCC chooses to report invariably point to a negative impact on plant and animal life and human well-being. When claims are made that such phenomena are the result of anthropogenic global warming, almost invariably at least one of the following three requirements of scientific confidence is lacking:

(1) *Correlation does not establish causation.* Correlation of, say, a declining number of polar bears and a rising temperature does not establish causation between one and the other, for it is not at all unusual for two things to co-vary in parallel with other forcing factors.

(2) *Control for natural variability.* We live on a dynamic planet in which all aspects of the physical and biological environment are in a constant state of flux for reasons that are entirely natural (including, of course, temperature change). It is wrong to assume no changes would occur in the absence of the human presence. Climate, for example, will be different in 100 years regardless of what humans do or don't do.

(3) *Local temperature records that confirm warming.* Many studies of the impact of climate change on wildlife simply assume temperatures have risen, extreme weather events are more frequent, etc., without establishing that the relevant local temperature records conform to the postulated simple long-term warming trend.

All five of IPCC's claims relying on circumstantial evidence listed in Figure 2 in Chapter 3 are refutable.

Melting Ice

IPCC claims unusual melting is occurring in mountain glaciers, Arctic sea

ice, and polar icecaps. But what melting is occurring in mountain glaciers, Arctic sea ice, and polar icecaps is not occurring at “unnatural” rates and does not constitute evidence of a human impact on the climate. Both the Greenland (Johannessen *et al.*, 2005; Zwally *et al.*, 2005) and Antarctic (Zwally and Giovinetto, 2011) icecaps are close to balance. The global area of sea ice today is similar to that first measured by satellite observation in 1979 (Humlum, 2013) and significantly exceeds the ice cover present in former, warmer times.

Valley glaciers wax and wane on multidecadal, centennial, and millennial time-scales, and no evidence exists that their present, varied behavior falls outside long-term norms or is related to human-related CO₂ emissions (Easterbrook, 2011). Figure 15 summarizes the findings of Chapter 5 of *Climate Change Reconsidered II: Physical Science* regarding glaciers, sea ice, and polar icecaps.

Figure 15 Key Facts about the Cryosphere

- Satellite and airborne geophysical datasets used to quantify the global ice budget are short and the methods involved in their infancy, but results to date suggest both the Greenland and Antarctic Ice Caps are close to balance.
- Deep ice cores from Antarctica and Greenland show climate change occurs as both major glacial-interglacial cycles and as shorter decadal and centennial events with high rates of warming and cooling, including abrupt temperature steps.
- Observed changes in temperature, snowfall, ice flow speed, glacial extent, and iceberg calving in both Greenland and Antarctica appear to lie within the limits of natural climate variation.
- Global sea-ice cover remains similar in area to that at the start of satellite observations in 1979, with ice shrinkage in the Arctic Ocean since then being offset by growth around Antarctica.
- During the past 25,000 years (late Pleistocene and Holocene) glaciers

around the world have fluctuated broadly in concert with changing climate, at times shrinking to positions and volumes smaller than today.

- This fact notwithstanding, mountain glaciers around the world show a wide variety of responses to local climate variation and do not respond to global temperature change in a simple, uniform way.
- Tropical mountain glaciers in both South America and Africa have retreated in the past 100 years because of reduced precipitation and increased solar radiation; some glaciers elsewhere also have retreated since the end of the Little Ice Age.
- The data on global glacial history and ice mass balance do not support the claims made by IPCC that CO₂ emissions are causing most glaciers today to retreat and melt.

Source: "Chapter 5. Observations: The Cryosphere," Climate Change Reconsidered II: Physical Science (Chicago, IL: The Heartland Institute, 2013).

Sea-Level Rise

IPCC claims global sea level is rising at an enhanced rate and swamping tropical coral atolls. But the best available data show sea-level rise is not accelerating (Houston and Dean, 2011). The global average sea level continues to increase at its long-term rate of 1–2 mm/year globally (Wöppelmann *et al.*, 2009). Local and regional sea levels continue to exhibit typical natural variability – in some places rising and in others falling. Unusual sea-level rise is therefore not drowning Pacific coral islands, nor are the islands being abandoned by “climate refugees.”

The best available data show dynamic variations in Pacific sea level vary in accord with El Niño-La Niña cycles, superimposed on a natural long-term eustatic rise (Australian Bureau of Meteorology, 2011). Island coastal flooding results not from sea-level rise, but from spring tides or storm surges in combination with development pressures such as borrow pit digging or groundwater withdrawal. Persons emigrating from the islands are

doing so for social and economic reasons rather than in response to environmental threat.

Another claim concerning the effect of climate change on oceans is that increases in freshwater runoff into the oceans will disrupt the global thermohaline circulation system. But the range of natural fluctuation in the global ocean circulation system has yet to be fully delineated (Srokosz *et al.*, 2012). Research to date shows no evidence for changes that lie outside previous natural variability, nor for any malign influence from increases in human-related CO₂ emissions. See Figure 16 for more findings about climate change and oceans from Chapter 6 of *Climate Change Reconsidered II: Physical Science*.

Figure 16 Key Facts about Oceans

- Knowledge of local sea-level change is vital for coastal management; such change occurs at widely variable rates around the world, typically between about +5 and -5 mm/year.
- Global (eustatic) sea level, knowledge of which has only limited use for coastal management, rose at an average rate of between 1 and 2 mm/year over the past century.
- Satellite altimeter studies of sea-level change indicate rates of global rise since 1993 of more than 3 mm/year, but complexities of processing and the infancy of the method preclude viewing this result as secure.
- Rates of global sea-level change vary in decadal and multidecadal ways and show neither recent acceleration nor any simple relationship with increasing CO₂ emissions.
- Pacific coral atolls are not being drowned by extra sea-level rise; rather, atoll shorelines are affected by direct weather and infrequent high tide events, ENSO sea-level variations, and impacts of increasing human populations.

- Extra sea-level rise due to heat expansion (thermosteric rise) is also unlikely given that the Argo buoy network shows no significant ocean warming over the past nine years (Knox and Douglass, 2010).
- Though the range of natural variation has yet to be fully described, evidence is lacking for any recent changes in global ocean circulation that lie outside natural variation or were forced by human CO₂ emissions.

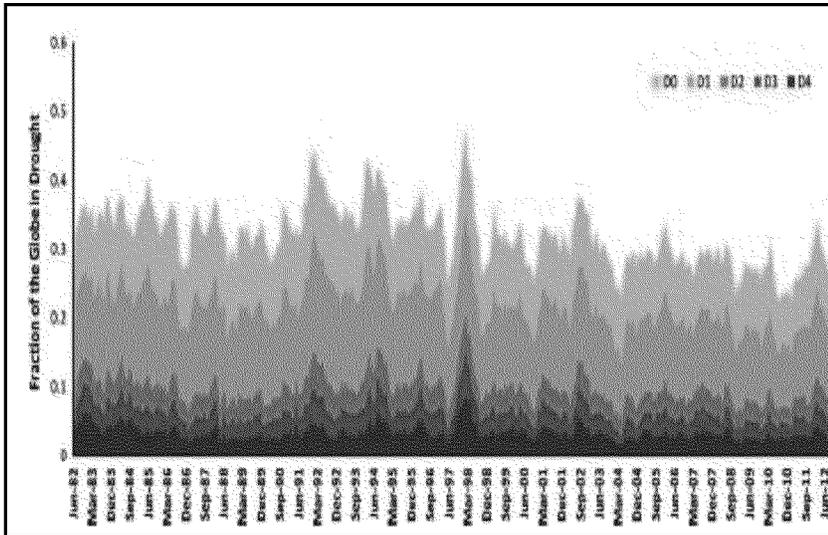
Source: “Chapter 6. Observations: The Hydrosphere,” *Climate Change Reconsidered II: Physical Science* (Chicago, IL: The Heartland Institute, 2013).

Droughts, Floods, and Monsoons

IPCC claims droughts, floods, and monsoon variability and intensity are increasing. But the link between warming and drought is weak, and pan evaporation (a measurement that responds to the effects of several climate elements) decreased over the twentieth century (Roderick *et al.*, 2009). Huntington (2008) concluded on a globally averaged basis precipitation over land increased by about 2 percent over the period 1900–1998. However, changes in the hydrosphere of this type are regionally highly variable and show a closer correlation with multidecadal climate rhythmicity than they do with global temperature (Zanchettin *et al.*, 2008). Figure 17 shows the absence of a trend toward more drought conditions between 1982 and 2012.

Monsoon intensity correlates with variations in solar activity rather than increases in atmospheric CO₂, and both the South American and Asian monsoons became more active during the cold Little Ice Age and less active during the Medieval Warm Period (Vuille *et al.*, 2012), suggesting there would be less volatility if the world becomes warmer. See Figure 18 for more facts about monsoons, droughts, and floods presented in Chapter 6 of *Climate Change Reconsidered II: Physical Science*.

Figure 17
Global Areal Extent of Five Levels of Drought for 1982–2012



Notes: Dryness is indicated in percentile rankings with D0 < 30, D1 < 20, D2 < 10, D3 < 5 and D4 < 2 percentile of average moisture availability. *Source:* Christy, 2016, citing Hao *et al.*, 2014.

Figure 18
Key Facts about Monsoons, Droughts, and Floods

- Little evidence exists for an overall increase in global precipitation during the twentieth century independent of natural multidecadal climate rhythmicity.
- Monsoon precipitation did not become more variable or intense during late twentieth century warming; instead, precipitation responded mostly to variations in solar activity.
- South American and Asian monsoons were more active during the cold Little Ice Age and less active during the Medieval Warm Period. Neither global nor local changes in streamflow have been linked to CO₂ emissions.

- The relationship between drought and global warming is weak, since severe droughts occurred during both the Medieval Warm Period and the Little Ice Age.

Source: “Chapter 6. Observations: The Hydrosphere,” *Climate Change Reconsidered II: Physical Science* (Chicago, IL: The Heartland Institute, 2013).

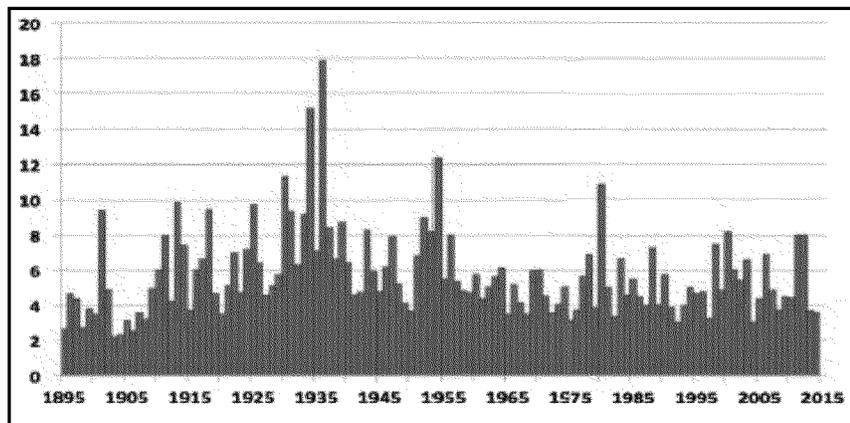
Extreme Weather

IPCC does not object when persons, such as former U.S. Vice President Al Gore, cite its reports in support of claims that global warming is leading to more, or more intense, wildfires, rainfall, storms, hurricanes, and other extreme weather events. IPCC’s latest *Summary for Policymakers* is filled with vivid warnings of this kind, even though in 2012 an IPCC report acknowledged that a relationship between global warming and wildfires, rainfall, storms, hurricanes, and other extreme weather events has not been demonstrated (IPCC, 2012).

In no case has a convincing relationship been established between warming over the past 100 years and increases in any of these extreme weather events (Alexander *et al.*, 2006; Khandekar, 2013; Pielke Jr., 2014). Instead, the number and intensity of extreme events vary, and they wax and wane from one place to another and often in parallel with natural decadal or multidecadal climate oscillations. Basic meteorological science suggests a warmer world would experience fewer storms and weather extremes, as indeed has been the case in recent years.

Figure 19 shows there has been no trend toward more days of extreme heat in the U.S. since 1895. Figure 20 summarizes key facts on this subject presented in Chapter 7 of *Climate Change Reconsidered II: Physical Science*.

Figure 19
Average Number of Daily High Temperatures in the U.S.
Exceeding 100°F per year 1895–2014



Notes: Average from 982 stations of the USHCN database (NOAA/NCEI, prepared by JRChristy). *Source:* Christy, 2016.

Figure 20
Key Facts about Extreme Weather Events

- Air temperature variability decreases as mean air temperature rises, on all time scales.
- Therefore the claim that global warming will lead to more extremes of climate and weather, including of temperature itself, seems theoretically unsound; the claim is also unsupported by empirical evidence.
- Although specific regions have experienced significant changes in the intensity or number of extreme events over the twentieth century, for the globe as a whole no relationship exists between such events and global warming over the past 100 years.
- Observations from across the planet demonstrate that droughts have not become more extreme or erratic in response to global warming. In most

cases, the worst droughts in recorded meteorological history were much milder than droughts that occurred periodically during much colder times.

- There is little to no evidence that precipitation will become more variable and intense in a warming world; indeed some observations show just the opposite.
- There has been no significant increase in either the frequency or intensity of stormy weather in the modern era.
- Despite the supposedly “unprecedented” warming of the twentieth century, there has been no increase in the intensity or frequency of tropical cyclones globally or in any of the specific ocean basins.
- The commonly held perception that twentieth century warming was accompanied by an increase in extreme weather events is a misconception fostered by excessive media attention and has no basis in facts.

Source: “Chapter 7. Observations: Extreme Weather,” Climate Change Reconsidered II: Physical Science (Chicago, IL: The Heartland Institute, 2013).

Thawing Permafrost

IPCC claims unusual thawing of Boreal permafrost or sub-seabed gas hydrates is causing warming due to methane release. It is true that over historic time, atmospheric methane concentration has increased from about 700 ppb in the eighteenth century to the current level of near 1,800 ppb. However, the increase in methane concentration levelled off between 1998 and 2006 at around 1,750 ppb, which may reflect measures taken at that time to stem leakage from wells, pipelines, and distribution facilities (Quirk, 2010). More recently, since about 2007, methane concentrations have started to increase again, possibly due to a combination of leaks from new

shale gas drilling and Arctic permafrost decline.

The contribution of increased methane to radiative forcing since the eighteenth century is estimated to be only 0.7 Wm^{-2} , which is small. And in any case, no evidence exists that current changes in Arctic permafrost are other than natural. Most of Earth's gas hydrates occur at low saturations and in sediments at such great depths below the seafloor or onshore permafrost that they will barely be affected by warming over even one thousand years.

* * *

We conclude no unambiguous evidence exists for adverse changes to the global environment caused by human-related CO_2 emissions. In particular, the cryosphere is not melting at an enhanced rate; sea-level rise is not accelerating; no systematic changes have been documented in evaporation or rainfall or in the magnitude or intensity of extreme meteorological events; and an increased release of methane into the atmosphere from permafrost or sub-seabed gas hydrates is unlikely.

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7

Policy Implications

Key findings in this section include the following:

- Rather than rely exclusively on IPCC for scientific advice, policymakers should seek out advice from independent, nongovernment organizations and scientists who are free of financial and political conflicts of interest.
- Individual nations should take charge of setting their own climate policies based upon the hazards that apply to their particular geography, geology, weather, and culture.
- Rather than invest scarce world resources in a quixotic campaign based on politicized and unreliable science, world leaders would do well to turn their attention to the real problems their people and their planet face.

To date, most government signatories to the UN's Framework Convention on Climate Change have deferred to the monopoly advice of IPCC in setting their national climate change policies. Nearly 30 years since IPCC began its work in 1988, it is now evident this approach has been mistaken. One result has been the expenditure of hundreds of billions of dollars implementing energy policies that now appear to have been unnecessary, or at least ill-timed and ineffective.

Rather than rely exclusively on IPCC for scientific advice,

policymakers should seek out advice from independent, nongovernment organizations and scientists who are free of financial and political conflicts of interest. The Chinese Academy of Sciences took an important step in this direction by translating and publishing an abridged edition of the first two volumes in NIPCC's *Climate Change Reconsidered* series (CAS, 2013).

Climate change, whether man-made or not, is a global phenomenon with very different effects on different parts of the world (Tol, 2011). Individual nations should take charge of setting their own climate policies based upon the hazards that apply to their particular geography, geology, weather, and culture – as India has started to do by setting up an advisory Indian Network on Comprehensive Climate Change Assessment (INCCCA) (Nelson, 2010).

The theoretical hazard of dangerous human-caused global warming is but one small part of a much wider climate hazard – extreme natural weather and climatic events that Nature intermittently presents us with, and always will (Carter, 2010). The 2005 Hurricane Katrina disaster in the United States, the 2007 floods in the United Kingdom, and the tragic bushfires in Australia in 2009 demonstrate the governments of even advanced, wealthy countries are often inadequately prepared for climate-related disasters of natural origin.

Climate change as a natural hazard is as much a geological as a meteorological issue. Geological hazards are mostly dealt with by providing civil defense authorities and the public with accurate, evidence-based information regarding events such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, storms, and floods (which represent climatic as well as weather events), and then planning to mitigate and adapt to the effects when such events occur.

The idea that there can be a one-size-fits-all global solution to address future climate change, such as recommended by the United Nations in the past, fails to deal with real climate and climate-related hazards. It also turned climate change into a political issue long before the science was sufficiently advanced to inform policymakers. A better path forward was suggested by Ronald Brunner and Amanda Lynch: “We need to use adaptive governance to produce response programs that cope with hazardous climate events as they happen, and that encourage diversity and innovation in the search for solutions. In such a fashion, the highly contentious ‘global warming’ problem can be recast into an issue in which every culture and community around the world has an inherent interest”

(Brunner and Lynch, 2010).

There is some evidence world leaders are reconsidering past decisions. China, India, Russia, and other countries are making it clear they will not blindly follow the path of reducing the use of fossil fuels in the vain hope of having an almost indiscernible effect on climate some time in the twenty-second or twenty-third centuries. A writer for *Nature*, commenting before the December 2015 Conference of the Parties (COP-21) of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, reported in May 2015,

The negotiations' goal has become what is politically possible, not what is environmentally desirable. Gone is a focus on establishing a global, "top down" target for stabilizing emissions of a carbon budget that is legally binding. The Paris meeting will focus on voluntary 'bottom up' commitments by individual states to reduce emissions. The global climate target is being watered down in the hope of getting any agreement in Paris. The 2°C warming limit need only be kept "within reach." The possibility of using "ratcheting mechanisms" keeps hopes alive of more ambitious policies, but such systems are unlikely to achieve the desired outcomes. Strict measuring, reporting and verification mechanisms are yet to be agreed (Geden, 2015, p. 27).

Michael Levi, a senior fellow for the Council on Foreign Relations, wrote in June 2015 about the changing expectations of world leaders. His points in brief: (1) Developed countries are no longer pushing for binding emissions reduction commitments, whether for themselves or developing countries; (2) the emphasis has shifted from reducing emissions in order to mitigate future climate change to helping nations adapt to whatever the future climate might look like; (3) the goals declared at the UN's next meeting (in Paris in December 2015) will be too far in the future to matter to anyone; and (4) the widely discussed pledge of giving developing countries \$100 billion a year is going to consist largely of relabeling foreign aid and private funding already going to those countries (Levi, 2015).

If Geden's and Levi's observations are true, this is all very good news indeed. The world appears to be backing away from a disaster of its own making, caused by lobbyists and campaigners and interest groups steering public policy in the wrong direction.

Policymakers should recognize that the human impact on the global

climate remains a scientific puzzle, perhaps the most difficult one science has ever faced. The scientific debate is far from over. Despite appeals to a “scientific consensus” and claims from even the president of the United States that “climate change is real, man-made, and dangerous,” the truth is we simply don’t know if climate change is a problem that needs to be addressed. The best available evidence points in a different direction: The human impact on climate is small relative to natural variability, perhaps too small to be measured. Rather than invest scarce world resources in a quixotic campaign based on politicized and unreliable science, world leaders would do well to turn their attention to the real problems their people and their planet face.

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Conclusion

The most important fact about climate science, often overlooked, is that scientists disagree about the environmental impacts of the combustion of fossil fuels on the global climate. There is no survey or study showing “consensus” on the most important scientific issues, despite frequent claims by advocates to the contrary.

Scientists disagree about the causes and consequences of climate for several reasons. Climate is an interdisciplinary subject requiring insights from many fields. Very few scholars have mastery of more than one or two of these disciplines. Fundamental uncertainties arise from insufficient observational evidence and disagreements over how to interpret data and how to set the parameters of models. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), created to find and disseminate research finding a human impact on global climate, is not a credible source. It is agenda-driven, a political rather than scientific body, and some allege it is corrupt. Finally, climate scientists, like all humans, can be biased. Origins of bias include careerism, grant-seeking, political views, and confirmation bias.

Probably the only “consensus” among climate scientists is that human activities can have an effect on local climate and that the sum of such local effects could hypothetically rise to the level of an observable global signal. The key questions to be answered, however, are whether the human global signal is large enough to be measured and if it is, does it represent, or is it likely to become, a dangerous change outside the range of natural variability? On these questions, an energetic scientific debate is taking place on the pages of peer-reviewed science journals.

In contradiction of the scientific method, IPCC assumes its implicit hypothesis – that dangerous global warming is resulting, or will result, from human-related greenhouse gas emissions – is correct and that its only duty is to collect evidence and make plausible arguments in the hypothesis’s favor. It simply ignores the alternative and null hypothesis, amply supported by empirical research, that currently observed changes in global climate

indices and the physical environment are the result of natural variability.

The results of the global climate models (GCMs) relied on by IPCC are only as reliable as the data and theories “fed” into them. Most climate scientists agree those data are seriously deficient and IPCC’s estimate for climate sensitivity to CO₂ is too high. We estimate a doubling of CO₂ from pre-industrial levels (from 280 to 560 ppm) would likely produce a temperature forcing of 3.7 Wm⁻² in the lower atmosphere, for about ~1°C of *prima facie* warming. The recently quiet Sun and extrapolation of solar cycle patterns into the future suggest a planetary cooling may occur over the next few decades.

In a similar fashion, all five of IPCC’s postulates, or assumptions, are readily refuted by real-world observations, and all five of IPCC’s claims relying on circumstantial evidence are refutable. For example, in contrast to IPCC’s alarmism, we find neither the rate nor the magnitude of the reported late twentieth century surface warming (1979–2000) lay outside normal natural variability, nor was it in any way unusual compared to earlier episodes in Earth’s climatic history. In any case, such evidence cannot be invoked to “prove” a hypothesis, but only to disprove one. IPCC has failed to refute the null hypothesis that currently observed changes in global climate indices and the physical environment are the result of natural variability.

Rather than rely exclusively on IPCC for scientific advice, policymakers should seek out advice from independent, nongovernment organizations and scientists who are free of financial and political conflicts of interest. NIPCC’s conclusion, drawn from its extensive review of the scientific evidence, is that any human global climate impact is within the background variability of the natural climate system and is not dangerous.

In the face of such facts, the most prudent climate policy is to prepare for and adapt to extreme climate events and changes regardless of their origin. Adaptive planning for future hazardous climate events and change should be tailored to provide responses to the known rates, magnitudes, and risks of natural change. Once in place, these same plans will provide an adequate response to any human-caused change that may or may not emerge.

Policymakers should resist pressure from lobby groups to silence scientists who question the authority of IPCC to claim to speak for “climate science.” The distinguished British biologist Conrad Waddington wrote in 1941,

It is ... important that scientists must be ready for their pet theories to turn out to be wrong. Science as a whole certainly cannot allow its judgment about facts to be distorted by ideas of what ought to be true, or what one may hope to be true (Waddington, 1941).

This prescient statement merits careful examination by those who continue to assert the fashionable belief, in the face of strong empirical evidence to the contrary, that human CO₂ emissions are going to cause dangerous global warming.

Reference

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About the Authors

Dr. Craig D. Idso is founder and chairman of the Center for the Study of Carbon Dioxide and Global Change. Since 1998, he has been the editor and chief contributor to the online magazine *CO2 Science*. He is the author of several books, including *The Many Benefits of Atmospheric CO2 Enrichment* (2011) and *CO2, Global Warming and Coral Reefs* (2009). He earned a Ph.D. in geography from Arizona State University, where he lectured in meteorology and was a faculty researcher in the Office of Climatology.

Dr. Robert M. Carter was a stratigrapher and marine geologist with degrees from the University of Otago (New Zealand) and University of Cambridge (England). He was the author of *Climate: The Counter Consensus* (2010) and *Taxing Air: Facts and Fallacies about Climate Change* (2013). Carter's professional service included terms as head of the Geology Department, James Cook University, chairman of the Earth Sciences Panel of the Australian Research Council, chairman of the national Marine Science and Technologies Committee, and director of the Australian Office of the Ocean Drilling Program. He passed away in January 2016.

Dr. S. Fred Singer is one of the most distinguished atmospheric physicists in the United States. He established and served as the first director of the U.S. Weather Satellite Service, now part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and earned a U.S. Department of Commerce Gold Medal Award for his technical leadership. He is coauthor, with Dennis T. Avery, of *Unstoppable Global Warming Every 1,500 Years* (2007, second ed. 2008) and many other books. Dr. Singer served as professor of environmental sciences at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville from 1971 to 1994 and is founder and chairman of the nonprofit Science and Environmental Policy Project. He earned a Ph.D. in physics from Princeton University.

About NIPCC

The Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change (NIPCC) is what its name suggests: an international panel of nongovernment scientists and scholars who have come together to understand the causes and consequences of climate change. Because we are not predisposed to believe climate change is caused by human greenhouse gas emissions, we are able to look at evidence the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) ignores. Because we do not work for any governments, we are not biased toward the assumption that greater government activity is necessary.

NIPCC traces its roots to a meeting in Milan in 2003 organized by the Science and Environmental Policy Project (SEPP), a nonprofit research and education organization based in Arlington, Virginia. SEPP, in turn, was founded in 1990 by Dr. S. Fred Singer, an atmospheric physicist, and incorporated in 1992 following Dr. Singer's retirement from the University of Virginia. NIPCC is currently a joint project of SEPP, The Heartland Institute, and the Center for the Study of Carbon Dioxide and Global Change.

NIPCC has produced eight reports to date:

Nature, Not Human Activity, Rules the Climate
Climate Change Reconsidered: The 2009 Report of the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change (NIPCC)
Climate Change Reconsidered: 2011 Interim Report
Climate Change Reconsidered II: Physical Science
Climate Change Reconsidered II: Biological Impacts
Scientific Critique of IPCC's 2013 'Summary for Policymakers'
Commentary and Analysis on the Whitehead & Associates 2014 NSW Sea-Level Report
Why Scientists Disagree About Global Warming

These publications and more information about NIPCC are available at www.climatechangereconsidered.org.

About The Heartland Institute

The Heartland Institute is a national nonprofit research and education organization based in Arlington Heights, Illinois. We are a publicly supported charitable organization and tax exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Heartland is approximately 5,500 men and women funding a nonprofit research and education organization devoted to discovering, developing, and promoting free-market solutions to social and economic problems. We believe ideas matter, and the most important idea in human history is freedom.

Heartland has a full-time staff of 39. Joseph Bast is cofounder, president, and CEO. Dr. Herbert Walberg is chairman of the 10-member Board of Directors. Approximately 250 academics participate in the peer review of its publications and more than 200 elected officials pay annual dues to serve on its Legislative Forum.

Heartland has a long and distinguished history of defending freedom. We are widely regarded as a leading voice in national and international debates over budgets and taxes, environmental protection, health care, school reform, and constitutional reform. Five centers at The Heartland Institute conduct original research to find new ways to solve problems, turn good ideas into practical proposals for policy change, and then effectively promote those proposals to policymakers and the public.

For more information, visit our website at www.heartland.org, call 312/377-4000, or visit us at 3939 North Wilke Road, Arlington Heights, Illinois.

“Probably the most widely repeated claim in the debate over global warming is that ‘97% of scientists agree’ that climate change is man-made and dangerous. This claim is not only false, but its presence in the debate is an insult to science.”

With these words, the distinguished authors of *Why Scientists Disagree About Global Warming: The NIPCC Report on Scientific Consensus* begin a detailed analysis of one of the most controversial topics of the day. Do most scientists agree on the causes and consequences of climate change? Is it really only a small fringe of the scientific community that believes global warming is not a crisis?

The authors make a compelling case against claims of a scientific consensus. The purported proof of such a consensus consists of sloppy research by nonscientists, college students, and a highly partisan Australian blogger. Surveys of climate scientists, even those heavily biased in favor of climate alarmism, find extensive disagreement on the underlying science and doubts about its reliability.

Why do scientists disagree? The authors point to four reasons: a conflict among scientists in different and often competing disciplines; fundamental scientific uncertainties concerning how the global climate responds to the human presence; failure of the United Nations’ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to provide objective guidance to the complex science; and bias among researchers.

What does the science actually say about global warming? The authors offer a succinct summary of the real science of climate change based on their previously published comprehensive review of climate science in a volume titled *Climate Change Reconsidered II: Physical Science*. They recommend policymakers resist pressure from lobby groups to silence scientists who question the authority of IPCC to claim to speak for “climate science.” They conclude with a quotation from the distinguished British biologist Conrad Waddington:

It is ... important that scientists must be ready for their pet theories to turn out to be wrong. Science as a whole certainly cannot allow its judgment about facts to be distorted by ideas of what ought to be true, or what one may hope to be true.

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 6/16/2017 10:58:25 PM
Subject: This is the best essay on climate change published so far in 2017: To Put America First Is to Put Our Planet's Climate First

This is the most complete, accurate, and persuasive answer to climate change alarmism to be published so far in 2017. Congratulations to the authors, Willie Soon and Istvan Marko, and those who helped.

Have a great weekend!

Joe

<http://www.breitbart.com/big-government/2017/06/16/america-first-climate/>

MARKO, SOON, ET AL: To Put America First Is to Put

Our Planet's Climate First

by [Willie Soon and István Markó](#) 16 Jun 2017 23

The article below was contributed by Istvan Marko, J. Scott Armstrong, William M. Briggs, Kesten Green, Hermann Harde, David R. Legates, Christopher Monckton of Brenchley, and Willie Soon.

On June 2, 2017, in a *Letter regarding US withdrawal from Paris climate agreement* addressed to the MIT community, Professor Rafael Reif, president of MIT, criticized President Trump's decision to exit the Paris Climate Accords. In this refutation, we propose to clarify the scientific understanding of the Earth's climate and to dispel the expensively fostered popular delusion that man-made global warming will be dangerous and that, therefore, the Paris Agreement would be beneficial.

Professor Reif wrote, "Yesterday, the White House took the position that the Paris climate agreement – a landmark effort to combat global warming by reducing greenhouse gas emissions – was a bad deal for America."

There is no science unambiguously establishing that CO₂ is the chief cause of the warming observed since the end of the Little Ice Age. The opposite has been repeatedly demonstrated. Ice cores have revealed that changes in CO₂ concentration follow, rather than precede, changes in temperature. During the last deglaciation, the latest high-resolution records show atmospheric CO₂ lagging temperature by 50 to 500 years. Our enterprises and industries return to the air some of the CO₂ that was formerly present there, and some warming may be expected. That warming will be small and beneficial.

Professor Humlum and colleagues have demonstrated that changes in CO₂ concentration follow changes in temperature after about 8-11 months. The time-lag between changes in temperature and consequent changes in CO₂ concentration are caused by outgassing of CO₂ from the oceans when they warm and uptake by the oceans as they cool. In addition, the growth rate of the atmospheric CO₂ has been slowing recently, linked to an enhanced terrestrial biosphere uptake. Our contribution to atmospheric CO₂ adds to the effect of these fluctuations, but it does not add much. One of us (Harde 2017) has reached similar conclusions.

Professor Reif's assertion that global temperatures can be regulated by an international agreement to atone for our sins of emission is, therefore, at odds with scientific knowledge regarding cause and effect. King Canute's warning to his English courtiers in 1032 A.D. that even the divinely anointed monarch could not command sea level should be heeded by bombastic intergovernmental agencies a millennium later. The professor's assertion is, moreover, logically invalid, since the Paris agreement permits China and India to industrialize without limit on their emissions.

Besides, the Paris agreement is not binding. Under its terms, no nation is compelled to sin no more, and many – even including Germany and Denmark, the leaders in renewable energies – now appear unlikely to meet the agreement's targets. The Paris agreement is, in practice, a political tool for suppressing growth and redistributing wealth. Dr. Rajendra Pachauri, former chairman of the IPCC, said, in resigning in 2015, that the environment was his “religion,” and Ms. Christiana Figueres, executive secretary of the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change until last year, openly stated in 2015 that the goal was to overturn capitalism — in her words, “to change the economic development model that has been reigning for at least 150 years, since the industrial revolution.”

Professor Reif writes, “The scientific consensus is overwhelming.”

The late author Michael Crichton, in his Caltech Michelin Lecture 2003, said, “In science consensus is irrelevant. ... There is no such thing as consensus science. If it's consensus, it isn't science. If it's science, it isn't consensus. Period.” Doubt is the seedcorn of science. Consensus is a political notion which, when pleaded, indicates that the pleader is totalitarian. As Abu Ali ibn al-Haytham said in the eleventh century:

The seeker after truth [his splendid definition of the scientist] does not place his faith in any mere consensus, however venerable or widespread. Instead, he subjects what he has learned of it to his hard-won scientific knowledge, and to investigation, inspection, inquiry, checking, checking and

checking again. The road to the truth is long and hard, but that is the road we must follow.

The alleged “consensus” is nothing more than an agreement that the weather has warmed in the past 300 years. Yet the quantum and attribution of warming are hotly debated among climatologists. Even today, measuring global temperature is subject to errors, biases, missing data, and subjective adjustments.

The estimation of global average temperature from satellite data is relatively new and employs a completely different temperature measurement method from the older methods. Nevertheless, the satellite data and balloon data have provided essentially identical estimates. Neither displays a worrying trend. Both are increasingly at odds not only with the surface temperature records, all of which have been adjusted *ex post facto* so as to show more warming than the original raw data showed, but also with the alarming projections of the serially unreliable computer models of climate on which the U.N.’s Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change profitably but misguidedly relies.

Scientists agree that climate changes. It has done so since the first wisps of the Earth’s atmosphere formed, but they disagree on the causes of climate changes, including the mild warming since the Little Ice Age. Legates et al. (2015), for example, found that only 0.3 percent of 11,944 peer-reviewed articles on climate and related topics, published during the 21 years of 1991 to 2011, had explicitly stated that recent warming was mostly man-made.

Professor Reif wrote, “As human activities emit more greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, the global average surface temperature will continue to rise, driving rising sea levels and extreme weather.”

In the last 20 years, we have released more than a third of all the CO₂ produced since the beginning of the industrial period. Yet global mean surface temperature has remained essentially constant for 20 years, a fact that has been acknowledged by the IPCC, whose models failed to predict it. NOAA’s *State of the Climate* report for 2008 said that periods of 15 years or more without warming would indicate a discrepancy between prediction and observation – i.e., that the models were wrong. Just before the recent naturally occurring el Niño event raised global temperature, there had been 18 years and 9 months without any global warming at all.

The climate models relied upon by the IPCC and the politicians they advise have predicted warming at about twice the rate observed during the past 27 years, during which the Earth has warmed at 0.4 °C, about half of the 0.75 °C 27-year warming rate implicit in IPCC’s explicit 1990 prediction that there would be 1.0 °C warming from 1990-2025.

Table 1 Observed global warming, 1990-2016, compared with IPCC predictions made in 1990

Source	Observations (°C) over 27 full years					IPCC predictions		
Dataset	NCEI	HadC	Mean	RSS	UAH	Min.	Mid	Max.
Linear trend, 1990-2016	0.49	0.47	0.41	0.36	0.32	0.53	0.75	1.13
Centennial equivalent trend	1.81	1.73	1.48	1.35	1.18	1.94	2.78	4.17

Green and Armstrong (2014) conducted longer-term validation tests of the models and found that their forecasts were much less accurate than assuming there had been no global warming at all. The relative inaccuracy of the IPCC projections increased with longer (multi-decadal) horizons. Even forecasts of natural global cooling at a rate of 1 °C per century were much more accurate over long periods than the IPCC’s projections of dangerous man-made global warming.

Ten years ago, Al Gore asserted that global temperatures had reached a dangerous “tipping point,” with extreme warming imminent and unavoidable. Professor Scott Armstrong challenged Mr. Gore to a ten-year bet based on the Green-Armstrong-Soon (2009) scientific no-change forecast of global mean temperatures.

Mr. Gore declined the bet, but theclimatobet.com website keeps track of how the bet would have turned out. With the ten-year life of the bet due to end at the end of this year, the cumulative monthly error in the IPCC’s business-as-usual 0.3 °C per decade prediction is 22 percent larger than the error from the benchmark prediction of no warming at all.

Why does Professor Reif continue to champion the notion of dangerous manmade global warming when it is so greatly at odds with observation?

Professor Reif wrote, “As human activities emit more greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, the global average surface temperature will continue to rise, driving rising sea levels and extreme weather.”

The average sea level rise since 1870 has been 1.3-1.5 mm (about a twentieth of an inch) per year. Professor Nils-Axel Mörner, a renowned sea-level researcher who has published more than 500 peer-reviewed articles on this topic, has been unable to find observational evidence that supports the models’ predictions of dramatically accelerating sea level rise.

Professor Reif wrote, “As human activities emit more greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, the global average surface temperature will continue to rise, driving rising sea levels and extreme weather.”

Observations during the last few decades indicate that extreme events, including tornadoes and hurricanes, have been decreasing, rather than increasing, both in number and in intensity. Moreover, the total accumulated cyclonic energy has also been declining. As MIT Emeritus Professor Richard Lindzen has explained, the decline in storminess is a consequence of reduced

temperature differentials between the tropics and exo-tropics that arise when global average temperatures are warmer.

Professor Reif wrote, “As the Pentagon describes it, climate change is a “threat multiplier” because its direct effects intensify other challenges, including mass migrations and zero-sum conflicts over existential resources like water and food.”

Milder temperatures and increased CO₂ levels green the planet, instead of browning it. Deserts are retreating, and vegetation cover has increased throughout recent decades. The production of maize, wheat, rice, and soybeans is at a record high. More CO₂ in the air helps plants by CO₂ fertilization. Our planet has seen more than 20 percent greening during the past three decades, half of which is due to the action of CO₂.

Forecasts of droughts are also not borne out by experience. For example, since the now-former Australian Chief Climate Commissioner Professor Tim Flannery warned that dams would no longer fill owing to lack of rain, Australia has been subjected to a series of dramatic floods and overflowing dams.

Governments’ naïve belief in Professor Flannery’s warnings appear to have led to policy actions and omissions that exacerbated flooding and failed to take full advantage of the rainfall when it came. The most comprehensive recent study of the worldwide extent of droughts (Hao et al., 2014) found that for 30 years the percentage of the Earth’s land mass under drought or severe drought has been declining.

Though the U.N. Environment Program had published in 2005 a document predicting 50 million climate refugees by 2010, to date there have been no *bona fide* climate refugees. Nor has mass migration owing to global warming been observed. The one person recognized as a climate refugee had his demand rejected [CITE] by the Supreme Court of New Zealand. He has returned to his island home, where he remains safe from inundation.

Professor Reif wrote, “The carbon dioxide our cars and power plants emit today will linger in the atmosphere for a thousand years.”

The average residence time of a CO₂ molecule in the Earth’s atmosphere is about four to seven years. Taking into account multiple exchanges leads to an estimate of a mean lifespan of 40 years (Harde 2017). Rather than a problem, carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is the prime nutrient for plants. Indeed, plants grow more strongly when CO₂ concentrations are much higher than they currently are, which is why commercial greenhouses add CO₂ to the air. The current CO₂ concentration is higher than for 800,000 years, but it is far lower than at almost any time in the previous history of our planet.

Nor is CO₂ a pollutant. It is a colorless, odorless gas that is not toxic to humans and other animals even at concentrations much higher than we are currently experiencing. It is also one of the most important fuels for phytoplankton, which use carbon dioxide for energy and that release oxygen. Up to 75 percent of the oxygen present in the air originates in the phytoplankton photosynthetic water-splitting process.

Moreover, during the Paleozoic and Mesozoic eras, there were long periods during which the levels of CO₂ were much higher than today, but the temperatures were far colder. We are not aware of any explanation that squares the man-made global warming theory with that fact.

Professor Reif wrote, “In 2016 alone, solar industry employment grew by 25 percent, while wind jobs grew 32 percent.”

Growing jobs by subsidy is easy, provided that one cares nothing for the far greater number of jobs destroyed by the additional taxation, energy price hikes, or public borrowing necessary to pay for the subsidy. Several studies have shown that the creation of one “green” job results in the loss of two jobs elsewhere in the economy. Despite all those subsidies, solar power accounts for 0.9 percent and wind generation for 5.6 percent of total U.S. electricity production. Electricity itself is a small fraction of total energy consumption, including transportation, industrial processes, and heating.

The so-called alternative energy companies survive through heavy subsidies and supportive regulations. For example, SunEdison received \$1.5 billion in subsidies and loan guarantees, and yet it was compelled to file for bankruptcy. Solyndra is another example. So-called “renewable” energy is crippling expensive to the customer but is often unprofitable even after massive subsidies from taxpayers.

Europe is suffering from political rejection of fossil fuels: energy prices have soared, millions of poor people are unable to pay their energy bills, and energy-intensive businesses are relocating to where energy is cheaper. Theirs is not an example the U.S. should wish to follow.

By withdrawing from the Paris agreement, President Trump did a wonderful thing for America and the world. He showed that advocacy masquerading as science should not be the basis for political decisions. He showed that to put America first is to put the planet first. And, by rejecting the non-problem of man-made global warming, he began the long and necessary process of waking up the likes of Professor Reif to the fact that the diversion of time, effort, and trillions of dollars away from real environmental problems and towards the bogus but (to MIT) profitable non-problem of supposedly catastrophic global warming is as bad for the planet as it is for true science.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 6/15/2017 4:34:48 PM
Subject: Detroit News: Trump right to withdraw from Paris Climate Treaty

<http://www.detroitnews.com/story/opinion/2017/06/15/trump-paris-agreement-burnett/102869224/>

Detroit News
6/15/17

Trump's Paris climate choice puts America first

By: H. Sterling Burnett, the Heartland Institute

In a much-anticipated decision, President Donald Trump kept his campaign promise by announcing recently that the United States will withdraw from the Paris climate agreement negotiated by 195 countries in December 2015. Under the agreement, the United States is required to cut its carbon-dioxide emissions 28 percent below 2005 levels by 2025, and to provide billions of dollars in funding to the Green Climate Fund, which is administered by the United Nations.

The emission cuts required by the Paris agreement would have forced the closure of many of the least-expensive power plants nationwide over the next decade, raising energy prices at a time of tepid economic growth and sky-high deficits. The low energy prices created by America's low-cost, abundant coal, oil and natural gas and the growth of those and related industries was responsible for almost all the economic growth that occurred during the Obama years.

A study by NERA Economic Consulting cited by Trump in his announcement of the Paris pull-out estimated if the United States were to meet its carbon-dioxide emissions reduction obligations under the Paris climate agreement, it would cost the economy nearly \$3 trillion, with the United States losing 6.5 million industrial jobs by 2040, including 3.1 million in the manufacturing sector.

Trump's withdrawal is good news for the auto industry and the communities dependent on it, as they would have likely been hit the hardest by the Paris agreement's mandates. Withdrawing from the Paris accord allows Trump to revise the motor-fuel efficiency standards imposed by the Obama administration that ratcheted up fuel-economy standards to levels that soon would make most U.S. automobiles — and most cars from around the world — either unaffordable or would force Americans to drive only the smallest of subcompact cars.

The powerful sedans, sports cars and SUVs produced in Detroit would be unable to meet the 54-mile-per-gallon standard imposed by Obama and would eventually become extinct, leaving consumers with less freedom to choose the vehicle that best fits their needs. Obama's costly federal fuel-economy standards shoehorn everyone into underpowered, small, less-safe vehicles.

When he pulled the United States out of the Paris agreement, Trump rightly noted the agreement was unfair to Americans, allowing major economic and/or geopolitical competitors such as China, India and Russia — all of which are among the world's largest greenhouse-gas emitters — to continue growing their emissions while the United States makes cuts, making their economies comparatively more attractive to investment.

The United States — which has through technological innovation reduced its greenhouse-gas emissions 12 percent since 2006, more than any other country — would under the Paris agreement have to continue cutting emissions. You heard that right: Under the Paris agreement, many of the countries that emit the largest amounts of greenhouse gasses get to keep growing their fossil-fuel use and spewing emissions while the United States, the country that has done the most to reduce emissions, is forced to restrict its energy use more and pay billions to the Green Climate Fund.

And what gain would we get for all this pain? Virtually nothing, as the Paris climate agreement would do little to prevent future warming. A 2016 Massachusetts Institute of Technology study shows if all member nations meet their Paris obligations, it would only reduce global temperature rise by less than 0.2 degrees Celsius by 2100. The U.N. Environment Programme (UNEP) also found the treaty would have a negligible impact on climate change. A 2016 UNEP report showed even if all the parties to the agreement meet their promised emissions targets, the Paris agreement will result in less than half the greenhouse-gas cuts required to halt global temperature at an upper limit of 2 degrees C.

Leadership requires doing what's right even when the majority disagrees. Trump's decision to withdraw from the Paris accord displayed true leadership. Trump chose not to follow climate lemmings off the cliff to long-term economic decline, standing alone among the world's leaders as the one person brave enough to call the accord what it truly is: harmful and ineffective.

The Paris climate agreement has never been about protecting the environment; it is an economic treaty aimed at transferring wealth from the poor and working class in developed countries to well-off international bureaucrats and corrupt leaders in developing countries.

Trump is a breath of fresh air in the White House, a president whose primary mission is to promote Americans' interests and aspirations for a better life. Au revoir, Paris, and good riddance to a bad treaty.

H. Sterling Burnett, Ph.D. is a research fellow on energy and the environment at The Heartland Institute.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 6/2/2017 4:01:51 PM
Subject: How will Trump remove the U.S. from the Paris Accord?

Friends,

I was very pleased to receive the invitation to attend President Trump's Rose Garden presentation announcing the U.S. withdrawal from the Paris Accord. I'm not a big fan of traveling to Washington DC, or showing up at political events, or of politicians generally or specifically, but it was a historic moment and a touching gesture to be invited to attend. Thank you to all who made it possible and made me feel welcome there.

Christopher Monckton wrote to a group of us:

One question not answered in Trump's speech was whether the U.S. had given, or would give, formal notice to the French Government as depositary state of the Paris treaty, or (preferably) to the U.N. as depositary state of the Framework Convention. Giving one year's notice under the Framework Convention gets us out of Paris too. Giving notice under Paris takes three years and still leaves us in the Convention. But I'm afraid it's far from clear that Trump has done or will do either. - Christopher

The Viscount Monckton of Brenchley
Hobbit Court, Dyrham, Chippenham, SN14 8HE
Tel. 0117 937 4155: cell Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

Perhaps someone on the bcc line of this message can answer the implied question.

President Trump and Administrator Pruitt were emphatic that the U.S. is leaving the accord and will stop implementation immediately. Since there are no enforcement mechanisms in the agreement, stopping implementation should not result in any sanctions, at least not sanctions arising from the accord itself.

I wonder... what if President were now to submit a letter withdrawing from the UNFCCC?

Since he left unclear exactly how the U.S. would withdraw, he could simply say that he and his advisor decided withdrawal from UNFCCC was the fastest and best way to withdraw from the Paris Accord, a position many of us have advocated for. It would be consistent with his public remarks. For 99% of the public, the difference between withdrawing from the UNFCCC and Paris Accord is high weeds and just more blah, blah, blah. It would produce huge legal and tactical advantages down the road, helping make possible implementation of the America First Energy Plan.

No doubt the left, including legacy media and the political class in the U.S. and abroad, would go crazy over such an announcement... for a week or two. They would spend a lot of time trying to explain the difference between UNFCCC and the Paris Accord, why it matters, etc. etc. In politics, if you are explaining, you are losing. And they've already "shot their wad," as we like to say here in the Heartland, by going nuclear over yesterday's announcement. So what else can they throw at this president?

Is it possible? There is a fine line, I suppose, between brilliant and insane.

Joe

Joseph Bast

President

The Heartland Institute

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 5/31/2017 10:36:10 PM
Subject: Fred Palmer in Breitbart: Mr. President, keep the campaign pledge to withdraw from Paris.

From: Billy Aouste
Sent: Wednesday, May 31, 2017 3:24 PM
To: Heartland Institute Users
Cc: Fred Palmer
Subject: Fred Palmer in Breitbart

Fred Palmer in Breitbart

<http://www.breitbart.com/big-government/2017/05/31/fred-palmer-paris-climate-agreement-and-the-america-first-energy-plan/>

Billy Aouste

Media Specialist

The Heartland Institute

3939 North Wilke Road

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5/31/17
Breitbart

Paris Climate Agreement and the ‘America First’ Energy Plan

By: Fred Palmer, the Heartland Institute

President Donald Trump delivered one of his most important campaign speeches at the Williston Basin Petroleum Conference in Bismarck, North Dakota on May 26, 2016. During the headlines-making speech, Trump presented his “America First Energy Plan,” a fundamentally different path for the U.S. fossil-fuel industry.

Trump’s plan called for a significant expansion of the oil, natural gas, and clean-coal industries.

In the same speech, the future president pledged to withdraw from the Paris Climate Agreement, which had been signed by President Barack Obama in 2016. The Paris agreement calls for America to drastically reduce its carbon-dioxide emissions in the name of slowing or preventing human-caused climate change.

During the eight years of the Obama administration, the federal government put into place a series of regulations designed to reduce and ultimately eliminate fossil fuels as an American energy source, and the Paris agreement was meant to continue Obama’s anti-fossil-fuel legacy in the future.

Policies that aim to reverse and disparage CO2 use have always been popular in the media, among ensconced government bureaucrats, and in academic circles, but they are anathema to the men and women who work in industry and agriculture. In my view, Trump is in the White House today largely because of that North Dakota energy speech. And if you doubt it, take a look at an election map showing the results of the 2016 presidential race. You’ll see that 84 percent of the nation is colored red, with huge majorities of Trump voters residing in America’s Heartland.

The Heartland and its various industries have for many decades depended on fossil fuels in one form or another, and the people living there know it, which is bad news for anti-energy Democrats, who could remain out of power in the Heartland for a decade or more.

Both the Trump speech and his plan were roundly criticized by media elites, academics, and those who make a living regulating people’s lives. Their argument has been and remains today that Trump’s America First Energy Plan is proof the president is ignorant about the supposed benefits of limiting fossil-fuel production and the potential of the alternative-energy market.

There is also a lot of anger that’s derived from Trump’s rejection of policies that aim to fight climate change by reducing CO2. But on both scores, it’s the elites that are the ignorant ones.

Ramping up fossil-fuel production will spur economic growth, and thus help to balance the budget; fund infrastructure projects; and allow all Americans to enjoy a higher quality of life.

A massive world market is eager to see the United States increase its production and energy exports. Billions of people around the world go without energy every day, and billions more people will soon be living in the same countries where energy poverty is currently endemic. America’s fossil-fuel industries could help these people enjoy the prosperity and comfort of a middle-class lifestyle and all the benefits that come with it, including living longer.

Trump understands the potential for fossil fuels better than any American political leader in modern history. He has made the media and the eco-left crazy because he has refused to

embrace their vision of apocalyptic global warming. That, in their eyes, is the president's cardinal sin, but the Heartland sees it as a virtue.

The president's call to withdraw from Paris was as sound as his support for policies that would help the country secure energy dominance. Of course, not everyone agrees. Some Republicans, including people within Trump's own team, believe America should "stay in Paris." This would be a massive mistake. Paris is an impediment to human development. Using fossil fuels to power the world is the only realistic way to bring billions of people out of poverty and provide affordable and abundant energy for the billions more that will soon join us on Earth.

As I compose this today the news is full of stories that President Trump does indeed intend to keep the campaign pledge to withdraw from Paris. All praise, Mr. President, and please adhere to this path even as the Swamp, the Europeans and the major media all try to dishonestly shame you into staying in Paris.

Stay on the course that recognizes the Paris agreement incorrectly demonizes carbon and CO2 emissions. Stay on the course that recognizes the Paris agreement is deeply flawed as it would put the world on a path to eliminate the use of fossil fuels.

Americans and people everywhere would be deeply harmed by staying in Paris. While the lawyers and experts figure out how to the undo the legal and diplomatic labyrinth the Obama team put in place to protect his flawed legacy, the American people, the world community and the natural environment will all benefit as Team Trump manages our energy policy and vast fossil fuel resources to fulfill their America First Energy Plan.

Fred Palmer (fpalmer@heartland.org) is a senior fellow for energy policy at The Heartland Institute, a free-market think tank founded in 1984 and based in Arlington Heights, Illinois.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 5/31/2017 1:35:39 PM
Subject: Fingers crossed re announcement on Paris today... and good piece by Jon Utley at American Conservative

<http://www.theamericanconservative.com/articles/submit-the-paris-treaty-to-the-senate/>

Submit the Paris Treaty to the Senate

It's the best way out of the climate morass.

By [Jon Basil Utley](#) • [May 30, 2017](#)

The so-called Paris “Treaty” has all sorts of grounds for complicated lawsuits to restrict America’s new found energy independence and growing massive natural-gas production. We need to get out from under it. Yet a weakened President Trump is hesitating while the global-warming lobby tries desperately to confound the issues.

There have recently been stories raising concerns about [how South Pole ice might one day melt](#) and raise sea levels. But this because ice has been increasing at the South Pole. (See my earlier [article for details on South Pole ice and new cold weather records in Asia.](#))

It is seldom mentioned that the “Treaty” received nearly unanimous support among developing nations because they were promised billions per year to pay for cutbacks on their energy production. As [Bloomberg verified](#), “many poor nations signed up to the treaty largely because of a promise of \$100 billion a year of ‘climate aid’ from rich nations, starting from 2020.” Of course, most of this money is supposed to come from Washington and [Obama committed a billion for it](#) before leaving office.

Similarly, European support can be understood in terms of the feared political backlash from voters (Germans are paying over 30 euro-cents per kilowatt hour for electricity, nearly three times what Americans pay) if questions are raised about the [hundreds of billions](#) their governments have spent subsidizing solar and wind power.

There is also a vital constitutional issue of senatorial “advice and consent.” There is no question that the Paris Agreement was a treaty. Obama knew he would not get the votes in the Senate to pass it. The precedent of so committing America to such an agreement without a Senate vote should not be allowed to stand. A report by the [Competitive Enterprise Institute](#) lays out the reasons:

The Paris Climate Agreement is a treaty by virtue of its costs and risks, ambition compared to

predecessor climate treaties, dependence on subsequent legislation by Congress, intent to affect state laws, U.S. historic practice with regard to multilateral environmental agreements, and other common-sense criteria.

CEI's analysis further explains:

A majority of states have sued to overturn the Obama Environmental Protection Agency's end-run around Congress, the Clean Power Plan, which is also the centerpiece of the U.S. NDC (nationally determined contributions) under the Paris Agreement. Yet, the CPP is only a start. All of Obama's adopted and proposed climate policies would only achieve about 51 percent of just the first NDC, and the Paris Agreement requires parties to promise more "ambitious" NDCs every five years.

The Republican Senate will not vote to approve the treaty. That would end any case for its legal validity. Fear that a vote might be filibustered so that some future leftist administration could eventually resubmit it for ratification is bogus. In fact, it would be a constant thorn in the side of the Left for future elections. Remember another real motive for them is for Washington to have growing bureaucratic control over the states and citizenry. All sorts of new government powers could be claimed as a way of controlling climate change. Fears of this would give conservatives a constant election issue by keeping the issue alive.

The current risks of doing nothing are explained in another article:

Environmental pressure groups and several state attorneys general have begun to prepare lawsuits in federal court to block withdrawal of the "Clean Power" Plan and other greenhouse gas rules. One argument that they have already put forward is that these rules cannot be withdrawn because they are part of our international commitment under the Paris Climate Treaty. Failing to withdraw from Paris thus exposes key parts of your deregulatory energy agenda to unnecessary legal risk. The AGs revealed in a recruiting letter that they also plan other lawsuits "ensuring that the promises made in Paris become reality."

Bjorn Lomborg explains the flaws of the treaty in USA Today:

In truth, Trump's action just exposes what we have known for a while: The Paris Agreement is not the way to solve global warming. Even if every nation fulfilled everything promised — including Obama's undertakings — it would get us nowhere near achieving the treaty's much-hyped, unrealistic promise to keep temperature rises under 1.5 degrees Celsius.

Further obfuscating the issues is the constant barrage about the ease of moving to so called "clean energy." Actually "wind and solar are supplying less than 1% of global energy demand...wind provided 0.46% of global energy consumption in 2014, and solar and tide combined provided 0.35%." Higher reported numbers for renewables include wood burning, dung and such.

With all the complications, the best way to ice the treaty is to put it before the Senate for ratification. Failure there will once and for all end any legal grounds for implementing it.

Jon Basil Utley is publisher of The American Conservative.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 5/30/2017 8:57:02 PM
Subject: Heartland Institute Experts React to Reports President Trump Will Pull U.S. Out of Paris Climate Treaty

From: Billy Aouste
Sent: Tuesday, May 30, 2017 2:50 PM
To: Heartland Institute Users
Subject: FW: Heartland Institute Experts React to Reports President Trump Will Pull U.S. Out of Paris Climate Treaty

Good Afternoon Everyone,

The following press release is scheduled to go out to 11,643 Environment and Energy contacts.

Sincerely,
Billy

THE HEARTLAND INSTITUTE
HEARTLAND.ORG



Heartland Institute Experts React to Reports President Trump Will Pull U.S. Out of Paris Climate Treaty

President Donald Trump tweeted last week from the G7 summit that he will make a decision this week on whether to leave or stay in the Paris Climate Treaty. Reports in the past few days say he has told “confidants” he will withdraw from the agreement, negotiated by President Barack Obama at the Conference of the Parties (COP-21) in Paris in December 2015.

The Heartland Institute has long urged President Trump to withdraw. A special webpage outlining Heartland’s work on the subject – including footage from its “counter conference” at COP-21 – can be found [here](#).

The following statements from environment and energy policy experts at [The Heartland Institute](#)

– a free-market think tank – may be used for attribution. For more comments, refer to the contact information below. To book a Heartland guest on your program, please contact Media Specialist Billy Aouste at media@heartland.org and 312/377-4000 or (cell) 847/445-7554.

“President Trump would make exactly the right call by deciding to withdraw the United States from the Paris Climate Treaty. Staying in would make it impossible to implement his America First Energy Plan. Staying in would result in U.S. taxpayers and consumers paying hundreds of billions of dollars in higher taxes and higher energy costs solely for the benefit of crony capitalists in the ‘renewable’ energy industry and Third World dictators. Staying in would not benefit the global environment one whit, but instead, by impoverishing millions of people, would have exactly the opposite effect.

“In the next few days, Donald Trump can show he has what it takes to become one of America’s greatest presidents. Let’s hope he swings hard and aims for the upper deck, and that the men and women around him, both in the White House and in Congress, have the courage and intelligence to support his decision.”

Joseph Bast

President

The Heartland Institute

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312/377-4000

“Donald Trump was elected president to return the United States to a path where our fossil fuel resources are unleashed to power our future and drive our prosperity. The vehicle is the fossil-fuels-based America First Energy Plan, now U.S. policy under the Trump administration. President Trump recognizes that the anti-fossil-fuel Paris Accord set by President Obama is a disastrous plan for working men and women and the country itself – and he pledged to discard it in the presidential campaign.

“Paris was the product of President Obama mimicking the Al Gore approach to energy and carbon. Obama abused the formidable power of the presidency to drive an agenda to eliminate fossil fuel use in the name of a phantom vision based on everything but sound science and common sense. The Obama approach was to make energy in the U.S. scarce and expensive, resulting in real suffering for working men and women.

“President Trump has understood this from the start, and it appears he will make the absolutely correct and necessary decision to withdraw from Paris. That move will generate great praise for rejecting Paris and what it stands for. Under President Trump’s leadership, America and American energy will be great again, and the American people will be the beneficiaries.”

Fred Palmer

Senior Fellow, Energy Policy

The Heartland Institute

fpalmer@heartland.org
312/377-4000

“President Trump appears poised to take an important, concrete step to putting America First by withdrawing the United States from the Paris Climate Accord and enacting energy policy that reflects his desire to foster economic growth.

“Dismantling the Clean Power Plan, a key component of the United States’ commitment under the Paris Accord, is an important step to ensuring low energy prices in the United States and making American manufacturing competitive in the global marketplace.”

Isaac Orr

Research Fellow, Energy and Environment Policy
The Heartland Institute
iorr@heartland.org
312/377-4000

“*Adieu* Paris! If in fact President Trump pulls the U.S. out of the Paris Climate Agreement, it will be another big win for taxpayers, consumers, and energy producers in flyover country. Angela Merkel and what is left of the E.U. are not happy (itself a victory), but fake science and globalism would take a big hit with this move.

“The president’s strong statements at the G7 conference, followed by this increasingly likely decision, show that the U.S. is not going to be the sugar daddy for this climate scam. The Paris Climate Agreement and the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change will collapse without the U.S. willing to pick up the tab. “Building on the fresh leadership at EPA and the departments of Interior and Energy, getting out of the Paris Agreement will show that we are moving in the right direction. In a word, *gagnant*.”

Bette Grande

Research Fellow, Energy Policy
The Heartland Institute
governmentrelations@heartland.org
312/377-4000

Ms. Grande represented the 41st District in the North Dakota Legislature from 1996 to 2014.

“Proponents of the Paris treaty acknowledge that it won’t have a noticeable effect on global temperatures even if the signees adhere to its conditions, which is in itself an exceedingly unlikely scenario. They have thus resorted to appeals to self-interest, claiming nations will experience huge windfalls from investments in green energy. The evidence shows, however, that government-mandated or -subsidized investments in green tech make energy vastly more expensive and cost many more jobs than they allegedly create.

“The great French economist Frédéric Bastiat pointed out the foolishness of breaking windows in

order to employ people to fix them: It ignores the diversion of resources from other, better uses. The Paris agreement is window-breaking on a global scale.”

S.T. Karnick

Director of Publications
The Heartland Institute
skarnick@heartland.org
312/377-4000

“I hope the U.S. withdraws from the Paris Agreement on climate change. Then countries like Canada, which follow America on this file, will be more likely to get out as well.”

Tom Harris

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Policy Advisor, Energy and Environment
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The [Heartland Institute](#) is a 33-year-old national nonprofit organization headquartered in Arlington Heights, Illinois. Its mission is to discover, develop, and promote free-market solutions to social and economic problems. For more information, visit our [Web site](#) or call 312/377-4000.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 5/30/2017 1:53:53 PM
Subject: Get out of Paris: Ted Cruz: at CNN, Cliff Forrest in WSJ

Two good pieces...

Joe

<https://amp.cnn.com/cnn/2017/05/29/opinions/withdraw-paris-agreement-opinion-cruz/index.html>

Ted Cruz: Trump should withdraw from Paris climate pact

By Ted Cruz

Updated 9:22 AM EDT, Tue May 30, 2017

Editor's Note: (Ted Cruz represents Texas in the United States Senate. The views expressed in this commentary are his own.)

(CNN) Following a successful international tour and the G-7 Summit in Italy, President Trump has an opportunity to relieve our nation of the unfair and economically devastating requirements of the Paris Agreement, the United Nations climate treaty he pledged to rip up during the campaign.

And as soon as possible, President Trump should act on -- and keep -- his campaign promise.

The agreement, signed by the Obama administration last year, would commit the United States to drastically reducing its carbon emissions while allowing some countries to increase theirs. This, all while doing nothing to meaningfully decrease global temperatures.

According to a recent National Economic Research Associates Economic Consulting study, the Paris Agreement could obliterate \$3 trillion of GDP, 6.5 million industrial sector jobs and \$7,000 in per capita household income from the American economy by 2040. Meeting the 2025 emissions reduction target alone could subtract \$250 billion from our GDP and eliminate 2.7 million jobs. The cement, iron and steel, and petroleum refining industries could see their production cut by 21% 19%, and 11% respectively.

Not only would these unfair standards reduce American job growth and wages and increase monthly utility costs for hardworking families, they would fundamentally disadvantage the United States in the global economy. The result: our economic output would lag while other countries continued to expand their GDPs.

The agreement's proponents market it as a panacea for addressing the impacts of climate change, but at its core, it is about increasing government control -- over the economy, the energy sector and nearly every aspect of our daily lives. It represents the exact misguided, top-down, government-knows-best approach that American voters resoundingly rejected in 2016.

We cannot pursue a path that puts American workers first if we cripple a fossil fuel energy sector that generates 82% of the energy consumed in the United States. The coal industry alone supplies almost one-third of America's electric power -- with an increasing amount of clean coal-burning technology becoming available.

America is poised to become a net energy exporter over the next decade. We should not abandon that progress at the cost of weakening our energy renaissance and crippling economic growth.

And let's not forget the massive utility cost increases the agreement would entail. The Clean Power Plan, a major component of fulfilling the agreement, would spike energy costs for working and middle-class Texans by 16% by 2030, according to the Economic Reliability Council of Texas, the entity that operates the electric grid for much of our state.

We simply cannot afford an agreement that puts thousands of Americans out of work, increases their energy costs and devastates our core industries.

In return for crippling our economy, the Paris Agreement would do next to nothing to impact global temperatures. Under the EPA's own models, if all carbon emissions in America were basically eliminated, global temperatures would only decrease by less than two-tenths of a degree Celsius.

While the agreement would have a negligible impact on temperatures, America would be putting itself at a competitive disadvantage. That's because while the Obama administration irresponsibly committed America to immediate, real cuts in emissions, our global economic competitors would have no such handicap. In fact, Russia is permitted to increase its emissions approximately 50% and China and India have no meaningful cap on emissions until 2030.

This disparity among the countries' pledges inflicts real losses on our economy now while our rivals continue to grow, industrialize and diversify at their own pace with no implementation costs. In the meantime, the agreement would force American taxpayers to subsidize alternative energy at the expense of clean coal, nuclear power and natural gas -- energy resources that actually work for our economy and our environment.

The Paris Agreement would also handicap America in the global race for new sources of energy. Russia has committed financial and military assets to the Arctic to stake its claim to the region's vast deepwater mineral, oil and gas deposits. China is also exploring and trading for Arctic oil and gas. Meanwhile, American liquefied natural gas struggles with logistical costs that weaken its competitiveness.

By allowing our rivals to increase their cooperation and strategic leverage around the world -- pressuring our allies and partners, harming domestic job creators and materially reducing our prestige and influence in the process --- the agreement would damage America's national security as much as our economic security. The emission cuts that the US would have to make today, and the resultant costs for our own energy firms, would weaken our ability to battle our rivals on an equal footing in the drive for untapped energy sources.

Efforts to unwind some of the deal's more onerous regulations are welcomed, but that is not enough. Unless the US completely withdraws, the Paris Agreement will continue to cause sustained harm to our security and economy, and it keeps the door open for future administrations to use it as means to impose more costly and ineffective energy regulations.

We should not let a deal subject to the whims of future administrations or Congresses hang like a wet blanket over our economy -- driving up energy prices, devastating our industrial base and bolstering our rivals.

I hope President Trump will take the opportunity before him to fulfill the commitment he made and withdraw America from the Paris Agreement.

<https://www.wsj.com/articles/the-business-case-for-paris-is-bunk-1496095937>

The 'Business Case' for Paris Is Bunk

The climate accord is a boon—yet pulling out would be unfair?

By Cliff Forrest

May 29, 2017 6:12 p.m. ET

245 COMMENTS

As President Trump weighs whether to withdraw from the Paris Agreement on climate change, some have tried to present a “business case” for why the U.S. should stay in. An economic windfall would come with the early and aggressive investment in alternative energy that the accord mandates, or so the argument goes. The Paris Agreement’s backers have told a very incomplete story and reached the wrong conclusion.

The economic merits of the Paris Agreement take on a different air when more fully considered. Climate-change advocates’ bizarre premise is that economic gains will come from restricting access to the most abundant, reliable and affordable fuel sources. Never mind that this defies the experience of many European nations that have invested heavily in renewable energy. After “Germany’s aggressive and reckless expansion of wind and solar,” for example, the magazine Der Spiegel declared in 2013 that electricity had become “a luxury good.” Apparently this time will be different.

There are a few interesting hypocrisies to consider as well. The commercial interests that strongly support the Paris Agreement typically have created programs to exploit, game or merely pass through the costs of the climate-change agenda. Many also maintain a green pose for marketing purposes. The classic example of this rent-seeking behavior was Enron, which in 1996 purchased Zond Energy Systems (now GE Wind) to complement its gas pipeline. Enron then set about lobbying its way to green-energy riches. It seems that Paris backers hope for a sudden public amnesia about the many businesses that use government to push out smaller competitors.

Green companies also argue that, beyond economic benefits, their ability to slow climate change helps contribute to the public good. To my knowledge, none declare a measurable impact on climate from their businesses or their desired policies.

Mr. Trump should keep in mind that the people calling for him to stick with the Paris Agreement largely did not support him during the campaign. Few would like to see him succeed now. As for his strongest supporters, they’re the ones who will take the hit if he breaks his promise to withdraw.

Some countries have threatened to punish the U.S. if it pulls out of the accord. Rodolfo Lacy Tamayo, Mexico’s undersecretary for environmental policy and planning, said in an interview with the New York Times: “A carbon tariff against the United States is an option for us.” Countries imposing costs on their own industries through the Paris Agreement complain that they are at a disadvantage if the U.S. doesn’t do the same. Apparently they didn’t receive the talking points describing green energy as an economic boon for everyone involved.

So which is it? Does the Paris Agreement spur a U.S. economy otherwise unprepared to succeed in the 21st century? Or is the U.S. maintaining economic advantage by not subjecting itself to the accord’s arduous requirements?

Mr. Trump's obligation is to do what is in America's best interest. Rejecting a confused and costly international agreement, with questionable benefits to climate, should be a slam dunk. Don't take my word for it: Just study the other side's arguments.

Mr. Forrest is CEO of Rosebud Mining.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sun 5/28/2017 5:36:17 PM
Subject: A critique of "What happens if the U.S. withdraws from the Paris climate change agreement?" - Associated Press

Some of my comments below might be useful in defending the President's decision, should he make it, to withdraw from the Paris accord.

Joe

<http://www.cbsnews.com/news/what-happens-if-the-u-s-withdraws-from-the-paris-climate-change-agreement/?ftag=CNM-00-10aab7e&linkId=38083675>

What happens if the U.S. withdraws from the Paris climate change agreement?

WASHINGTON -- Earth is likely to reach more dangerous levels of warming even sooner if the U.S. retreats from its pledge to cut carbon dioxide pollution, scientists said. That's because America contributes so much to rising temperatures.

[Both sentences are meaningless. "More dangerous levels of warming" than in the past? The benefits of past warming exceeded the benefits, so those levels were not dangerous. "More dangerous" is therefore nonsensical. More dangerous than what is now forecast to occur in a century or two? Those forecasts are not scientific, are technically "scenarios" and not predictions, and are too speculative to compare and contrast.]

President Donald Trump, who once proclaimed global warming a Chinese hoax,

[Trump suggested the hype surrounding the global warming campaign could be fueled by the Chinese as part of their ongoing propaganda campaign against the U.S. and to create markets for its wind and solar industries. That's probably true, since the global warming movement resembles other Chinese disinformation programs.]

said in a tweet Saturday that he would make his "final decision" next week on whether the United States stays in or leaves the 2015 Paris climate change accord in which nearly every nation agreed to curb its greenhouse gas emissions.

Global leaders, at a summit in Sicily, have urged him to stay. Earlier in the week, Pope Francis

made that case with a gift of his papal encyclical on the environment when Trump visited the Vatican.

[Just a reminder, Pope Francis is not a climate scientist, but is a very liberal environmentalist who thinks capitalism is responsible for turning the planet into a “an immense pile of filth.” He is being advised on the climate issue by far-left activists, not real climate scientists. His opinions on scientific and economic controversies are not binding on Catholics, and in fact are at odds with those of past Popes.]

In an attempt to understand what could happen to the planet if the U.S. pulls out of Paris, The Associated Press

["The Associated Press" most likely refers to Seth Borenstein, a radical environmentalist pretending to be a reporter. He has been called out for his bias and misrepresentation of the truth many times.]

consulted with more than two dozen climate scientists and analyzed a special computer model scenario designed to calculate potential effects.

[Anyone paying attention to the climate change debate knows “special computer model scenario” is code for a newly tuned model based on assumptions and unreliable data designed to arrive at politically acceptable forecasts. Of course this new model provides support for the US staying in the Paris agreement... that is what it was tuned to find. The NIPCC produced a devastating critique of computer models.]

Play VIDEO

Defense Secretary James Mattis on climate change, Paris accord

Scientists said it would worsen an already bad problem and make it far more difficult to prevent crossing a dangerous global temperature threshold.

[No, some scientists (but mostly nonscientists) dependent on government grants or working for environmental advocacy groups claim this. Most scientists either disagree or don't have an opinion on the subject. See Chapter 1 of *Why Scientists Disagree About Global Warming*. See also the “skeptical” scientists who appear here.]

Calculations suggest it could result in emissions of up to 3 billion tons of additional carbon dioxide in the air a year. When it adds up year after year, scientists said that is enough to melt ice sheets faster, raise seas higher and trigger more extreme weather.

[Even the IPCC disagrees with most or all of this, saying in its latest report that significant sea level rise and more extreme weather are unlikely or cannot be predicted with certainty. See here. This claim is also dependent on the residence time of CO2 in the atmosphere, which probably is much less than alarmists believe. See here.]

"If we lag, the noose tightens," said Princeton University climate scientist Michael Oppenheimer, co-editor of the peer-reviewed journal Climatic Change.

[Michael Oppenheimer is "an activist first, a scientist a distant second." He was an environmental activist working for Environmental Defense Fund who went back to college to get a Ph.D. so he could pretend to be a climate scientist. He should never be quoted in a real news story as a climate scientist.]

One expert group ran a worst-case computer simulation of what would happen if the U.S. does not curb emissions, but other nations do meet their targets. It found that America would add as much as half a degree of warming (0.3 degrees Celsius) to the globe by the end of century. [Right... see above about models.]

Scientists are split on how reasonable and likely that scenario is.

[Wow, a concession that there isn't "overwhelming consensus" on one model or one forecast? This sentence is the tip of an iceberg of truth.]

Many said because of cheap natural gas that displaces coal and growing adoption of renewable energy sources, it is unlikely that the U.S. would stop reducing its carbon pollution even if it abandoned the accord, so the effect would likely be smaller.

[So the U.S. is reducing its "carbon pollution" and this trend is likely to continue regardless of Paris. Other countries are increasing their emissions and would continue regardless of Paris, since the goals set in Paris are supposedly nonbinding. What, then, is the accord supposed to achieve? About the only thing "for sure" about the Paris accord is that it would commit the U.S. to sending hundreds of billions of dollars on renewable energy (with virtually no impact on emissions or climate) and to third world countries. What does America get out of this agreement? Nothing at all.]

Play VIDEO

Lessons from Holland on fighting rising sea levels

Others say it could be worse because other countries might follow a U.S. exit, leading to more emissions from both the U.S. and the rest.

Another computer simulation team put the effect of the U.S. pulling out somewhere between 0.1 to 0.2 degrees Celsius (0.18 to 0.36 degrees Fahrenheit).

While scientists may disagree on the computer simulations they overwhelmingly agreed that the warming the planet is undergoing now would be faster and more intense.

The world without U.S. efforts would have a far more difficult time avoiding a dangerous threshold: keeping the planet from warming more than 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) above pre-industrial levels.

[Why is 2 degrees C a “dangerous threshold”? We’re half-way there and see no dangerous impacts so far. And the latest estimates of climate sensitivity and atmosphere residence time suggest human emissions are unlikely to ever cause 2 degrees or more of warming, with or without treaties and efforts to reduce emissions. (See Figure 5 starting on page 66 of *Why Scientists Disagree.*) So this is all just fake news.]

The world has already warmed by just over half that amount -- with about one-fifth of the past heat-trapping carbon dioxide emissions coming from the United States, usually from the burning of coal, oil and gas.

So the efforts are really about preventing another 1.6 degrees Fahrenheit (0.9 degrees Celsius) from now.

39 PHOTOS

Stunning photos of climate change

"Developed nations - particularly the U.S. and Europe - are responsible for the lion's share of past emissions, with China now playing a major role," said Rutgers University climate scientist Jennifer Francis. "This means Americans have caused a large fraction of the warming."

Even with the U.S. doing what it promised under the Paris agreement, the world is likely to pass that 2 degree mark, many scientists said.

But the fractions of additional degrees that the U.S. would contribute could mean passing the threshold faster, which could in turn mean "ecosystems being out of whack with the climate, trouble farming current crops and increasing shortages of food and water," said the National Center for Atmospheric Research's Kevin Trenberth.

[Kevin Trenberth is another bad apple who ought not be presented as an objective or independent climate scientist.]

Climate Interactive, a team of scientists and computer modelers who track global emissions and pledges, simulated global emissions if every country but the U.S. reaches their individualized goals to curb carbon pollution. Then they calculated what that would mean in global temperature, sea level rise and ocean acidification using scientifically-accepted computer models.

By 2030, it would mean an extra 3 billion tons of carbon dioxide in the air a year, according to the Climate Interactive models, and by the end of the century 0.3 degrees Celsius of warming.

"The U.S. matters a great deal," said Climate Interactive co-director Andrew Jones. "That amount could make the difference between meeting the Paris limit of two degrees and missing it."

Climate Action Tracker, a competing computer simulation team, put the effect of the U.S. pulling out somewhere between 0.1 to 0.2 degrees Celsius (0.18 to 0.36 Fahrenheit) by 2100. It uses a scenario where U.S. emissions flatten through the century, while Climate Interactive has them rising.

One of the few scientists who plays down the harm of the U.S. possibly leaving the agreement is John Schellnhuber, the director of the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research and the scientist credited with coming up with the 2 degree goal.

"Ten years ago (a U.S. exit) would have shocked the planet," Schellnhuber said. "Today if the U.S. really chooses to leave the Paris agreement, the world will move on with building a clean and secure future."

Not so, said Texas Tech climate scientist Katharine Hayhoe: "There will be ripple effects from the United States' choices across the world."

[[Katharine Hayhoe](#) is another bad apple who ought not be presented as an independent or credible climate scientist. However, she might be correct this time. If the U.S. drops out of Paris, other nations are likely to follow our lead and the world-wide war on fossil fuels might actually come to an end.]

Joe

Joseph Bast

President

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 5/18/2017 1:34:22 PM
Subject: H. Sterling Burnett in the Detroit News: Escaping the Paris Climate Agreement

FYI.

<http://www.detroitnews.com/story/opinion/2017/05/18/paris-climate/101815198/>

Billy Aouste

Media Specialist

The Heartland Institute

3939 North Wilke Road

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

Detroit News
5/18/17

Escaping the Paris Climate Agreement

By: H. Sterling Burnett, the Heartland Institute

As a candidate for president, Donald Trump said he would withdraw the United States from the Paris climate agreement and called it a bad deal for America. In an April speech in Harrisburg, Penn., Trump reiterated this claim, saying the Paris climate agreement in its current form hurts America. Despite his continued opposition, however, it remains unclear whether a withdrawal is in the nation's future.

It's time for this administration to keep its promise, by getting the U.S. out of this flawed, costly agreement.

Some in Trump's team have reportedly said if the United States' commitments are restructured there might be a path to stay in the Paris climate agreement. While there may be a better deal to be had — after all, the Obama administration could hardly have negotiated a worse deal for Americans — there is no deal that would be good for the country. Even Trump can't put lipstick on this very ugly pig.

While our economic competitors, such as China and India, do not have to limit their fossil-fuel use under the agreement, the U.S. is required to make steep cuts, which are estimated to cost our economy trillions of dollars over the life of the agreement without providing any appreciable environmental benefits. Additionally, a deal isn't possible without the U.S. paying into the political slush fund called the Green Climate Fund, which Trump promised to halt payments to. What is gained by staying in? Nothing.

The question is not whether Trump should keep his word and withdraw from the Paris agreement; it's simply a matter of choosing the best way to do so. There are three options.

The first way to cancel America's participation in the Paris climate agreement — and the one that most directly satisfies Trump's campaign commitment — is simply to withdraw the United States' signature entirely. Under the Paris agreement, any country can withdraw from the agreement by giving written notice of a decision to do so to the U.N. secretary general. Unfortunately, under the terms of the agreement, Trump can't give such notice until the agreement has been in place for three years, which means the earliest withdrawal date is Oct. 5, 2019.

Making matters worse, the withdrawal does not become effective until one year after the written notice is delivered. This means even if Trump determines to withdraw from the Paris agreement today, the country will remain stuck with its terms for a minimum of almost four years, and while America remains a party to the agreement, it is obligated to keep its commitments. Because the four-year withdrawal period will not run out until after Trump's first term is over, should he decide not to run for president again or should he run for re-election and lose, the next president could simply recommit the United States to the agreement with a simple signature.

The second way to scotch America's commitments under the Paris climate agreement would be

for Trump to submit it to the Senate for formal approval as a treaty. This is what Obama should have done in the first place. To become a binding treaty, the Senate would have to approve the Paris climate agreement by a two-thirds vote. If the agreement loses the treaty vote — and it likely would in a full vote of the Senate — the deal is canceled.

However, nothing requires the Senate to hold an up-or-down vote on the Paris climate agreement if Trump submits it to them. Using the Senate filibuster rules, Senate Democrats could block the treaty from ever coming up for a vote. Such a move is likely, since the vast majority of Democrats support the Paris agreement. Under this scenario, the treaty would remain pending, leaving a future Senate to decide its fate.

The easiest way for Trump to end U.S. participation in Paris and all international climate agreements would be for him to remove the country's signature from the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), signed by President George H.W. Bush in 1992. Article 25 of the UNFCCC allows any state party to the convention to withdraw, without further obligation, upon giving one year's notice. Withdrawing from UNFCCC would cancel the United States' obligations to all other United Nations-brokered climate agreements made subsequent to UNFCCC, because they are all built on it.

This would be the best and easiest way to get out of the Paris climate agreement, and it would help to prevent future burdensome climate agreements.

Mr. President, whichever path you choose, please keep your promise and withdraw the United States from the Paris agreement, placing it firmly in the dustbin of history — where it belongs.

H. Sterling Burnett, Ph.D., is a research fellow on energy and the environment at the Heartland Institute.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 5/8/2017 9:59:09 PM
Subject: National Black Chamber of Commerce letter to President Trump on Paris
[NBCC open letter to President on Paris.pdf](#)

This is important, but will be carefully hidden by the liberal media.

Black business leaders who don't buy into the Democratic Party's victimhood tactics are paying attention to what President Trump is doing on energy policy. Pulling out from the Paris Climate Treaty and citing among the reasons the negative effects of higher energy costs on small and minority-owned businesses would be another beat on the drum calling for black leaders to abandon the failing Democratic Party.

Joe

Joseph Bast

President

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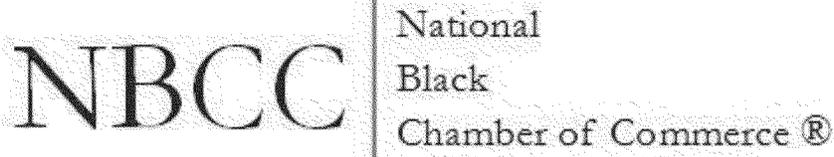
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Open Letter to President Trump

May 5, 2016

The President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

You were swept into office on a tide of campaign promises that were aimed at ushering America into an era of renewed prosperity, leadership, and strength. Since taking office, you have kept the faith of American voters and honored those promises through your actions. On behalf of the millions of African Americans who have a stake in the businesses represented by the National Black Chamber of Commerce, I respectfully call on you today to keep yet another critical promise to the American people: Withdraw the United States from the Paris Agreement on climate change.

Our nation's families and businesses depend on affordable, reliable energy every single day. It is the lifeblood of our economy, it is fundamental to our modern society, and it is essential to our future strength, security, and growth. Our continued participation in the Paris Agreement, however, threatens to undermine that very foundation of our strength.

Remaining in the Paris Agreement will keep us party to a deal that was skewed against America and her allies from the start. Regardless of whether the United States' Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) remains at the current 26 to 28 percent emissions reduction target, the Agreement itself unfairly demands stringent measures from the U.S. and other developed nations – measures that experts estimate will cost trillions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of jobs – while allowing nations like China and India to continue increasing their emissions and moving their economies forward.

The U.S. will always have a seat at the table with the United Nations and, given our membership in the UNFCCC, with entities such as the Green Climate Fund. What we cannot afford, however, is to willingly sacrifice our place as global economic leader to appease international

bureaucrats who would seek to dictate what kinds of energy we use in America and how, when, and why we use them.

We applaud you for taking important steps during the first 100 days of your presidency to begin dismantling many of the economically harmful energy regulations – couched as environmental policies, although they would provide minimal environmental benefits – put forward by the previous administration.

Our entry into the Paris Agreement, however, was predicated on exactly those policies.

Keeping the United States a party to the Agreement would thus only serve to legitimize those misguided mandates and regulations. Furthermore, doing so would provide credibility to a deal that seeks to better the economic fortunes of our international competitors at the expense of America's strength and standing in the global marketplace. That's something we can't afford.

Thank you for your consideration, and I look forward to your decision on this very important issue in the coming weeks.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Harry C. Alford". The signature is written in a cursive style with a small flourish at the end.

Harry C. Alford
President/CEO

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 5/10/2017 1:29:34 PM
Subject: Tom Harris on withdrawing from the Paris accord on the Lars Larson Show, broadcast on 102 radio stations

Here it is: https://youtu.be/1TJTXS_wMTA.

Joe

Joseph Bast

President

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 5/9/2017 2:45:53 PM
Subject: Tom Harris: "Killing The Paris Agreement Is Not Enough"

Friends,

Outstanding piece by Tom Harris at Daily Caller.

This really is a case where cutting the tail off the dog all at once, rather than an inch at a time, is the right move. Withdrawal from the UNFCCC, something the old diplomatic guard and crony capitalists say is impossible, is the right thing to do now. It would be the shot heard around the world and bring the whole AGW house of cards tumbling down.

Tom can be reached at tom.harris@climatescienceinternational.net or

Tom Harris, B. Eng., M. Eng. (Mech.)

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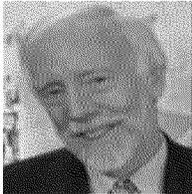
www.climatescienceinternational.org

613-728-9200

Joe

<http://dailycaller.com/2017/05/08/killing-the-paris-agreement-is-not-enough/>

Killing The Paris Agreement Is Not Enough



Tom Harris

Executive Director, Climate Science Coalition

5:50 PM 05/08/2017

If President Donald Trump merely pulls the United States out of the Paris Agreement on climate change, it will be like cutting the head off a dandelion. It will look good for a while until equally bad agreements quickly grow back when a Democrat occupies the White House again. Trump needs to dig up the roots of Paris—the 1992 U.N. climate treaty—if he is to keep his campaign promise to “stop all payments of the United States tax dollars to U.N. global warming programs.”

Trump can, and should, get the U.S. out of the Paris Agreement, of course. Besides the scientifically unfounded objective of “holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels,” as if we had a global thermostat, the agreement lets so-called developing countries almost entirely off the hook despite the fact that non-OECD countries are now the greatest source of energy related emissions. Consider the agreement’s emission targets for the U.S. versus China, currently the world’s largest emitter, for example:

- The Obama administration agreed to an economy-wide target of reducing U.S. greenhouse gas (82% of which is carbon dioxide (CO₂)) emissions by 26%-28% below its 2005 level in 2025.
- China agreed “to achieve the peaking of CO₂ emissions around 2030” and to other measures such as those designed to increase the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption. Taking into consideration expected economic growth in China and other factors, their target translates into about a 70% *increase* above its 2005 level in 2025.

Yet writing in the Chicago Tribune, Paul Bodnar, a Special Assistant to former-President Obama and a key architect of the 2014 U.S.-China deal (which has the same emission targets as Paris), echoes the position of many opinion leaders when he asserted, “The Paris Agreement... puts China, India, and other emerging markets on equal footing with the United States.”

Obviously, nothing could be further from the truth. It will not even be necessary for developing nations to meet their weak Paris emission targets anyway. They have an out-clause, one not applicable to developed countries.

The Paris Agreement starts:

“The Parties to this Agreement, being Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change [FCCC], hereinafter referred to as ‘the Convention’,...”

“The Convention,” referenced 51 times in the Paris Agreement, is the foundation of the agreement. It is the 1992 U.N. climate treaty signed by President George H. W. Bush at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro and later was ratified by the U.S. Senate. It sets the ground rules for many U.N. climate agreements, including Paris.

Ignored by environmental groups and their allies in the media is Article 4 in the FCCC, which states:

“Economic and social development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities of the developing country Parties.”

Actions that significantly reduce CO2 emissions would entail dramatically cutting back on the use of coal, the source of most of the developing world’s electricity. As coal is usually the least expensive source of power, reducing CO2 output by restricting coal use would undoubtedly interfere with development priorities.

So developing countries almost certainly won’t do it, citing FCCC Article 4 as their excuse. President Rodrigo Duterte of the Philippines (his country gets almost a third of its power from coal) gave us a preview of what we should expect when he said last July:

“You are trying to stymie [our growth] with an agreement ... That’s stupid. I will not honor that.”

Climate treaty supporters have speculated that the inclusion of a new phrase added to the agreements in 2014—that countries’ responsibilities will be decided “in light of different national circumstances”—will impose tougher requirements on poor nations as they develop.

This is naïve.

Article 4 has been the foundation of all UN climate negotiations, and developing countries will not allow this to change. Chinese negotiator Su Wei made this clear when he explained his

government's position that the purpose of the Paris Agreement is to "reinforce and enhance" the FCCC, not rewrite it.

Before leaving office, Obama did his best to 'Trump-proof' his climate change agenda; even giving \$1/2 billion to the U.N. climate fund in his last three days. Trump needs to Democrat-proof his agenda and clearly, the best way to do that is to withdraw from the FCCC completely, which he can do without Senate approval. Unlike Paris, which stipulates that the earliest a country can quit the agreement is November 2020, withdrawal from the FCCC is allowed with one year's notice. And both Article 25 of the FCCC and Article 28 of the Paris Agreement concur—once a signatory exits the Convention, they are out of all agreements that are based on the FCCC, including Paris.

If all the president does is withdraw from the Paris Agreement, then not only will the U.S. still be stuck with huge bills from the U.N.'s Green Climate Fund and other misguided FCCC-based initiatives, but Trump will be leaving the door wide open for future Democratic presidents to easily get the U.S. back into another Paris. This is precisely what happened in Canada.

In 2011, the Conservative government withdrew from the Kyoto Protocol but did not withdraw from the FCCC. So when the Conservatives lost power in 2015, it was easy for the new Liberal government to agree to another FCCC-based treaty—the Paris Agreement. The agreement starts, "This Agreement shall be open for signature ... by States ... that are Parties to the Convention." Therefore, had Canada no longer been party to the Convention, signing on to Paris would have been more difficult.

As with most weeds, a thick, healthy lawn, mowed high, is your best defense against dandelions. Similarly, the best defense against expensive and unwarranted climate change agreements is healthy, open debate, independent of political correctness. Trump has done Americans a great service by encouraging the debate. Now, he has to finish the job and pull the Paris weed out by its roots by withdrawing the U.S. from the FCCC.

Tom Harris is executive director of the Ottawa, Canada-based International Climate Science Coalition.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 6/30/2017 5:45:43 PM
Subject: Letter to the editor supporting Sec. Perry just published in Texas

Nice letter to the editor by Tom Harris defending Sec. Perry:

<http://www.mystatesman.com/news/opinion/letters-the-editor-july-2017/t6mXKt0M1h0XVfnsPwdyOI/>

Re: June 23 article, "[Perry defends his stance on climate change, budget.](#)"

Environmentalists often present Al Gore's stance on climate change as an irrefutable truth. But scientific theories are not truth; they are educated opinions based on interpretations of observations and so can be wrong. Philosophers since ancient times have understood that observations cannot establish truth. This is especially the case in the complex field of climate science.

So, Energy Secretary Rick Perry was right to ask Sen. Al Franken, D-Minn., during the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee hearing about President Trump's 2018 energy department budget request, "Don't you think it's OK to have this conversation about the science of climate change ... What's wrong with being a skeptic?"

Nothing, of course. Real science is all about skepticism. I wish more politicians had the courage to say this.

TOM HARRIS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE SCIENCE COALITION, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA

--

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Note: To help ICSC cover its operating expenses, please go here:
<http://tinyurl.com/3ttkw82>.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sun 8/6/2017 2:50:23 PM
Subject: Nature magazine discusses Heartland's role in "Red Team"

FYI. Evidence we are flying over the right target.

Joe

<http://www.nature.com/news/fears-rise-for-us-climate-report-as-trump-officials-take-reins-1.22391>

Nature 548, 15–16 (03 August 2017) doi:10.1038/548015a

Fears rise for US climate report as Trump officials take reins

Officials at the US Environmental Protection Agency are consulting global-warming sceptics as they weigh up a technical review.

By [Jeff Tollefson](#)

A sweeping US government report on the state of climate-change science is nearing the finish line, but researchers who wrote it aren't ready to relax just yet. Federal scientists have twice reviewed the roughly 600-page document — which examines everything from shifting weather patterns to rising sea levels — as have the US National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. Just one hurdle remains, but it may be the highest: final sign-off by top officials in President Donald Trump's administration, [many of whom are sceptical of climate science](#).

Although there have not yet been any signs of trouble, researchers are keeping a close eye on how the White House and federal agencies handle the science report — a technical prelude to the fourth National Climate Assessment, a legally mandated analysis of the causes and impacts of global warming that is due in 2018.

Many climate scientists are particularly uneasy about the potential for interference by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), one of 13 agencies that must approve the science report before its expected release in November. EPA administrator Scott Pruitt, [who rejects well-established climate science](#), has raised the possibility of organizing an adversarial 'red team-blue

team' review of such research. And he has help from the Heartland Institute, a think tank in Chicago, Illinois, that promotes scepticism about climate change.

“We can't allow science to be held hostage,” says Donald Wuebbles, a climate scientist at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and co-chair of the report. “I'm hopeful it won't get to that, because it would look really bad for the administration to fight this.”

It wouldn't be the first time that a Republican president had sought to stymie the United States' national climate-assessment process. The administration of George W. Bush came under fire for ignoring the first National Climate Assessment, which was released by then-President Bill Clinton in 2000. After the Bush administration subsequently missed the legal deadline in 2004 to complete a second assessment, environmentalists sued the government in federal court to compel the report's release — and won.

The message of the latest science report — that human-caused global warming poses urgent problems for the United States — isn't likely to sit well with the White House. The Trump administration has sought to repeal environmental regulations and cut climate research. Energy secretary Rick Perry has joined Pruitt in questioning climate science. And Pruitt's chief of staff, Ryan Jackson, once worked for Senator James Inhofe (Republican, Oklahoma), a prominent climate sceptic.

“It would look really bad for the administration to fight this.”

“This is going to be the first big test in the climate arena,” says Tammy Dickinson, who led the energy and environment division at the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) under president Barack Obama. One major issue, she adds, is that Trump has yet to fill many positions at the OSTP — which has coordinated work on the last three government climate assessments — or high-level science posts at federal agencies that work on climate change.

At the EPA, rank-and-file staff say that they haven't been told who will sign off on the science report, or how the OSTP will manage the final review process. Agency scientists told *Nature* that climate change has become taboo in their discussions with EPA leadership. The fact that agency leaders have consulted with climate sceptics has only added to the confusion.

One EPA official, who asked for anonymity because of career concerns, provided *Nature* with two lists circulating among Pruitt's team that seem to have been compiled by the Heartland Institute. One list, labelled “climate scientists”, contains the names of more than 140 people, including many climate sceptics; the second names several dozen climate economists.

The Heartland Institute would not comment on the documents, but a spokesman confirmed that Heartland has provided the EPA with names of people for a climate science ‘red team’. Many agency researchers assume that Pruitt will use the lists to assemble that team, but some fear that it could be used to identify candidates for empty slots on the EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors, which advises the agency's research arm. An EPA spokeswoman declined to comment on the lists or the science report.

For the anonymous official, the question now is whether the adversarial approach embodied by the ‘red team’ idea will drive the Trump administration to delay the science report. “They are aware of the report,” the official says. “We don’t know what they are going to do.” Then there is the broader national climate assessment, which will delve into questions that have profound implications for government policy, such as how coastal communities should respond to rising seas. That document is expected to go out to federal agencies this month.

Pruitt will have to be careful how he handles both documents, says Kyla Bennett, a former EPA ecologist who now works for the watchdog group Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility in North Easton, Massachusetts. The EPA could ignore the climate report’s findings while implementing policies that affect the oil, gas and coal industries, which Trump has vowed to protect and promote. But if the administration pushes regulations that ignore mainstream climate science, Bennett says, it is likely to face lawsuits from environmental and science groups.

“The EPA is supposed to be using the best science out there,” she says. “They can’t just suddenly say the Earth is flat, CO₂ is not a pollutant and coal is the best thing for the world.”

Joseph Bast

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 7/17/2017 11:40:27 PM
Subject: H. Sterling Burnett in Breitbart on China as a "climate leader"

Another good piece.

Joe

<http://www.breitbart.com/big-government/2017/07/17/h-sterling-burnett-china-will-never-climate-leader-unless-payoff/>

Breitbart
7/17/17

China Will Never Be a Climate Leader — Unless There Is a Payoff

By: H. Sterling Burnett, the Heartland Institute

Many of the stories on radio, television, and in print issued following President Donald Trump's decision to pull the United States out of the costly Paris climate agreement claimed America's absence from the accord means China has ascended as one of the world's leaders in the battle against human-caused climate change.

Indeed, just hours after Trump's announcement, at a summit aimed at promoting closer economic ties between China and the European Union (EU), Chinese Prime Minister Li Keqiang and the president of the European Council, Donald Tusk, stood proudly before a multitude of reporters to denounce Trump's decision and announce Europe and China would forge ahead with the Paris climate agreement.

Good luck with that!

The United States has led the world in reducing greenhouse-gas emissions, and it wasn't due to regulations or the Paris climate agreement. The natural-gas revolution—which has largely been made possible by fracking, a process demonized by many of the same people who support the Paris agreement—has significantly cut carbon-dioxide emissions. Over the past decade, CO2 emissions have fallen by more than 12 percent. This incredible decline should continue in future years, too, because natural-gas-related companies and products are improving their efficiency

daily.

By contrast, China's CO2 emissions surpassed U.S. emissions 15 years before they were expected to (more than a decade ago). China is now, by a substantial margin, the largest emitter of greenhouse gases in the world.

It's true China's per-capita emissions are declining, but that happens in virtually every country whose citizens experience the kind of higher personal income levels we're now seeing in China, because people become more willing to pay for costlier environmental amenities as they gain access to more wealth.

Because economic growth in China has slowed considerably and to limit its horrific air pollution problems, China is reducing the rate at which its coal use has grown in recent years, but it is not reducing total coal use or its carbon-dioxide emissions. China has also significantly reduced its state-established targets for new solar installations, diverting the solar panels previously slated to be used in the domestic market to the export market, flooding Europe and the United States with below-cost solar panels that have put many domestic manufacturers out of business.

Additionally, it's worth noting China regularly takes its massive wind farms offline during times of low demand for electricity, and it has built many turbines that are not even linked to the grid, generating power that ends up getting distributed to no one. These turbines are similar to China's ghost cities, many of which were built to artificially drive economic growth. They still dot the Chinese countryside, uninhabited and falling into disrepair. It should be remembered all those ghost wind turbines and cities required *a lot* of concrete, steel, and fossil fuels to construct—adding to China's carbon-dioxide emissions.

China is also promoting the construction of coal-fired power plants across the globe, building or financing large plants on the African continent and in India, Indonesia, Iran, Mongolia, Pakistan, Turkey, and Vietnam. China is exporting its carbon-dioxide emissions, allowing it to escape much of the blame regularly hurled by environmentalists at governments believed to be destroying the planet.

Under the terms of the Paris accord, China doesn't have to agree to cut its emissions. In fact, China admits its emissions will peak by at least 2030. But what matters is not *when* they peak but the level at which they do so. If they peak at double or quadruple what China's carbon-dioxide emissions are today, then all the emissions cuts made by the rest of the world won't offset the contributions made by China to the globe's total carbon-dioxide concentration level.

Indeed, the sham marriage between China and the European Union over the Paris climate agreement lasted less than a day—even shorter than the nine days it took for Cher to file for divorce from Gregg Allman!

China scuttled the proposed joint communiqué that would have been issued by it and the European Union announcing their planned climate cooperation, because the Chinese government had serious disagreements about trade issues, including the European Union's refusal to drop its World Trade Organization investigations into allegations China has been dumping below-cost steel into European markets. As with so many of the climate disasters hyped by alarmists, the planned joint commitment to the Paris climate agreement ultimately failed to materialize because national priorities overcame joint action.

How can the largest emitter of carbon dioxide in the world—one committed to growing emissions for the foreseeable future—be a leader in emissions reductions? It can't. The environmentalists and global bureaucrats propagating such a notion are, at best, engaging in wishful thinking that is motivated by their hatred of Trump. Americans should reject this hogwash!

H. Sterling Burnett, Ph.D. (hburnett@heartland.org) is a research fellow on energy and the environment at The Heartland Institute, a nonpartisan, nonprofit research center headquartered in Arlington Heights, Illinois.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 7/7/2017 4:28:24 PM
Subject: Heartland on President Trump's Poland speech

<http://american-exceptionalism.org/trump-defends-western-values-in-speech-to-the-polish-people/>

Trump Defends Western Values in Speech to the Polish People

By Sam Karnick

In a [speech in Warsaw, Poland today](#), U.S. President Donald Trump powerfully asserted an unabashed belief in Western (indeed, Christian) values and expressed a traditional American sense of optimism and determination in promising to defend those values and the people who hold them:

I declare today for the world to hear that the West will never, ever be broken. Our values will prevail. Our people will thrive. And our civilization will triumph.

The speech demonstrates a rather surprising mastery of rhetoric, using a visit to a foreign nation to emphasize the commonalities of the two nations' struggle for liberty while continually directing a strong defense of American values to the audience at home in the United States. In addition to his usual pithy, simple wording, Trump includes some longer sentences, less-familiar words, and more complex thoughts than U.S. audiences are accustomed to hearing from him.

...

It's an extraordinary speech. What is most interesting of all is that it strikes us as unusual for an American president openly to defend Western civilization from its detractors both within and outside. Instead of an apology tour or a crusade to bring democracy to nations where it has no chance of surviving, Trump goes to another nation and praises the heroism of the common people in defending their homeland and fighting to retain their religion, language, and traditional institutions. In so doing, he clearly endorses such endeavors for his own nation.

In observing that the strength of a nation is in the character of its people, Trump is telling his own country just where we have gone wrong and how we can get right again: "So, together, let us all fight like the Poles—for family, for freedom, for country, and for God." Yes, let's.

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 6/29/2017 2:24:03 PM
Subject: Trump is right about alternative energy: Des Moines Register

<http://www.desmoinesregister.com/story/opinion/columnists/2017/06/28/why-trump-right-wind-power-and-his-detractors-wrong/435598001/>

Des Moines Register
6/29/17

Why Trump is Right About Wind Power and His Detractors Are Wrong

By: Isaac Orr and Fred Palmer, The Heartland Institute

President Donald Trump has come under fire from wind-energy advocates for comments he made during a recent speech in Cedar Rapids. While promoting his “America First” energy plan, Trump stated, “I don’t want to just hope the wind blows to light up your homes and your factories ... as the birds fall to the ground.”

Predictably, wind advocates and liberal news outlets were quick to point out that 36.5 percent of the electricity generated in Iowa in 2016 came from wind — the highest percentage of any state — and they took issue with his comment about birds. However, these criticisms are missing the point. Wind energy is less reliable and more expensive than coal or natural gas, and despite high rates of wind power, carbon-dioxide emissions have increased in Iowa at a time when they have fallen in 33 other states.

All these factors raise the question: What does anyone gain from subsidizing wind power?

Most of Iowa’s electricity needs are met thanks to coal-fired power plants, which accounted for 47 percent of all the electricity generated in the state in 2016. (Nuclear accounted for approximately 9 percent and the remainder was powered by natural gas.)

Coal is the primary means of generating electricity in the Hawkeye State because the average wind turbine in Iowa produces electricity only approximately 34 percent of the time. Whether Iowa gets large amounts of electricity from wind power is immaterial; the turbines sit idle 66 percent of the time, and when they are idle, coal shoulders the load. Trump was 100 percent correct to say coal, not wind, keeps the lights on in homes and factories.

Wind is also much more expensive than traditional forms of power, such as coal and natural gas, because of high construction and maintenance costs. Electricity generated from wind is 2.7 times more expensive than electricity produced at existing coal-fired power plants and greater than 3.1 times more expensive than existing natural-gas plants.

Further, claims suggesting wind power is somehow cost competitive with coal and natural gas are pure fantasy — unless one factors in the generous tax credits lavished on wind producers. The federal government grants wind producers federal tax credits of 2.4 cents per kilowatt hour (kWh), and the state of Iowa provides an additional 1.5 cents per kilowatt hour generated on wind farms. In total, the tax credits reaped are 3.9 cents/kWh. It is these tax credits, not the inherent economics of wind turbines, that stimulate growth.

You don't have to take our word for it, either. Warren Buffett, the world-famous owner of Berkshire Hathaway and MidAmerican Energy, which owns the largest wind farms in Iowa, once candidly stated: "On wind energy, we get a tax credit if we build a lot of wind farms. That's the only reason to build them. They don't make sense without the tax credit."

How is it that wind advocates consider wind a "sustainable" form of energy when it is hopelessly dependent on transfusions of funds in the form of federal and state tax incentives for financial solvency?

Adding insult to injury, despite having the highest percentage of electricity generated from wind in the country, Iowa's carbon-dioxide emissions increased by 5.2 percent from 2000 to 2014. During the same period, 33 other states saw their CO2 emissions decline. Isn't reducing CO2 emissions the whole point of building wind farms in the first place?

While the Washington Post and the wind lobby jumped on Trump's comments about birds, there are far more serious issues regarding wind energy that are not being discussed, and that is truly a disservice to the country.

Regardless of whether wind turbines kill more birds than cats, buildings, or other forms of energy, we need to talk about why wind is not a benefit to electricity consumers and repeal policies that promote the expansion of wind and solar at the expense of more-affordable, more-reliable options.

Isaac Orr is a research fellow specializing in energy and environmental policy at The Heartland Institute, a free-market think tank founded in 1984. Fred Palmer is a senior fellow for energy policy at the institute. Contact: IOrr@heartland.org

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 7/14/2017 8:49:26 PM
Subject: Sterling Burnett: NY Magazine Climate Doomsaying Follows Familiar, Badly Mistaken Pattern

This article will appear at *The Federalist* shortly, thought you'd like to see it first.

True believers scream the loudest as their movements wane... the global warming movement is dying fast. Articles like "The Uninhabitable Earth" are simply proof of this.

Joe

From: Jim Lakely
Sent: Friday, July 14, 2017 2:51 PM
To: Heartland Institute Users
Cc: Tim Huelskamp; Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy- Hueslcamp Gmail Edward Hudgins
Subject: Op-ed Burnett: NY Magazine Climate Doomsaying Follows Familiar, Badly Mistaken Pattern

Good afternoon, Heartlanders.

Below is a 1,747-word op-ed by Sterling Burnett written on spec and by request of *The Federalist*.

-Jim

NY Magazine Climate Doomsaying Follows Familiar, Badly Mistaken Pattern

By H. Sterling Burnett, Ph.D.

More than 100 years ago, it was not uncommon to find people, usually men, standing on street corners of major cities holding large placards or signs proclaiming, "Repent, the End is Near." Most people crossed the street to avoid these doomsayers and their rants

of the impending destruction of Earth. Nowadays, such latter-day prophets of the apocalypse lead government agencies—or even entire governments—are invited to testify in the halls of Congress, and write lengthy jeremiads in *New York Magazine*, as David Wallace-Wells did on July 9.

In his article, “The Uninhabitable Earth,” Wallace-Wells issues numerous dire warnings, following in a long line of seers of impending planetary climate doom who have proclaimed only radical action in the form of abandoning the use of fossil fuels can save the planet.

For instance, in his 2006 review of Al Gore’s book/movie *An Inconvenient Truth*, James Hansen, former director of NASA’s Goddard Institute for Space Studies, warned, “We have, at most, 10 years—not 10 years to decide upon action, but 10 years to alter fundamentally the trajectory of global greenhouse emissions ... We have reached a critical tipping point. It will soon be impossible to avoid climate change with far-ranging undesirable consequences.”

In 2009, Hansen revised his prediction of doom for the worse, writing, “The dangerous threshold of greenhouse gases is actually lower than what we told you a few years ago. Sorry about that mistake. If the world does not make a dramatic shift in energy policies over the next few years, we may well pass the point of no return.” (Hansen’s tipping point date passed has already passed twice.)

Also in 2009, Gordon Brown, who was then serving as the prime minister of the United Kingdom, informed countries attempting to negotiate binding, steep greenhouse-gas emissions reductions at a United Nations-sponsored climate conference in Copenhagen, “There are now fewer than 50 days to set the course of the next 50 years and more. If we do not reach a deal at this time, let us be in no doubt: Once the damage from unchecked emissions growth is done, no retrospective global agreement in some future period can undo that choice. By then, it will be irretrievably too late.”

Of course, no deal was reached, so by Brown’s own logic, it’s too late to save us.

Wallace-Wells puts his warning of doom this way: “It is, I promise, worse than you think.

If your anxiety about global warming is dominated by fears of sea-level rise, you are barely scratching the surface of what terrors are possible, even within the lifetime of a teenager today. ... Indeed, absent a significant adjustment to how billions of humans conduct their lives, parts of the Earth will likely become close to uninhabitable, and other parts horrifically inhospitable, as soon as the end of this century ... no matter how well-informed you are, you are surely not alarmed enough.”

Wallace-Wells blends speculation with misstated facts, misdirection, and overstated claims to weave a nightmarish scenario of the end of the world if humans don't repent of their sinful use of fossil fuels.

Antarctica Adding Ice

His paper is too long for a point-by-point refutation, so I'll address just a few important comments briefly. One niggling issue arises when Wallace-Wells describes the recent calving of an iceberg the size of Delaware from the fourth-largest ice shelf in Antarctica. Wallace-Wells hints this widely publicized event was due to global warming, but it wasn't. The scientists have been tracking this collapse for more than a decade and say it is due to natural causes. Indeed, scientists expect the ice shelf the iceberg broke off from to continue *growing*.

Why? Well it turns out, contrary to climate model projections Antarctica has been adding tens of thousands of tons of ice each year for millennia. A study by NASA published in the *Journal of Glaciology* shows snow in Antarctica began a long-term accumulation 10,000 years ago and is adding much more ice to the continent each year than it is losing.

NASA's analysis reveals Antarctica experienced a net gain of 112 billion tons of ice annually from 1992 to 2001, slowing to 82 billion tons of ice per year between 2003 and 2008. As a result, Antarctica is reducing sea level rise by 0.23 millimeters per year. More recent research shows the ice mass on the East Antarctic ice sheet, which is 1,000 percent larger than the declining West Antarctic ice sheet, is adding ice, has been stable for an estimated 600 years, and is likely to remain stable for at least 500 years more.

Wallace-Wells also simply misstates the facts concerning rising temperatures. Wallace-

Wells claims “last month’s satellite data show the globe warming, since 1998, more than twice as fast as scientists had thought.” Even Penn State climate researcher Michael Mann, one of the most visible advocates for the theory humans are causing dangerous climate change, says this claim is “just not true.”

The truth is data from global satellites, weather balloons, and even the highly doctored ground based temperature measurements demonstrate the amount and rate of global warming over the past half century is considerably lower than the average predictions of climate models. In fact, Mann says Wallace-Wells’ article consistently overstates even the extreme projections of climate models, calling the *NY Magazine* article a “doomist framing” of climate science.

Wallace-Wells scares readers with the claim warming threatens to melt the frozen tundra, unleashing torrents of the powerful greenhouse-gas methane that has lain trapped for eons in the permafrost into the atmosphere, significantly raising Earth’s temperature.

However, Mann’s response to this claim is the science “doesn’t support the notion of a ‘planet-melting methane bomb.’” Among the reason’s Wallace-Well’s methane claims are so outlandish is any methane released would be gradual, and methane has a relatively short atmospheric life. (It’s removed from the atmosphere less than 10 years after introduction.)

Wallace-Wells claims many of Earth’s regions would become uninhabitable because of increased global temperature, but those statements do not hold up to scrutiny. Any temperature rise driven by anthropogenic forces will not be uniform in nature. Rather, the coldest, least-hospitable places—under the theory, anyway—are likely to warm the most, with temperate regions along and around the equator expected to experience little if any increase in temperature.

Warming Saves Lives

Making cold places moderately warmer makes them more suitable for life and better for agriculture. A 2015 article in *The Lancet* examined health data from 384 locations in 13 countries, accounting for more than 74 million deaths. The authors determined cold weather, directly or indirectly, kills 1,700 percent more people than hot weather. As Jane Brody, the author of *The New York Times* story discussing the article noted, “Over time, as global temperatures rise, milder winter temperatures are likely to result in fewer cold-related deaths, a benefit that could outweigh a smaller rise in heat-caused mortality.”

In short, for health, cold weather is bad, hot weather is good. Get it?

Even heat-related deaths in a warmer world should decline, as wealthier future generations in developing countries increasingly gain access to modern health care and

adopt technologies such as air conditioning, which have made places such as Arizona, Nevada, Texas, and New Mexico habitable for millions of people. Despite often extreme heat, and the fact more people live in the Southwest than at any time in the past, fewer people die from heat-related illnesses than ever before.

Flawed Farm Report

And then there is what I take to be the biggest fib in the *NY Magazine* article: a claim in the section titled “The End of Food” that alleges crops will increasingly fail and famine and starvation will increase in a warmer world.

Even as the world has warmed over the past 150 years, crops—including staple grains and cereals like rice, corn, and wheat—have regularly set records year over year. You heard that right; during the period of purported dangerous warming, crop yields have increased and starvation and malnutrition have fallen dramatically. This should not surprise anyone who understands agronomy and plant biology. Most of the warming experienced has reduced nighttime lows in the winter, rather than increasing daytime highs in the summer. Fewer frosty nights is better for agriculture, as it extends the growing season.

Additionally, the increasing levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere have contributed to a general greening of Earth. Many crop and non-crop plants evolved when carbon-dioxide levels were much higher than they are today and thus do better (grow faster and bigger) when carbon-dioxide increases. Copious amounts of research confirm this. Because carbon-dioxide improves plant growth, greenhouse operators artificially add it to their greenhouses. They also regularly artificially heat their greenhouses, because despite the increased carbon-dioxide concentrations, the optimum temperature is not reached with the addition of carbon dioxide and sunlight alone.

Further, it's also worth noting that under higher carbon-dioxide conditions, plants use water more efficiently. Even as temperatures rise, they lose less water to transpiration, leaving more of it for fruit, root, and leaf growth.

One study involving 32 researchers who represented nine countries published in *Nature Climate Change*—using three long-term satellite-derived leaf area index (LAI) records and 10 global ecosystem models—found, from 1982 through 2009, “a persistent and widespread increase of growing season integrated LAI (greening) over 25% to 50% of the global vegetated area, whereas less than 4% of the globe shows decreasing LAI (browning).”

They traced this global greening directly to the carbon-dioxide fertilization effect, which they said explains 70 percent of the observed greening. This has been confirmed by satellites, which show areas of desert are being reclaimed by vegetation because of increasing carbon-dioxide levels.

I guess the scientists consulted by Wallace-Wells missed all the research demonstrating carbon dioxide is good for plants!

I don't often agree with Michael Mann, but concerning Wallace-Wells' "The Uninhabitable Earth," his conclusion is spot on: "The article argues that climate change will render the Earth uninhabitable by the end of this century," Mann told the *Philadelphia Inquirer*. "Extraordinary claims require extraordinary evidence. The article fails to produce it."

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 6/26/2017 5:25:46 PM
Subject: Rick Perry was right: CO2 is not the control knob of climate

<https://www.heartland.org/news-opinion/news/rick-perry-was-right-on-cnbc-co2-is-not-the-control-knob-of-climate>

Rick Perry Was Right on CNBC: CO2 Is not the Control Knob of Climate

June 23, 2017

By [Jim Lakely](#)

When you know what's going on – and know the science – you realize that it's Keith Seitter of the AMS who has some explaining to do, not Rick Perry.

To hear the corrupt, know-nothing mainstream media tell it, Energy Secretary Rick Perry really stepped in it when he said human emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2) is not the major driver of global warming. And, as usual with the MSM, it's not true. The story is merely fodder for a false narrative about Perry, and the state of climate science.

On Monday, [CNBC "Squawk Box" host Joe Kernen](#) asked the secretary whether he believes carbon dioxide "is the primary control knob for the temperature of the Earth and for climate." Perry's answer:

No, most likely the primary control knob is the ocean waters and this environment that we live in. ... The fact is this shouldn't be a debate about, 'Is the climate changing, is man having an effect on it?' Yeah, we are. The question should be just how much, and what are the policy changes that we need to make to effect that?

Perry's answer is miles ahead, and smarter, than his predecessors in the Obama administration – who merely parroted the bromides of the climate alarmism industry, and never looked under the hood of the science.

Is CO2 the "control knob" of the climate? No. Are the oceans? Well ... that's complicated. No serious scientist, uncorrupted by the CO2-is-to-blame racket, would say there is a single "control knob" that controls the climate. So, on this point, Perry is 100 percent correct. And CNBC is not the ideal place for a deeper discussion of how the earth's oceans absorb and release heat and CO2 as part of a very complex planetary ecosystem that we are decades away from fully understanding, if ever. Perry had 15 seconds to answer. Give him a break – and points to him for getting closer than any Obama-era cabinet official.

Yet, of course, [HuffPost](#) and other MSM outlets made a phony *big deal* about Perry's answer. They lifted up a ridiculous [outrage letter by Keith L. Seitter](#), executive director of the [American Meteorological Society \(AMS\)](#), which said it is "critically important" that Perry understand that greenhouse gas emissions from human activity are, indeed, the "primary driver" of climate change.

"This is a conclusion based on the comprehensive assessment of scientific evidence," Seitter wrote. "It is based on multiple independent lines of evidence that have been affirmed by thousands of independent scientists and numerous scientific institutions around the world. We are not familiar with any scientific institution with relevant subject matter expertise that has reached a different conclusion."

Well, if Seitter considers the AMS a "scientific institution," and I'm guessing he does, he's misrepresenting his own organization. [According to a 2013 survey of the AMS](#):

Barely half of American Meteorological Society meteorologists believe global warming is occurring and humans are the primary cause, [a newly released study reveals](#). The survey results comprise the latest in a long line of evidence indicating the often asserted global warming consensus does not exist.

Hmmm. A signatory of that AMS report is none other than Keith Seitter. Strange. Let's [dig deeper](#).

The central question in the survey consisted of two parts: "Is global warming happening? If so, what is its cause?" Answer options were:

Yes: Mostly human

Yes: Equally human and natural

Yes: Mostly natural

Yes: Insufficient evidence [to determine cause]

Yes: Don't know cause

Don't know if global warming is happening

Global warming is not happening

Just 52 percent of survey respondents answered Yes: Mostly human. The other 48 percent either questioned whether global warming is happening or would not ascribe human activity as the primary cause.

So ... the "conclusion based on the comprehensive assessment of scientific evidence," [according to Seitter's own organization](#), is that there is *no conclusion* that

human-emitted CO2 is the “control knob” of climate. Is The Heartland Institute misinterpreting the data? Not according to climate scientist Judith Curry, who is no “denier.”

In summary, Heartland’s interpretation is not a misrepresentation of the actual survey results, although the authors and the AMS are interpreting the results in a different way. A better survey might have avoided some of the ambiguity in the interpretation, but there seems to be no avoiding the fact that the survey showed that 48% of the AMS professional members do not think that most of the warming since 1850 is attributable to humans.

When you know what’s going on – and know the science – you realize that it’s Keith Seitter who has some explaining to do, not Rick Perry.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 5/26/2017 3:23:22 PM
Subject: Anatomy of a Deep State - WSJ - and would you like to be invited?

Friends,

Today's Wall Street Journal reports, in the article below, a meeting to be convened in June by EPA's "Science Integrity Official" that seems to lack individuals with, shall we say, "science integrity." I'm just starting to think about this, but...

* I have a list of about 300 scientists and economists who specialize in climate change and are not dependent on EPA grants, all with advanced degrees and with publications in the field, who perhaps could be invited to attend this meeting. You may have your own similar list.

* If you have advice on whether/how I might ask Francesca Grifo to invite these folks, please share it with me. I suppose a simple letter or email from me to her might get more attention if someone else on the Bcc line of this message were to provide insight into how it ought to be phrased, to whom it should be sent or cc'ed, etc.

* Please let me know if you would be interested in attending this meeting, and perhaps supply names and contact info for others who would be.

Joe

Joseph Bast

President

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<https://www.wsj.com/articles/anatomy-of-a-deep-state-1495753640>

Anatomy of a Deep State

The EPA's 'Science Integrity Official' is plotting to undermine Trump's agenda.

[Kimberley A. Strassel](#) May 25, 2017 7:07 p.m. ET

By Kimberley A. Strassel

On May 8 a woman few Americans have heard of, working in a federal post that even fewer know exists, summoned a select group of 45 people to a June meeting in Washington. They were almost exclusively representatives of liberal activist groups. The invitation explained they were invited to develop “future plans for scientific integrity” at the Environmental Protection Agency.

Meet the deep state. That's what conservatives call it now, though it goes by other names. The administrative state. The entrenched governing elite. Lois Lerner. The federal bureaucracy. Whatever the description, what's pertinent to today's Washington is that this cadre of federal employees, accountable to no one, is actively working from

within to thwart Donald Trump's agenda.

There are few better examples than the EPA post of Scientific Integrity Official. (Yes, that is an actual job title.) The position is a legacy of Barack Obama, who at his 2009 inaugural promised to “restore science to its rightful place”—his way of warning Republicans that there'd be no more debate on climate change or other liberal environmental priorities.

Team Obama directed federal agencies to implement “scientific integrity” policies. Most agencies tasked their senior leaders with overseeing these rules. But the EPA—always the overachiever—bragged that it alone had chosen to “hire a senior level employee” whose only job would be to “act as a champion for scientific integrity throughout the agency.”

In 2013 the EPA hired Francesca Grifo, longtime activist at the far-left Union of Concerned Scientists. Ms. Grifo had long complained that EPA scientists were “under siege”—according to [a report](#) she helped write—by Republican “political appointees” and “industry lobbyists” who had “manipulated” science on everything from “mercury pollution to groundwater contamination to climate science.”

As Scientific Integrity Official, Ms. Grifo would have the awesome power to root out all these meddlesome science deniers. A 2013 Science magazine story reported she would lead an entire Scientific Integrity Committee, write an annual report documenting science “incidents” at the agency, and even “investigate” science problems—alongside no less than the agency's inspector general.

And get this: “Her job is not a political appointment,” the Science article continues, “so it comes with civil service protections.” Here was a bureaucrat with the authority to define science and shut down those who disagreed, and she could not be easily fired, even under a new administration.

Ms. Grifo perhaps wasn't too busy in the Obama years, since EPA scientists were given carte blanche to take over the economy. She seems to have been uninterested when EPA scientists used secret meetings and private email to collude with environmental groups—a

practice somewhat lacking in scientific integrity.

She has been busier these past few months. In March the Sierra Club demanded that the EPA's inspector general investigate whether the agency's newly installed administrator, Scott Pruitt, had violated policy by suggesting carbon dioxide might not be the prime driver of global warming. The inspector general referred the matter to . . . the Scientific Integrity Official. So now an unelected, unappointed activist could pass judgment on whether the Senate-confirmed EPA chief is too unscientific to run his own agency. So much for elections.

There's also that "scientific integrity" event planned for June. Of the 45 invitations, only one went to an organization ostensibly representing industry, the American Chemistry Council. A couple of academics got one. The rest? Earthjustice. Public Citizen. The Natural Resources Defense Council. Center for Progressive Reform. Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility. Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press. Environmental Defense Fund. Three invites alone for the Union of Concerned Scientists. Anyone want to guess how the meeting will go?

This is a government employee using taxpayer funds to gather political activists on government grounds to plot—let's not kid ourselves—ways to sabotage the Trump administration. Ms. Grifo did not respond to a request for comment.

Messrs. Pruitt and Trump should take the story as a hint of the fight they face to reform government. It's hard enough to overcome a vast bureaucracy that ideologically opposes their efforts. But add to the challenge the powerful, formalized resistance of posts, all across the government, like the Scientific Integrity Official. Mr. Obama worked hard to embed his agenda within government to ensure its survival. Today it is the source of leaks, bogus whistleblower complaints, internal sabotage.

Pitched battle with these folks is no way to govern. The better answer is dramatic agency staff cuts—maybe start with the post of Scientific Integrity Official?—as well as greater care in hiring true professionals for key bureaucratic posts. The sooner department heads recognize and take action against that deep state, the sooner this administration might begin to drain the swamp.

Write to kim@wsj.com.

Appeared in the May 26, 2017, print edition.

To: Sadler, Kelly J. EOP/WHO **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 5/24/2017 8:00:40 PM
Subject: FW: FW: Heartland Institute Experts React to President Trump's Fiscal Year 2018 Budget

FYI.

Joe

From: Billy Aouste
Sent: Wednesday, May 24, 2017 3:00 PM
To: Heartland Institute Users
Subject: FW: Heartland Institute Experts React to President Trump's Fiscal Year 2018 Budget

Good Afternoon Everyone,

The following press release will go out to 26,777 Chicago, Environment, Energy, Political, and regional press and media contacts.

Sincerely,
Billy

THE HEARTLAND INSTITUTE
HEARTLAND.ORG



Heartland Institute Experts React to President Trump's Fiscal Year 2018 Budget

President Donald Trump on Tuesday unveiled his budget for Fiscal Year 2018, which begins October 1. Mitch Mulvaney, director of the Office of Management and Budget, says the budget eliminates 66 federal agencies or programs, will save \$26.7 billion this year, and will balance the budget in 10 years. However, the \$4.1 trillion budget spends about the same as last year, including \$639 billion on defense, a \$52 billion increase. The blueprint also predicts the nation's economy will grow by 3 percent a year, a sharp increase from the average of the Obama administration of less than 2 percent.

Among the programs this budget cuts: Corporation for Public Broadcasting, National Endowment for the Arts, National Endowment for the Humanities, Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), HOME Investment Partnerships Program, National Wildlife

Refuge Fund, Energy Star and Voluntary Climate Programs, Green Climate Fund, and Global Climate Change Initiative.

The following statements from policy experts at [The Heartland Institute](http://TheHeartlandInstitute.org) – a free-market think tank – may be used for attribution. For more comments, refer to the contact information below. To book a Heartland guest on your program, please contact Media Specialist Billy Aouste at media@heartland.org and 312/377-4000 or (cell) 847/445-7554.

“President Trump’s budget proposes many long overdue budget cuts, adding up to trillions in gross reductions from the baseline over the next 10 years. Trump proposes to balance the budget in 10 years entirely with those spending reductions, and no tax increases. The proposed budget in fact incorporates tax reform by sharply reducing tax rates, as well as repealing and replacing Obamacare, which would cut taxes by about \$1 trillion over 10 years.

“Those policies, plus the spending cuts and President Trump’s deregulation, are tremendously pro-growth – which makes the budget’s increased growth assumptions actually quite conservative and likely to be exceeded in practice, as a long overdue, booming recovery from the 2008 recession finally ensues, correcting a central Obama failure. The end result of that would be to sharply reduce the national debt as a percent of GDP, down to 60 percent by the projections of Trump’s Office of Management and Budget.”

Peter Ferrara

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Mr. Ferrara is the author of Power to the People: The New Road to Freedom and Prosperity for the Poor, Seniors, and Those Most in Need of the World’s Best Health Care (2015), and The Obamacare Disaster (2010).

“Presidential budget proposals are best thought of as statements of principles, as opposed to actual economic plans, and President Trump’s proposal is no different. Balancing the federal budget in 10 years is an audacious goal, but this proposal demonstrates the president’s willingness to start down that road.

“Achieving that goal will, by necessity, require changing the largest driver of federal spending: entitlement spending. No amount of projected growth will hand-wave away that mathematical reality. At some point, either now or later, lawmakers will need to make tough choices, and perhaps break campaign promises, if it means coming to terms with the reality of federal debt by cutting or reforming entitlement program spending.

“The sooner this problem is dealt with, the easier it’ll be for everyone, and Trump’s proposal is a good starting place for lawmakers to use when figuring out how to do this. Lawmakers in

Congress should work with President Trump to fill in some of the proposal’s question marks and unaddressed questions, but sticking to the proposal’s outlines where feasible would definitely restore the proper role and size of the federal government.”

Jesse Hathaway

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“President Trump’s budget proposal shows great care in establishing that the costs of government programs reflect their claimed benefits. Items such as means-testing of assistance to farmers, state sharing of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program spending, and the option of states receiving block grants of Medicaid funding can make a big difference in federal spending over time, without forcing any big changes in what the government does. The proposed budget would also increase military spending, though not nearly on the level of what President Ronald Reagan did.

“All of that points to the conservatism of the budget proposal. It would not change things greatly, except for slowing the rate of growth of government. That, however, is a positive change – and one that the president’s political enemies will characterize as a dire threat to the nation’s future. That reflects the sad state of the nation’s current political culture.”

S.T. Karnick

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“We’ve long needed to get the country’s deficit and debt under control. This budget is a small start, but a start, nonetheless. Every member of the Senate and the House will have a pet project or program that he or she wants to protect from cuts. But let’s hope they will put the demands of the Constitution – as well as the people’s desire to limit the size of government and put the nation’s fiscal house in order – above the desires of the special interests served by pork-barrel, special-interest spending.

“Climate programs are a great place to start since they slow economic growth and have no measurable payoff. If it is not a core function of government, the government shouldn’t be funding it.”

H. Sterling Burnett

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“President Trump’s proposed budget is a mixed bag for budget hawks. The president should be applauded for ending the wealth transfer from the middle-income citizens of the United States to wealthy dictators in developing nations in the name of the Green Climate Fund. However, his decision to increase military spending, and thus this budget’s failure to actually reduce overall government spending, is disappointing, especially if Trump is serious about enacting ambitious tax reform.”

Isaac Orr

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“Ironically, President Trump’s proposed budget takes on risk by trying to play it safe with entitlement reform. Neither Social Security nor Medicare is sustainable in its current form. Maintaining the status quo on these programs is easy now, but it will soon be impossible.

“Reducing Medicaid spending is a viable approach to putting patients back in the driver’s seat of their health care decisions, as opposed to third-party interlopers blocking the path to innovative health care solutions for the country’s needy.”

Michael Hamilton

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The [Heartland Institute](http://www.heartlandinstitute.org) is a 33-year-old national nonprofit organization headquartered in Arlington Heights, Illinois. Its mission is to discover, develop, and promote free-market solutions to social and economic problems. For more information, visit our [Web site](http://www.heartlandinstitute.org) or call 312/377-4000.

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 5/24/2017 1:50:57 PM
Subject: FW: What's in Trump's 2018 budget request for science?

<http://www.sciencemag.org.ezp-prod1.hul.harvard.edu/news/2017/05/what-s-trump-s-2018-budget-request-science>

What's in Trump's 2018 budget request for science?

By [Science News Staff](#) May. 23, 2017 , 12:45 PM

President Donald Trump unveiled his [full 2018 budget request](#) to Congress today. The spending plan, for the fiscal year that begins 1 October, fleshes out the so-called [skinny budget that the White House released this past March](#). That plan called for [deep cuts to numerous research agencies](#). But it did not include numbers for some key research agencies, such as the National Science Foundation. *ScienceInsider* will be scouring today's budget documents for fresh details. Come back to our rolling coverage for analysis and reaction.

NIH spending slashed by 22%, overhead payments squeezed

As expected, the National Institutes of Health's (NIH's) budget would be slashed to \$26.9 billion in the full Trump 2018 budget request. That is \$7.7 billion less than NIH's final 2017 budget of \$34.6 billion, or a 22% cut.

In a [widely anticipated move](#) that has already raised alarm bells at research institutes, a White House [budget document](#) states that "significant reductions" will come from slashing the overhead payments that NIH now pays to universities on top of the direct research costs for a project. These so-called indirect costs, which are paid at rates now negotiated between individual institutions and the government, currently comprise about 30% of NIH's total grant funding. The

variable indirect cost rates would be replaced with a uniform rate of 10% of total research costs for all NIH grants to reduce paperwork and “the risk for fraud and abuse,” states a budget document for the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

A 10% cap would bring NIH’s indirect costs rate “more in line” with the rate paid by private foundations such as the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, the overall budget document notes. NIH will also work to reduce regulatory burdens on grantees.

As in the “skinny” budget released earlier, the full NIH budget proposal eliminates the Fogarty International Center, which has a \$72 million budget this year. But \$25 million would be set aside for other institutes to fund some of the center’s global health research and training.

In another structural change, the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, which received \$324 million in direct funding this year, would be folded into NIH. It would become a new National Institute for Research on Safety and Quality funded at \$272 million from NIH’s budget, with an additional \$107 million from an existing trust fund for patient-centered outcomes research.

One bright spot is that the proposal includes funding mandated by the 21st Century Cures Act for the Obama administration’s Cancer Moonshot, Brain Research through Advancing Innovative Neurotechnologies (BRAIN) neuroscience initiative, and Precision Medicine Initiative's planned 1-million volunteer health study. As required by statute, those programs would receive \$496 million in Cures funding in 2018, a 41% increase, from a mandatory funding stream separate from NIH’s regular appropriation.

Unlike in previous years, HHS did not hold a budget press briefing where HHS officials usually answer reporters’ questions about the proposal. At a House of Representatives hearing last week, one Democrat said the cuts would mean 5000 to 8000 fewer research grants in 2018.

United for Medical Research, a Washington, D.C.–based coalition which represents many biomedical research advocacy groups, decried the “drastic cuts” to NIH and called them “a significant blow to medical research.” Tannaz Rasouli, senior director, public policy and outreach for the Association of American Medical Colleges in Washington, D.C., says her group is also concerned that the plan to “dismantle” AHRQ then “rebuild it from scratch” could disrupt research. Any restructuring would likely require involvement from Congress, she notes.

Both Republicans and Democrats on the committees overseeing NIH’s budget have already called Trump’s proposed cuts to NIH a nonstarter. “Thank goodness we don't expect Congress to take this budget seriously,” says Jennifer Zeitzer, director of legislative relations for the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology in Bethesda, Maryland. – *Jocelyn Kaiser*

NASA cuts put carbon monitoring effort in crosshairs

The request for NASA would kill off a research program necessary for establishing effective

carbon monitoring in the United States and other countries, potentially jeopardizing the type of carbon accounting necessary to carry out the Paris climate agreement.

NASA's Carbon Monitoring System (CMS) was begun by congressional mandate in 2010 to develop methods for assessing the greenhouse gas emissions from forests and other natural carbon stocks. While much of the work the \$10 million NASA program supports is focused on the United States, it also supports pilot technologies for eventual use in countries such as Colombia, Cambodia, Mexico, and Peru.

"These countries rely on this collaboration in order to monitor the forests better," says Pontus Olofsson, a physical geographer at Boston University who has worked on two CMS grants, including a project that tracks tropical forests through time, estimating carbon emissions down to the pixel. "It would be devastating not only for us but also these partner countries."

The science program currently supports a wide area of research, including airborne measures of Alaska's interior forests; prototype methane monitors for California regulators; satellite-based assessments of farming emissions; and studies of forest fires in the Amazon basin.

Cutting this research would not just cause short-term troubles. It would be a long-lasting setback to combating climate change, says David Victor, an expert on international climate policy at the University of California, San Diego

"These programs also lay the foundation for a future verification system," Victor says. " Serious treaties to make deep cuts in emissions will require verification, just as serious arms control agreements only work when commitments can be verification. The country needs to start building this capability if we are to be ready to manage the global climate problem."

The cut appears to be part of a pattern, Olofsson adds. The request also calls for cuts in international climate programs such as SilvaCarbon, a forest assistance program supported by the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Forest Service, and they are all links in a chain that is working toward providing effective measures of human-caused carbon dioxide emissions. SilvaCarbon, for example, relies on the NASA pilot projects for its collaborations, Olofsson says. "If you take out one piece, it's kind of hard for things to function."

The shuttered effort would be part of \$59 million in proposed cuts to earth science research grants at the agency, alongside a plan to end five space-based projects: four missions that the agency detailed in March and the elimination of the troubled Radiation Budget Instrument, a tool that was set to fly on the JPSS-2 weather satellite to measure the incoming and outgoing energy of the planet. Overall, the budget of NASA's earth science program would drop 8.9% from enacted 2017 levels, from \$1.921 billion to \$1.754 billion.

The full budget request otherwise closely matches the "skinny" budget proposed in March. Overall, the Office of Science would drop 1% from enacted 2017 levels, to \$5.712 billion. Heliophysics would see its budget unchanged, while astrophysics would see a boost of 9%, from \$750 million to \$817 million. Planetary science, already a winner in the 2017 budget deal, would see its budget rise even higher, to \$1.930 billion.

Robert Lightfoot, NASA's acting director, was upbeat in selling the proposal in a webcast, as befitting someone leading an agency that received \$19.1 billion in proposed financing, a mere 2.8% drop from 2017 levels. "What this budget tells us to do is keep going," he said. "Keep doing what we're doing."

The proposed budget also retains plans to eliminate the agency's education office which, it says, "lacks sufficient outcome measures to assess the effectiveness of its programs." Congress has rejected past efforts to restructure that program. -- *Paul Voosen*

At DOE, big cuts at user facilities and a mixed message on ITER

The Trump administration would take an ax to the Department of Energy's (DOE's) Office of Science, the single largest funder of the physical sciences in the United States.

Spending for the office would fall 17% to \$4.473 billion, the lowest level since 2008, *not* adjusting for inflation. The ax would fall on some research programs harder than others, however. In particular, DOE's work on biological and environmental research would fall by 43%, as the administration cuts or eliminates much of DOE's climate research.

The budget is far from a done deal; Congress still has to come up with its own spending plan for the next fiscal year, which begins 1 October. But even if it doesn't pass, the budget sends a troubling message, says one official at a DOE national laboratory who asked not to be named to avoid repercussions for the lab. "Basically, it says [science] is not important," the official says. "It says, 'We don't care if we have a leadership role in science and technology, we've got other priorities.'"

The Office of Science funds six research programs, and under the proposed budget all but one would take a significant cut.

Basic energy sciences (BES) funds research in chemistry, materials sciences, and condensed matter physics, and supports DOE's synchrotron light sources, neutron sources, and other user facilities. Long the rising star in the DOE portfolio, BES would see its budget fall 16.9% to \$1.555 billion. And BES would lose several of its user facilities. For example, two of five nanoscience centers at the office's ten national labs would close and the Stanford Synchrotron-Radiation Lightsource would run for three months then be mothballed. All of BES's user facilities would see their budgets cut by 6-10%.

Similarly, the high energy physics program would receive a cut of 18.4% to \$673 million. There, the cuts would largely come at the expense of research funding and the operations of existing facilities. For example, the administration would shave \$20 million simply by running the accelerator complex at Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory for 1,800 hours in fiscal year

2018 instead of the 5,983s it ran in 2016 or the 4,800 hours that DOE consider optimal.

Nuclear physics would see its budget fall 19.1% to \$503 million. Physicists in that program would be able to run their two major facilities, the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider at Brookhaven National Laboratory in Upton, New York, and the Continuous Beam Electron Facility at the Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility in Newport News, Virginia, for just 10 weeks apiece. The budget would also cut funding for construction of the Facility for the \$730 million Rare Isotope Beams at Michigan State in East Lansing. The project is already 70% done, but DOE would "rebaseline" it, delaying its completion and, inevitably, increasing the total cost.

Fusion energy sciences would be cut by 18.4% to \$310 million. Nevertheless, the administration seems ready to stay with ITER, the international fusion experiment under construction near Cadarache, France, as it allots \$63 million for the project. That's far less than U.S. researchers need to stay on schedule for building their parts of the great machine and would effectively kill the U.S. project, the lab official says: "The words don't say, 'Withdraw from ITER, but for all practical purposes, the numbers do.'"

The biggest loser in the Trump budget is DOE's biological and environmental research (BER) program, whose budget would plummet 43% to \$349 million. Much of that cut would come out of DOE's climate modeling research. The BER program contains two main components, biological systems sciences, which fund research such as genomics and advanced biofuel, and earth and environmental systems sciences (EESA), which funds research such as atmospheric monitoring and modeling. And EESA would suffer a cut of 61% to \$123.6 million.

Among the DOE science programs, the one winner under the Trump budget would be the Advanced Scientific Computing Research (ASCR) program, which would receive an 11.6% boost to \$722 million. But even there, the picture is complicated. Spending on computing research would actually fall, while ASCR would put \$197 million toward DOE's exascale computing project--an effort to develop supercomputers that can execute 1 billion billion operations per second. Of course, with all the other cuts in DOE's science programs, it's not clear what all that extra computing power would be used to do.

NOAA details cuts to climate research in glowing terms

The request for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) would drastically cut into the agency's climate research, shuttering a host of labs and programs. The agency released a detailed guide to these proposed cuts today — and described the programs on the chopping block in glowing terms that seemed to emphasize their value even as it proposed their elimination.

NOAA's Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR), one of the agency's primary research arms, would see its budget drop by 22%, from \$514 million to \$400 million, under the proposal. Despite these cuts, the proposal reads, the office would continue to "provide robust science that is instrumental to preventing the loss of human life, managing natural resources, and

maintaining a strong economy."

OAR's climate-focused program would see a cut of \$31 million, with \$21 million of it taken from support for competitive research grants. Cuts would also terminate "Arctic research focused on improvements to sea ice modeling and predictions that support the safety of fishermen, commercial shippers, cruise ships, and local communities," the agency notes.

The proposal would also eliminate the Air Resources Laboratory in Silver Spring, Maryland, ending its "research on air chemistry, mercury deposition, and atmospheric dispersion of harmful materials." Development of an atmospheric model that "has emergency response applications, including tracking mercury deposition and anthrax bioterrorism," would also end, it noted.

The agency would also kill Vortex-Southeast, a \$5 million "program used to detect, respond to, and warn against tornadoes in the Southeastern United States." And it would eliminate the \$1.9 million genomics program at the Atlantic Oceanographic and Meteorological Laboratory, which "supports coral monitoring and restoration, fisheries assessments for species such as Bluefin tuna larvae."

The agency requested \$1.058 billion for the National Weather Service, down 6% from 2017. No need for \$11 million for tsunami warning, it says — it will keep only one warning center open and eliminate support for preparedness and innovation research. The agency would also cut \$5 million from its next-generation weather model, slowing "the transition of advanced modeling research into operations." And it would save another \$5 million by terminating "all development, testing, and implementation of experimental products to extend operational weather outlooks ... from 16 days to 30 days" — a priority of the recent weather bill passed by Congress.

All of these cuts, along with those detailed earlier in the administration's "skinny" budget, are likely to face a skeptical Congress that, in signing the recent government-financing deal for 2017, actually boosted the budget of OAR by 6.7%, and strongly supported most of the agency's other programs.

Indeed, the only coherence between the administration and Congress could be cuts to NOAA's satellite branch, the National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS). The Trump proposal would drop the NESDIS budget by 17%, including an already planned cut of \$318 million to the GOES-R geostationary satellite program. NOAA's two JPSS polar weather satellites would see small cuts, while the two polar satellites planned to follow in their wake — called the Polar Follow On — would face a cut of \$189 million this year as NOAA rethinks the satellites' futures in the face of competition from constellations of small commercial satellites. --
Paul Voosen

Basic research takes big hit overall, but would grow at NASA, defense department

The White House wants to cut federal spending on basic research by 13%, or \$4.3 billion, to \$28.9 billion, according to the request.

Historically, the federal government has provided the bulk of the nation's spending on fundamental science, defined as studies undertaken without "specific applications towards processes or products in mind." In recent years, however, the share of basic research funding provided by the federal government has been slipping, from roughly 70% in 1960s and 1970s to an estimated 44% in 2015.

Under the request, just four agencies would see increases in basic research spending. (**There are two caveats.** First, the comparisons are with the 2016 funding levels; the final 2017 budget was enacted in early May, too late for inclusion in the president's request. Second, these numbers are smaller than the agency's overall research budget because of definitional issues.)

- The military's basic science account would get a 6%, \$117 million boost to \$2.24 billion. The Defense department is a major funding of academic basic research in mathematics, computer science, and engineering. (When compared to actual 2017 spending, however, it appears the 2018 request represents a 1.7% cut from the \$2.28 billion the military is expected to spend on basic research this year.)
- Basic science at NASA would grow by 3%, or \$100 million, to \$3.71 billion.
- The Smithsonian Institution would get a 4%, or \$8 million, boost to \$226 million.
- The Veterans Affairs department would get a 1%, or \$4 million jump to \$394 million.

Other agencies would see cuts of between 11% and 19%. Some highlights:

- The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the parent agency of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), would lose \$3.1 billion, a 19% drop to \$12.8 billion. HHS is the nation's single largest funder of basic science, primarily in the biomedical arena.
- The Department of Energy's (DOE's) spending would drop by \$690 million, or 15%, to about \$4 billion. DOE is the nation's largest funder of basic research in the physical sciences.
- At the National Science Foundation (NSF), basic science would fall by \$620 million, or 13%, to \$4.3 billion. NSF is a major funding of basic research outside of biomedical science.
- Department of Agriculture spending would fall by \$121 million, or 11%, to \$952 million. – *David Malakoff*

Reactions: What people are saying about Trump's budget request

Scientific societies and other groups are weighing in on the budget request. Here's a sampling of reactions.

ITIF: budget should be "dead on arrival"

“Especially when it comes to areas ranging from scientific and engineering research to workforce education and skills, congressional leaders should declare the proposal ‘dead on arrival,’” said Stephen J. Ezell, vice president of the Information Technology and Innovation Foundation in Washington, D.C.

“The United States has suffered for more than a decade from chronic underinvestment in basic science, research and development, and technology commercialization, and from insufficient support for small manufacturers. Further reducing federal investment in these kinds of foundational goods will set back the country even further—undermining economic growth, causing standards of living to stagnate, and putting prosperity at risk for future generations of Americans. Yet the administration’s budget calls for a nearly 10 percent cut for non-defense R&D. The administration needs to recognize there is a big difference between wasteful spending and critical investments that ensure the U.S. economy, citizens, and businesses thrive. Targeted federal government programs of the sort the administration is suggesting Congress cut are widely used by even the most conservative Republican governors to help businesses in their states compete.”

AAMC: “devastating”

Darrell G. Kirch, president and CEO of the Association of American Medical Colleges in Washington, D.C., issued a statement that called the deep cuts to NIH and other health programs “devastating.”

“Cuts of this magnitude would slow or halt vital research that creates hope for millions of Americans fighting chronic and life-threatening diseases. Reducing NIH funding also would harm local and regional economies, resulting in hundreds of thousands of jobs lost both within and outside of the research community. On the world stage, America’s standing as a leader in medical research would falter, possibly causing the best and brightest scientists to move to other nations with more robust research enterprises.”

APA: vulnerable at risk

“This budget, if enacted, would jeopardize our nation’s educational, scientific and health enterprises and limit access to critically needed mental and behavioral health services,” said Antonio E. Puente, president of the American Psychological Society in Washington, D.C. “These cuts would disproportionately affect people living in poverty, people with serious mental illness and other disabilities, women, children, people living with HIV/AIDS, older adults, ethnic and racial minorities, immigrants, and members of the LGBTQ community.”

AAAS: how did it come to this?

“I don't know how we’ve gotten to a stage where anyone would consider anything like this,” said Rush Holt, CEO of AAAS in Washington, D.C. (publisher of *ScienceInsider*), during a teleconference. “Our preliminary numbers show that total research funding would decline by

16.8%,” a hit that would “devastate America’s science and technology enterprise.”

But Holt hopes the bill won’t live long outside of the White House, noting that early responses from members of congress suggest that, once again, Trump has failed to work closely with congress or federal agencies to produce a budget proposal likely to be approved. “It seems that this budget is put together on the basis of ideology and imaginary economics rather than hard facts about...what research is productive according to the agencies where the research is funded and done,” Holt said. – *Lindzi Wessel*

Census Project: "woefully underfunds" preparations for 2020 count

The request for the Census Bureau “woefully underfunds preparations for the national census at a critical phase in the planning,” stakeholders of the Census Project in Washington, D.C. said in a statement. The group includes include state and local governments, business and industry, civil rights and labor groups, housing and child advocates and research and professional organizations “that support a complete, fair and accurate census.”

Here is the rest of their release:

“With the delays in recruiting qualified talent to oversee the census planning at both the Census Bureau and the Department of Commerce, we hope Congress will not compound the problem by failing to provide sufficient FY 2018 funding for critical data collection and testing for 2020,” said Phil Sparks of the Census Project. The administration budget proposes funding the Census Bureau at \$1.524 billion for FY 2018, only a \$54 million increase over 2017, lagging far behind comparable increases at this stage in advance of previous decennial head counts.

Census observers have been concerned the Trump administration and Congress have minimized the significant challenges the bureau faces at this point in the decennial planning cycle and why Census needs an increase in funds now. “This is a recipe for disaster if we are to achieve a fair and inclusive national count mandated by our Constitution,” said Sparks.

The Census Bureau is facing a daunting array of workload challenges between now and the end of the decade, including the 2017 Economic Census, the annual American Community Survey of about 4 million households per year, and end-to-end testing of new designs for the 2020 decennial census, which will feature the first ever online response option.

Congress must approve the FY 2018 appropriations by October 1 this year, on the eve of several key census field tests targeting 700,000 households in Rhode Island, Washington state and West Virginia to finalize operational designs for the 2020 count. Sparks said his group would strongly advocate Congress override the president’s request and significantly increase the bureau’s funding. “We may be facing an historic disaster unless Congress acts to save the census,” Sparks added.

Science Coalition opposes “extreme” cuts

“The extreme funding cuts to science agencies and related programs included in the budget released today would harm America’s research enterprise and our nation’s leadership in scientific discovery. Basic scientific research, conducted at universities in communities across the country, is the smallest slice of the nation’s R&D pie, yet it is the critical spark that ignites discovery and innovation in the United States.

“The return on the federal government’s investment in research surrounds us. From life changing discoveries to innovations that produce new industries, and from building a STEM workforce to creating new jobs, science-driven innovation has been a powerful driver of the U.S. economy for decades.”

UCAR worried about Earth science

“We are concerned that the administration's proposed cuts to research into the Earth system sciences will undermine the continued scientific progress that is so vitally needed to better protect the nation in the future from costly natural disasters,” Antonio J. Busalacchi, the president of the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR) in Boulder, Colorado, said in a statement. “This would have serious repercussions for the U.S. economy and national security, and for the ability to protect life and property. Such funding cuts would be especially unfortunate at a time when the nation is moving to regain its position as the world leader in weather forecasting.”

“UCAR is extremely grateful to the bipartisan majorities in the House and Senate that voted to sustain research funding in the current fiscal year. We look forward to working with Congress in the months ahead to maintain the level of funding needed in the fiscal year 2018 budget to support essential Earth system science research.”

Lung association: “Reject this budget”

“Congress must reject this budget,” said Harold P. Wimmer, National President and CEO of the American Lung Association in Chicago, Illinois, in a statement. “Rather than putting America’s health first, this budget instead puts the health and safety of all Americans—but especially our nation’s most vulnerable, such as lower-income Americans, children and those living with a lung disease like asthma—in jeopardy.”

ResearchAmerica!: “heavy handed”

“The president’s proposed FY18 budget is an imbalanced, heavy-handed approach to bolstering national defense at the expense of other American priorities, including the research and innovation crucial to national security,” said Mary Woolley, president and CEO of Research!America in Arlington, Virginia. “Instead of weakening our nation with this approach, we urge the 115th Congress to negotiate a bipartisan budget deal that will ensure that both defense and non-defense priorities are sufficiently funded.”

“Steep funding cuts for the federal health agencies are counterproductive at a time when innovative research is moving us closer to identifying solutions for rare diseases, new prevention strategies to protect Americans from deadly and costly conditions, advances in gene therapy, new technologies for understanding the brain, and treatments that harness the ability of our immune system to fight cancer.”

UCS: “wrecking ball”

“President Trump’s proposed budget takes a wrecking ball to agencies that protect our health, safety and environment,” said Ken Kimmell, president of the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS) in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in a statement. “His budget would gut the EPA, for example, taking our environmental cops off the beat and allowing those who would seek to pollute to get away with it. I also know from my experience heading a state environmental agency that states have neither the funds nor the staff to pick up the slack when federal enforcement is decimated.”

“His budget would also stall out U.S. technological innovation and scientific research, and the country’s capabilities to respond to extreme weather and national security threats. This is all while driving up the deficit to pay for massive military budget increases we don’t need. The Department of Energy, for example, has an office that’s breaking new ground on advanced energy technologies that could boost the U.S. economy significantly. But the president doesn’t have the foresight to see the benefit of these types of programs.”

AIBS: “stifles innovation”

“The Administration’s budget request stifles innovation, future economic growth, and job creation,” said Dr. Robert Gropp, co-executive director of The American Institute of Biological Sciences (AIBS) in Washington, D.C. “These deep cuts to scientific research and education programs will negatively impact our ability to improve public health and solve environmental problems for years to come.”

“For years, Congress has demonstrated bipartisan support for investing in science. I encourage them to continue to invest in our nation’s future by rejecting the President’s budget requests for scientific research and education programs. We should be investing in research and science education, which are the keys to opportunity,” Gropp added.

Biochemists: science investments would be lowest in 40 years

The budget, “if enacted, would significantly damage the nation's role as the global leader of research and innovation, and would roll back years of bipartisan support from Congress,” said Benjamin Corb, public affairs director for the American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology in Rockville, Maryland, in a statement. “The president's proposal brings NIH funding to a 17-year low, erasing not only the recent history of increases provided by Congress but also the budget growth of the late 1990s and early 2000s, at which time Congress doubled the NIH's budget. The proposed budget for NSF will reverse the basic research agency’s growth to fiscal

year 2007 levels. Overall, the president's budget would bring total federal investments in scientific research spending to a 40-year low.”

“Further, the president's budget, which cuts nondefense discretionary spending while significantly increasing defense spending eliminates the parity between defense and nondefense spending that has been a hallmark of America's recent fiscal policy.”

Posted in:

- [Science and Policy](#)
- [Trump administration](#)

DOI: 10.1126/science.aal1224

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 7/10/2017 11:19:49 PM
Subject: Erdogan says U.S. stance stalls Turkish ratification of Paris climate deal | Reuters

H/T Willie, the rats are fleeing the ship. This is great news.

http://mobile.reuters.com/article/idUSKBN19T11R?utm_campaign=trueAnthem:+Trending+Content&utm_cont

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 7/10/2017 4:02:34 PM
Subject: Tim Ball and Tom Harris: Time to Debunk Misguided Science

Excellent piece.

Joe

<http://www.thepostemail.com/2017/07/07/time-debunk-misguided-science-underlying-paris-climate-agreement/>

Time to Debunk Misguided Science Underlying Paris Climate Agreement

“THE BIGGEST DECEPTION IN HISTORY”

by Dr. Tim Ball and Tom Harris, ©2017



Announcement from the White House made on December 12, 2015 on Paris climate change agreement

(Jul. 7, 2017) — On June 1, President Donald Trump announced that the United States would withdraw from the United Nations Paris Agreement on climate change. He correctly identified it as a very bad deal for America.

In July 1997, the U.S. Senate reached a similar conclusion about the U.N. climate change policy-making process in general. Senators from across the aisle unanimously endorsed the [Byrd/Hagel resolution](#), which stated that America should not be a signatory to “any protocol to, or other agreement regarding, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change [UNFCCC]...that would result in serious harm to the economy of the United States” and did not include emission reductions for developing countries that were similar to those imposed on the U.S.

This is why the Clinton administration never submitted the Kyoto Protocol, which is based on the UNFCCC, to the Senate for ratification. It is also why former President Barack Obama approved the Paris Agreement, which also rests on the UNFCCC, as an “executive agreement” instead of submitting it for Senate approval as required by the Constitution for international treaties. He knew that the Senate would reject Paris as not in America’s best interests.

The Paris Agreement is not just bad for the U.S. According to Australian author and climate analyst [Iain Aitken](#),

To achieve the goal agreed in Paris of a maximum 2°C increase in global temperatures above pre-industrial levels has been estimated to have a global cost of \$17 trillion by 2040 (about 800 times more than was spent on all the Apollo missions to the moon) – and it would require carbon dioxide reductions about 100 times greater than those pledged in Paris.”

So, even if the man-made climate change problem were real, the actions specified by the Paris Agreement would solve nothing. And since the climate alarm is not based on sound science, no treaty based on the UNFCCC makes any sense. Kyoto, Paris, Copenhagen, Durban, Cancun, Warsaw, and all the other U.N. climate deals are merely political solutions to a non-existent problem without scientific justification.

Yet the [Washington Post-ABC News poll](#) conducted last month showed that a majority of Americans opposed the President’s decision to pull out of Paris. This is largely because most people are unable to differentiate between climate change propaganda, as promoted by the U.N. and activists such as Al Gore, and climate change science conducted by independent researchers.

Even pollsters who apparently support the climate scare recognize that public

knowledge about climate change is poor. For example, in their biased 2010 study "[Americans' Knowledge of Climate Change](#)," investigators from the Yale Project on Climate Change Communication created a multiple-choice test to examine, "what Americans understand about how the climate system works, and the causes, impacts, and potential solutions to global warming." They concluded, "In this assessment, only 8 percent of Americans have knowledge equivalent to an A or B, 40 percent would receive a C or D, and 52 percent would get an F."

The focus therefore must be on educating the public about the realities of climate science. This is especially important now since Trump is talking about the possibility of the U.S. agreeing to a new version of the Paris Agreement, but one "on better terms, fairer terms." There is no need for a deal at all since there never was a problem in the first place.

On June 30, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Scott Pruitt announced that he is launching a program to critique climate change science. He will apparently bring in experts from both sides of the debate in order to determine the actual state of the science, something the EPA should have done long before saddling industry with expensive climate change regulations. Global warming campaigners will do everything in their power to block Pruitt's review since it will demonstrate that, rather than being settled in favor of climate alarm as eco-activists claim, the science is still immature.

Those who created the global warming scare knew that 85% of the public would not understand the science and the remaining 15% would not question it. Pruitt must therefore use his evaluation to help the public understand what is, and what is not, known about climate change science.

He must also promote the concept that "being a skeptic...is quite alright," as Energy Secretary Rick Perry said last month. Indeed, science requires unfettered skepticism to advance. But the climate scare is more like an extreme religion than science at this point. And, when people start questioning such extreme belief systems, they rapidly lose the blind faith essential to the religion's survival.

Handled effectively, the EPA science evaluation should lead many in the public to ask their representatives, "Why are you supporting the expenditure of billions of tax dollars on such an uncertain cause when funds are desperately needed to address society's real, well understood issues?"

Aside from ignorance, or cowardice in the face of political correctness, politicians will have no answer. The climate scare, the biggest deception in history, will then be over.

Dr. Tim Ball is an environmental consultant and former climatology professor at the University of Winnipeg in Manitoba. Tom Harris is executive director of the Ottawa, Canada-based [International Climate Science Coalition](#).

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 6/22/2017 6:55:51 PM
Subject: These two short clips from "Yes, Prime Minister" say everything you need to know about global warming

I hope you know I don't waste your time with frivolous articles, commentaries, or video clips. But these are amazing:

<http://joannenova.com.au/2017/06/if-only-yes-prime-minister-re-elected-had-done-the-global-warming/>

They are short (one about 3 minutes, one 9 minutes), simply astonishing, utterly accurate, and devastatingly honest about the politics of the issue. I don't know how anyone with a pulse can watch them and not laugh out loud at how ludicrous politicians, journalists, and some (not all) scientists appear to be when they pontificate on global warming.

Seriously, these clips do a better job explaining the state of the science and why politicians parrot the most extreme predictions and lies of the alarmists and make impossible-to-keep promises, even (or especially) when they know better, than any article or book or Powerpoint I have ever seen.

Many thanks to Joanne Nova for finding and posting them, and to Willie for bringing them to my attention.

One problem, though: I fear if President Trump and Steve Bannon watch these clips, Trump will announce the creation of a Presidential Commission on Global Warming and put Bannon in charge of it. It would be the clever thing to do, though not the wise thing. Much better is President Trump's current tactic of simply not mentioning global warming, even when talking about the Paris Accord. It wasn't, after all, really about global warming, was it?

Joe

To: Arthur Robinson[art@oism.org]; bill@censtrat.com[bill@censtrat.com]; Bob Buford[Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]; Chuck Lang[Chuck_Lang@tripplite.com]; Daniel Hales[Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]; Harley Moody[Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]; Herbert Walberg[Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]; Jeff Madden[Jeff.Madden@ironbridge.net]; Jere Fabick[jere.fabick@fabickcat.com]; Jim Johnston (External)[Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]; Poppeck, Whitney[WPoppeck@williamblair.com]; Singer, Brian[BSinger@williamblair.com]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 6/5/2017 5:57:06 PM
Subject: Heartland gets press attention regarding exit from the Paris Accord



Directors and a few friends,

Last week was quite a thrill, and the ride hasn't ended yet.

All week, tension rose as the President Trump reportedly pondered whether to keep a campaign promise to remove the U.S. from the Paris Global Warming Treaty. Heartland produced two or three news releases and op-eds *every day* along with an aggressive back-door communication effort urging the President to exit the Paris agreement... or even better, to exit the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the underlying agreement that authorizes much of the U.S. involvement in international climate change efforts.

On Thursday morning, I got an invitation to be in the Rose Garden at 3:00 p.m. ET to be part of the audience when President Trump announced his decision. My assistant Wanda speedily made my travel arrangements and within the hour had me in a car heading to the airport. After delays and switching flights (I still hate flying on United Airlines), I arrived in Washington DC at 2:00 and made it to the Rose Garden at 2:30, just in time to wait in line for 30 minutes and then wait in the Rose Garden until the President appeared.

The Rose Garden is very pretty, the media are obnoxious, many of our friends from Heritage Foundation, Cato, and CEI were there. (The photo is of me talking with Steve Bannon afterwards... my back, my good side, is to the camera.) Most of us were experiencing our first trip to the Rose Garden, and there seemed to be a conspicuous absence of CEOs, lobbyists, and trade association types. I wondered when the last time so many “forgotten men and women” were invited to this special place. Even my heart, hardened as it is by years of disappointment with politicians, warmed up a bit for the occasion. Yes, it was an honor to be there.

The President’s speech was terrific – he hit the ball out of the park by documenting the enormous cost and tiny benefits of staying in the agreement – and his decision to leave the Paris Accord – “as of today, the United States will cease all implementation of the non-binding Paris Accord and the draconian financial and economic burdens the agreement imposes on our country” – was a triumph of sound science and economics and a victory for the American people. As EPA admin. Scott Pruitt said afterwards, “America finally has a leader who answers only to the people – not to the special interests who have had their way for far too long.” I’m happy to say I led the applause on several occasions, and even hooted and whistled a few times.

It is often said that victory has many parents while defeat dies an orphan. Many people can rightly claim to have played a role in bringing about this victory. The Heartland Institute – its donors, staff, directors, senior fellows, and policy advisors – poured millions of dollars and thousands of hours into making the case that global warming is not a crisis, more probably than any other think tank. We deserve some recognition, though the liberal media won’t give us that. (The *New York Times*, for example, ran a lengthy piece titled “How G.O.P. Leaders Came to View Climate Change as Fake Science” without once mentioning us. Ha!) But that’s fine. All the better that they be kept in the dark about how we won that battle, so they will be equally unprepared to fight us in the next battle.

Below are long lists of media coverage of and radio interviews of Heartland spokespersons regarding the Paris exit. As usual, these lists will grow over time as “hits” we missed are brought to our attention. You should feel free to stop reading here... I include the lists because electrons are free... but it’s an impressive achievement, testimony to the effectiveness of Jim Lakely, Heartland’s communications director, and our team of thinkers, writers, and speakers.

Best regards, please do what you can to support the president on this important matter, and thank you for your support.

Joseph L. Bast

President

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The Heartland Institute

Press Coverage of Trump Decision to Exit Paris Accord

PRINT

On May 8, the *Washington Examiner* (DC; circ. 33,000) published a news story that mentioned the Heartland Institute titled “Dozens of Groups Press Trump to Exit Paris Climate Deal.” The author wrote, “The Heartland Institute, Americans for Tax Reform, Americans for Prosperity, Heritage Action for America and the Heritage Foundation were some of the other groups that signed onto the letter.”

On May 9, the *New York Times* (circ. 626,257) published an op-ed that mentioned the Heartland Institute titled “Trump Administration Delays Decision on Leaving Climate Pact.” The author wrote, “On Monday, a coalition of about 40 conservative advocacy groups, some of which directly advised the Trump campaign and transition, signed a letter to Mr. Trump supporting Mr. Pruitt’s view. Many of the signers have a history of denying the established science of climate change and lobbying against climate change policy, such as the Heartland Institute, Americans for Tax Reform and the Heritage Foundation.”

On May 10, *Mother Jones* (circ. 205,182) published an op-ed that mentioned the Heartland Institute titled “What the Hell Is Going on With Trump’s Delay on the All-Important Paris Decision?” The author wrote, “The few that are include 44 fossil fuel advocacy groups, as well as the far-right think tanks that promote climate change denial: the Heritage Foundation, the Heartland Institute, and the Competitive Enterprise Institute. A ‘leave’ decision would show that Bannon and Pruitt have considerable sway over Trump’s decision-making.”

On May 15, *Lethbridge Herald* (Lethbridge, Alberta; circ. 16,901) and the *Moultrie News* (Charleston, South Carolina; circ. 28,225) published an op-ed by Policy Advisor Tom Harris titled “Withdrawing From Paris Agreement Not Enough.” He wrote, “To keep his campaign promise to “stop all payments of the United States tax dollars to UN global warming programs,” Trump could work to get out of, or disregard, each of the UNFCCC agreements one by one. But this would result in years of conflict for the new administration. It is far better to be done with the hugely expensive and unscientific UNFCCC climate fiasco once and for all.”

On May 17, the *Detroit News* (circ. 256,075) published an op-ed by Burnett titled “Escaping the Paris Climate Agreement.” He wrote, “As a candidate for president, Donald Trump said he would withdraw the United States from the Paris climate agreement and called it a bad deal for America. In an April speech in Harrisburg, Penn., Trump reiterated this claim, saying the Paris climate agreement in its current form hurts America. Despite his continued opposition, however, it remains unclear whether a withdrawal is in the nation’s future. It’s time for this administration to keep its promise, by getting the U.S. out of this flawed, costly agreement.”

On June 1, *USA Today* (circ. 2,203,610) published a news story that quoted Senior Fellow Fred Palmer titled “Climate Agreement Withdrawal: 'Trump Just Stepped on the Gas' Toward Catastrophe.” The author wrote, “Fred Palmer of the free-market think tank Heartland Institute, which has received funding from oil and gas companies, said Trump will set the U.S. down a path ‘where our fossil fuel resources are unleashed to power our future and drive our prosperity.’ The ‘anti-fossil-fuel Paris Accord is a disastrous plan for working men and women and the country itself – and he pledged to discard it in the presidential campaign,’ Palmer said.”

On June 1, *Le Monde* (France; circ. 331,837) published a news story that mentioned the Heartland Institute titled “Aux Etats-Unis, le Débat sur L’accord de Paris met en Evidence la Fracture sur le Climat.”

On June 1, the *San Francisco Chronicle* (circ. 167,602) published an op-ed by Research Fellow Isaac Orr titled “Trump’s Exit from Climate Accord Puts America First, for a Change.” He wrote, “President Trump was right when he said in his speech announcing the decision to leave the Paris climate agreement he represents the people of Pittsburgh, not Paris. It’s refreshing to have a president who puts American interests first and refuses to partake in symbolic gestures that would hamper the economy in exchange for nothing more than trivial reductions in future global temperature.”

On June 2, *Libération* (France, circ. 79,662) published an op-ed that mentioned the Heartland Institute titled “Trump, Isolé Mais Pas si Seul.”

On June 2, the *24 Heures* (Lausanne, Vaud, Switzerland; circ. 68,464) published a news story that mentioned the Heartland Institute titled “Derrière le Retrait de L’accord sur le Climat, le Poids Des Lobbys”

ONLINE

On May 9, *Triple Pundit* published an op-ed that mentioned the Heartland Institute titled “Corporate Interests Clash Over Paris Climate Agreement.” The author wrote, “Critics pointed out that several of these organizations, including the American Energy Alliance, receive much of their funding from known climate action legislation opponents including the Koch brothers. Another co-signer of the letter, the Heartland Institute, was recently exposed for sending materials to school teachers that questioned the veracity of climate change science.”

On May 10, *DeSmogBlog* and *Truthout* published an op-ed that mentioned the Heartland Institute titled “Conservative Groups Pushing Trump To Exit Paris Climate Deal Have Taken Millions From Koch Brothers, Exxon.” The author wrote, “The groups, including the Competitive Enterprise Institute (CEI), The Heartland Institute and the Heritage Foundation, claim failing to withdraw from the treaty could put Trump’s policy agenda of promoting fossil fuels at risk.”

On May 26, *The Daily Signal* published an op-ed that quoted Palmer titled “The Possible Reasons Big Corporations Are So Eager for Trump to Break His Promise on Paris Climate

Deal.” The author wrote, “Generally, larger energy companies have an advantage under the climate deal, said Fred Palmer, senior fellow for energy and climate at the Heartland Institute. ‘Follow the money,’ Palmer told The Daily Signal. ‘There are companies that want to game the system of using [carbon dioxide] as a currency to make money.’”

On May 29, *The New American* published an op-ed that quoted Palmer titled “Trump Pressured to Stay in Paris Climate Agreement.” The author wrote, “Fred Palmer, senior fellow for energy and climate at the conservative Heartland Institute, said: ‘Follow the money. These are companies that want to game the system of using [carbon dioxide] as a currency to make money.’”

On May 30, *Breitbart* published a news story that mentioned Burnett titled “Left Unhinged.” The author wrote, “H. Sterling Burnett, an environment and energy research fellow at the Heartland Institute, will discuss Trump’s decision on the Paris Climate Agreement.”

On May 31, *CGTN America* published a news story that mentioned Palmer titled “The Heat: The Future of the Paris Climate Accord.” The author wrote, “To discuss Trump’s decision and what it could mean for global climate change: Nathan King, CGTN correspondent; Michael Dorsey, co-founder and vice president of strategy at U.S. Climate Plan; Tao Zhang, founder and managing director of the green innovation and investment firm, Dao Ventures; Frederick Palmer, senior fellow for climate and energy at The Heartland Institute.”

On June 1, *Fox News* published an op-ed by Burnett and Haskins titled “Trump's Paris Climate Decision Should be Celebrated by Democrats, Republicans and Independents.” They wrote, “Despite the Paris agreement’s immense costs, the treaty’s proponents insist it is a necessary step forward in the alleged battle against human-caused climate change. But even the U.N. Environment Programme, a noted climate alarmist agency, admitted on its own website the treaty would deliver no meaningful environmental improvements.”

On June 1, *The Daily Mail* published a news story that quoted Director of Communications Jim Lakely titled “‘You Can Take it to the Bank He's Going to Withdraw': Climate Insider Says Trump WILL Pull out of Paris Within Hours (but Others Aren't So Sure).” The author wrote, “A spokesman for the Heartland Institute, Jim Lakely, said the conservative organization's president was headed to Washington for the ceremony at the invitation of the White House. ‘I don’t think they’d invite him if the Ivanka/Jared side of the tug-of-war on this issue won the argument,’ he concurred.”

On June 1, *Breitbart* and *Newsline* published a news story that quoted Research Fellow H. Sterling Burnett titled “Heartland Institute’s H. Sterling Burnett Details Three Ways to Leave Paris Climate Agreement.” The author wrote, “H. Sterling Burnett, Heartland Institute’s Environment and Energy research fellow, was talking with Breitbart News Daily SiriusXM host Raheem Kassam as news broke that the Trump administration appears ready to withdraw from the Paris climate accord. ‘If it’s accurate, I’m heartened,’ said Burnett.”

On June 1, *People’s Pundit Daily* published an op-ed that quoted Burnett titled “President Trump Will Reportedly Pull U.S. Out of Paris Climate Agreement.” The author wrote, “In 2015, Dr. H. Sterling Burnett of the Heartland Institute says that Switzerland has joined Australia, Paraguay, and the United States in ‘adjusting’ their weather data in an effort to demonstrate a global warming impact.”

On June 1, *The Daily Beast* published an op-ed that mentioned the Heartland Institute titled “Paris Climate Deal’s Demise Means Steve Bannon Wins—and the Planet Loses.” The author wrote, “Shah’s assurances to those present on the call—including representatives from the American Enterprise Institute, the Heartland Institute, and the Competitive Enterprise Institute, all conservative or climate-skeptical think tanks—indicated the degree to which Trump’s decision appealed to more ideological segments of the right-wing political world.”

On June 1, *Green Tech Media* published an op-ed that quoted Palmer titled “World Leaders Shut Down Trump’s Paris Climate Speech: ‘There Is No Legal Basis for Anything’” The author wrote, “‘God bless President Trump for this courageous step to make America great again and to advance the America First Energy Plan,’ said Fred Palmer, senior fellow of energy policy at The Heartland Institute, an influential libertarian group that has denied the science of climate change.”

On June 1, *Vox* published an op-ed that mentioned the Heartland Institute titled “Don’t just blame Trump for quitting the Paris deal — blame the Republican Party.” The author wrote, “Forty conservative think tanks or activist groups, including the Heritage Foundation, Grover Norquist’s Americans for Tax Reform, the Koch brothers’ Americans for Prosperity, and the longtime climate science-denying Heartland Institute, signed on to a similar letter calling on Trump to pull out.”

On June 1, *Climate Central* published an op-ed that quoted Research Fellow Bette Grande titled

“Trump’s Base the Big Winner from Paris Withdrawal.” The author wrote, “After it was reported that Trump was preparing to pull out of the pact, Bette Grande, a researcher at the Heartland Institute, which opposes efforts to protect the climate, said in a supportive statement that “globalism would take a big hit” from the move. ‘Angela Merkel and what is left of the E.U. are not happy (itself a victory).”

On June 1, the National Resources Defense Council published an op-ed that mentioned the Heartland Institute titled “Companies Defend Paris Deal Because of Its Economic Benefits.” The author wrote, “Perhaps not surprisingly, IECA is supported by the Koch Foundation and Nucor, which both fund climate denial through groups such as the Heartland Institute.”

On June 2, *One News Now* published an op-ed that quoted Burnett titled “Climate Accord: U.S. Exits – Will China Fill the Void?” The author wrote, “‘Here's the truth of the matter,’ responds H. Sterling Burnett, Ph.D., of The Heartland Institute. ‘If you're worried about greenhouse gas emissions, the U.S. has been the leader in reducing greenhouse gas emissions – and it hasn't been due to regulations. It hasn't been due to anything other than the natural gas revolution: fracking and the natural gas revolution.’”

On June 2, *E&E News* published a news story that mentioned Bast titled “The U.S. is Out of the Paris Agreement. What Now?” The author wrote, “An audience of conservatives clapped and took pictures as Trump made his announcement. Some hooted. Among them were prominent members of think tanks whose careers are rooted in questioning the accuracy of climate scientists. They included Joe Bast, president of the Heartland Institute, and Chris Horner and Myron Ebell, both of the Competitive Enterprise Institute.” The article included a picture of Bast alongside Steve Bannon.

RADIO AND TV HITS

HEARTLAND FOLKS ON RADIO/TV TALKING PARIS CLIMATE TREATY

Date	Program	Expert
5/4/17	Rod Arquette Show (KNRS-AM/FM; Salt Lake City, Utah)	Isaac Orr
5/9/17	Lars Larson Show (Nationally Syndicated)	Tom Harris
5/11/17	Mornings with Ray Dunaway (WTIC-AM; Hartford, Connecticut)	Fred Palmer
5/21/17	The Answer (660-AM; Dallas, Texas)	H. Sterling Burnett
5/30/17	Drew Mariani Show (Nationally Syndicated)	John Nothdurft

5/31/17	China Global Television Network	Fred Palmer
5/31/17	Breitbart Daily News (Sirius/XM satellite, national radio)	H. Sterling Burnett
5/31/17	Rocky D Show (Nationally Syndicated)	Jim Lakely
5/31/17	Rob Port (WDAY-AM; Fargo, North Dakota)	Bette Grande
5/31/17	The Andy Caldwell Show (KUHL-AM; Santa Maria, California)	Tom Harris
5/31/17	The Bill Meyer Show (KMED-AM; Medford, Oregon)	Tom Harris
6/1/17	Fox & Friends (Fox News Channel)	Steve Milloy
6/1/17	One News Now (National Cable Network)	H. Sterling Burnett
6/1/17	Tim Constantine Show (WMEX-AM; Boston)	Tom Harris
6/1/17	Brian Mudd Show (WIOD-AM; Miami, Florida)	Tim Benson
6/1/17	Steve Gruber Show (WJIM-AM; Lansing, Michigan)	Tom Harris
6/1/17	Beth Schoenberg Show (Nationally Syndicated)	Jim Lakely
6/1/17	Steve Gruber Show (WJIM-AM; Lansing, Michigan)	H. Sterling Burnett
6/1/17	Sean Hannity Show (Nationally Syndicated)	Steve Goreham
6/1/17	WGN-TV (Chicago)	Steve Goreham
6/1/17	WTTW-TV Chicago Tonight (Chicago)	Steve Goreham
6/1/17	China Global Television Network	Ed Hudgins
6/1/17	I24 News (Israeli TV)	Fred Palmer
6/1/17	CBS News Radio (KNX-AM, Los Angeles)	Joe Bast
6/1/17	Rod Arquette Show (KNRS-AM/FM; Salt Lake City)	Isaac Orr
6/1/17	The Georgene Rice Show (KPDQ-AM; Portland, Oregon)	H. Sterling Burnett
6/1/17	KPCC-FM, NPR affiliate (Los Angeles)	Jim Enstrom
6/2/17	590 WVLK-AM (Lexington, Kentucky)	H. Sterling Burnett
6/2/17	Mike Schikman Show (WSVA-AM; Harrisonburg, Virginia)	Sam Karnick
6/2/17	Vince Coakley Show (WORD-FM; Simpsonville, South Carolina)	Joe Bast
6/2/17	Charlie James Show (WTMA-AM; Charleston, South Carolina)	Jim Lakely
6/2/17	The Josh Tolley Show (Nationally syndicated)	Joe Bast
6/2/17	Steve Gruber Show (WJIM-AM; Lansing, Michigan)	Tom Harris
6/2/17	Don Kroah Show (WAVA-FM; Washington, Virginia)	Joseph Bast
6/2/17	Scott Sands Show (WSPD-AM; Toledo, Ohio)	Tom Harris
6/2/17	WTMJ-AM (Milwaukee, Wisconsin)	H. Sterling Burnett
6/2/17	WBND-TV, ABC affiliate (South Bend, Indiana)	Joseph Bast
6/3/17	Jeff Crank Show (KVOR-AM; Colorado Springs, Colorado)	Sam Karnick
6/5/17	Morning Answer with Dan Proft & Amy Jacobson (WIND-AM; Chicago)	Joseph Bast
6/5/17	Jimmy Lakey Show (KCOL-AM; Fort Collins, Colorado)	Tom Harris
6/5/17	Rick Roberts Show (WBAP-AM; Fort Worth, Texas)	John Coleman
6/5/17	Freedom and Prosperity Radio (National)	Fred Palmer
6/5/17	Eric Price Show (KSRM-AM; Kenai, Alaska)	Tom Harris
6/6/17	ZimmCast with Chuck Zimmerman (Agriculture podcast)	Jay Lehr
6/6/17	Pastor Greg Host (Nationally Syndicated Radio Show)	Tom Harris
6/7/17	Maryland's Wake-Up Call with Sean Casey (WCBM-AM; Baltimore)	Steve Milloy

Joseph Bast

President

The Heartland Institute

3939 N. Wilke Road

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

Phone 312/377-4000

Email jbast@heartland.org

Web site <http://www.heartland.org>

Support Heartland today!

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 6/5/2017 3:41:25 PM
Subject: NOAA's website on sea level rise needs a rinse and spin

Tom Hayward, former Chief of Naval Operations and Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, has taken an interest in the climate change issue, and coauthored an excellent short report on “Climate Change, Energy Policy, and National Power” for The Heartland Institute in 2014. He writes,

Below is a quote from the NOAA web site on sea level:

Global sea level has been rising over the past century, and the rate has increased in recent decades. In 2014, global sea level was 2.6 inches above the 1993 average—the highest annual average in the satellite record (1993-present). Sea level continues to rise at a rate of about one-eighth of an inch per year.

Higher sea levels mean that deadly and destructive storm surges push farther inland than they once did, which also means more frequent nuisance flooding. Disruptive and expensive, nuisance flooding is estimated to be from 300 percent to 900 percent more frequent within U.S. coastal communities than it was just 50 years ago.

The two major causes of global sea level rise are thermal expansion caused by warming of the ocean (since water expands as it warms) and increased melting of land-based ice, such as glaciers and ice sheets. The oceans are absorbing more than 90 percent of the increased atmospheric heat associated with emissions from human activity.

What avenues are available to compel NOAA to stop these inaccurate statements?

Tom

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

This really is terrible. Some folks on the Bcc line of this message know where to find data that contradict this, and the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change (NIPCC) addressed this issue in depth, with hundreds of references to peer-reviewed articles, in 2013:

https://www.heartland.org/_template-assets/documents/CCR/CCR-II/Chapter-6-Hydrosphere-Oceans.pdf

Can this be called to the attention of anyone at NOAA?

Joe

Joseph Bast

President

The Heartland Institute

3939 N. Wilke Road

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

Phone [312/377-4000](tel:3123774000)

Email jbast@heartland.org

Web site <http://www.heartland.org>

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 6/2/2017 8:46:55 PM
Subject: From Heartland: GUEST AVAILABILITY: Meet the 'Climate Realists' Who Helped Trump Withdraw from Paris

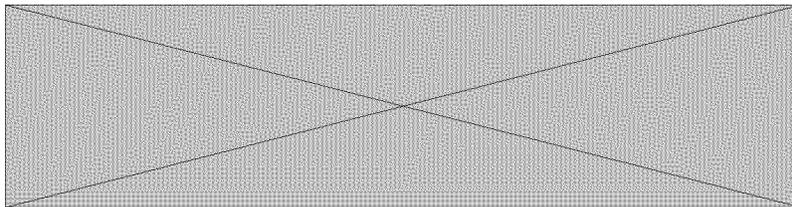
Friends,

This news release is going out now to address fake claims that **climate science** supports staying in the Paris Accord.

If you are on the list, be prepared to get a call from reporters or Jim Lakely.

Joe

From: Jim Lakely [mailto:jlakely@heartland.org]
Sent: Friday, June 02, 2017 2:56 PM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: GUEST AVAILABILITY: Meet the 'Climate Realists' Who Helped Trump Withdraw from Paris



GUEST AVAILABILITY: Meet the 'Climate Realists' Who Helped Trump Withdraw from Paris

Joseph,

President Trump yesterday made the bold and correct decision to withdraw the United States from the Paris Climate Agreement. He offered sound economic arguments for exiting the accord, but the scientific justifications for getting out are just as strong.

The Heartland Institute – a national free-market think tank based in Illinois – has done more to promote the work of scientists skeptical of catastrophic man-caused global warming than any

other organization. Below is a list of more than 200 scientists, economists, and policy experts who can make the scientific case for the United States exiting the Paris Climate Accord.

To interview any of these experts, please contact Heartland Institute Director of Communications Jim Lakely at jlakely@heartland.org or call/text 312-731-9364.

LIST OF TOP 'SKEPTICS' OF MAN-CAUSED GLOBAL WARMING		
<p>A Habibullo Abdussamatov Alexandre Aguiar Syun Akasofu George Allen Helmut Alt David Archibald J. Scott Armstrong Robert Armstrong Jerry Arnett Ron Arnold Dennis Avery</p>	<p>H Tom Harris Kenneth Haapala William Happer Howard Hayden Dennis Hedke Roger Helmer Victor Manuel Velasco Herrara Art Horn David Henderson Donald Hertzmark Christopher Horner Horst Lüdecke John Humphreys Tam Hunt Mary Hutzler</p>	<p>O James O'Brien Kendra Okonski Isaac Orr</p>
<p>B Tim Ball Robert Balling Joseph Bast Joe Bastardi Charles Battig E. Calvin Beisner Larry Bell Cory Bernardi Roger Bezdek Sonja Boehmer-Christiansen Christopher Booker Donald Boudreaux Alexandra (Sandy) Liddy Bourne Robert L. Bradley, Jr. William Briggs Barry Brill H. Sterling Burnett</p>	<p>I Craig Idso Andrei Illarionov James Inhofe Roy Innis Yuri Izrael</p>	<p>P Garth William Paltridge Genrot Patzelt Tim Patterson Benny Peiser Ian Plimer Andreas Prokoph</p>
<p>C Gabriel Calzada Francisco Capella Robert "Bob" Carter</p>		

<p><u>Alan Carlin</u> <u>John Charles</u> <u>Paul Chesser</u> <u>George Christensen</u> <u>Joseph Clark</u> <u>John Coleman</u> <u>Russell Cook</u> <u>Roy Cordato</u> <u>Piers Corbyn</u> <u>William Cotton</u> <u>Richard Courtney</u> <u>Susan Crockford</u> <u>Walter Cunningham</u></p>	<p>J <u>Avril Terri Jackson</u> <u>Jim Johnston</u> <u>Michael Jungbauer</u></p>	<p>R <u>Paul Reiter</u> <u>Arthur Robinson</u> <u>Helen Roe</u> <u>Dana Rohrabacher</u> <u>Ronald Rychlak</u></p>
<p>D <u>Joseph D’Aleo</u> <u>Kevin Dayaratna</u> <u>Donn Dears</u> <u>James Delingpole</u> <u>Scott Denning</u> <u>Harold Doiron</u> <u>David Douglass</u> <u>Paul Driessen</u> <u>Terry Dunleavy</u> <u>Becky Norton Dunlop</u> <u>John Dale Dunn</u></p>	<p>K <u>Sam Kazman</u> <u>Richard Keen</u> <u>Madhav Khandekar</u> <u>William Kininmonth</u> <u>Hon. Vaclav Klaus</u> <u>Paul C. “Chip” Knappenberger</u> <u>David Kreutzer</u> <u>Jeff Kueter</u> <u>George Kukla</u></p>	<p>S <u>Nicola Scarfetta</u> <u>David Schnare</u> <u>Harrison Schmitt</u> <u>Joel Schwartz</u> <u>Tom Segalstad</u> <u>Russell Seitz</u> <u>James Sensenbrenner</u> <u>Gary Sharp</u> <u>Nir Shaviv</u> <u>Daniel Simmons</u> <u>Randy Simmons</u> <u>S. Fred Singer</u> <u>Fred Smith</u> <u>Lamar Smith</u> <u>Lawrence Solomon</u> <u>Douglas Southgate</u> <u>Willie Soon</u> <u>Roy Spencer</u> <u>Carlo Stagnaro</u> <u>H. Leighton Steward</u> <u>John Stossel</u> <u>Aaron Stover</u> <u>John Sununu</u> <u>Brain Sussman</u> <u>Daniel Sutter</u> <u>Graeme Swindles</u></p>
<p>E <u>Don Easterbrook</u> <u>Myron Ebell</u></p>	<p>L <u>Hans Labohm</u> <u>Donna Laframbois</u> <u>David Legates</u> <u>Jay Lehr</u> <u>Marlo Lewis</u></p>	<p>T <u>James Taylor</u> <u>Thomas Tanton</u></p>

<u>James Enstrom</u> <u>Willis Eschenbach</u> <u>Christopher Essex</u> <u>Michael Economides</u> <u>David Evans</u>	<u>Bryan Leyland</u> <u>Ben Lieberman</u> <u>Richard Lindzen</u> <u>Keith Lockitch</u> <u>Craig Loehle</u> <u>Sebastian Lüning</u> <u>Anthony Lupo</u>	<u>George Taylor</u> <u>Mitchell Taylor</u> <u>John Theon</u> <u>Richard Trzupek</u> <u>David Tuerck</u>
F <u>Peter Ferrara</u> <u>Robert Ferguson</u> <u>Sr. Walter Fett</u> <u>Terrence Flower</u> <u>Michelle Michot Foss</u> <u>Eigil Friis-Christensen</u> <u>Michael Fox</u> <u>Chris de Freitas</u>	M <u>Howard Maccabee</u> <u>Ken Malloy</u> <u>Jennifer Marohasy</u> <u>Jim Martin</u> <u>Gerald Marsh</u> <u>Phelim McAleer</u> <u>Tom McClintock</u> <u>Ann McElhinney</u> <u>Stephen McIntyre</u> <u>Ross McKitrick</u> <u>Owen McShane</u> <u>Robert Mendelsohn</u> <u>Patrick Michaels</u> <u>Robert Michaels</u> <u>Steven J. Milloy</u> <u>Ferenc Miskolczi</u> <u>Barun Mitra</u> <u>Christopher Monckton</u> <u>Patrick Moore</u> <u>Kilez More</u> <u>Alan Moran</u> <u>Marc Morano</u> <u>Nils-Axel Mörner</u> <u>Julian Morris</u> <u>Robert Murphy</u> <u>Iain Murray</u> <u>Todd Myers</u>	V <u>Brian Valentine</u> <u>Jan Veizer</u>
G <u>Indur Goklany</u> <u>Fred Goldberg</u> <u>Stan Goldenberg</u> <u>Robert Gordon</u> <u>Steve Goreham</u> <u>Pamela Gorman</u> <u>Laurence Gould</u> <u>Vincent Gray</u> <u>William Gray</u> <u>Kenneth Green</u>	N <u>Marita Noon</u> <u>Mike Noel</u> <u>Joanne Nova</u>	W <u>Paul Waggoner</u> <u>Anthony Watts</u> <u>Gerd-Rainer Weber</u> <u>Todd Wynn</u> <u>Thomas Wismuller</u> Z <u>Miklos Zagoni</u>

<u>Bette Grande</u> <u>Kesten Green</u>		<u>Benjamin Zycher</u>
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The Heartland Institute is a 33-year-old national nonprofit organization headquartered in Arlington Heights, Illinois. Its mission is to discover, develop, and promote free-market solutions to social and economic problems. For more information, call 312/377-4000.

If you would rather not receive future communications from The Heartland Institute, let us know by clicking [here](#).
The Heartland Institute, 3939 N. Wilke Road, Arlington Heights, IL 60004 United States

To: Hale, Michelle[hale.michelle@epa.gov]
Cc: Hupp, Sydney[hupp.sydney@epa.gov]
From: Jim Lakely
Sent: Wed 5/24/2017 2:06:23 PM
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak in September or October at Heartland Institute Benefit Dinner
[image002.wmz](#)

Thanks. The front of the envelope will be addressed to Sydney.

Best,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000

c: 312-731-9364

Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: Hale, Michelle [mailto:hale.michelle@epa.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, May 24, 2017 8:23 AM
To: Jim Lakely
Cc: Hupp, Sydney
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak in September or October at Heartland Institute Benefit Dinner

Best to send it to my or Sydney's attention at :

Sydney Hupp

Office of the Administrator

1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 3000 WJCS

Mail Code 1101A

Washington DC 20460

From: Jim Lakely [<mailto:JLakely@heartland.org>]
Sent: Tuesday, May 23, 2017 5:50 PM
To: Hale, Michelle <hale.michelle@epa.gov>
Cc: Hupp, Sydney <hupp.sydney@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak in September or October at Heartland Institute Benefit Dinner

Michelle and Sydney,

Quick question: We want to send a formal letter to Administrator Pruitt. How is the best way to send that letter? By FedEx? US Postal Service? And it is better to address it to one of you than Mr. Pruitt, himself? He obviously gets a ton of mail daily, and we wouldn't want this invitation letter to get lost.

Best,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000
c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: Hale, Michelle [<mailto:hale.michelle@epa.gov>]
Sent: Tuesday, May 23, 2017 12:02 PM
To: Jim Lakely
Cc: Hupp, Sydney
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak in September or October at Heartland Institute Benefit Dinner

Hi, Jim, thank you for your note and invitation. I'm copying our Executive Scheduler, Sydney Hupp, to get this in the hopper.

Appreciate you!

Michelle

From: Jim Lakely [<mailto:JLakely@heartland.org>]
Sent: Tuesday, May 23, 2017 12:55 PM
To: Hale, Michelle <hale.michelle@epa.gov>
Subject: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak in September or October at Heartland Institute Benefit Dinner

Michelle,

I hope you are well, and I appreciate all the work you did to see if Administrator Pruitt could speak at The Heartland Institute's climate conference in March. I hope Mr. Pruitt could speak at another Heartland event, which is why I'm sending this email.

Below my signature is an official invitation from Heartland Institute President Joseph Bast for Mr. Pruitt to be the keynote speaker at our annual benefit dinner, tentatively scheduled for September or October, depending on what's best for his schedule. We will be mailing this out in hard-copy form later this week, but I wanted to get the ball rolling immediately.

We certainly hope Administrator Pruitt will say “yes,” and let me know if you have any questions.

Warm regards,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000

c: 312-731-9364

Twitter: @HeartlandInst

May 23, 2017

Environmental Protection Agency

Office of the Administrator, 1101A

1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.

Washington, DC 20460

Dear Administrator Pruitt:

Thank you for everything you've been doing to advance President Trump's agenda.

I was sorry your schedule didn't allow you to speak at our Twelfth International Conference on Climate Change, held March 23-24 in Washington DC. It was a huge success!

I am writing to ask if you could come to Chicago this fall to speak at The Heartland Institute's 33rd Anniversary Benefit Dinner. The event will be on a Wednesday or Thursday evening in September or October. We can be flexible for whatever date best suits you.

The event likely will be held in the evening at The Cotillion, a fine banquet hall located in a town just down the road from our offices in Arlington Heights, Illinois. The venue is used frequently by elected officials and candidates during political seasons and can hold up to 800 people.

Each year, our anniversary dinners attract nearly 500 people – and with you as our honored keynote speaker, we'd surely sell out the hall with nearly a thousand friends and pro-Trump supporters.

I hope you or your scheduler can give me a call soon with a "yes," and any other questions you might have regarding our event. You can reach me at 312/377-4000, or by email at jbast@heartland.org.

Please know that everyone here at Heartland is pulling for you and the entire Trump administration to be a success. Nothing less than the future of liberty is riding on it.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Bast". The signature is stylized with large loops and a long, sweeping underline that extends to the left.

Sincerely,

Joseph L. Bast

President

**Past Speakers at The Heartland Institute's
Anniversary Benefit Dinners**

Gary Becker, University of Chicago (Nobel Prize in Economics)

Morton Blackwell, The Leadership Institute

Robert Bleiberg, Barron's

Peter Brimelow, Forbes columnist, author

Tony Brown, civil rights leader and author

Christopher Buckley, author

Linda Chavez, former secretary of labor

Ward Connerly, civil rights activist

Edward Crane, president, Cato Institute

Phil Crane, congressman

Donald Devine, Fund for American Studies

Tom DiLorenzo, economist and author

Bruce DuMont, WTTW host

Richard Epstein, University of Chicago Law School

M. Stanton Evans, author

Floyd Flake, congressman

Aaron Freeman, comedian and commentator

Howard Fuller, former superintendent of schools, Milwaukee

John Fund, Wall Street Journal

Stephen Goldsmith, mayor of Indianapolis

Scott Hodge, president, Tax Foundation

Caroline Hoxby, economist, Harvard University

Rob Kolson, comedian

John Lott, economist

Tanya Metaksa, National Rifle Association

Steven Moore, Wall Street Journal

Joseph Morris, Lincoln Legal Foundation

Tom Naughton, comedian

Robert Novak, syndicated columnist

P.J. O'Rourke, writer

Robert Poole, president, Reason Foundation

Paul Craig Roberts, author

Mark Skousen, economist and author

Robert Sirico, president of the Acton Institute

Tim Slagle, comedian

John Stossel, ABC News and 20/20

Dave Thomas, chairman of Wendy's

Grace-Marie Turner, Galen Institute

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Walter Williams, George Mason University

About The Heartland Institute

The Heartland Institute is a 33-year-old national nonprofit research organization, founded in 1984, dedicated to finding and promoting ideas that empower people.

Mission: Our mission is to discover, develop, and promote free-market solutions to social and economic problems.

Staff: A full-time staff of 39, including 30 working in Arlington Heights, Illinois. Joseph Bast is president

and CEO. Dr. Herbert Walberg is chairman of the board.

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Contact information: 3939 North Wilke Road, Arlington Heights, IL 60004, phone 312/377-4000, email think@heartland.org.

For more information: The “About” page on our website at www.heartland.org contains endorsements of our work, a history, and video prepared for our 25th anniversary in 2009.

To: Hale, Michelle[hale.michelle@epa.gov]
Cc: Hupp, Sydney[hupp.sydney@epa.gov]
From: Jim Lakely
Sent: Tue 5/23/2017 6:29:16 PM
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak in September or October at Heartland Institute Benefit Dinner
[image003.wmz](#)

Thanks, Michelle and Sydney. Hope to hear back in the affirmative soon!

Regards,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000
c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: Hale, Michelle [mailto:hale.michelle@epa.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, May 23, 2017 12:02 PM
To: Jim Lakely
Cc: Hupp, Sydney
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak in September or October at Heartland Institute Benefit Dinner

Hi, Jim, thank you for your note and invitation. I'm copying our Executive Scheduler, Sydney Hupp, to get this in the hopper.

Appreciate you!

Michelle

From: Jim Lakely [<mailto:JLakely@heartland.org>]

Sent: Tuesday, May 23, 2017 12:55 PM

To: Hale, Michelle <hale.michelle@epa.gov>

Subject: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak in September or October at Heartland Institute Benefit Dinner

Michelle,

I hope you are well, and I appreciate all the work you did to see if Administrator Pruitt could speak at The Heartland Institute's climate conference in March. I hope Mr. Pruitt could speak at another Heartland event, which is why I'm sending this email.

Below my signature is an official invitation from Heartland Institute President Joseph Bast for Mr. Pruitt to be the keynote speaker at our annual benefit dinner, tentatively scheduled for September or October, depending on what's best for his schedule. We will be mailing this out in hard-copy form later this week, but I wanted to get the ball rolling immediately.

We certainly hope Administrator Pruitt will say "yes," and let me know if you have any questions.

Warm regards,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000

c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

May 23, 2017

Environmental Protection Agency
Office of the Administrator, 1101A
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20460

Dear Administrator Pruitt:

Thank you for everything you've been doing to advance President Trump's agenda.

I was sorry your schedule didn't allow you to speak at our Twelfth International Conference on Climate Change, held March 23-24 in Washington DC. It was a huge success!

I am writing to ask if you could come to Chicago this fall to speak at The Heartland Institute's 33rd Anniversary Benefit Dinner. The event will be on a Wednesday or Thursday evening in September or October. We can be flexible for whatever date best suits you.

The event likely will be held in the evening at The Cotillion, a fine banquet hall located in a town just down the road from our offices in Arlington Heights, Illinois. The venue is used frequently by elected officials and candidates during political seasons and can hold up to 800 people.

Each year, our anniversary dinners attract nearly 500 people – and with you as our honored keynote speaker, we'd surely sell out the hall with nearly a thousand friends and pro-Trump supporters.

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President

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To: Sadler, Kelly J. EOP/WHO [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 6/30/2017 6:07:00 PM
Subject: RE: Preview of Poland Visit, Upcoming G-20 Summit

Poland is the country most likely to break ranks with the rest of Europe and exit the Paris accord.

They came close to leaving it before, at COP-19 held in Warsaw in 2013, their science academy has expressed skepticism, but they were brow-beaten by Germany, Britain, and the US into staying in.

Things are much different now, with Germany retreating from its own renewable energy commitments, Britain out of the EU, Trump withdrawing the US from the Paris Accord, and LNG arriving in Poland.

It would be wonderful if Trump could discuss this with President Duda.

Joe

From: Sadler, Kelly J. EOP/WHO [mailto: [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]
Sent: Friday, June 30, 2017 12:57 PM
To: Sadler, Kelly J. EOP/WHO
Subject: Preview of Poland Visit, Upcoming G-20 Summit

Poland Visit and Upcoming G-20 Summit

Topline: The President, in his second-foreign trip, will look to promote American prosperity, protect American interests, and to provide American leadership.

President Trump will travel to Poland on Wednesday where he will:

- Meet with President Duda and speak to 12 Central European, Baltic, and

Western Balkan leaders at the Three Seas Conference

- The President's remarks will focus on infrastructure development and energy security, highlight the first LNG shipments to Poland
- Give a major speech to the Polish people at Krasinski Square, the epicenter of the 1944 Warsaw uprising against Nazi occupation
- Praise Polish courage and its emergence as a European power

President Trump will then travel to Hamburg, Germany for the G20. There, the President has seven objectives:

1. Strengthen American alliances

- America First doesn't mean America alone
- While there will be no NATO meetings on the trip, the President will continue to reiterate both his commitment to the alliance and expectations that all countries will pay their fair share for our collective defense

2. Reassert who we are – to demonstrate what binds us together

- We share Europe's commitment to liberty and rule of law

3. Forge a common understanding of our threats

- We saw President Trump make great progress in Saudi Arabia on denying terrorists safe havens – we'll look to build on that

4. Develop a common approach to Russia

- President Trump wants a more constructive relationship with Russia but he's made clear that we will do what is necessary to confront Russia's destabilizing behavior
- There will be a bilateral meeting between President Trump and Vladimir Putin

5. Expand economic opportunity for Americans

- Make clear to our allies America cannot tolerate unfair trade and economic practices that disadvantage our workers and industries
- The U.S. will seek reciprocal trade relations that are win-win for all countries and their workers

6. Create robust, open and fair energy markets

- The U.S. is committed to the energy security of our allies and partners, and the diversification of energy sources, supplies, and routes

7. Reaffirm America's commitment to the environment

- The U.S. has a strong record of develop clean technologies and protecting the environment. We remain committed to working with world leaders and the private sector on sound environmental policy and on innovative technologies

To: Hale, Michelle[hale.michelle@epa.gov]
Cc: Dickerson, Aaron[dickerson.aaron@epa.gov]
From: Jim Lakely
Sent: Tue 2/28/2017 4:02:28 PM
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak on March 23 or 24 in Washington DC

Michelle,

Thank you for your quick attention to our request, and we look forward to hearing back.

Regards,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000
c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: Hale, Michelle [mailto:hale.michelle@epa.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, February 28, 2017 9:53 AM
To: Jim Lakely
Cc: Dickerson, Aaron
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak on March 23 or 24 in Washington DC

Hello, Jim. Thank you for the invitation. We will review the calendar and see if it will be possible for Administrator Pruitt to speak at the conference. I hope to have an answer for you by early next week.

Michelle Hale

Executive Assistant to the Administrator

Environmental Protection Agency

1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW,

WJCS, Suite 3000

Washington, D.C. 20460

(202) 564-1430

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From: Jim Lakely [<mailto:JLakely@heartland.org>]

Sent: Monday, February 27, 2017 6:05 PM

To: Hale, Michelle <hale.michelle@epa.gov>

Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak on March 23 or 24 in Washington DC

Michelle,

I got your name and contact information from Myron Ebell, a long-time friend of The Heartland Institute and EPA transition leader – a very great service to his country and sensible climate and energy policy in the coming years.

I am writing to ask if Administrator Pruitt would consider being a keynote speaker The Heartland Institute's 12th International Conference on Climate Change, which is taking place March 23-24, 2017, at the Grand Hyatt Hotel, 1000 H. Street NW, Washington DC. We would be honored if he could expand on his excellent remarks at CPAC in front of an audience of some 250 climate scientists, economists, energy policy experts, think tank leaders, and the general public. Myron, by the way, is among those speaking, and you can review the whole schedule here.

I believe Mr. Pruitt is familiar with The Heartland Institute and our work on climate change from his time in public service in Oklahoma. Heartland is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit and nonpartisan research and education organization. It is not affiliated with any other think tank, foundation, corporation, or political organization. It is "the world's most prominent think tank supporting skepticism of man-made climate change" (according to *The Economist*). We have published more books, policy studies, and commentaries on the topic than any other free-market think tank in the world (according to the scientific journal *Global Environmental Change*). We are ranked in the top ten free-market think tanks in the world (according to TheBestSchools.org). More information is available on our website at <http://heartland.org/>.

The theme of the conference is simple: Climate change does not require that we reduce energy consumption or replace fossil fuels with alternative energies. I am confident that this is Mr. Pruitt's view on the subject. Leading experts will discuss the science and economics of issue, addressing such topics as the economic benefits of fossil fuels, pros and cons of alternative fuels, "social cost of carbon," cost of regulations, and the outline of a plan to "reset" U.S. climate policy.

The conference will feature 40 speakers, including members of Congress, other officials in the Trump administration (invited but not yet confirmed), and the following distinguished climate experts (all confirmed): **Scott Armstrong, Ph.D.** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), **Susan Crockford, Ph.D.** (University of Victoria, Canada), **Kevin Dayaratna, Ph.D.** (The Heritage Foundation), **Don Easterbrook, Ph.D.** (Western Washington University (Emeritus)), **Myron Ebell**, (Competitive Enterprise Institute), **James Enstrom, Ph.D.** (University of California – Los Angeles), **Indur Goklany, Ph.D.** (Department of the Interior), **Ross McKittrick, Ph.D.** (University of Guelph), **Robert Mendelsohn, Ph.D.** (Yale University), **Patrick Michaels, Ph.D.** (Cato Institute), **Steve Milloy, MHS, JD** (Junkscience.com), **S. Fred Singer, Ph.D.** (University of Virginia (Emeritus)), **Willie Soon, Ph.D.** (Harvard-Smithsonian Center on Solar Physics), **Daniel**

Sutter, Ph.D. (Troy University), **Timothy Terrell, Ph.D.** (Wofford College, SC), and **Benjamin Zycher, Ph.D.** (American Enterprise Institute).

We plan to limit attendance to 200 ticket buyers (\$179 for general admission to the two-day event), speakers, and Congressional staff who attend for free. Several other free-market think tanks, including The Heritage Foundation, have agreed to cosponsor this event.

We ask that Mr. Pruitt consider speaking at any of the plenary sessions – breakfast, lunch, or dinner on Thursday, March 23, or breakfast or lunch on Friday, March 24.

Can you please convey this request to the Mr. Pruitt, along with my sincere congratulations and best wishes? And please let me know if there is anything I can do to increase the odds of a favorable decision!

Regards,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000

c: 312-731-9364

Twitter: @HeartlandInst

To: JLakely@heartland.org[JLakely@heartland.org]
Cc: Hale, Michelle[hale.michelle@epa.gov]
From: Hupp, Sydney
Sent: Wed 3/15/2017 12:04:26 PM
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak on March 23 or 24 in Washington DC

Good morning Jim,

Hope this email finds you well! Michelle let me know that you reached back out inquiring about other times for the Administrator to speak. He will actually be out of town those days and unable to make the other two times you offered. I am so sorry! We wish we could participate and hopefully we are able to in the future. I appreciate your willingness to be flexible with us though! Please don't hesitate to reach out to us again.

Best,

Sydney

From: Hale, Michelle
Sent: Tuesday, March 14, 2017 2:06 PM
To: Hupp, Sydney <hupp.sydney@epa.gov>
Subject: FW: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak on March 23 or 24 in Washington DC

From: Jim Lakely [<mailto:JLakely@heartland.org>]
Sent: Tuesday, March 14, 2017 1:55 PM
To: Hale, Michelle <hale.michelle@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak on March 23 or 24 in Washington DC

Michelle,

Before I give up all hope ... is there another time he could deliver an address? How about these times?

Thursday, March 23: 7:10 pm - 7:40 pm?

Friday, March 24: 8 am – 8:30 am?

Just let me know so I can say I exhausted all possibilities.

Best,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000
c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: Hale, Michelle [<mailto:hale.michelle@epa.gov>]
Sent: Tuesday, March 14, 2017 11:59 AM
To: Jim Lakely
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak on March 23 or 24 in Washington DC

Jim,

I apologize for the delays in getting you an answer. Unfortunately, the Administrator will not be able to do the speech on March 23. I'm very sorry!

Michelle

From: Jim Lakely [<mailto:JLakely@heartland.org>]

Sent: Tuesday, March 14, 2017 11:09 AM

To: Hale, Michelle <hale.michelle@epa.gov>

Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak on March 23 or 24 in Washington DC

Michelle,

I understand the blizzard was a bit of a dud in DC. *Halleluiah!* I'm glad you guys were spared the worst of the predictions.

Any word yet on Mr. Pruitt being able to speak at Heartland's climate conference the morning of March 23?

Best,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000

c: 312-731-9364

Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: Hale, Michelle [<mailto:hale.michelle@epa.gov>]

Sent: Thursday, March 09, 2017 4:03 PM

To: Jim Lakely

Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak on March 23 or 24 in Washington DC

Have a great evening!

From: Jim Lakely [<mailto:JLakely@heartland.org>]
Sent: Thursday, March 9, 2017 5:01 PM
To: Hale, Michelle <hale.michelle@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak on March 23 or 24 in Washington DC

Thanks for the update, Michelle. My fingers are still crossed ... even if it does make it more difficult to type.

Best,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000
c: 312-731-9364
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From: Hale, Michelle [<mailto:hale.michelle@epa.gov>]
Sent: Thursday, March 09, 2017 3:52 PM
To: Jim Lakely
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak on March 23 or 24 in Washington DC

Hi, Jim, we are still in the midst of lining out the Administrator's schedule for the remainder of March. Hopefully, we will have an answer for you soon.

Michelle

From: Jim Lakely [<mailto:JLakely@heartland.org>]

Sent: Tuesday, March 7, 2017 5:09 PM
To: Hale, Michelle <hale.michelle@epa.gov>
Cc: Dickerson, Aaron <dickerson.aaron@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak on March 23 or 24 in Washington DC

Michelle,

Just following up, and I hope you will have good news soon. I hate to press, but we're putting the official program together and it needs to go to the printer in the next couple of days. We'd love to put Secretary Pruitt's name in for the opening breakfast plenary session – or any of the plenary sessions that will fit in his schedule.

Right now, I'm holding the 8:15 a.m. to 8:45 a.m. slot open for him. If it helps push toward a "yes," the secretary will have the opportunity to meet **Apollo 7 Astronaut Walter Cunningham**, an old friend and Heartland supporter who will be accepting an award from one of our co-sponsors immediately after that open speaking slot.

Warm regards,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
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Cc: Dickerson, Aaron
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Michelle Hale

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We ask that Mr. Pruitt consider speaking at any of the plenary sessions – breakfast, lunch, or dinner on Thursday, March 23, or breakfast or lunch on Friday, March 24.

Can you please convey this request to the Mr. Pruitt, along with my sincere congratulations and best wishes? And please let me know if there is anything I can do to increase the odds of a favorable decision!

Regards,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000

c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

To: Hale, Michelle[hale.michelle@epa.gov]
From: Jim Lakely
Sent: Tue 3/14/2017 5:15:48 PM
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak on March 23 or 24 in Washington DC

Bummer, Michelle. Thanks so much for working to make it happen.

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000
c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: Hale, Michelle [mailto:hale.michelle@epa.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, March 14, 2017 11:59 AM
To: Jim Lakely
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak on March 23 or 24 in Washington DC

Jim,

I apologize for the delays in getting you an answer. Unfortunately, the Administrator will not be able to do the speech on March 23. I'm very sorry!

Michelle

From: Jim Lakely [mailto:JLakely@heartland.org]
Sent: Tuesday, March 14, 2017 11:09 AM
To: Hale, Michelle <hale.michelle@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak on March 23 or 24 in Washington DC

Michelle,

I understand the blizzard was a bit of a dud in DC. *Halleluiah!* I'm glad you guys were spared the worst of the predictions.

Any word yet on Mr. Pruitt being able to speak at Heartland's climate conference the morning of March 23?

Best,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000
c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: Hale, Michelle [<mailto:hale.michelle@epa.gov>]
Sent: Thursday, March 09, 2017 4:03 PM
To: Jim Lakely
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak on March 23 or 24 in Washington DC

Have a great evening!

From: Jim Lakely [<mailto:JLakely@heartland.org>]
Sent: Thursday, March 9, 2017 5:01 PM
To: Hale, Michelle <hale.michelle@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak on March 23 or 24 in Washington DC

Thanks for the update, Michelle. My fingers are still crossed ... even if it does make it more difficult to type.

Best,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000
c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: Hale, Michelle [<mailto:hale.michelle@epa.gov>]
Sent: Thursday, March 09, 2017 3:52 PM
To: Jim Lakely
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak on March 23 or 24 in Washington DC

Hi, Jim, we are still in the midst of lining out the Administrator's schedule for the remainder of March. Hopefully, we will have an answer for you soon.

Michelle

From: Jim Lakely [<mailto:JLakely@heartland.org>]
Sent: Tuesday, March 7, 2017 5:09 PM
To: Hale, Michelle <hale.michelle@epa.gov>
Cc: Dickerson, Aaron <dickerson.aaron@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak on March 23 or 24 in Washington DC

Michelle,

Just following up, and I hope you will have good news soon. I hate to press, but we're putting the official program together and it needs to go to the printer in the next couple of days. We'd love to put Secretary Pruitt's name in for the opening breakfast plenary session – or any of the plenary sessions that will fit in his schedule.

Right now, I'm holding the 8:15 a.m. to 8:45 a.m. slot open for him. If it helps push toward a "yes," the secretary will have the opportunity to meet **Apollo 7 Astronaut Walter Cunningham**, an old friend and Heartland supporter who will be accepting an award from one of our co-sponsors immediately after that open speaking slot.

Warm regards,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000
c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: Hale, Michelle [<mailto:hale.michelle@epa.gov>]
Sent: Tuesday, February 28, 2017 9:53 AM
To: Jim Lakely
Cc: Dickerson, Aaron
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak on March 23 or 24 in Washington DC

Hello, Jim. Thank you for the invitation. We will review the calendar and see if it will be possible for Administrator Pruitt to speak at the conference. I hope to have an answer for you by early next week.

Michelle Hale

Executive Assistant to the Administrator

Environmental Protection Agency

1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW,

WJCS, Suite 3000

Washington, D.C. 20460

(202) 564-1430

Confidentiality Warning: This message and any attachments are intended only for the use of the recipient(s), are confidential, and may be privileged. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any review, retransmission, conversion to hard copy, copying, circulation or other use of all or any portion of this message and any attachments is strictly prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please notify the sender immediately by return email and delete this message and any attachments from your system.

From: Jim Lakely [<mailto:JLakely@heartland.org>]

Sent: Monday, February 27, 2017 6:05 PM

To: Hale, Michelle <hale.michelle@epa.gov>

Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak on March 23 or 24 in Washington DC

Michelle,

I got your name and contact information from Myron Ebell, a long-time friend of The Heartland Institute and EPA transition leader – a very great service to his country and sensible climate and energy policy in the coming years.

I am writing to ask if Administrator Pruitt would consider being a keynote speaker The Heartland Institute's 12th International Conference on Climate Change, which is taking place March 23-24, 2017, at the Grand Hyatt Hotel, 1000 H. Street NW, Washington DC. We would be honored if he could expand on his excellent remarks at CPAC in front of an audience of some 250 climate scientists, economists, energy policy experts, think tank leaders, and the general public. Myron, by the way, is among those speaking, and you can review the whole schedule [here](#).

I believe Mr. Pruitt is familiar with The Heartland Institute and our work on climate change from his time in public service in Oklahoma. Heartland is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit and nonpartisan research and education organization. It is not affiliated with any other think tank, foundation, corporation, or political organization. It is “the world’s most prominent think tank supporting skepticism of man-made climate change” (according to *The Economist*). We have published more books, policy studies, and commentaries on the topic than any other free-market think tank in the world (according to the scientific journal *Global Environmental Change*). We are ranked in the top ten free-market think tanks in the world (according to *TheBestSchools.org*). More information is available on our website at <http://heartland.org/>.

The theme of the conference is simple: Climate change does not require that we reduce energy consumption or replace fossil fuels with alternative energies. I am confident that this is Mr. Pruitt’s view on the subject. Leading experts will discuss the science and economics of issue, addressing such topics as the economic benefits of fossil fuels, pros and cons of alternative fuels, “social cost of carbon,” cost of regulations, and the outline of a plan to “reset” U.S. climate policy.

The conference will feature 40 speakers, including members of Congress, other officials in the Trump administration (invited but not yet confirmed), and the following distinguished climate experts (all confirmed): **Scott Armstrong, Ph.D.** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), **Susan Crockford, Ph.D.** (University of Victoria, Canada), **Kevin Dayaratna, Ph.D.** (The Heritage Foundation), **Don Easterbrook, Ph.D.** (Western Washington University (Emeritus)), **Myron Ebell**, (Competitive Enterprise Institute), **James Enstrom, Ph.D.** (University of California – Los Angeles), **Indur Goklany, Ph.D.** (Department of the Interior), **Ross McKittrick, Ph.D.** (University of Guelph), **Robert**

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Can you please convey this request to the Mr. Pruitt, along with my sincere congratulations and best wishes? And please let me know if there is anything I can do to increase the odds of a favorable decision!

Regards,

Jim Lakely
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Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000

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Twitter: @HeartlandInst

To: Hale, Michelle[hale.michelle@epa.gov]
Cc: Hupp, Sydney[hupp.sydney@epa.gov]
From: Jim Lakely
Sent: Tue 5/23/2017 9:49:40 PM
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak in September or October at Heartland Institute Benefit Dinner
[image003.wmz](#)

Michelle and Sydney,

Quick question: We want to send a formal letter to Administrator Pruitt. How is the best way to send that letter? By FedEx? US Postal Service? And it is better to address it to one of you than Mr. Pruitt, himself? He obviously gets a ton of mail daily, and we wouldn't want this invitation letter to get lost.

Best,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000
c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: Hale, Michelle [mailto:hale.michelle@epa.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, May 23, 2017 12:02 PM
To: Jim Lakely
Cc: Hupp, Sydney
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak in September or October at Heartland Institute Benefit Dinner

Hi, Jim, thank you for your note and invitation. I'm copying our Executive Scheduler, Sydney Hupp, to get this in the hopper.

Appreciate you!

Michelle

From: Jim Lakely [<mailto:JLakely@heartland.org>]
Sent: Tuesday, May 23, 2017 12:55 PM
To: Hale, Michelle <hale.michelle@epa.gov>
Subject: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak in September or October at Heartland Institute Benefit Dinner

Michelle,

I hope you are well, and I appreciate all the work you did to see if Administrator Pruitt could speak at The Heartland Institute's climate conference in March. I hope Mr. Pruitt could speak at another Heartland event, which is why I'm sending this email.

Below my signature is an official invitation from Heartland Institute President Joseph Bast for Mr. Pruitt to be the keynote speaker at our annual benefit dinner, tentatively scheduled for September or October, depending on what's best for his schedule. We will be mailing this out in hard-copy form later this week, but I wanted to get the ball rolling immediately.

We certainly hope Administrator Pruitt will say "yes," and let me know if you have any questions.

Warm regards,

Jim Lakely

Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000

c: 312-731-9364

Twitter: @HeartlandInst

May 23, 2017

Environmental Protection Agency

Office of the Administrator, 1101A

1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.

Washington, DC 20460

Dear Administrator Pruitt:

Thank you for everything you've been doing to advance President Trump's agenda.

I was sorry your schedule didn't allow you to speak at our Twelfth International Conference on Climate Change, held March 23-24 in Washington DC. It was a huge success!

I am writing to ask if you could come to Chicago this fall to speak at The Heartland Institute's 33rd Anniversary Benefit Dinner. The event will be on a Wednesday or Thursday evening in September or October. We can be flexible for whatever date best suits you.

The event likely will be held in the evening at The Cotillion, a fine banquet hall located in a town just down the road from our offices in Arlington Heights, Illinois. The venue is used frequently by elected officials and candidates during political seasons and can hold up to 800 people.

Each year, our anniversary dinners attract nearly 500 people – and with you as our honored keynote speaker, we'd surely sell out the hall with nearly a thousand friends and pro-Trump supporters.

I hope you or your scheduler can give me a call soon with a “yes,” and any other questions you might have regarding our event. You can reach me at 312/377-4000, or by email at jbast@heartland.org.

Please know that everyone here at Heartland is pulling for you and the entire Trump administration to be a success. Nothing less than the future of liberty is riding on it.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Bast". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the beginning and a long, sweeping tail.

Sincerely,

Joseph L. Bast

President

Past Speakers at The Heartland Institute's Anniversary Benefit Dinners

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Morton Blackwell, The Leadership Institute

Robert Bleiberg, Barron's

Peter Brimelow, Forbes columnist, author

Tony Brown, civil rights leader and author

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Linda Chavez, former secretary of labor

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Mark Skousen, economist and author

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Dave Thomas, chairman of Wendy's

Grace-Marie Turner, Galen Institute

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Brian Wesbury, economist

Walter Williams, George Mason University

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Contact information: 3939 North Wilke Road, Arlington Heights, IL 60004, phone 312/377-4000, email think@heartland.org.

For more information: The “About” page on our website at www.heartland.org contains endorsements of our work, a history, and video prepared for our 25th anniversary in 2009.

To: Hale, Michelle[hale.michelle@epa.gov]
From: Jim Lakely
Sent: Tue 5/23/2017 4:55:06 PM
Subject: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak in September or October at Heartland Institute Benefit Dinner
[image001.wmz](#)

Michelle,

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Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
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Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000
c: 312-731-9364
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May 23, 2017

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Office of the Administrator, 1101A
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20460

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To: Jim Lakely[JLakely@heartland.org]
Cc: Hupp, Sydney[hupp.sydney@epa.gov]
From: Hale, Michelle
Sent: Wed 5/24/2017 1:22:32 PM
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak in September or October at Heartland Institute Benefit Dinner

Best to send it to my or Sydney's attention at :

Sydney Hupp

Office of the Administrator

1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Suite 3000 WJCS

Mail Code 1101A

Washington DC 20460

From: Jim Lakely [mailto:JLakely@heartland.org]
Sent: Tuesday, May 23, 2017 5:50 PM
To: Hale, Michelle <hale.michelle@epa.gov>
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From: Hale, Michelle [<mailto:hale.michelle@epa.gov>]
Sent: Tuesday, May 23, 2017 12:02 PM
To: Jim Lakely
Cc: Hupp, Sydney
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak in September or October at Heartland Institute Benefit Dinner

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Appreciate you!

Michelle

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Office of the Administrator, 1101A
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jbast@heartland.org.

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Sincerely,

Joseph L. Bast

President

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Bruce DuMont, WTTW host

Richard Epstein, University of Chicago Law School

M. Stanton Evans, author

Floyd Flake, congressman

Aaron Freeman, comedian and commentator

Howard Fuller, former superintendent of schools, Milwaukee

John Fund, Wall Street Journal

Stephen Goldsmith, mayor of Indianapolis

Scott Hodge, president, Tax Foundation

Caroline Hoxby, economist, Harvard University

Rob Kolson, comedian

John Lott, economist

Tanya Metaksa, National Rifle Association

Steven Moore, Wall Street Journal

Joseph Morris, Lincoln Legal Foundation

Tom Naughton, comedian

Robert Novak, syndicated columnist

P.J. O'Rourke, writer

Robert Poole, president, Reason Foundation

Paul Craig Roberts, author

Mark Skousen, economist and author

Robert Sirico, president of the Acton Institute

Tim Slagle, comedian

John Stossel, ABC News and 20/20

Dave Thomas, chairman of Wendy's

Grace-Marie Turner, Galen Institute

J.C. Watts, congressman

Scott Walker, Gov. of Wisconsin

Brian Wesbury, economist

Walter Williams, George Mason University

About The Heartland Institute

The Heartland Institute is a 33-year-old national nonprofit research organization, founded in 1984, dedicated to finding and promoting ideas that empower people.

Mission: Our mission is to discover, develop, and promote free-market solutions to social and economic problems.

Staff: A full-time staff of 39, including 30 working in Arlington Heights, Illinois. Joseph Bast is president and CEO. Dr. Herbert Walberg is chairman of the board.

Policy Advisors: 370 academics and professional economists serve as policy advisors and 250 elected officials pay dues to serve on our Legislative Forum.

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Contact information: 3939 North Wilke Road, Arlington Heights, IL 60004, phone 312/377-4000, email think@heartland.org.

For more information: The “About” page on our website at www.heartland.org contains endorsements of our work, a history, and video prepared for our 25th anniversary in 2009.

To: Jim Lakely[JLakely@heartland.org]
Cc: Hupp, Sydney[hupp.sydney@epa.gov]
From: Hale, Michelle
Sent: Tue 5/23/2017 5:02:03 PM
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak in September or October at Heartland Institute Benefit Dinner

Hi, Jim, thank you for your note and invitation. I'm copying our Executive Scheduler, Sydney Hupp, to get this in the hopper.

Appreciate you!

Michelle

From: Jim Lakely [mailto:JLakely@heartland.org]
Sent: Tuesday, May 23, 2017 12:55 PM
To: Hale, Michelle <hale.michelle@epa.gov>
Subject: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak in September or October at Heartland Institute Benefit Dinner

Michelle,

I hope you are well, and I appreciate all the work you did to see if Administrator Pruitt could speak at The Heartland Institute's climate conference in March. I hope Mr. Pruitt could speak at another Heartland event, which is why I'm sending this email.

Below my signature is an official invitation from Heartland Institute President Joseph Bast for Mr. Pruitt to be the keynote speaker at our annual benefit dinner, tentatively scheduled for September or October, depending on what's best for his schedule. We will be mailing this out in hard-copy form later this week, but I wanted to get the ball rolling immediately.

We certainly hope Administrator Pruitt will say “yes,” and let me know if you have any questions.

Warm regards,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000
c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

May 23, 2017

Environmental Protection Agency
Office of the Administrator, 1101A
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20460

Dear Administrator Pruitt:

Thank you for everything you’ve been doing to advance President Trump’s agenda.

I was sorry your schedule didn't allow you to speak at our Twelfth International Conference on Climate Change, held March 23-24 in Washington DC. It was a huge success!

I am writing to ask if you could come to Chicago this fall to speak at The Heartland Institute's 33rd Anniversary Benefit Dinner. The event will be on a Wednesday or Thursday evening in September or October. We can be flexible for whatever date best suits you.

The event likely will be held in the evening at The Cotillion, a fine banquet hall located in a town just down the road from our offices in Arlington Heights, Illinois. The venue is used frequently by elected officials and candidates during political seasons and can hold up to 800 people.

Each year, our anniversary dinners attract nearly 500 people – and with you as our honored keynote speaker, we'd surely sell out the hall with nearly a thousand friends and pro-Trump supporters.

I hope you or your scheduler can give me a call soon with a “yes,” and any other questions you might have regarding our event. You can reach me at 312/377-4000, or by email at jbast@heartland.org.

Please know that everyone here at Heartland is pulling for you and the entire Trump administration to be a success. Nothing less than the future of liberty is riding on it.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Bast". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the beginning and a long tail extending downwards.

Sincerely,

Joseph L. Bast

President

**Past Speakers at The Heartland Institute's
Anniversary Benefit Dinners**

Gary Becker, University of Chicago (Nobel Prize in Economics)

Morton Blackwell, The Leadership Institute

Robert Bleiberg, Barron's

Peter Brimelow, Forbes columnist, author

Tony Brown, civil rights leader and author

Christopher Buckley, author

Linda Chavez, former secretary of labor

Ward Connerly, civil rights activist

Edward Crane, president, Cato Institute

Phil Crane, congressman

Donald Devine, Fund for American Studies

Tom DiLorenzo, economist and author

Bruce DuMont, WTTW host

Richard Epstein, University of Chicago Law School

M. Stanton Evans, author

Floyd Flake, congressman

Aaron Freeman, comedian and commentator

Howard Fuller, former superintendent of schools, Milwaukee

John Fund, Wall Street Journal

Stephen Goldsmith, mayor of Indianapolis

Scott Hodge, president, Tax Foundation

Caroline Hoxby, economist, Harvard University

Rob Kolson, comedian

John Lott, economist

Tanya Metaksa, National Rifle Association

Steven Moore, Wall Street Journal

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Tom Naughton, comedian

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P.J. O'Rourke, writer

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Paul Craig Roberts, author

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For more information: The “About” page on our website at www.heartland.org contains endorsements of our work, a history, and video prepared for our 25th anniversary in 2009.

To: Joseph Bast[JBast@heartland.org]
From: Hale, Michelle
Sent: Thur 5/18/2017 2:18:40 PM
Subject: RE: H. Sterling Burnett in the Detroit News: Escaping the Paris Climate Agreement

Thank you.

From: Joseph Bast [mailto:JBast@heartland.org]
Sent: Thursday, May 18, 2017 9:34 AM
Subject: H. Sterling Burnett in the Detroit News: Escaping the Paris Climate Agreement

FYI.

<http://www.detroitnews.com/story/opinion/2017/05/18/paris-climate/101815198/>

Billy Aouste

Media Specialist

The Heartland Institute

3939 North Wilke Road

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

Detroit News
5/18/17

Escaping the Paris Climate Agreement

By: H. Sterling Burnett, the Heartland Institute

As a candidate for president, Donald Trump said he would withdraw the United States from the Paris climate agreement and called it a bad deal for America. In an April speech in Harrisburg, Penn., Trump reiterated this claim, saying the Paris climate agreement in its current form hurts America. Despite his continued opposition, however, it remains unclear whether a withdrawal is in the nation's future.

It's time for this administration to keep its promise, by getting the U.S. out of this flawed, costly agreement.

Some in Trump's team have reportedly said if the United States' commitments are restructured there might be a path to stay in the Paris climate agreement. While there may be a better deal to be had — after all, the Obama administration could hardly have negotiated a worse deal for Americans — there is no deal that would be good for the country. Even Trump can't put lipstick on this very ugly pig.

While our economic competitors, such as China and India, do not have to limit their fossil-fuel use under the agreement, the U.S. is required to make steep cuts, which are estimated to cost our economy trillions of dollars over the life of the agreement without providing any appreciable environmental benefits. Additionally, a deal isn't possible without the U.S. paying into the political slush fund called the Green Climate Fund, which Trump promised to halt payments to. What is gained by staying in? Nothing.

The question is not whether Trump should keep his word and withdraw from the Paris agreement; it's simply a matter of choosing the best way to do so. There are three options.

The first way to cancel America's participation in the Paris climate agreement — and the one that most directly satisfies Trump's campaign commitment — is simply to withdraw the United States' signature entirely. Under the Paris agreement, any country can withdraw from the agreement by giving written notice of a decision to do so to the U.N. secretary general. Unfortunately, under the terms of the agreement, Trump can't give such notice until the agreement has been in place for three years, which means the earliest withdrawal date is Oct. 5, 2019.

Making matters worse, the withdrawal does not become effective until one year after the written

notice is delivered. This means even if Trump determines to withdraw from the Paris agreement today, the country will remain stuck with its terms for a minimum of almost four years, and while America remains a party to the agreement, it is obligated to keep its commitments. Because the four-year withdrawal period will not run out until after Trump's first term is over, should he decide not to run for president again or should he run for re-election and lose, the next president could simply recommit the United States to the agreement with a simple signature.

The second way to scotch America's commitments under the Paris climate agreement would be for Trump to submit it to the Senate for formal approval as a treaty. This is what Obama should have done in the first place. To become a binding treaty, the Senate would have to approve the Paris climate agreement by a two-thirds vote. If the agreement loses the treaty vote — and it likely would in a full vote of the Senate — the deal is canceled.

However, nothing requires the Senate to hold an up-or-down vote on the Paris climate agreement if Trump submits it to them. Using the Senate filibuster rules, Senate Democrats could block the treaty from ever coming up for a vote. Such a move is likely, since the vast majority of Democrats support the Paris agreement. Under this scenario, the treaty would remain pending, leaving a future Senate to decide its fate.

The easiest way for Trump to end U.S. participation in Paris and all international climate agreements would be for him to remove the country's signature from the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), signed by President George H.W. Bush in 1992. Article 25 of the UNFCCC allows any state party to the convention to withdraw, without further obligation, upon giving one year's notice. Withdrawing from UNFCCC would cancel the United States' obligations to all other United Nations-brokered climate agreements made subsequent to UNFCCC, because they are all built on it.

This would be the best and easiest way to get out of the Paris climate agreement, and it would help to prevent future burdensome climate agreements.

Mr. President, whichever path you choose, please keep your promise and withdraw the United States from the Paris agreement, placing it firmly in the dustbin of history — where it belongs.

H. Sterling Burnett, Ph.D., is a research fellow on energy and the environment at the Heartland

Institute.

To: Jim Lakely[JLakely@heartland.org]
From: Hale, Michelle
Sent: Thur 3/9/2017 10:02:34 PM
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak on March 23 or 24 in Washington DC

Have a great evening!

From: Jim Lakely [mailto:JLakely@heartland.org]
Sent: Thursday, March 9, 2017 5:01 PM
To: Hale, Michelle <hale.michelle@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak on March 23 or 24 in Washington DC

Thanks for the update, Michelle. My fingers are still crossed ... even if it does make it more difficult to type.

Best,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000
c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: Hale, Michelle [mailto:hale.michelle@epa.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 09, 2017 3:52 PM
To: Jim Lakely
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak on March 23 or 24 in Washington DC

Hi, Jim, we are still in the midst of lining out the Administrator's schedule for the remainder of March. Hopefully, we will have an answer for you soon.

Michelle

From: Jim Lakely [<mailto:JLakely@heartland.org>]
Sent: Tuesday, March 7, 2017 5:09 PM
To: Hale, Michelle <hale.michelle@epa.gov>
Cc: Dickerson, Aaron <dickerson.aaron@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak on March 23 or 24 in Washington DC

Michelle,

Just following up, and I hope you will have good news soon. I hate to press, but we're putting the official program together and it needs to go to the printer in the next couple of days. We'd love to put Secretary Pruitt's name in for the opening breakfast plenary session – or any of the plenary sessions that will fit in his schedule.

Right now, I'm holding the 8:15 a.m. to 8:45 a.m. slot open for him. If it helps push toward a "yes," the secretary will have the opportunity to meet **Apollo 7 Astronaut Walter Cunningham**, an old friend and Heartland supporter who will be accepting an award from one of our co-sponsors immediately after that open speaking slot.

Warm regards,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000
c: 312-731-9364

Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: Hale, Michelle [<mailto:hale.michelle@epa.gov>]
Sent: Tuesday, February 28, 2017 9:53 AM
To: Jim Lakely
Cc: Dickerson, Aaron
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak on March 23 or 24 in Washington DC

Hello, Jim. Thank you for the invitation. We will review the calendar and see if it will be possible for Administrator Pruitt to speak at the conference. I hope to have an answer for you by early next week.

Michelle Hale

Executive Assistant to the Administrator

Environmental Protection Agency

1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW,

WJCS, Suite 3000

Washington, D.C. 20460

(202) 564-1430

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From: Jim Lakely [<mailto:JLakely@heartland.org>]
Sent: Monday, February 27, 2017 6:05 PM
To: Hale, Michelle <hale.michelle@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Request to Scott Pruitt to speak on March 23 or 24 in Washington DC

Michelle,

I got your name and contact information from Myron Ebell, a long-time friend of The Heartland Institute and EPA transition leader – a very great service to his country and sensible climate and energy policy in the coming years.

I am writing to ask if Administrator Pruitt would consider being a keynote speaker The Heartland Institute's [12th International Conference on Climate Change](#), which is taking place March 23-24, 2017, at the Grand Hyatt Hotel, 1000 H. Street NW, Washington DC. We would be honored if he could expand on his excellent remarks at CPAC in front of an audience of some 250 climate scientists, economists, energy policy experts, think tank leaders, and the general public. Myron, by the way, is among those speaking, and you can review the whole schedule [here](#).

I believe Mr. Pruitt is familiar with The Heartland Institute and our work on climate change from his time in public service in Oklahoma. Heartland is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit and nonpartisan research and education organization. It is not affiliated with any other think tank, foundation, corporation, or political organization. It is “the world’s most prominent think tank supporting skepticism of man-made climate change” (according to *The Economist*). We have published more books, policy studies, and commentaries on the topic than any other free-market think tank in the world (according to the scientific journal *Global Environmental Change*). We are ranked in the top ten free-market think tanks in the world (according to TheBestSchools.org). More information is available on our website at <http://heartland.org/>.

The theme of the conference is simple: Climate change does not require that we reduce

energy consumption or replace fossil fuels with alternative energies. I am confident that this is Mr. Pruitt's view on the subject. Leading experts will discuss the science and economics of issue, addressing such topics as the economic benefits of fossil fuels, pros and cons of alternative fuels, "social cost of carbon," cost of regulations, and the outline of a plan to "reset" U.S. climate policy.

The conference will feature 40 speakers, including members of Congress, other officials in the Trump administration (invited but not yet confirmed), and the following distinguished climate experts (all confirmed): **Scott Armstrong, Ph.D.** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), **Susan Crockford, Ph.D.** (University of Victoria, Canada), **Kevin Dayaratna, Ph.D.** (The Heritage Foundation), **Don Easterbrook, Ph.D.** (Western Washington University (Emeritus)), **Myron Ebell,** (Competitive Enterprise Institute), **James Enstrom, Ph.D.** (University of California – Los Angeles), **Indur Goklany, Ph.D.** (Department of the Interior), **Ross McKittrick, Ph.D.** (University of Guelph), **Robert Mendelsohn, Ph.D.** (Yale University), **Patrick Michaels, Ph.D.** (Cato Institute), **Steve Milloy, MHS, JD** (Junkscience.com), **S. Fred Singer, Ph.D.** (University of Virginia (Emeritus)), **Willie Soon, Ph.D.** (Harvard-Smithsonian Center on Solar Physics), **Daniel Sutter, Ph.D.** (Troy University), **Timothy Terrell, Ph.D.** (Wofford College, SC), and **Benjamin Zycher, Ph.D.** (American Enterprise Institute).

We plan to limit attendance to 200 ticket buyers (\$179 for general admission to the two-day event), speakers, and Congressional staff who attend for free. Several other free-market think tanks, including The Heritage Foundation, have agreed to cosponsor this event.

We ask that Mr. Pruitt consider speaking at any of the plenary sessions – breakfast, lunch, or dinner on Thursday, March 23, or breakfast or lunch on Friday, March 24.

Can you please convey this request to the Mr. Pruitt, along with my sincere congratulations and best wishes? And please let me know if there is anything I can do to increase the odds of a favorable decision!

Regards,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000

c: 312-731-9364

Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 8/21/2017 11:42:57 PM
Subject: Wow Again: Trump disbands National Climate Assessment panel

This is even better than hoped for.

Joe

https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/energy-environment/wp/2017/08/20/the-trump-administration-just-disbanded-a-federal-advisory-committee-on-climate-change/?utm_term=.5c0daa1fba41

The Trump administration just disbanded a federal advisory committee on climate change

By Juliet Eilperin August 20

The Trump administration has decided to disband the federal advisory panel for the National Climate Assessment, a group aimed at helping policymakers and private-sector officials incorporate the government's climate analysis into long-term planning.

The charter for the 15-person Advisory Committee for the Sustained National Climate Assessment — which includes academics as well as local officials and corporate representatives — expires Sunday. On Friday, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's acting administrator, Ben Friedman, informed the committee's chair that the agency would not renew the panel.

The National Climate Assessment is supposed to be issued every four years but has come out only three times since passage of the 1990 law calling for such analysis. The next one, due for release in 2018, already has become a contentious issue for the Trump administration.

The committee was established to help translate findings from the National Climate Assessment into concrete guidance for both public and private-sector officials. Its members have been writing a report to inform federal officials on the data sets and approaches that would best be included, and chair Richard Moss said in an interview Saturday that ending the group's work was shortsighted.

“It doesn't seem to be the best course of action,” said Moss, an adjunct professor in the University of Maryland's Department of Geographical Sciences, and he warned of consequences for the decisions that state and local authorities must make on a range of issues from building road projects to maintaining adequate hydropower supplies. “We're going to be running huge risks here and possibly end up hurting the next generation's economic prospects.”

But NOAA communications director Julie Roberts said in an email Saturday that “this action does not impact the completion of the Fourth National Climate Assessment, which remains a key priority.”

While many state and local officials have pressed the federal government for more concrete guidance on how to factor climate change into future infrastructure, President Trump has moved in the opposite direction.

Last week, the president signed an executive order on infrastructure that included language overturning a federal requirement that projects built in coastal floodplains and receiving federal aid take projected sea-level rise into account. Some groups, such as the National Association of Home Builders, hailed the reversal of that standard from the Obama administration on the grounds that stricter flood requirements would raise the cost of development and “could make many projects infeasible.”

Seattle Mayor Ed Murray (D) said in an interview Saturday that the move to dissolve the climate advisory committee represents “an example of the president not leading, and the president stepping away from reality.” An official from Seattle Public Utilities has been serving on the panel; with its disbanding, Murray said it would now be “more difficult” for cities to participate in the climate assessment. On climate change, Trump “has left us all individually to figure it out.”

Richard Wright, the past chair of the American Society of Civil Engineers' Committee on Adaptation to a Changing Climate, has been working with the federal advisory panel to convey the importance of detailed climate projections in next year's assessment. The society establishes guidelines that form the basis of building codes across the country, and these are based on a historical record that may no longer be an accurate predictor of future weather extremes.

"We need to work on updating our standards with good estimates on what future weather and climate extremes will be," Wright said Saturday. "I think it's going to be a serious handicap for us that the advisory committee is not functional."

The committee was established in 2015, but its members were not appointed until last summer. They convened their first meeting in the fall. Moss said members of the group intend to keep working on their report, which is due out next spring, even though it now will lack the official imprimatur of the federal government. "It won't have the same weight as if we were issuing it as a federal advisory committee," he said.

Other Trump Cabinet officials have either altered the makeup of outside advisory boards or suspended these panels in recent months, though they have not abolished the groups outright. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Scott Pruitt decided to replace dozens of members on one of the agency's key scientific review boards, while Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke is "reviewing the charter and charge" of more than 200 advisory boards for his department.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 6/6/2017 1:27:34 PM
Subject: Richard Tol: "The Private Benefit of Carbon and its Social Cost"

H/T David Hagen and Marc Morano.

I haven't had a chance to read this yet, but it appears to be an attempt to resolve the confusion between the "benefits of fossil fuels" and the "social cost of carbon." The former are clearly huge, as Gary Bezdek et al. repeatedly demonstrate, while the latter by definition is only that cost borne by "society," or those other than direct users, and net of social benefits.

Joe

The Private Benefit of Carbon and its Social Cost

Abstract: The private benefit of carbon is the value, at the margin, of the energy services provided by the use of fossil fuels. It is the weighted average of the price of energy times the carbon dioxide emission coefficient, with energy used as weights. The private benefits is here estimated, for the first time, at \$411/tCO₂. The private benefit is lowest for coal use in industry and highest for residential electricity; it is lowest in Kazakhstan and highest in Norway. The private benefit of carbon is much higher than the social cost of carbon.

". . . The private benefit of carbon is large and, in most cases, much larger than the social cost of carbon. But while the social cost of carbon is tied to carbon dioxide emissions and their impact on the climate, the private benefit of carbon is not tied to fossil fuels. The private benefits of carbon are, really, the benefits of abundant and reliable energy – or rather, the benefits of the services provided by energy, such as warm homes, cooked food, travel and transport, information and communication, and so on. An increasing share of these benefits can be had without incurring carbon dioxide emissions, or by paying a falling premium to avoid such emissions."

<https://www.sussex.ac.uk/webteam/gateway/file.php?name=wps-07-2017.pdf&site=24>
<http://bit.ly/2qXx2qN>

To: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 6/5/2017 9:47:31 PM
Subject: RE: EPA Scientific Integrity Stakeholder Meeting

Patrick Michaels, Ph.D., Cato Institute, pmichaels@cato.org

Myron Ebell, Competitive Enterprise Institute, mebell@cei.org

Kevin Dayaratna, Ph.D., Heritage Foundation, kevin.Dayaratna@heritage.org

Ben Zycher, Ph.D., AEI, Benjamin.Zycher@AEI.org

Tom Pyle, IER, tpyle@energydc.org

Steve Milloy, Junkscience.org, milloy@me.com

Joe

From: Konkus, John [mailto:konkus.john@epa.gov]
Sent: Monday, June 05, 2017 4:41 PM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: Re: EPA Scientific Integrity Stakeholder Meeting

Send me their I emails. They each represent a unique group so they should each get an invite.
Thank you.

John Konkus

Deputy Associate Administrator

Office of Public Affairs

Environmental Protection Agency

Cell: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

On Jun 5, 2017, at 5:25 PM, Joseph Bast <JBast@heartland.org> wrote:

Thanks!

One more question, can you or have you arranged for invitations to out to the following individuals? I could supply email addresses if you need them. I could invite them myself, but it would be nice if they were not “counted” against the number of others I end up bringing with me.

Patrick Michaels, Ph.D., Cato Institute

Myron Ebell, CEI

Kevin Dayaratna, Ph.D., Heritage Foundation

Ben Zycher, Ph.D., AEI

Tom Pyle, IER

Steve Milloy, Junkscience.org

Joe

From: Konkus, John [<mailto:konkus.john@epa.gov>]
Sent: Monday, June 05, 2017 4:18 PM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: RE: EPA Scientific Integrity Stakeholder Meeting

I have confirmed that tomorrow’s meeting is an internal meeting. The meeting on the 14th is the public meeting.

Also, an organization is not limited to only one attendee. You should be able to bring others.

From: Joseph Bast [<mailto:JBast@heartland.org>]
Sent: Monday, June 5, 2017 5:00 PM
To: Konkus, John <konkus.john@epa.gov>

Subject: FW: EPA Scientific Integrity Stakeholder Meeting

John,

This invitation doesn't say anything about my being able to invite guests. Can you please confirm that, before I start to invite others, or do you recommend I direct my inquiry to Martha Otto or Francesca Grifo?

Also, no mention of a meeting tomorrow, which I could call in for, and/or have some of Heartland's Washington DC staff attend in person.

Joe

From: Otto, Martha [<mailto:Otto.Martha@epa.gov>] **On Behalf Of** Scientific Integrity
Sent: Monday, June 05, 2017 3:42 PM
Subject: EPA Scientific Integrity Stakeholder Meeting

Greetings,

It is my pleasure to invite you to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Scientific Integrity Annual Stakeholder Meeting. At this year's meeting, as the EPA Scientific Integrity Official, I will answer your questions, share current scientific integrity initiatives, and discuss future plans for scientific integrity at EPA. Please RSVP to scientific_integrity@epa.gov as soon as possible. Let us know if you plan to attend in person, by phone, or by AdobeConnect. Details are as follows:

EPA Scientific Integrity Annual Stakeholder Meeting

Wednesday, June 14th, 2017

3:00-5:00 PM

Ronald Reagan Building Mezzanine, Room 301 A-B

RSVP Required: scientific_integrity@epa.gov

Audioconference No: 1-866-299-3188 code: 202-564-6811

AdobeConnect Link: <http://epawebconferencing.acms.com/stakeholdermeeting/>

**To access this meeting, attendees must check in with security using a valid government-issued photo ID. All attendees should RSVP to facilitate their admittance to the building.*

I hope that you will join me to learn more about how we are ensuring a culture of scientific integrity at EPA.

Sincerely,

Francesca T. Grifo, Ph. D.

Scientific Integrity Official

US EPA Office of the Science Advisor

202-564-1687

<http://www.epa.gov/osa/basic-information-about-scientific-integrity>

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 6/5/2017 9:41:42 PM
Subject: Response to "Trump misrepresented MIT climate research, officials say"

Willie Soon sent around this link...

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-4564392/Trump-misunderstood-MIT-climate-research-university-officials-say.html>

...to an article citing MIT economists claiming that President Trump, in his Rose Garden speech last week, misrepresented their estimate of the impact of the Paris accord on global temperatures. But according to Kevin Dayaratna at Heritage, kevin.Dayaratna@heritage.org,

I've adapted the Model for the Assessment of Greenhouse Gas Induced Climate Change here at Heritage. if you assume an overly-sensitive climate (around 3 degrees C) and drop US CO2 emissions to zero, you will see a negligible impact on global temperatures. Pat and Chip have developed a nice calculator out of the model <https://www.cato.org/blog/current-wisdom-we-calculate-you-decide-handy-dandy-carbon-tax-temperature-savings-calculatoronline> so you can see this, and I've verified their results using the model myself.

Eliminating from the industrialized world will also have a negligible impact:

2050: 0.104°C

2100: 0.278°C

The model also provides insight on sea level rise, and again these changes are quite negligible.

Now in terms of China and India, Pat had some interesting thoughts when the two of us testified on the Hill earlier this year

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wXxhswbkoM0&feature=youtu.be>

So the question is – What assumptions are these other people making about CO2 reductions that are made worldwide? My instinct is, almost surely, they are either too rosy or are HEAVILY over-estimating the climate sensitivity.

Kevin

And Ben Zycher at AEI, Benjamin.Zycher@AEI.org, agrees with Kevin, saying “Bjorn Lomborg's peer-reviewed paper on this is [here](#); 0.17 degrees by 2100. I have run the NCAR model and I get pretty much the same answer even with a climate sensitivity assumption of 4.5 degrees.”

And this dust up reminded me of a previous one, in 2009, when MIT researchers estimated the cost of cap-and-trade would be \$3,100 per household, but when Republicans began to cite it, claimed they really meant to say it was only \$800. Subsequent research by John McCormack at The Weekly Standard revealed the real cost of cap-and-trade, using their methodology, was \$3,900. See [here](#).

Maybe something is wrong with MIT, and not with President Trump? Could that be?

Joe

Joseph Bast

President

The Heartland Institute

3939 N. Wilke Road

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

Phone 312/377-4000

Email jbast@heartland.org

Web site <http://www.heartland.org>

Support Heartland today!

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 7/6/2017 6:13:10 PM
Subject: Part II of Response to MIT President: Paris Exit Scientifically Sound - Master Resource

FYI.

<https://www.masterresource.org/climate-science/mit-president-exit-paris-ii/>

Joe

To: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 6/5/2017 9:24:40 PM
Subject: RE: EPA Scientific Integrity Stakeholder Meeting

Thanks!

One more question, can you or have you arranged for invitations to out to the following individuals? I could supply email addresses if you need them. I could invite them myself, but it would be nice if they were not “counted” against the number of others I end up bringing with me.

Patrick Michaels, Ph.D., Cato Institute

Myron Ebell, CEI

Kevin Dayaratna, Ph.D., Heritage Foundation

Ben Zycher, Ph.D., AEI

Tom Pyle, IER

Steve Milloy, Junkscience.org

Joe

From: Konkus, John [mailto:konkus.john@epa.gov]
Sent: Monday, June 05, 2017 4:18 PM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: RE: EPA Scientific Integrity Stakeholder Meeting

I have confirmed that tomorrow’s meeting is an internal meeting. The meeting on the 14th is the public meeting.

Also, an organization is not limited to only one attendee. You should be able to bring others.

From: Joseph Bast [<mailto:JBast@heartland.org>]
Sent: Monday, June 5, 2017 5:00 PM
To: Konkus, John <konkus.john@epa.gov>
Subject: FW: EPA Scientific Integrity Stakeholder Meeting

John,

This invitation doesn't say anything about my being able to invite guests. Can you please confirm that, before I start to invite others, or do you recommend I direct my inquiry to Martha Otto or Francesca Grifo?

Also, no mention of a meeting tomorrow, which I could call in for, and/or have some of Heartland's Washington DC staff attend in person.

Joe

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Sent: Monday, June 05, 2017 3:42 PM
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Wednesday, June 14th, 2017

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Ronald Reagan Building Mezzanine, Room 301 A-B

RSVP Required: scientific_integrity@epa.gov

Audioconference No: **code:**

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Francesca T. Grifo, Ph. D.

Scientific Integrity Official

US EPA Office of the Science Advisor

202-564-1687

<http://www.epa.gov/osa/basic-information-about-scientific-integrity>

To: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 6/5/2017 8:59:38 PM
Subject: FW: EPA Scientific Integrity Stakeholder Meeting

John,

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Also, no mention of a meeting tomorrow, which I could call in for, and/or have some of Heartland's Washington DC staff attend in person.

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RSVP Required: scientific_integrity@epa.gov

Audioconference No: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy **code:** Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

AdobeConnect Link: **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**

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Francesca T. Grifo, Ph. D.

Scientific Integrity Official

US EPA Office of the Science Advisor

202-564-1687

<http://www.epa.gov/osa/basic-information-about-scientific-integrity>

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 7/26/2017 1:27:12 PM
Subject: David Schnare on why he left EPA, Red Team, etc.

"The following article was first published in Inside EPA on July 25, 2017 and is reprinted here with permission of the author."

Guest Perspective

Schnare, Former Transition Official, On His Departure, EPA Climate Science Review

July 25, 2017

***Editor's Note:** David Schnare, the former EPA transition official who wrote this article, left the agency earlier this year over concerns about infighting among administration appointees and Administrator Scott Pruitt's alleged lack of engagement. In it, his first since departing the agency, he discusses his reasons for leaving and his views on EPA's upcoming climate science review. The views expressed here are his.*

It is a high honor to be asked to serve on a presidential transition team -- an even higher one to be asked to go back into an agency into a major role. The Presidential Personnel Office, with the full support of Transition Team Leader and Senior White House Advisor, Don Benton, asked me to act as, and then become permanently appointed as the Assistant Deputy Administrator, a position Administrator Pruitt described as the Chief Operating Officer for the Agency. A few days before the White House officially made that assignment, I resigned. As a 34 year-veteran of EPA, a PhD environmental scientist and attorney who retired from the Agency in 2011, President Trump's team asked me to go into the agency in a leadership role implementing the EPA transition plan. Based on discussions with the entire EPA transition team, I had drafted approximately 80% of the agency transition plan. Why resign and why explain why?

My commitment to the President and his agenda is ongoing, despite my resignation. Over 20 news organizations have asked me to spell out why I left, and previously I have not as I saw no value to President Trump in doing so. However, telling this brief tale deflates attention on my resignation and allows attention to go to an important issue that demands attention from within and outside the Agency -- specifically, how to address the highly controversial issue of climate and the human influence on climate.

In simple terms, Mr. Pruitt and I simply never meshed.

Every agency or departmental transition team confronted two challenges: rapid implementation

of the President's agenda and team-building with the career managers. The EPA transition team faced extreme antagonism by some lower level employees within the Agency and open hostility from the initial Pruitt appointments. My job was to form a working bridge between the Pruitt team and the career professionals while ensuring the President's transition plan moved forward. In the final call, I was unable achieve this mission.

Bill Ruckelshaus, the Agency's first and fifth Administrator, recently discussed why senior government officials resign, something he did twice. He explained that it comes down to a question of fundamental principles. Where the appointee is being forced to compromise his core principles, he has no choice but to resign. In my case, Mr. Pruitt and I had basic irreconcilable differences in management approach and professional ethics.

Because, in the opening weeks of his tenure, Mr. Pruitt chose not to engage closely with the senior career managers, my function was to bring time- and policy-sensitive issues to his attention and brief him on those issues. Each time, I suggested he meet with the appropriate career managers so as to ensure he had detailed answers to any questions he might have. He rarely did so, relying instead on the extremely short briefs I provided at his morning staff meetings.

This problem came to a head at a meeting in which I gave him notice that a delegated EPA authority was going to be used by a career manager on a sensitive issue, an action required by law. I advised him on the Agency's options and he rejected them all. Mr. Pruitt then ordered a different course of action, one I firmly believe is not permitted under law. He left it to me or his chief of staff to direct the career staff to implement the action. In my view, this violated our oaths of office and placed the career staff in an untenable position -- one from which I could not extract them, whether I stayed or resigned. The next week I was ordered to no longer meet with Mr. Pruitt on policy issues, having already been directed to not participate in either personnel or budget matters. Thus, I could not do the job the President asked me to do. Under those conditions, there was but one choice and I made it.

Revisiting Climate Science

In my commitment to President Trump's agenda, I have identified a structural problem that does not seem to be understood by EPA appointees or White House policy staff. I came to *Inside EPA* to highlight this problem as it is the loudest megaphone into the Agency and within the environmental policy community. It needs to be raised now and strongly, or the President will lose the opportunity to carry out one of his key election promises: reexamination of climate science and how that science informs policy-making that has vast economic and political implications.

There are three problems involving climate science that many others within the Administration do not understand: (i) The law does not assign responsibility for assessing the significance of greenhouse gas emissions to EPA; (ii) the law does not permit the federal government to assume the science is settled; and, (iii) the Red team -- Blue team concept simply does not apply within the scientific community. I opt for the Red, White and Blue team approach, with a heavy dash of Karl Popper thrown in.

Who is responsible for assessing climate science?

The Subcommittee on Global Change Research (GCRC) of the Committee on Environment, Natural Resources, and Sustainability of the National Science and Technology Council was established to plan and coordinate the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP), as described in the Global Change Research Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-606). The USGCRP provides for development and coordination of a comprehensive and integrated research program, which assesses, predicts and responds to human-induced and natural processes of global change.¹ Among its eleven functions is the duty to conduct a periodic scientific assessment which addresses the following:

(1) integrates, evaluates, and interprets the findings of the Program and discusses the scientific uncertainties associated with such findings;

(2) analyzes the effects of global change on the natural environment, agriculture, energy production and use, land and water resources, transportation, human health and welfare, human social systems, and biological diversity; and

(3) analyzes current trends in global change, both human-induced and natural, and projects major trends for the subsequent 25 to 100 years.

The staff at the Office of Science and Technology Policy are currently engaged in writing the statutorily mandated 2017 “National Climate Assessment.” This is a legacy of the Obama administration, one being done as quickly and quietly as possible by the Obama holdovers ensconced at OSTP. The Assessment draws on the science as discussed in another statutorily mandated report, the “Research Plan.” Both the Assessment (currently in draft) and the Research Plan parrot an alarmist view of the “settled” science. The Research Plan was published days before President Trump took office. Both the Research Plan and the Assessment need to go back to ground zero and be redone, and a properly appointed OSTP leadership and staff have all the authority and tools needed to reexamine the science.

How do we know a redux is needed? The National Academy of Science (well known to lean toward climate alarmism), said so.² Among many recommendations, the Academy stated a need for “expanding the discussion of specific topic areas, to better reflect the full breadth of literature and understanding of the subject” and “Wherever possible, figures depicting observed trends should indicate the statistical significance of those trends, or confidence intervals.” A close reading of the NAS review indicates the GCRC effort reeks of failure to employ the basics of science as encapsulated in the Information Quality Act (IQA) guidelines that apply to federal agencies, including the White House offices.

EPA provides but one of fourteen members to GCRC and its representative is not currently the chairman of the committee nor does it provide the executive director. OSTP and its GCRC have the authority and resources to conduct a reexamination of the science. EPA can play, but it isn’t in charge and doesn’t have the authority under the Global Change Research Act of 1990 to unilaterally undertake this effort.

Red Team -- Blue Team Silliness.

The latest riff on climate has been the suggestion of using a Red team -- Blue team approach. As eminent a scientist as Steven Koonin, a theoretical physicist who served as Obama's undersecretary for science at the Energy Department, has endorsed the idea. He has been accused of setting up a strawman argument regarding whether climate science is "settled."³ Mr. Pruitt has indicated he wants Dr. Koonin to be the lead in a Red Team -- Blue Team effort. I can understand that an attorney like Mr. Pruitt might be comfortable with an adversarial process; or that legislators (read politicians) would think this an idea worthy of use. It's an idea that grows out of ignorance of the scientific process or science itself.

Red teaming is a practice coming out of the national security community. According to them, it is the practice of viewing a problem from an adversary or competitor's perspective. Those of us who have served in the military understand the value of having one's strategic and tactical approaches challenged by opposing forces. That, however, is not how science works. Science is supposed to be done by individuals "disinterested" in the outcome of their observations. It is not supposed to be a political blood sport.

Science consists of making observations and attempting to "falsify" hypotheses based on observation. Where there are conflicting hypotheses, scientists test each. Often, each is falsified and each hypothesis has to be tossed. Lately, "science" has foundered on the rocks of academic imperialism. There is less of a division between "alarmists" and "skeptics" than between those whose future (read funding) is risked by climate skepticism (the alarmists) and those who need not worry about such support (the skeptics). The risk of loss of funding, and consequently loss of academic promotion and standing, is real and imposing.

Non-transparency in academic science has exacerbated this problem. When the public, and especially the technologically and scientifically literate public, can't look deeply into the practices of scientists, there is no pressure to maintain the ethics of science.

What is needed is the convening of a scientific reevaluation of climate science, done in the most public fashion. As I discussed with senior EPA leadership before I left, webcasting a detailed discussion of critical issues, with the opportunity for viewers to pose appropriate technical questions during the discussion, would allow for the transparency and the depth needed to ensure a full rendering of our understanding of greenhouse gases on climate. It would also educate the 90 percent of U.S. citizens who admit they don't know enough about climate change to have a view on the subject.

One additional element would be needed. All points of view and kinds of expertise need to be at the table. In the climate community, this has been nearly impossible to achieve, the animosity and professional fear within the community being what it is. A simple solution is to require any federal grantee or grant applicant to agree to participate in these sessions. You want to feed at the federal trough, you have to be willing to engage with the federal government processes, including these kinds of scientific enterprises.

What about Mr. Pruitt's idea of televising a climate debate? It's an extension of failure to understand how science works. Structured debates are too limiting. If televised, they are too short. If a continuing loop of "Red Team argument," then "Blue Team argument," it is inefficient. The depth needed to be examined cannot be reached in a televised debate. It will in a scientific conclave specifically intended to reach such depths and provide for discussion rather than antagonistic debate.

Finally, the fundamental questions that require reconsideration in light of evolving scientific observations include the following and should be the starting point for a full redraft of the Climate Science Special Report:

What empirical data (a) characterize climate conditions, changes in those conditions and normal variability in those conditions; and, (b) meet IQA criteria for quality, objectivity, utility and integrity?

What do IQA-qualified data tell us about how the climate has changed?

Using only IQA-qualified empirical data, (a) how sensitive is climate to GHGs, (b) how much of that sensitivity is attributable to human activity, and (c) what is the utility of these data as the basis for policy-making?

What methods for prediction of changes in climate conditions meet criteria necessary to allow policy reliance on such forecasting, criteria such as those mandated in financial forecasting?

What IQA-qualified empirical data characterize the beneficial and harmful consequences to human health and welfare of qualified climate change forecasts?

If EPA has a role to play, it is as a member of the GCRC. On climate issues, Mr. Pruitt will best serve this nation in following the law, implementing the climate statute and relying on competent scientists to follow fundamental scientific principles. Recognizing the challenges of a very large government with many departments and agencies, now is the time for leadership from the top. The President needs to appoint a head of OSTP and he or she needs to reorganize and recommit to a proper examination of climate science. -- *David Schnare*

Endnotes

¹ See, https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/whitehouse.gov/files/ostp/SGCR_Charter.pdf.

² See, "Review of the Draft Climate Science Special Report" at <http://dels.nas.edu/Report/Review-Draft-Climate-Science/24712>.

³ <http://time.com/3445231/climate-denier-settled-science/>.

--

David W. Schnare, Esq. Ph.D.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 8/30/2017 3:16:48 PM
Subject: Canada's Competition Bureau drops investigation into ICSC, Friends of Science, and Heartland

Congratulations, Tom Harris!

Joe

<http://www.edmontonsun.com/2017/08/29/competition-bureau-drops-investigation-into-climate-change-denier-billboards-ads>

Competition Bureau drops investigation into climate change denier billboards, ads

Rob Csernyik

First posted: Tuesday, August 29, 2017 05:31 PM MDT | Updated: Wednesday, August 30, 2017 05:50 AM MDT

The federal Competition Bureau has discontinued an inquiry that started last June into groups accused of making false or misleading claims about climate science.

Mélanie Beauchesne, a senior communications adviser with the federal government, said the allegations against the Friends of Science Society, International Climate Science Coalition and Heartland Institute are no longer being investigated.

"After careful consideration of the facts in this case," she said in an email, "and to ensure the effective allocation of limited resources, the commissioner of competition decided to discontinue this inquiry."

The 24-page complaint, filed in December 2015 by Charles Hatt of the Ecojustice legal charity, alleged that anti-climate change statements contravened the Competition Act's rules against false and misleading representations.

The complaint outlined numerous examples of billboards and other advertisements that denied man-made climate change appearing in cities across Canada, including Edmonton and Calgary. These included billboards from the Friends of Science Society featuring statements such as "Global Warming? Not for 18+ years!" and "The sun is the main driver of climate change. Not you. Not CO2."

Hatt filed the complaint on behalf of six individuals, including Tzeporah Berman, who recently served on, and was dismissed from, the Alberta Oil Sands Advisory Group, and David Schindler of the University of Alberta.

In a news release Tuesday, Hatt said that public conversation must be based on scientific evidence, not falsehoods and junk science.

“We are extremely disappointed that after more than a year, the Competition Bureau has dropped its investigation into climate denier groups who appear to purposely mislead and deceive the public about climate change science to help preserve the status quo of a fossil fuel-based economy,” Hatt said in a news release.

Schindler, a professor emeritus of biology, spoke with Postmedia about the complaint in 2015.

“What they do is use short snippets of data that support their point of view, and (then) talk about there not being anything settled on climate,” Schindler said.

“Well, recent papers show 97 per cent of people who publish on climate change agree on what causes climate change.”

rcsernyik@postmedia.com

With files from Gordon Kent

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 7/25/2017 3:00:56 PM
Subject: More on the Red Team idea

FYI.

Joe

Climatewire

POLITICS

Contenders for Pruitt's 'red team' say it would be 'a hoot'

Robin Bravender, E&E News reporter

Published: Tuesday, July 25, 2017

U.S. EPA chief Scott Pruitt and his colleagues won't have any trouble finding scientists keen on poking holes in mainstream views about climate change.

Pruitt and other members of the Trump administration have proposed launching a so-called red-team effort to give scientists in the minority the chance to take shots at the prevailing views about how much human activity contributes to climate change.

How that effort shapes up remains to be seen. Pruitt has suggested televised sparring between the two sides, and he's reportedly looking to hire a former Obama administration official to lead the effort.

Scientists who feel they've been marginalized for years have plenty of ideas for the new administration, and some — feeling newly empowered under the Trump administration — are eager to join the red team.

"I'd be interested," said John Christy, a climate scientist at the University of Alabama in Huntsville.

Christy has been pushing for a red-team review of climate science for years. He pointed to his testimony before Congress in 2012, when he said taxpayer funds should be used for "well-credentialed scientists to produce an assessment that expresses legitimate, alternative hypotheses that have been (in their view) marginalized, misrepresented or ignored" in previous government-funded climate reports.

Count Judith Curry as another who would join the effort. She's a climatologist and former professor at the Georgia Institute of Technology.

"If the powers that be want me involved, I would be happy to help," Curry said last week in an interview. She has been a vocal supporter of the red-team concept.

Pruitt is considering hiring former Obama administration energy official Steven Koonin to oversee the effort, according to Myron Ebell, who led the EPA transition team for the Trump administration (*Greenwire*, July 24).

Koonin's April op-ed in *The Wall Street Journal* calling for climate red teams made waves in the climate world and got the attention of Pruitt, who discussed the article with Koonin in his office that month. Pruitt told Reuters that he "took the opportunity" to talk about the article during an unrelated meeting. He called Koonin's piece "exciting."

Koonin declined to comment on whether he's in talks with Pruitt about leading such an effort, but some see him as a logical candidate.

"He would be, I think, the ideal person to coordinate this and put the thing together," said Curry. "I would feel very comfortable about this whole thing if he had some role."

"He's a straight shooter, and he's got the credibility because of his position in the Obama administration," she said. "He seems like a reasonably objective person to people on both sides."

The Trump administration has reached out to the Heartland Institute, a conservative think tank, for ideas about the initiative, said H. Sterling Burnett, a Heartland research fellow on environmental policy.

Burnett suggested some potential candidates for the red team, a roster he called "climate realists." They include Christy; William Happer, a Princeton University physics professor and a rumored contender to be Trump's science adviser; David Legates of the University of Delaware; and Patrick Michaels, director of the Center for the Study of Science at the Cato Institute.

Christy offered several names, including his colleague at the University of Alabama, Roy Spencer; Richard Lindzen from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and Roger Pielke Sr., a senior research scientist at the Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences in Colorado.

While picking members of the red team might be easy, the administration might have a tougher time finding participants for the so-called blue team.

Many climate scientists have complained that the exercise presents a trap for those who see the science as settled. Participating would lend the minority of researchers who question mainstream climate science a high-profile platform; refusing to take part would allow critics to say the climate scientists are hiding something (*Climatewire*, July 13).

So how will this work?

Proponents of the red-team approach have plenty of ideas about how it could happen.

Pruitt's suggestion that the debates could be televised garnered a lot of attention, but many climate researchers on both sides have slammed that as a bad idea. They say TV would require complex concepts to be too distilled.

A televised debate "would be a fiasco," Curry said.

Instead, some want to see a series of reports, congressional hearings, or even a website where theories

are posted and outsiders can take aim when they see problems.

Curry suggested a series of reports followed by congressional hearings. Those could look at a range of topics like the social cost of carbon or impact issues like sea-level rise or extreme weather.

"You can imagine any number of topics that would be relevant, but the policymakers have to pick which ones they care about," she said.

Ebell, who is at the conservative Competitive Enterprise Institute, pointed to the "Team B" effort in the 1970s under then-CIA Director George H.W. Bush to assess the Soviet Union's capabilities.

"They took the same intel that the CIA was using, and they gave a different analysis of it," Ebell said. "That's one way to do it."

Ebell said if the effort is housed at EPA, it would likely be in the agency's Office of Research and Development. Other offices could also take the lead, like NOAA or the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, he said.

Christy suggested that topics like the physical science of climate, the benefits of increased carbon dioxide or the value of affordable energy to poor people could be up for discussion.

"In this day and age, I would guess you'd do it with reports, probably electronically," Christy said. He suggested a website in which the red team presents its case for the evidence and outsiders take their best shot at its findings.

"It would be a hoot and pretty complicated to manage," he said.

David Gelernter, a professor of computer science at Yale University who has also been rumored as a possible nominee to lead the White House science office, said he's "hoped for years that we could organize a head-to-head presentation of arguments by some strong man-made climate change people and strong anti-[man-made climate change] thinkers."

He said the effort would be like "a war game" in a sense.

He pitched having policymakers and the public and press hear presentations, "say, an hour from each side," with another hour or so to ask questions. "This brief session wouldn't settle anything but would make it absolutely clear to everyone, I think, that we need more such sessions — we need a month of them, or half a year of them," he said.

Gelernter sees the dialogue as urgent.

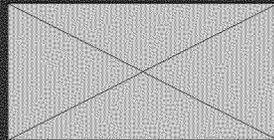
"We need to have this debate now, this afternoon. It's got to happen, and it will, in some form — I hope in a form that builds clarity and not just rancor," he said.

EPA spokeswoman Liz Bowman didn't respond to a request for comment about how the effort is shaping up. She told E&E News earlier this month: "I understand everyone is very interested in the Red Team/Blue Team, but please stay tuned for more information."

Twitter: [@rbravender](https://twitter.com/rbravender) Email: rbravender@eenews.net

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 8/29/2017 10:22:09 PM
Subject: Economist: Weather-related disasters are increasing—but the number of deaths caused by them is falling

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The latest from The
Economist

Daily Dispatch | Tuesday | August 29th 2017

Extreme weather: *Le déluge*

The number of natural disasters worldwide has more than quadrupled since 1970 to around 400 a year. There are six times more hydrological events, such as those in Texas or South Asia, now than in 1980. Yet fewer people are dying, thanks to improved building strength, flood-prevention schemes and other measures. To reduce deaths still further, urban planners may have to plan for more such extreme events, writes our data team

Advertisement

Oil excavation: Norwegian wouldn't

Ahead of elections next month, Norway's two main parties have said they want to end a ban on oil excavation around the Lofoten Islands, an area estimated to hold 1.3bn barrels of the stuff. Yet there are sound environmental, economic and infrastructural reasons to keep the archipelago pristine. With the Green Party likely to play an important electoral role, analysts expect the ban to remain in place

Checked baggage: On the right track

The number of lost bags is at an all-time low. Today just six out of every 1,000 airline passengers can expect to be separated from their luggage. That should improve further from June 2018 when the International Air Transport Association introduces mandatory tracking. With checked bags having to be identified at four stages of their journey, traditional luggage tags will need to be replaced by something more futuristic

~7.30pm London

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To: Nancy Thorner [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 6/5/2017 3:12:09 PM
Subject: Excellent piece by Nancy Throner and Ed Ingold on Paris and on sea level

See especially the highlighted paragraphs. Nancy Thorner can be reached at
[Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]

Joe

<http://illinoisreview.typepad.com/illinoisreview/2017/06/thorneringold-trump-rejects-robbing-peter-to-pay-paul.html>

Thorner/Ingold: Trump Rejects Robbing Peter to Pay Paul

By Nancy Thorner & Ed Ingold -

President Trump announced on Thursday, June 1, 2017 that the United States would withdraw from the Paris Climate Change Accord, unilaterally and without reservations. As stated by President Trump:

It is time to exit the Paris accord and time to pursue a new deal that protects the environment, our companies, our citizens and our country ... It is time to put Youngstown, Ohio, Detroit, Michigan, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, along with many, many other locations within our great country, before Paris, France.

In so doing, President Trump kept his campaign promise to cancel the Paris Climate Agreement, but the fight for withdrawal was a difficult one. President Trump faced enormous pressure from international leaders, multi-national corporations, the political establishment, and even among his own advisors.

Trump's speech was powerful, to the point, and effective. He invited Democrats to participate, but warned that nothing will change with or without their support. Should the agreement be renegotiated, it would be as a treaty, with the consent of 2/3rds of the Senate. Even so, this nation would continue to have the clean air and water, but without the bureaucratic and financial burdens imposed by other nations. Not mentioned by Trump was this favorable outcome, with increased oil and natural gas production, we can maintain Europe in the event Russia tries to strangle their supplies from the East.

The mitigation efforts specified by the agreement would reduce global warming by less than 0.2 degrees C by 2100, while funneling hundreds of billions of US dollars into the private bank accounts of third world dictators. If allowed to remain in effect, our economy would be held at less than 2% growth, whereas we need 4% to sustain full employment and our social obligations to our own citizens.

It will be hard for Democrats to run for office on the promise that the US will be strangled for a "good cause", yet California Governor Jerry Brown says that his and 13 other Blue states will continue to abide by the Paris Accord. Undoubtedly, the residents of these Blue states will experience "blue feelings" not of their own making, as taxpayer money is spent to pay for the "warm feelings" of Gov. Jerry Brown and other Blue state governors. If "clean" energy is so good, much less sufficient 24/7, why not let it stand or fall on its own merits?

Paris Accord as a Ploy to Impose Socialism

Apologists for the Paris Accord maintain that any effort is better than none; however, the only effects in the US -- using the Paris Accord as justification -- are the draconian and expensive measures proposed by Obama

Former President Barack Obama blasted Trump's decision to withdraw from the Paris global warming accords (one of Obama's signature schemes to impose socialism in America) which he characterized as America vacating its leadership role on the world stage. Obama had "agreed" to do things which would cripple this nation's economy and make us much less competitive on the world market. On the other hand, China, which also complied with the agreement, agreed to nothing. Meanwhile, China is in the process of building 350 coal fired power plants, one every two weeks under the current plan. In central China coal plants spew unfiltered smoke into the air. On a bad day in Beijing, visibility is about 200 feet.

Completely omitted from bluster from the Left is the money Obama committed the US to pay into a "world account" to benefit third world countries. Paradoxically, China is among the benefactors, even though its economy will surpass the US in the next year or two.

According to the Left, the US stands in opposition to the rest of the world, but this nation was a rogue nation to begin with. Only half a dozen countries declined the Paris Agreement. This is hardly surprising. The wealthiest nations, other than the US, opted to give much less financial support for what is essentially a "feel-good" agreement. When you rob Peter to pay Paul, you can expect the complete support of Paul in your endeavors.

United Nation's IPCC Panel Reports Misleading with Exaggerated and Inaccurate Global Warming Claims

In the wake of President Trump's withdrawal from the Paris Climate Accord, came the predictable howl of protest from the eco-theocracy and those who use environmental concerns as pretexts for the imposition of fascist or socialist government controls on human activity. Democrat billionaire climate activist Tom Steyer called Trump's Paris exit a "traitorous act of

war." Tom Steyer, along with General Electric, is heavily invested in wind power, which receives substantial subsidies from federal and state governments (as long as it's not in the proponent's back yard).

Democrats, speaking on behalf of the "vast majority of scientists", were quick to form a chorus of protest and proceeded to read from the same sheet of talking points. While key figures like Kerry and Pelosi are free to improvise their own "facts", anyone daring to dispute the key talking points will be shunned and be subject to an attempt made to primary them out of their positions in Congress. Rep. Nancy Pelosi claimed that President Trump was "dishonoring" God and questioned whether his grandchildren will even be able to breathe air after his announcement a day earlier that he would withdraw from the Paris climate accord.

Nations of the world, with Al Gore leading the unsubstantiated claims in this nation, have long been assured to believe that reports produced by the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) are authoritative because they rely entirely on peer-reviewed, scientific literature. They support the hypothesis that global warming is real and manmade, while rejecting The Heartland Institute's reports produced by the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change (NIPCC) who have come together to present a comprehensive, authoritative, and realistic assessment of the science and economics of global warming.

The IPCC scientists largely come from academia, which is so politicized to the left that any dissent is considered disloyalty to the organization. As a result, violators are subject to verbal and physical attacks and risk losing their jobs. Supporters, on the other hand, highly vocal with many of them depending on government grants to support their work on climate issues, know that a negative report would end their funding. In addition, very few of the IPCC scientists have actually published scientific papers in support of their position.

Out of about 13,000 peer-reviewed scientific publications in 2016, only about a dozen were not in support of climate change, and none provided proof that human activity was to blame, rather that change was occurring.

How about coastlines in danger? For starters, it is exceedingly difficult to establish what the sea level actually is. It is measured mainly on its relationship to coastlines and traditionally consists of the mean level half-way between high and low tide, averaged over 19 years. Depending on other factors, like salinity, temperature, air pressure and weather, it can vary as much as 5 meters in many locations. The largest effect is weather, particularly storm surges, where the sea level bulges under low pressure areas like hurricanes. While the sea level is one factor, the shorelines themselves are not constant. Nor is the earth's gravity constant throughout. For simplicity the "surface" of the earth is described in a handful of "geoids of reference" to describe effective sea level. Only recently have measurements from satellites added a higher degree of consistency, subject to variations due to the factors described above.

Are islands in the Pacific sinking? Absolutely. A clear example is the state of the Hawaiian Islands, which extends 1800 miles northwest of the 8 large islands constituting the State of Hawaii. Most of this archipelago are very low to the sea, and remnants are under water, due to erosion. They were formed from volcanic activity over a relatively fixed plume of magma in the

mantle as the continental plate moved to the northwest at a rate of about 32 miles/mm years. Midway Island falls near the terminus, and consists of a coral atoll, which formed around a volcanic island now eroded until it forms the floor of the lagoon in the atoll. The erosion of islands is illustrated dramatically by the Hawaiian archipelago, but applies to similar islands throughout the world.

Southern California is subsiding, in part by tectonic movements of the Pacific plate, but mostly because of the depletion of water and petroleum in the last century. Another self-proclaimed “victim” of climate change is Miami Beach, which was built on a barrier island of sand, augmented by landfill. While large buildings are anchored in bedrock, streets and small buildings are built on sand. The consequences are somewhat biblical in nature. Washington DC is built on a swamp, only inches above sea level even in Washington’s time. That sort of gives credence to Trump’s pledge to “clear the swamp.”

CO2 a Pollutant Only Because EPA Decided It Was

The thrust of the Paris Accord is the reduction in emission of carbon dioxide, a colorless and mostly odorless gas. It is “pollution” only in the sense that the EPA has decided it can be regulated as such. It does not contribute to “dirty air” nor “dirty water,” for which regulation will continue unabated. Medically speaking, asthma is caused by allergies, not pollution, although pollution can make it harder for people, including asthmatics, to breathe.

MIT atmospheric science professor Richard Lindzen suggests that many claims regarding climate change are exaggerated and unnecessarily alarmist and that the belief that CO2 controls the climate "is pretty close to believing in magic.

The Paris Accord actually does little to mitigate climate change nor carbon dioxide emissions. The standards are non-existent and compliance is strictly voluntary. What is spelled out in more detail are payments extracted from developed countries to undeveloped countries. Domestically, President Obama used the Paris Accord to impose new taxes and regulations by fiat, without Congressional approval. It has been used as a lawful treaty without the necessary approval of 2/3rds of the Senate.

Global Warming Alarmists as Worshipers of Mother Earth

As Dr. James Hansen, NASA’s former lead global warming scientist, said of the UN Paris Pact:

The Paris agreement is a fraud really, a fake. It’s just bullshit for them to say: We’ll have a 2C warming target and then try to do a little better every five years. It’s just worthless words. There is no action, just promises. As long as fossil fuels appear to be the cheapest fuels out there, they will be continued to be burned.

Mark Morano, founder of Climate Deport, spoke of global warming as akin to a religious issue to many global warming alarmists, in that they worship "Mother Earth." On the Tipping Point with Liz Wheeler of One America News Network Morano remarked:

What Trump did today was a blow to superstition. No longer in Washington DC do we have to pretend that a UN climate treaty can save the planet or actually control temperature or impact storminess. This truly is a day that science has won out in DC and that is a rare day when it comes to climate change.

One could ask, if compliance is voluntary, what does it matter if the US is in or out? The most plausible answer is that it affects the “legacy” of President Obama, hence the legitimacy of his administration and that of Democrats for the last 8 years. \$1.6 trillion dollars and a crippled economy is a big price to pay for a few egos.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 8/28/2017 9:33:17 PM
Subject: Roy Spencer: Why Houston Flooding Isn't a Sign of Climate Change

<http://www.drroyspencer.com/2017/08/why-houston-flooding-isnt-a-sign-of-climate-change/>

Why Houston Flooding Isn't a Sign of Climate Change

August 28, 2017 By [Roy W. Spencer](#) 1 Comment

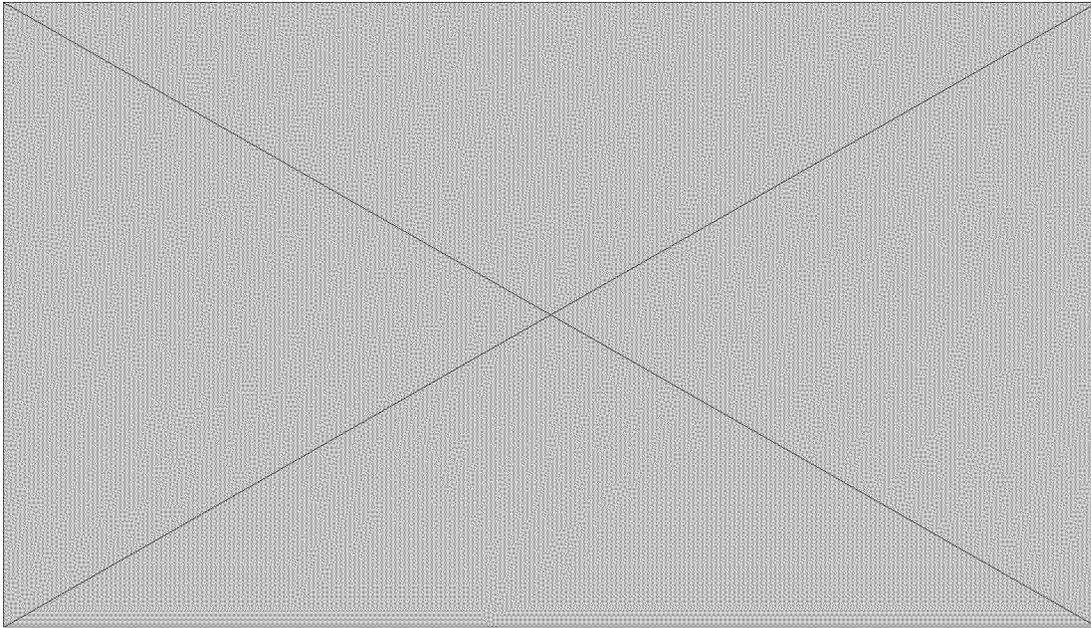
In the context of climate change, is what we are seeing in Houston a new level of disaster which is becoming more common?

The flood disaster unfolding in Houston is certainly very unusual. But so are other natural weather disasters, which have always occurred and always will occur.

Floods aren't just due to weather

Major floods are difficult to compare throughout history because of the ways in which we alter the landscape. For example, as cities like Houston expand over the years, soil is covered up by roads, parking lots, and buildings, with water rapidly draining off rather than soaking into the soil. The population of Houston is now ten times what it was in the 1920s. The Houston metroplex area has expanded greatly and the water drainage is basically in the direction of downtown Houston.

There have been many flood disasters in the Houston area, even dating to the mid-1800s when the population was very low. In December of 1935 a massive flood occurred in the downtown area as the water level height measured at Buffalo Bayou in Houston topped out at 54.4 feet.



Downtown Houston Flood of 1935

By way of comparison, as of 6:30 a.m. this (Monday) morning, the water level in the same location is at 38 feet, which is still 16 feet lower than in 1935. I'm sure that will continue to rise.

Are the rainfall totals unprecedented?

Even that question is difficult to answer. The exact same tropical system moving at, say, 15 mph might have produced the same total amount of rain, but it would have been spread over a wide area, maybe many states, with no flooding disaster. This is usually what happens with land-falling hurricanes.

Instead, Harvey stalled after it came ashore and so all of the rain has been concentrated in a relatively small portion of Texas around the Houston area. In both cases, the atmosphere produced the same amount of rain, but where the rain lands is very different. People like those in the Houston area don't want all of the rain to land on them.

There is no aspect of global warming theory that says rain systems are going to be moving slower, as we are seeing in Texas. This is just the luck of the draw. Sometimes weather systems stall, and that sucks if you are caught under one. The same is true of high pressure areas; when they stall, a drought results.

Even with the system stalling, the greatest multi-day rainfall total as of 3 a.m. this

Monday morning is just over 30 inches, with many locations recording over 20 inches. We should recall that Tropical Storm Claudette in 1979 (a much smaller and weaker system than Harvey) produced a 43 inch rainfall total in only 24 hours in Houston.

Was Harvey unprecedented in intensity?

In this case, we didn't have just a tropical storm like Claudette, but a major hurricane, which covered a much larger area with heavy rain. Roger Pielke Jr. has pointed out that the U.S. has had only four Category 4 (or stronger) hurricane strikes since 1970, but in about the same number of years preceding 1970 there were 14 strikes. So we can't say that we are experiencing more intense hurricanes in recent decades.

Going back even earlier, a Category 4 hurricane struck Galveston in 1900, killing between 6,000 and 12,000 people. That was the greatest natural disaster in U.S. history.

And don't forget, we just went through an unprecedented length of time – almost 12 years – without a major hurricane (Cat 3 or stronger) making landfall in the U.S.

So what makes this event unprecedented?

The National Weather Service has termed the event unfolding in the Houston area as unprecedented. I'm not sure why. I suspect in terms of damage and number of people affected, that will be the case. But the primary reason won't be because this was an unprecedented meteorological event.

If we are talking about the 100 years or so that we have rainfall records, then it might be that southeast Texas hasn't seen this much total rain fall over a fairly wide area. At this point it doesn't look like any rain gage locations will break the record for total 24 hour rainfall in Texas, or possibly even for storm total rainfall, but to have so large an area having over 20 inches is very unusual.

They will break records for their individual gage locations, but that's the kind of record that is routinely broken somewhere anyway, like record high and low temperatures.

In any case, I'd be surprised if such a meteorological event didn't happen in centuries past in this area, before we were measuring them.

And don't pay attention to claims of 500 year flood events, which most hydrologists dislike because we don't have enough measurements over time to determine such things, especially when they also depend on our altering of the landscape over time.

Bill Read, a former director of the National Hurricane Center was asked by a CNN news anchor whether he thought that Harvey was made worse because of global warming. Read's response was basically, No.

"Unprecedented" doesn't necessarily mean it represents a new normal. It can just be a rare combination of events. In 2005 the U.S. was struck by many strong hurricanes, and the NHC even ran out of names to give all of the tropical storms. Then we went almost 12 years without a major (Cat 3 or stronger) hurricane strike.

Weird stuff happens.

I remember many years ago in one of the NWS annual summaries of lightning deaths there was a golfer who was struck by lightning. While an ambulance transported the man to the hospital, the ambulance was struck by lightning and it finished the poor fellow off.

There is coastal lake sediment evidence of catastrophic hurricanes which struck the Florida panhandle over 1,000 years ago, events which became less frequent in the most recent 1,000 years.

Weather disasters happen, with or without the help of humans.

Originally published on DrRoySpencer.com.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 7/24/2017 1:36:45 PM
Subject: Trump EPA Red Team and the Heartland Institute

FYI.

Joe

<http://www.washingtonexaminer.com/trump-administration-lining-up-climate-change-red-team/article/2629124>

Trump administration lining up climate change 'red team'

by [John Siciliano](#) | [Jul 24, 2017, 12:02 AM](#)

The Heartland Institute has been a long proponent of a Red Team "to critically examine what has become alarmist dogma rather than a sober evaluation of climate science for many years."

The Trump administration is in the beginning stages of forming an adversarial "red team" to play devil's advocate in a plan to debate the facts behind global warming and take on what skeptics call climate alarmism.

The White House and the Environmental Protection Agency are recruiting scientists by enlisting the help of the Heartland Institute, considered to be the lead think tank for challenging the majority of scientists on climate change.

The institute has its own red team, which is the antithesis to the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which it calls, unabashedly, the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change.

"The White House and the Environmental Protection Agency have reached out to the Heartland Institute to help identify scientists who could constitute a red team, and we've been happy to oblige," Jim Lakely, the group's communications director, told the *Washington Examiner*.

"This effort is long overdue," he said. "The climate scientists who have dominated the deliberations and the products of the IPCC have gone almost wholly without challenge. That is a

violation of the scientific method and the public's trust."

The Heartland Institute has been a long proponent of a red team "to critically examine what has become alarmist dogma rather than a sober evaluation of climate science for many years," Lakely said. "In fact, Heartland has worked closely with a red team that has been examining the science for several years: the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change, or NIPCC."

What the Trump administration may pull together in creating its red team might look a little like what Heartland has created.

EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt "believes that we will be able to recruit the best in the fields which study climate and will organize a specific process in which these individuals ... provide back-and-forth critique of specific new reports on climate science," a senior administration official told the news service Climatewire late last month.

"We are, in fact, very excited about this initiative. Climate science, like other fields of science, is constantly changing. A new, fresh, and transparent evaluation is something everyone should support doing," the official said.

The Heartland team continues to publish reports challenging IPCC and other climate scientists, which it began eight years ago. The group has produced four volumes of "Climate Change Reconsidered," with a fifth coming out later this year, Lakely said.

"Hundreds of scientists have reviewed and helped produce those volumes, which have been published by the Heartland Institute," Lakely said. The reports total more than 3,000 pages.

The irony behind the Trump administration taking up the approach is that it was suggested by a former Obama administration official, Steve Koonin, who suggested a red team-blue team approach to clear out the politics and address the science. Koonin teaches at New York University.

He suggested the idea in an April op-ed in the Wall Street Journal. The exercise would include a red team, representing climate skeptics, squaring off against a blue team, representing the majority of scientists who believe the Earth's temperature is warming because of increased greenhouse gas emissions caused by manmade activity.

The team approach was created by the military during the Cold War era to test assumptions about the Soviet Union's military capabilities. For climate change, it would offer an adversarial approach to challenge assumptions and form different conclusions when considering how much of warming is due to carbon dioxide emissions and how much is from natural changes.

"It's a great opportunity for this country to have a conversation about the climate and get the politics out of it and bring the scientists together," is how Energy Secretary Rick Perry floated it in June before a Senate Appropriations Committee hearing on the fiscal 2018 budget.

"As a matter of fact, the undersecretary of energy for President Obama, Steven Koonin, has said, who is a theoretical physicist and was over at the department and knows this issue rather well, and he says it's probably time for us to have a conversation with all the politics out of room."

Perry was the first administration official to suggest the idea in public, although he suggested it hypothetically, with no plan to implement the team.

But EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt is setting the plan in motion.

"It's my understanding that Scott Pruitt is trying to hire Koonin to be in charge of the whole thing," said Myron Ebell, Trump's former EPA transition chief, who is environment director at the libertarian Competitive Enterprise Institute.

Neither the EPA nor Koonin returned calls to confirm his being tapped for the post of red team leader.

But Ebell points out the logic in having him participate. "He's an honest broker, right?" Ebell said. "He served in the Obama administration but he thinks we haven't had a sufficient debate. He would have a lot of credibility, I think, running the whole process.

"I don't know what they have in mind in how to do it, and I certainly don't know what Koonin has in mind," Ebell said. "In general, we need to go beyond what the establishment says whenever they're confronted, which is, 'You can trust us.' I don't think we can trust them."

Ebell says he would rather "trust, then verify," using former President Ronald Reagan's old adage when dealing with the Soviet Union. "I'm not saying the scientists are Soviets. I just think that's a good approach to take, particularly when the policies being advocated are going to cost trillions of dollars over the next several decades."

A group that is often tapped to bring different groups together to work out difficult political issues is not sure about how the administration will shape the teams or what the goal of the process will be.

"It's still not entirely clear what the scope of the 'red team-blue team' exercise will be, but in our evaluation, human activity is having an impact on the climate," said Tracy Terry, director of the energy project at the Bipartisan Policy Center. "With climate change occurring, the exercise could be useful if it focuses on the range of potential impacts and best approaches to mitigation and adaptation."

A scientist with the environmental think tank World Resources Institute says it is clear that the approach is wrong.

"Indeed, it has been used by major companies in internal strategic exercises, but it is entirely inappropriate for science," Kelly Levin wrote in a recent blog post. "It has no place in determining the science of a changing climate."

Levin heads the group's program to track carbon emissions in the developing world.

"The overwhelming majority — 97 percent — of peer-reviewed papers in the literature support the consensus view that human activities have contributed to the majority of recent warming," with a "vanishing small proportion" of published research rejecting the scientific consensus, she said.

But "giving equal, 50-50 weight to both the red and blue teams in the exercise would mislead the public into thinking there is a debate when there isn't one," Levin said. "And the Trump administration is likely to stack the red team with fossil fuel industry interests, as it has done with its Cabinet positions."

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 6/5/2017 2:25:18 PM
Subject: Wow, Der Spiegel really really really really hates Trump

With apologies for its length, but this probably gives a full picture of what Europe thinks of our president. I gave up highlighting the most outrageous statements after a while. Geeze!

Joe

<http://www.spiegel.de/international/world/trump-pulls-out-of-climate-deal-western-rift-deepens-a-1150486-amp.html>

Friday, 6/2/2017 06:00 PM

Donald Trump's Triumph of Stupidity

German Chancellor Angela Merkel and other G-7 leaders did all they could to convince Trump to remain part of the Paris Agreement. But he didn't listen. Instead, he evoked deep-seated nationalism and plunged the West into a conflict deeper than any since World War II.

U.S. President Donald Trump announced his intention to pull the United States out of the Paris Agreement on climate change on Thursday. In doing so, America joins Syria and Nicaragua as the only non-signatories to the deal.

By SPIEGEL Staff

German Chancellor Angela Merkel and other world leaders did all they could at the G-7 summit

in Sicily last week to convince Trump to remain a part of the Paris Agreement. When it had become clear that they had failed, French President Emmanuel Macron said: "Now, China leads."

Until the very end, they tried behind closed doors to get him to change his mind. For the umpteenth time, they presented all the arguments -- the humanitarian ones, the geopolitical ones and, of course, the economic ones. They listed the advantages for the economy and for American companies. They explained how limited the hardships would be.

German Chancellor Angela Merkel was the last one to speak, according to the secret minutes taken last Friday afternoon in the luxurious conference hotel in the Sicilian town of Taormina -- meeting notes that DER SPIEGEL has been given access to. Leaders of the world's seven most powerful economies were gathered around the table and the issues under discussion were the global economy and sustainable development.

The newly elected French president, Emmanuel Macron, went first. It makes sense that the Frenchman would defend the international treaty that bears the name of France's capital: The Paris Agreement. "Climate change is real and it affects the poorest countries," Macron said.

Then, Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau reminded the U.S. president how successful the fight against the ozone hole had been and how it had been possible to convince industry leaders to reduce emissions of the harmful gas.

Finally, it was Merkel's turn. Renewable energies, said the chancellor, present significant economic opportunities. "If the world's largest economic power were to pull out, the field would be left to the Chinese," she warned. Xi Jinping is clever, she added, and would take advantage of the vacuum it created. Even the Saudis were preparing for the post-oil era, she continued, and saving energy is also a worthwhile goal for the economy for many other reasons, not just because of climate change.

But Donald Trump remained unconvinced. No matter how trenchant the argument presented by the increasingly frustrated group of world leaders, none of them had an effect. "For me," the U.S.

president said, "it's easier to stay in than step out." But environmental constraints were costing the American economy jobs, he said. And that was the only thing that mattered. Jobs, jobs, jobs.

At that point, it was clear to the rest of those seated around the table that they had lost him. Resigned, Macron admitted defeat. "Now China leads," he said.

Still, it is likely that none of the G-7 heads of state and government expected the primitive brutality Trump would stoop to when announcing his withdrawal from the international community. Surrounded by sycophants in the Rose Garden at the White House, he didn't just proclaim his withdrawal from the climate agreement, he sowed the seeds of international conflict. His speech was a break from centuries of Enlightenment and rationality. The president presented his political statement as a nationalist manifesto of the most imbecilic variety. It couldn't have been any worse.

A Catastrophe for the Climate

His speech was packed with make-believe numbers from controversial or disproven studies. It was hypocritical and dishonest. In Trump's mind, the climate agreement is an instrument allowing other countries to enrich themselves at the expense of the United States. "I was elected to represent the citizens of Pittsburgh, not Paris," he said. Trump left no doubt that the well-being of the American economy is the only value he understands. It's no wonder that the other countries applauded when Washington signed the Paris Agreement, he said. "We don't want other leaders and other countries laughing at us anymore. And they won't be. They won't be."

Trump's withdrawal is a catastrophe for the climate. The U.S. is the second-largest emitter of greenhouse gases -- behind China -- and is now no longer part of global efforts to put a stop to climate change. It's America against the rest of the world, along with Syria and Nicaragua, the only other countries that haven't signed the Paris deal.

But the effects on the geopolitical climate are likely to be just as catastrophic. Trump's speech provided only the most recent proof that discord between the U.S. and Europe is deeper now than at any time since the end of World War II.

Now, the Western community of values is standing in opposition to Donald Trump. The G-7 has become the G-6. The West is divided.

For three-quarters of a century, the U.S. led and protected Europe. Despite all the mistakes and shortcomings exhibited by U.S. foreign policy, from Vietnam to Iraq, America's claim to leadership of the free world was never seriously questioned.

That is now no longer the case. The U.S. is led by a president who feels more comfortable taking part in a Saudi Arabian sword dance than he does among his NATO allies. And the estrangement has accelerated in recent days. First came his blustering at the NATO summit in Brussels, then the disagreement over the climate deal in Sicily followed by Merkel's speech in Bavaria, in which she called into question America's reliability as a partner for Europe. A short time later, Trump took to Twitter to declare a trade war -- and now, he has withdrawn the United States from international efforts to combat climate change.

A Downward Pointing Learning Curve

Many had thought that Trump could be controlled once he entered the White House, that the office of the presidency would bring him to reason. Berlin had placed its hopes in the moderating influence of his advisers and that there would be a sharp learning curve. Now that Trump has actually lived up to his threat to leave the climate deal, it is clear that if such a learning curve exists, it points downward.

The chancellor was long reluctant to make the rift visible. For Merkel, who grew up in communist East Germany, the alliance with the U.S. was always more than political calculation, it reflected her deepest political convictions. Now, she has -- to a certain extent, at least -- terminated the trans-Atlantic friendship with Trump's America.

In doing so, the German chancellor has become Trump's adversary on the international stage. And Merkel has accepted the challenge when it comes to trade policy and the quarrel over NATO finances. Now, she has done so as well on an issue that is near and dear to her heart: combating climate change.

Merkel's aim is that of creating an alliance against Trump. If she can't convince the U.S. president, her approach will be that of trying to isolate him. In Taormina, it was six countries against one. Should Trump not reverse course, she is hoping that the G-20 in Hamburg in July will end 19:1. Whether she will be successful is unclear.

Trump has identified Germany as his primary adversary. Since his inauguration in January, he has criticized no country -- with the exception of North Korea and Iran -- as vehemently as he has Germany. The country is "bad, very bad," he said in Brussels last week. Behind closed doors at the NATO summit, Trump went after Germany, saying there were large and prosperous countries that were not living up to their alliance obligations.

And he wants to break Germany's economic power. The trade deficit with Germany, he recently tweeted, is "very bad for U.S. This will change."

An Extreme Test

Merkel's verdict following Trump's visit to Europe could hardly be worse. There has never been an open break with America since the end of World War II; the alienation between Germany and the U.S. has never been so large as it is today. When Merkel's predecessor, Chancellor Gerhard Schröder, refused to provide German backing for George W. Bush's invasion of Iraq, his rebuff was limited to just one single issue. It was an extreme test of the trans-Atlantic relationship, to be sure, but in contrast to today, it was not a quarrel that called into question commonly held values like free trade, minority rights, press freedoms, the rule of law -- and climate policies.

To truly understand the consequences of Trump's decision, it is important to remember what climate change means for humanity -- what is hidden behind the temperature curves and emission-reduction targets.

Climate change means that millions are threatened with starvation because rain has stopped falling in some regions of the planet. It means that sea levels are rising and islands and coastal zones are flooding. It means the melting of the ice caps, more powerful storms, heatwaves, water shortages and deadly epidemics. All of that leads to conflicts over increasingly limited resources,

to flight and to migration.

In the U.S., too, there were plenty of voices warning the president of the consequences of his decision, Trump's daughter Ivanka and her husband Jared Kushner among them. Others included cabinet members like Secretary of State Rex Tillerson and Secretary of Energy Rick Perry, along with pretty much the country's entire business elite.

Companies from Exxon and Shell to Google, Apple and Amazon to Wal-Mart and PepsiCo all appealed to Trump to not isolate the U.S. on climate policy. They are worried about international competitive disadvantages in a world heading toward green energy, whether the U.S. is along for the ride or not. Google, Microsoft and Apple have long since begun drawing their energy from renewable sources, with the ultimate goal of complete freedom from fossil fuels. Wind and solar farms are booming in the U.S. -- and hardly an investor can be found anymore for coal mining.

A long list of U.S. states, led by California, have charted courses that are in direct opposition to Trump's climate policy. According to a survey conducted by the Chicago Council on Global Affairs, almost three-quarters of Americans are opposed to withdrawing from the Paris Agreement.

The Absurdity of Trump's Histrionics

On the other side are right-wing nationalists such as Trump's chief strategist Stephen Bannon, who deny climate change primarily because fighting it requires international cooperation. Powerful Republicans have criticized the climate deal with the most specious of all arguments. The U.S., they say, would be faced with legal consequences were it to miss or lower its climate targets.

Yet international agreement on the Paris accord was only possible because it contains no punitive tools at all. The only thing signatories must do is report every five years how much progress they have made toward achieving their self-identified climate protection measures.

[The cover of this week's issue of DER SPIEGEL]

Therein lies the absurdity of Trump's histrionics. Nothing would have been easier for the U.S. than to take part pro forma in United Nations climate-related negotiations while completely ignoring climate protection measures at home -- which Trump has been doing anyway since his election.

In late March, for example, he signed an executive order to unwind part of Barack Obama's legacy, the Clean Power Plan. Among other measures, the plan called for the closure of aging coal-fired power plants, the reduction of methane emissions produced by oil and natural gas drilling, and stricter rules governing fuel efficiency in new vehicles. Without these measures, Obama's goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by up to 28 percent by 2025, in comparison to 2005, will hardly be achievable. But Trump is also planning to head in the opposite direction. To make the U.S. less dependent on energy imports, he wants to return to coal, one of the dirtiest energy sources in existence -- even though energy independence was largely achieved years ago thanks to cheap, less environmentally damaging natural gas.

German and European efforts will now focus on keeping the other agreement signatories on board, which Berlin has already been working on for several weeks now. Because of the now-visible effects of climate change and the falling prices for renewable energies, German officials believe that the path laid forward by Paris is irreversible.

Berlin officials say that EU member states are eager to move away from fossil fuels, as are China and India. Even emissaries from Russia and Saudi Arabia, countries whose governments aren't generally considered to be enthusiastic promoters of renewable energy sources, have indicated to the Germans that "Paris will be complied with." On Thursday in Berlin, Merkel and Chinese Prime Minister Li Keqiang demonstratively reaffirmed their support for the Paris Agreement. Keqiang even spoke of "green growth."

China and India are likely to not just meet, but exceed their climate targets. China has been reducing its coal consumption for the last three years and plans for over 100 new coal-fired power plants have been scrapped. India, too, is abstaining from the construction of new coal-fired plants and will likely meet its goal of generating 40 percent of its electricity from non-fossil fuels by 2022, eight years earlier than planned. Both countries invest in solar and wind energy and in both, electricity from renewable sources is often cheaper than coal power.

Isolating the American President

The problem is that all of that still won't be enough to limit global warming to significantly below 2 degrees Celsius, as called for in the Paris deal. Much more commitment, much more decisiveness is necessary, particularly in countries that can afford it. German, for example, is almost certain to fall short of its target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40 percent by 2020 relative to 1990.

In Taormina, Chancellor Merkel did all she could to isolate the American president. In the summit's closing declaration, she wanted to specifically mention the conflict between the U.S. and its allies over the climate pact. Normally, such documents tend to remain silent on such differences.

At the G-20 meeting in Hamburg, Merkel plans to stay the course. She hopes that all other countries at the meeting will stand up to the United States. Even if Saudi Arabia ends up supporting its ally Trump, the end result would still be 18:2, which doesn't look much better from the perspective of Washington.

Merkel, in any case, is doing all she can to ramp up the pressure on Trump. "The times in which we could completely rely on others are over to a certain extent," she said in her beer tent speech last Sunday.

It shouldn't be underestimated just how bitter it must have been for her to utter this sentence, and how deep her disappointment. Merkel, who grew up in the Soviet sphere of influence, never had much understanding for the anti-Americanism often found in western Germany. U.S. dependability is partly to thank for Eastern Europe's post-1989 freedom.

Merkel has shown a surprising amount of passion for the trans-Atlantic relationship over the years. She came perilously close to openly supporting the 2003 U.S. invasion of Iraq and enjoyed a personal friendship with George W. Bush, despite the fact that most Germans had little sympathy for the U.S. president. Later, Merkel's response to the NSA's surveillance of her mobile phone was largely stoic and she also didn't react when Trump called her refugee policies "insane."

As such, Merkel's comments last Sunday about her loss of trust in America were eye-opening. It was a completely new tone and Merkel knew that it would generate attention. Indeed, that's what she wanted.

A Clear Message to the U.S.

Her sentence immediately circled the globe and was seen among Trump opponents as proof that the most powerful woman in Europe had lost hope that Trump could be brought to reason.

Prior to speeches to her party, such as the one held last Sunday, she always gets a manuscript from Christian Democratic Union (CDU) headquarters in Berlin, but she herself writes the most decisive passages. The comment about Europe's allies was a clear message to the U.S., but it was also meant for a domestic audience. Her speech marked the launch of her re-election campaign.

Merkel knows that her campaign adversaries from the center-left Social Democrats (SPD) intend to make foreign policy an issue in the election. After all, it has a long history of doing so. Willy Brandt did so well in 1969 and 1972 in part because he called into question the Cold War course that had been charted to that point. Gerhard Schröder managed to win in 2002 in part because of his vociferous rejection of German involvement in the coming Iraq War.

Last Monday, German Foreign Minister Sigmar Gabriel, a senior SPD member, took advantage of a roundtable discussion on migration in the Foreign Ministry to lay into Trump. The largest challenges we currently face, such as climate change, he said, have been made "even larger by the new U.S. isolationism." Those who don't resist such a political course, Gabriel continued, "make themselves complicit." It was a clear shot at the chancellor.

But her speech last Sunday shielded Merkel from possible accusations of abetting Trump, though she nevertheless wants to keep the dialogue going with Washington. Speaking to conservative lawmakers in Berlin on Tuesday, she said that the trans-Atlantic relationship continues to be of "exceptional importance." Nevertheless, she added, differences should not be swept under the rug.

Merkel realized early on just how difficult it would be to work with the new U.S. president, partly because she watched videos of some of his pre-inauguration appearances. Speaking to CDU leaders in December, she said that Trump was extremely serious about his slogan "America First."

The chancellor's image of Trump has shifted since then, but not for the better. The first contacts with the new government in Washington were sobering. When Christoph Heusgen, her foreign policy adviser, met for the first time with Michael Flynn, who was soon to become Trump's short-lived national security adviser, he was shocked by his American counterpart's lack of knowledge.

Shattered Hopes

But there were still grounds for optimism. Early on, Merkel thought that the new U.S. government's naivete might mean that Trump could be influenced. She was hoping to play the role of educator, an approach that initially looked like it might be successful. In a telephone conversation in January, Merkel explained to Trump the situation in Ukraine. She had the impression that he had never before seriously considered the issue and she was able to convince him not to lift the sanctions that had been placed on Russia.

The new president has likewise thus far refrained from moving the U.S. Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. He has also left the Iran deal alone and revised initial statements in which he had said that NATO was "obsolete." In the Chancellery, there was hope that Trump could in fact become something like a second-coming of Ronald Reagan.

Those hopes have now been shattered. Because Trump has had difficulty fulfilling many of his campaign promises, he has become even more intransigent. Merkel watched in annoyance as Trump did all he could in Saudi Arabia to avoid upsetting his hosts only to come to the NATO summit and cast public aspersions at his allies. The bad thing about Trump is not that he criticizes partners, says a confidante of Angela Merkel's, but that in contrast to his predecessors, he calls the entire international order into question.

At one point, Merkel took Trump aside in Sicily to speak with him privately about climate protection and the president told her that he would prefer to delay his decision on the Paris Agreement until after the G-20 in July. You can postpone everything, Merkel replied, but it's not helpful. She urged that he make a decision prior to the Hamburg summit.

He has now done so.

To the degree that one can make such a claim, Trump has a rather functional view of Merkel. He wants her to increase defense spending and to reduce Germany's trade surplus with the U.S., even if it is a political impossibility. And he wants Merkel to force other European leaders to do the same, even though Merkel doesn't possess the power to do so.

In Trump's world, there are no allies and no mature relationships, just self-interested countries with short-term interests. History means nothing to Trump; as a hard-nosed real-estate magnate, he is only interested in immediate gains. He cares little for long-term relationships.

Two close advisers to the president contributed a piece to the Wall Street Journal this week that can be seen as something like a "Trump Doctrine." "The world is not a 'global community,'" wrote Gary Cohn and Herbert Raymond McMaster, Trump's economic and security advisers. The subtext is clear: The global order, which the United States helped build, belongs to the past. There are no alliances anymore, just individual interests -- no allies, just competitors. It was a clear signal to America's erstwhile Western allies that they can no longer rely on the United States as a partner.

It's not surprising that Moscow is gleefully scoffing at the losers in Europe. Mariya Sakharova, the Foreign Ministry's brash spokeswoman, gloated openly Tuesday on Vladimir Solovyov's popular Russian talk show.

If Europe is going to have to take its fate into its own hands, as Merkel says, that just shows how different things used to be when the Continent simply followed the marching orders given by Washington, she said. "We always thought that the Europeans had united in the European Union -- but they were really just standing at attention," she sneered to the approving giggles of her host.

The open government gloating is indicative of the mood currently prevailing in the Russian capital. For Vladimir Putin, a dream appears to have come true in recent days; Trump could prove to be a godsend. For some time, Moscow has been trying to drive a wedge between the trans-Atlantic alliance. But now it looks as though the American president is doing that job for him.

In the past, the Americans guaranteed Europe's security with their nuclear and conventional capabilities. Russia would stand to profit the most from a loosening or possible breakup of the trans-Atlantic relationship. If that were to happen, Putin will have been successful in his strategy of undermining the cohesion of liberal Western democracies.

The fact that the process of disintegration would go so fast has surprised even the Russians. "The trans-Atlantic frictions had been obvious for months. But I didn't expect Merkel to say that Europe needs to free itself from its dependency on the United States," says Konstantin Kosachev, who chairs the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Federal Council, the upper chamber of Russia's parliament.

In Brussels, Berlin and many other European capitals, pro-European forces are hoping that Moscow is premature with its celebratory mood. They believe the Trump factor could have the reverse effect and actually serve as a magnet to pull the quarreling Europeans back together.

"We've had enough," says Manfred Weber, the influential German politician who leads the conservative party caucus in the European Parliament. "Despite goodwill, we are at a turning point. We have to seize our own opportunity and show that we are just as prepared to act with our trade policies as we are with defense."

Indeed, the Trump factor appears to be having an aphrodisiac effect on European defense cooperation efforts. What had seemed nearly impossible only a short time ago has now become plausible. France and Germany have long been pushing for closer military cooperation in Europe. The French are interested in doing so to assert their own claim to leadership on the Continent, alongside the Americans. And the Germans are interested in diverting attention from the fact that they have spent years spending too little on their armed forces.

In the past, it had always been the British and the Eastern Europeans who stood in the way of the joint efforts promoted by Germany and France -- for the most part out of fear that an internal European competitor to NATO could result. But Britain's decision to leave the EU also means that it will no longer be able to block such efforts. The Eastern Europeans, meanwhile, who see themselves as being on the front against Russia, have lost faith in Trump's pledges to the alliance.

The government in Berlin isn't the only one taking note of the Estonians' eagerness for progress on defense cooperation once it assumes the rotating six-month presidency of the European Council in July. The country had previously been largely opposed to deeper European defense cooperation.

No one believes that Europe can ensure its future security on its own. Washington's military role is too dominant for that. The U.S. spends two and a half times more on defense each year than all the European NATO member states combined. That's why the unthinkable has always been ignored: That Trump could actually withdraw from NATO. But the climate issue has demonstrated that the unthinkable is not something that Trump shies away from.

Europe's Military Push

The more unpredictable this major ally becomes, the more the Europeans will have to rely on their own military capabilities. A few weeks ago, they agreed in Brussels to create a joint command center that would be responsible in the future for European training missions in Africa and the naval operation Sophia against human-traffickers in the Mediterranean Sea. After lengthy hesitation, even Britain relented and agreed in the end.

Further projects may follow, including a European medical command, joint officer training and a European logistics hub. The French and the Germans also want to create a joint air transport unit. The Dutch have offered to take leadership of a multinational alliance providing air-to-air refueling and transport aircraft.

On Wednesday, the European Commission plans to present a paper playing out a number of scenarios of what stronger military cooperation in the European Union might look like in 2025, if the EU member states move to more closely coordinate their military activities. Under the

scenarios, EU member states would more closely coordinate their military planning and they would also conduct joint exercises on a regular basis.

Even though there is an urgent need for it, the most difficult area of cooperation seems to be that of joint arms procurement. "There are 178 different weapon systems in the EU, compared to 30 in the U.S.," says European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker. The result is that Europeans achieve only 15 percent of the efficiency enjoyed by the Americans with their defense spending.

The Germans and the French, especially, would like to cooperate more closely in this area and develop drones, tanks and combat helicopters together. But previous experience has been sobering. The negotiations are taking an eternity and no agreement is in sight.

The EU is not setting out to challenge the U.S. on security policy -- it merely wants to become less dependent on the Americans, which is something Washington might support as well.

Trade, on the other hand, could be the subject of major conflicts. German Economics Minister Brigitte Zypries and her senior deputy Matthias Machnig experienced firsthand during a trip to the American capital last week, just how big the chasm is on trade issues. Both politicians, members of the center-left Social Democratic Party (SPD), were shocked after their talks with Republican members of Congress and the president's trade advisers.

"Some of the Americans we met with have a serious misjudgment about the economy," Machnig reports. "They believe that the high trade deficit the U.S. has with other countries is largely the product of bad trade deals." They claim that they are constantly getting defeated in the World Trade Organization's (WTO) courts. "But the Americans use the WTO system just like every other country to address trade disputes. And they are often successful." With Trump, he says, the U.S. is already well on its way to self-isolation.

An Opportunity for Europe?

What Trump might call a disaster, could actually present a major opportunity for Europe. The

EU could offer an alternative to trading partners feeling snubbed by the Americans. That's one reason that negotiations have been accelerated for free trade agreements between the EU and Japan and the Mercosur countries of South America. EU Trade Commissioner Cecilia Malmström herself even personally attacked Trump during her recent visit to Mexico. "Now is the time to build bridges, not walls," she said.

In addition to trade, the EU also wants to fill the vacuum being left behind by the United States on climate protection. "It is Europe's duty to say: That's not how it works," EU Commission President Juncker said on Wednesday in Berlin. "The Americans can't just leave the climate protection agreement. Mr. Trump believes that because he doesn't get close enough to the dossiers to fully understand them."

Juncker says it will take three to four years for the United States to withdraw from the agreement. "We tried to explain that to Mr. Trump in Taormina in clear German sentences. It seems our attempt failed, but the law is the law and it must be obeyed." He also said that "not everything which is law and not everything in international agreements is fake news."

In addition to defense, trade and climate protection, there's a fourth area where the Trump factor could generate some movement. Emancipation from America can only succeed if a way can be found to prevent the common currency from once again becoming the plaything of international financial investors. The introduction of the euro was intended as the crown achievement of the European peace project, but it instead led to massive discord on the Continent during the crisis.

In response, there are numerous proposals on the table for eliminating the design flaws in the currency union. At the core is the question of balancing out the interests of the Northern and Southern European countries. Members in Northern Europe are pushing for fiscal discipline and business innovation, whereas Southern Europe wants to be able to use government borrowing to spur growth if need be.

On Wednesday, the European Commission presented a reflection paper on the future of the euro. Suddenly, many proposals no longer sounded as unrealistic as they did only a few months ago: that of the creation of a post for an EU finance minister and Eurogroup head and a eurozone treasury.

Macron's Momentum

Much of the recent momentum is attributable to one man: new French President Macron. If he makes good on his pledges and forges ahead with economic reforms in his country, it would make it increasingly difficult for Germany to balk at France's ideas for the eurozone. Merkel has long hinted as much by saying she would be prepared to make the necessary changes to the European treaties. "We can give the whole situation a new dynamic," Merkel said during Macron's recent visit to Berlin.

Whether Europe can succeed in breaking free from the United States will ultimately hinge on Merkel and Macron working together. If Merkel wins the election in September, she will have, together with the new French president, the unique opportunity to give Europe the international credibility that it now lacks, says American historian Anne Applebaum. She says Europe should now develop its own foreign policy, its own security and possibly even its own army. "Shouldn't a European navy blockade the Libyan coast? Shouldn't Europeans be thinking about ending the war in Syria? Shouldn't Europe have a joint strategy to push back against Russian disinformation? All of these things are possible, but only if Europe's political leaders start working on them now."

The idea that the Europeans could no longer primarily rely "on others," that they have to become more active on their own, was Macron's position even before his election. He wants to create greater capacity for the EU to act, and he wants to adapt its institutions to the new challenges. That's one reason he appointed Sylvie Goulard, a longtime member of the European Parliament who speaks perfect German, as his defense minister.

"Whether we loudly proclaim our concerns as Europeans or not, the main thing is making it more capable of acting," says one French diplomat. The French share Merkel's view that Trump's Washington is no longer a reliable partner. Macron's statement before the G-7 that he sees Trump as a "partner" was nothing more than lip service. And French diplomats were appalled by how poorly prepared the Americans were in both Brussels and at the G-7 summit in Taormina.

Still, it's unlikely that Macron, who has so far proven himself to be quite skillful with mind games, will seek an open conflict with Trump. A trans-Atlantic clash isn't in his interests. Macron firmly believes in his own persuasiveness, his charm and his seductiveness. At first, he will try to do everything he can to steer Trump where he wants him to go.

And Angela Merkel may find all the things in Macron that she likely sought in vain in his predecessor. Macron could become a reliable and strong partner for Germany. Indeed, there has never before been a French government with as many members possessing deep knowledge of Germany as this one.

Can Merkel Forge Alliance Against Trump?

Will the German chancellor succeed in forging alliances against Donald Trump on the important disputes? It won't be easy. In terms of climate protection, there is a chance. But it's much less likely on trade and defense. When it comes to burden sharing within NATO, Trump isn't alone in his views. And in terms of Germany's trade surplus, it isn't clear who will face isolation.

Merkel is now convinced that Europe must take its fate into its own hands. At the same time, Germany also can't be totally certain who its allies are. When Trump began attacking the Germans behind closed doors in Brussels, it was Macron and Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, above all, who sprung to the chancellor's defense. Participants say it was alarming how many NATO members kissed the ground before Trump -- and not just the usual suspects from Eastern Europe.

Merkel has many fans. She is the star among liberals around the world. The leftist American press had already begun declaring her the new leader of the free world even before Trump's election. In an opinion piece this week, Britain's Guardian heaped praise on Merkel, noting that "her statesmanship, her ease, her ability to broker deals and relationships is ever more impressive." But her glorification in the press will do little to help in her test of strength with the world's most powerful man.

And what about China? The major Asian power is standing in the wings, ready to take over the role of the world's leading nation, which America appears to be abandoning. At the World Economic Forum in Davos in January, President Xi Jinping sought to present himself as the most powerful advocate of global free trade. Now China also wants to become the leading nation when it comes to climate protection. But officials in Merkel's Chancellery aren't harboring many illusions when it comes to the new partner.

At moments when nothing else helps, Merkel these days, it is said, takes a look at her appointment calendar -- more specifically at June 17. That Saturday, Merkel plans to fly to Rome, where the pope is hosting a private reception for Protestants. The chancellor wants to present Pope Francis with the goals of her G-20 summit in Hamburg in July, on issues like migration and women's rights, for example. It doesn't require much imagination to believe that the two are on the same page when it comes to Trump.

The differences of opinion between the U.S. president and the head of the Catholic Church are no secret. In contrast to Trump, Pope Francis has called for the protection of God's creation and for the world to battle climate change. "It is inconceivable that the pope did not discuss climate change in his conversation with Trump," says one person close to the Vatican who has intimate knowledge of Francis' thinking. But it doesn't appear to have done anything to help.

By Christian Esch, Konstantin von Hammerstein, Julia Amalia Heyer, Christiane Hoffmann, Horand Knaup, Peter Müller, Ralf Neukirch, René Pfister, Christoph Scheuermann, Christoph Schult, Samiha Shafy and Gerald Traufetter

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 8/28/2017 4:31:06 PM
Subject: Delightful put down by Cork Hayden of Scientific American piece on alternative energy

<https://wattsupwiththat.com/2017/08/27/scientific-american-sokalized/>

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sun 7/23/2017 4:53:34 PM
Subject: Tesla battery, subsidy and sustainability fantasies

Great stuff here from Paul Driessen.

Joe

Begin forwarded message:

On Saturday, July 22, 2017, 11:23 PM, Paul Driessen [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy](#) wrote:

Tesla sales have plummeted to near zero in Hong Kong and Denmark, as generous subsidies evaporated. Its \$7,500-per-car federal rebate (taxpayer subsidy) is about to start its death spiral. So California is halfway toward enacting legislation that would provide \$3 billion in state point-of-sale rebates: as much as \$30,000 or even \$40,000 per car. The legislature apparently wants to continue ensuring that *all* families help perpetuate programs that thus far have transferred 90% of all electric car subsidies to the wealthiest 20% of families.

Meanwhile, ardent renewable energy aficionados insist that the key to a wind and solar future is battery backup systems ... which are just around the corner. Not so fast, says technology guru Mark Mills. Storing 12 hours worth of household and business electricity demand per day, plus charging up 1.4 billion currently gasoline-powered vehicles, would require 1,250 years of production from every existing lithium battery factory worldwide. It's not going to happen, he says. And that's just the beginning of the subsidy and sustainability fantasies we must deal with.

Thank you for posting my article, quoting from it, and forwarding it to your friends and colleagues.

Best regards,

Paul

Tesla battery, subsidy and sustainability fantasies

More subsidies from exhausted California taxpayers cannot compensate for hard

realities

Paul Driessen

The first justification was that internal combustion engines polluted too much. But emissions steadily declined, and today's cars emit about 3% of what their predecessors did. Then it was oil imports: electric vehicles (EVs) would reduce foreign dependency and balance of trade deficits. Bountiful oil and natural gas supplies from America's hydraulic fracturing revolution finally eliminated that as an argument.

Now the focus is on climate change. Every EV sale will help prevent assumed and asserted manmade temperature, climate and weather disasters, we're told – even if their total sales represented less than 1% of all U.S. car and light truck sales in 2016 (Tesla sold 47,184 of the 17,557,955 vehicles sold nationwide last year), and plug-in EVs account for barely 0.15% of 1.4 billion vehicles on the road worldwide.

In recent months, Tesla sales plunged to nearly zero in Hong Kong and Denmark, as huge government subsidies were eliminated. Now Tesla's U.S. subsidies face extinction. Once its cumulative sales since 2009 reach 200,000 vehicles in the next few months, federal tax rebates will plunge from \$7,500 per car to zero over an 18-month period. The same thing will happen to other EV companies that reach 200,000.

Subsidies clearly drive sales for EVs, which are often double the cost of comparable gasoline-powered vehicles. Free charging stations, and access to HOV lanes for plug-ins with only the driver, further sweeten the deal. For those who can afford the entry fee, the ride is smooth indeed. In fact, a 2015 study found, the richest 20% of Americans received 90% of hundreds of millions in taxpayer EV subsidies.

Where were all the government “offices of environmental justice” when this was happening? How much must we subsidize our wealthiest families, to save us from manmade planetary disasters that exist only in Al Gore movies and alarmist computer models?

Perhaps recognizing the reverse Robin Hood injustice – or how unsustainable free EV stations are for cash-strapped cities – Palo Alto (where Tesla Motors is headquartered) announced that it will charge 23 cents per kWh to charge plug-in vehicles in city parking garages. Other communities and states may also reduce their rebates, HOV access and free charging, further reducing incentives to purchase pricey EVs.

Meanwhile, Lyft and Uber are also decreasing the justification for shelling out \$35,000 to \$115,000 or even \$980,000 for an electric car that gets very limited mileage per charge. Long excursions still need internal combustion engines or long layovers every few hundred miles to recharge EV batteries.

Intent on advancing its renewable energy and climate change agenda, the California legislature recently enacted a new cap-and-trade law that will generate revenues for Tesla and the “bullet train to nowhere,” by increasing hidden taxes on motor fuels, electricity and

consumer products – with the state’s poor, minority and working class families again being hit hardest. State legislators are also close to passing a [\\$3-billion EV subsidy program](#), primarily to replace the \$7,500 federal rebate that Tesla could soon lose. Electric vehicle buyers could soon receive up to \$40,000 for buying Tesla’s most expensive models! Coal-billionaire and California gubernatorial hopeful Tom Steyer vigorously supports the new subsidy

We can also expect a battle royale over extending the federal EV subsidy beyond 200,000 vehicles – demonstrating once again that lobbyists are now far more important to bottom lines than engineers, especially when lobbyists can channel enormous contributions to politicians’ reelection campaigns.

As U.S. government agencies prepare to reassess climate change science, models and disaster predictions, it’s a good time to reexamine claims made about all the utopian electric vehicle and renewable energy forecasts, expanding on the [land and raw material issues](#) I raised in a previous article.

In his *Forbes* article on [Battery Derangement Syndrome](#), energy and technology analyst Mark P. Mills notes that Tesla is also getting \$1 billion in taxpayer subsidies to build a huge \$5-billion lithium battery factory in Nevada. Batteries, it’s often claimed, can soon replace fossil fuels for backing up expensive, intermittent, unreliable, unpredictable wind and solar power. Mills explains why this is ... deranged.

In an entire year, all the existing lithium battery factories in the world combined manufacture only enough capacity to store 100 billion Watt-hours (Wh) of electricity. But the USA alone uses 100 times this capacity: more than 10,000 billion Wh per day. Worldwide, humanity uses over 50,000 billion Wh daily.

Focusing on solar power, Mills notes, that means storing electricity for 12 hours a day – to power homes and businesses around the globe for the 12 hours per day that photovoltaic systems will generate power on sunny days in the 100% solar world of the utopian future – would require *25,000 billion Watt-hours* of battery power (ignoring future electricity needs to recharge electric vehicle batteries).

Replacing the gasoline in the tanks of 1.4 billion vehicles worldwide with electric power would require *another 100 billion Watt-hours*. That brings total global demand to *well over 125,000 billion Wh* of storage. That means it would take 1,250 years of production from every existing lithium battery factory worldwide to meet this combined demand. Or we would have to build 1,250 times more factories. Or we could build batteries that are 10 to 100 times more powerful and efficient than what we have today.

Says Mills, the constraints of real world physics on battery storage mean this latter option will not happen.

In a world where we are also supposed to ban nuclear (and most hydroelectric) power, the very notion of eliminating the 80% of all global energy that comes from oil, natural gas and coal – replacing it with wind, solar and biofuel power – is fundamentally absurd. Can you

imagine what would happen when the power goes off and on repeatedly while we are smelting iron, copper, aluminum, cobalt or lithium ores ... forging or casting metals into components ... or running complex fabrication and assembly lines?

In the sustainability arena, has anyone calculated how much lithium, cobalt and other metals would be required to manufacture all those batteries? Where they would be mined – with nearly all the best U.S. metal prospects off limits to exploration and production, and radical environmentalists increasingly rallying to block mining projects overseas? The mines would have to be enormous, and operated by huge corporate consortiums. Will anti-corporate activists on our campuses suddenly have a change of heart?

Will homes, neighborhoods and communities have the electrical service (200 amperes or more per home) to handle all the lighting, computing, entertainment, air conditioning, medical equipment and other requirements of modern living – AND the power required to charge all the predicted electric vehicles? What will it cost to upgrade neighborhood power grids, and home and commercial electrical systems?

Lithium batteries and their component metals pose unique fire and explosion risks. What safeguards will be established to minimize those dangers, in battery factories, homes and public parking garages?

Some factories and batteries will invariably be poorly built, handled or maintained. Some will invariably malfunction – causing potentially catastrophic explosions. The bigger the factory or battery, the bigger the cataclysm. Will we apply the same precautionary principles to them as more rabid environmentalists insist on applying to drilling, fracking, pipelines, refineries, factories, dams and nuclear power plants?

What is the life expectancy of batteries, compared to engines in gasoline-powered cars? Two or three times shorter? What does it cost to replace battery packs compared to engines? Two to three times as much? What is the true overall cost of owning an EV? Four to six times higher than a gasoline car? How will we dispose of or recycle millions or billions of batteries and their dangerous, toxic components?

Is the real goal of all this crony-corporatist wind, solar and battery enthusiasm – and anti-fossil fuel activism – to slash living standards in industrialized nations, and ensure that impoverished nations are able to improve their health and living conditions only marginally?

We would do well to raise – and answer – these and other essential questions now, before we let activists, journalists, legislators and regulators con us into adopting more of their utopian, “planet-saving” ideas.

Paul Driessen is senior policy analyst for the Committee For A Constructive Tomorrow (www.CFACT.org) and author of *Eco-Imperialism: Green power - Black death*.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sun 8/27/2017 5:43:04 PM
Subject: Pruitt on Red Team and endangerment finding

FYI:

“Pruitt told about 30 people attending a board meeting of the American Coalition for Clean Coal Electricity yesterday morning that he’s establishing a “specific process” to review climate science, the administration official said. [Bob] Murray [of Murray Energy] and two other people in the room interpreted Pruitt as saying he would challenge the endangerment finding.”

<http://www.sunburynews.com/news/8485/epa-pruitt-will-launch-program-to-critique-climate-science>

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 6/5/2017 1:49:07 PM
Subject: Nils-Axel Morner press release re sea level rise
[PRESS RELEASE.docx](#)
[PRESS RELEASE.pdf](#)

Friends,

Nils-Axel Morner prepared the attached news release in hopes of influencing coverage of the [Ocean Conference](#) starting today at United Nations Headquarter in New York. His bio and links to presentations at ICCCs can be found here:

<http://climateconferences.heartland.org/nils-axel-morner/>

He can be contacted at [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy](#).

Joe

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PRESS RELEASE

United Nations is holding a conference June 5-9 on
Our Oceans – Our Future

It is hosted by the Governments of Sweden and Fiji
But what can they say? & And with what authority?

What they claim is not founder in evidence-based facts
only in models and Paris-agreement-overenthusiasm

– o – O – o –

Sea Level is Not Rising in the Fiji Islands nor in Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Kiribati and the Indian Ocean

*The New Fiji Sea Level Project** has just finished its main report. The records obtained in the field and radiocarbon dates obtained are condensed into a sea level curve of the Yasawa Islands for the last 500 years (Fig. 56). This curve also applies for most of the others islands of the Fiji nation. It is a new sea level curve of Fiji, recording the regional changes in eustatic sea level. It is composed of 6 elements:

- A +70 cm level in the 16th and 17th centuries
- A -100 cm low level in the 18th century
- A +30 cm peak in early 19th century
- Stable sea level condition during the last 150 years
- Coral death in the late 20th century, due to a 10-20 cm sea level lowering or maybe due to severe coral bleaching at the 1998 ENSO event
- Quite stable sea level conditions in, at least, the last 15-20 years with forced coral growth into mini-atolls

In the last 60 years coral reefs died due to a sea level lowering of about 10-20 cm (sign mark in Fig. 56) or due to severe coral bleaching at the 1998 ENSO event (red arrow in Fig. 56). After that, very stable sea level conditions must have prevailed in order to force corals at several sites to grow laterally into mini-atolls (Fig. 52).

Our documentation (Fig. 56) implies that there is a total lack of signs indicating a present rise in sea level; on the contrary, our results indicate strict sea level stability. Therefore, it should free low-laying coasts and islands from the condemnation to become flooded in the near future.

*Nils-Axel Mörner (morner@pog.nu, int46-87171867) and Pamela Matlack-Klein

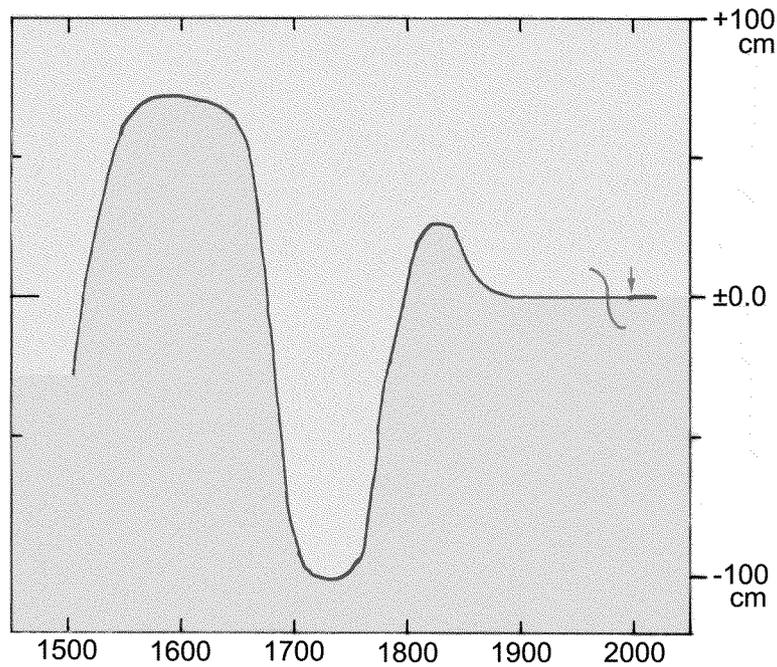


Fig. 56. The new sea level curve of the last 500 years in Fiji, with special reference to Yasawa Islands.

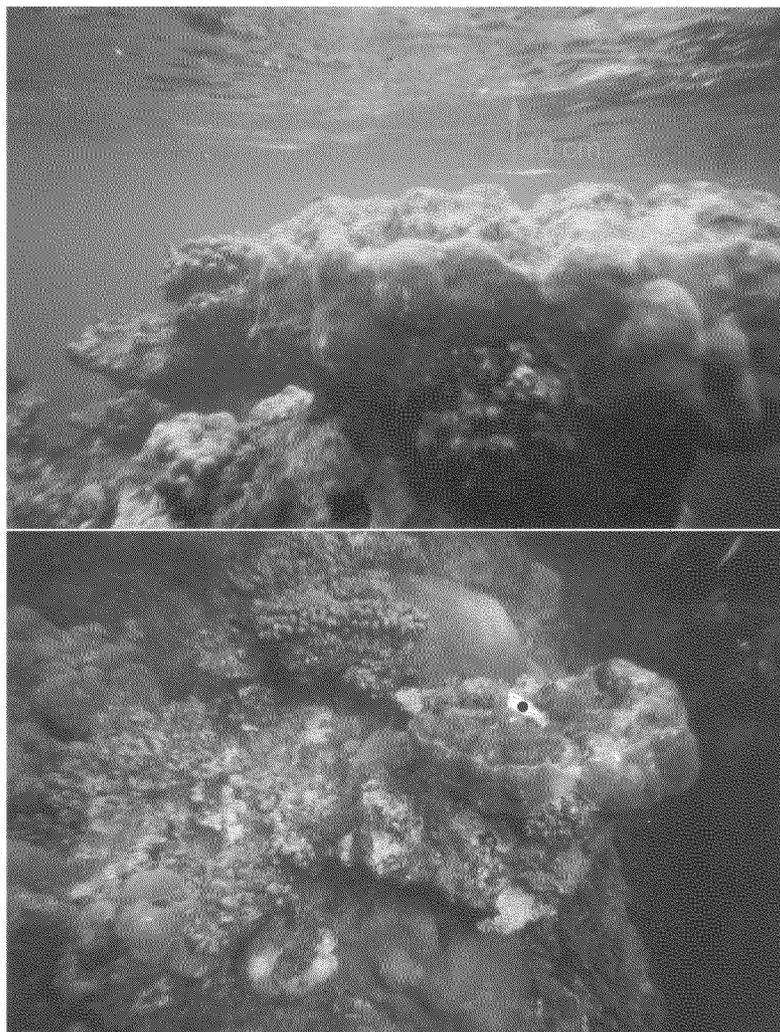


Fig. 52. A mini-atoll with its surface 40 cm below sea level at present low-tide level (above). The same mini-atoll at high-tide level (below) with red dot marking for C14-date "younger than 1955". The lateral growth is controlled by stable depth conditions with respect to the low-tide level (i.e. 40 cm).

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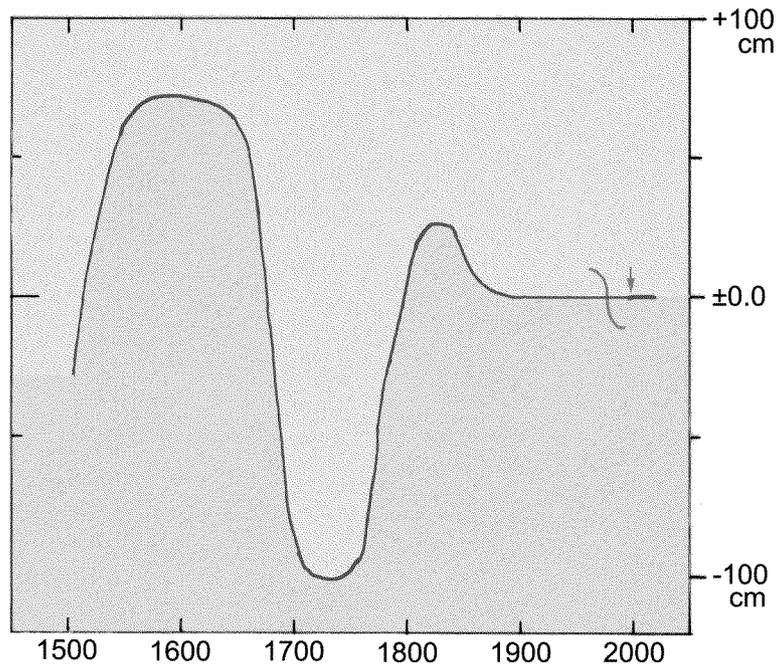


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To: Jim Lakely[JLakely@heartland.org]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 7/21/2017 9:09:29 PM
Subject: Hansen: World's young face \$535 trillion bill for climate

Willie sends this:

<https://www.earth-syst-dynam.net/8/577/2017/esd-8-577-2017.pdf>

and the article below. Some strong rebuttals of this utter garbage would be appreciated, posted, published, and promoted...

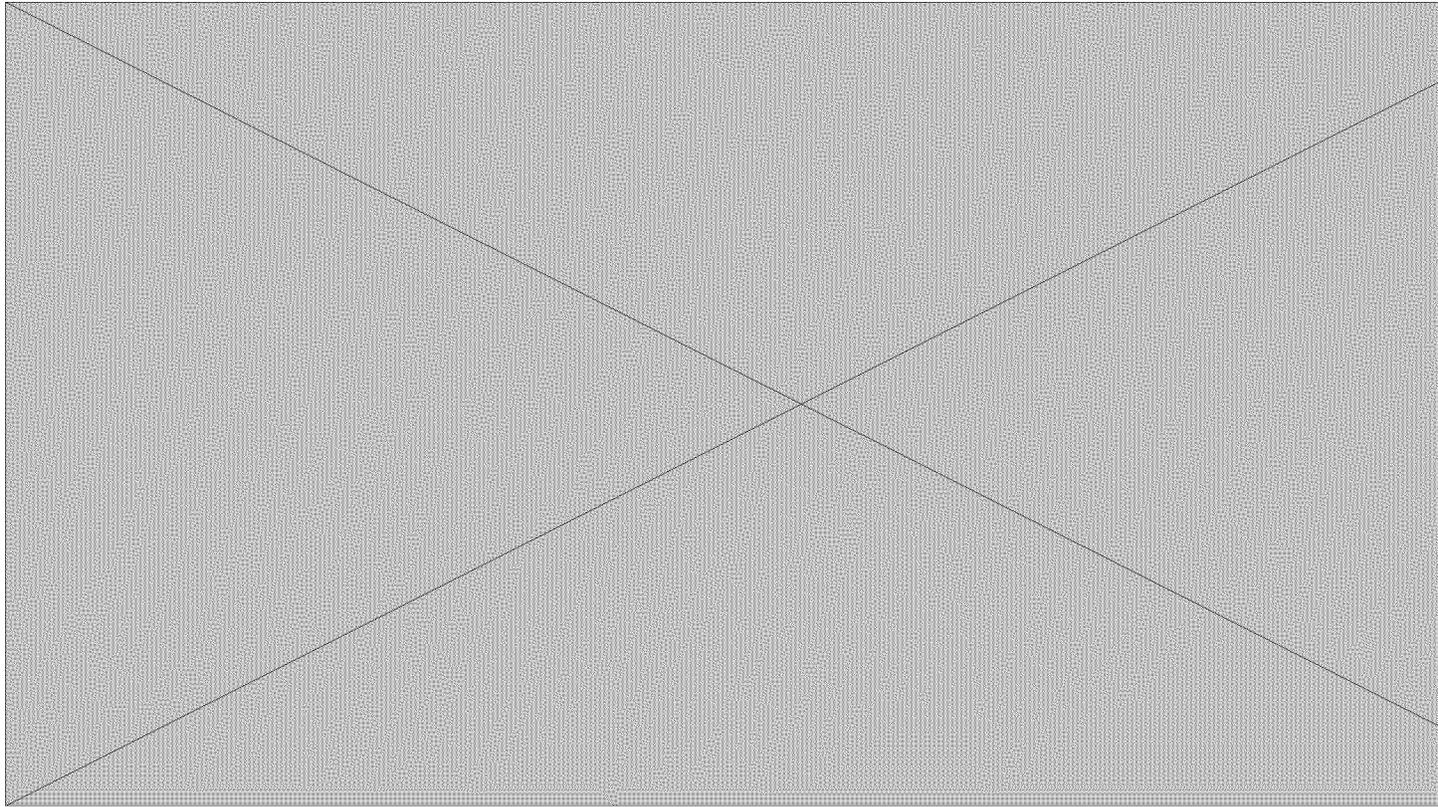
Joe

=====

<http://climatenewsnetwork.net/22709-2/?platform=hootsuite>

World's young face \$535 trillion bill for climate

July 19, 2017, by Tim Radford



New York, September 2014: Young people protest against climate change.
Image: By Thomas Good via Wikimedia Commons

The next generation will have to pay a \$535 trillion bill to tackle climate change, relying on unproven and speculative technology.

LONDON, 19 July, 2017 – One of the world’s most famous climate scientists has just calculated the financial burden that tomorrow’s young citizens will face to keep the globe at a habitable temperature and contain global warming and climate change – a \$535 trillion bill.

And much of that will go on expensive technologies engineered to suck 1,000 billion metric tons of the greenhouse gas carbon dioxide from the air by the year 2100.

Of course, if humans started to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 6% a year right now, the end of the century challenge would be to take 150 billion tonnes from the atmosphere, and most of this could be achieved simply by better forest and agricultural management, according to a new study in the journal Earth System Dynamics.

The study, authored by researchers from the US, France, China, the United Kingdom and Australia, rests on two arguments.

Slow start

One is that although the world's nations vowed in Paris in 2015 to contain global warming by 2100 to “well below” 2°C relative to the average global temperatures for most of the planet's history since the last Ice Age, concerted international action has been slow to start. One nation – the US – has already announced that it will withdraw from the Paris Agreement.

The other argument is that, even if humans do in the decades to come rise to the challenge, it could be too late: by then greenhouse gas concentrations could have reached a level in the atmosphere that would in the long run condemn the world to sea level rises of several metres, and a succession of economic and humanitarian disasters.

“Continued high fossil fuel emissions would saddle young people with a massive, expensive cleanup problem and growing deleterious climate impacts, which should provide incentive and obligation for governments to alter energy policies without further delay,” says James Hansen, of the Columbia University Earth Institute in the US, who led the study.

Professor Hansen, as director of the US space agency Nasa's Institute for Space Studies, made global headlines in 1988, during a severe drought and heatwave on the North American continent, when he told a Washington senate committee: “It's time to stop waffling so much and say the evidence is pretty strong that the greenhouse effect is here.”

Legal testimony

With that one sentence, he made climate science an enduring item on the political agenda. But the latest study is also part of a legal argument. It is in effect testimony in a lawsuit called Juliana et al vs the United States.

This case began under the last US administration. However, the US president, Donald Trump, who has dismissed the evidence of climate change as a “hoax”, has now been named in the case.

Professor Hansen has argued that even the ambitions of the historic Paris Accord will not be enough to avert disaster and displacement for millions. The benchmark for geologically recent warming levels was set 115,000 years ago, during a period between two Ice Ages, known to geologists as the Eemian.

“We show that a target of limiting global warming to no more than +2°C relative to pre-industrial levels is not sufficient, as +2°C would be warmer than the Eemian period, when sea level reached plus 6-9 metres relative to today,” Professor Hansen said.

Lower CO₂

At the heart of such arguments are calculations about imponderables that climatologists like to call the carbon budget and climate sensitivity. The first of these concerns the terrestrial and oceanic processes that release greenhouse gases into the atmosphere and then absorb them, and the second is a calculation about what a change in carbon dioxide levels really means for average global temperatures.

For most of human history, CO₂ levels were around 280 parts per million. In the last two years they have reached 400 ppm, as a response to two centuries of fossil fuel combustion, and average global temperatures have risen by almost 1°C, with a record reading in 2016 of 1.3°C.

Professor Hansen and his colleagues want to see these atmospheric CO₂ levels lowered to 350 ppm, to bring global temperature rise down to no more than a rise of 1°C later this century.

If the world's nations can co-operate to do that, then most of the hard work to remove the carbon dioxide surplus from the air could be left to the world's great forests.

“It is apparent that governments are leaving this problem on the shoulders of young people. This will not be easy or inexpensive”

However, if carbon emissions go on growing at 2% a year (and during this century, they have grown faster), then those who are children now would have to commit to a costly technological answer based on the belief that carbon dioxide can be captured, compressed and stored deep underground.

Nobody knows how to do this on any significant scale. And if it could be done, it would be expensive: an estimated €500 trillion, or US\$535 trillion.

“It is apparent that governments are leaving this problem on the shoulders of young people. This will not be easy or inexpensive,” says Hansen.

“We wanted to quantify the burden that is being left for young people, to support not only the legal case against the US government, but also many other cases that can be brought against other governments.” – *Climate News Network*

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 8/25/2017 5:35:37 PM
Subject: Only 28% of Americans Think Climate Scientists Really Understand Climate Change
[Pages from Pew 2016 survey public don't trust one page summary.pdf](#)

On Monday I sent out the email, below, highlighting one of Ballotpedia's "Scott Rasmussen's Number of the Day" emails. I thought it was reporting new survey research, but in fact it was reporting some numbers from an October 2016 Pew survey. Sorry about that. However, I dug into that survey a bit... I can't recall if we noticed it and reported it when it first came out,. Attached is a very cool one-page summary of the survey results. Be sure to print it out in color.

Here are the greatest hits:

* Only 27% say they believe "almost all climate scientists agree that human behavior is mostly responsible for climate change." That's a plain statement about consensus, and it's great news for the truth.

* Only 33% of respondents believe "climate scientists understand very well whether climate change is occurring," only 28% believe they understand the "causes of climate change" very well, and only 19% believe they understand "the best ways to address climate change" very well. This is all great news too, because even if the public believed there was a consensus ... which they don't ... they still wouldn't RESPECT the consensus because they realize climate scientists often don't know what they are talking about.

* Why so little trust in climate scientists? Most folks getting this email can answer that, but the survey offers insight into that, too. Only 32% of respondents believe "climate scientists research findings are influenced by the best available scientific evidence most of the time." If not the best available evidence, then what? 23% believe they are influenced by "concern for the best interests of the public," 36% by the "scientists' desire to advance their careers," 27% by "scientists' own political leanings," and 26% by "researchers' desire to help their industries."

The loss of respect for scientists is one of the great casualties of the left's capture of universities in recent decades. It is likely to hurt the progress of science, perhaps for

decades to come. The public realizes this has happened, or at least understands it is one of the reasons why “climate scientists” cannot be trusted to tell them the whole truth, despite all the propaganda trying to convince them otherwise.

Joe

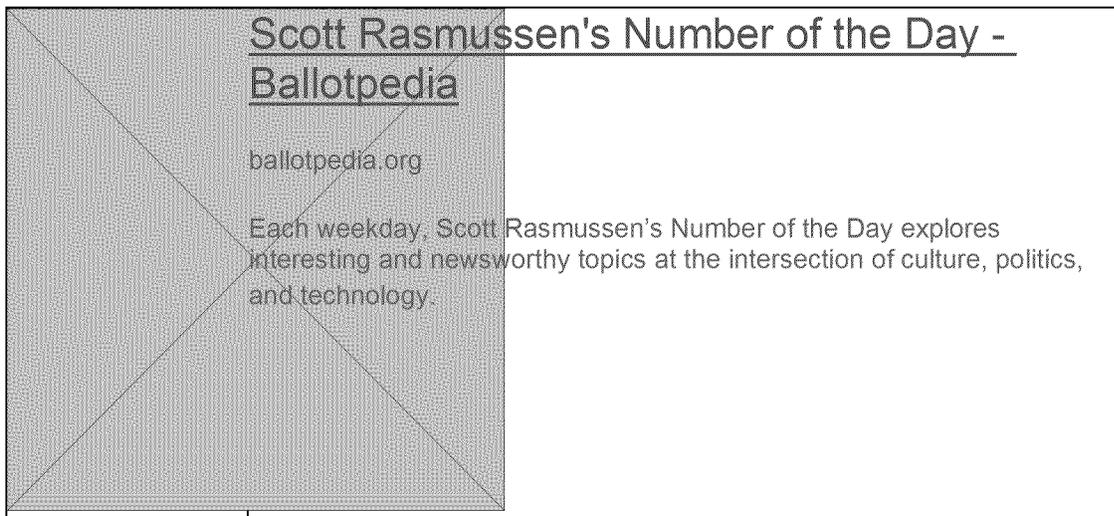
From: Joseph Bast <JBast@heartland.org>
Sent: Monday, August 21, 2017 3:38 PM
Subject: Wow: Only 28% of Americans Think Climate Scientists Really Understand Climate Change

... and fewer than 20% of people responding to this survey believe climate scientists know how we should address the issue. The American people are way smarter than the media, Hollywood, most academics, and every Democrat in the country.

I think I can hear Al Gore weeping...

Joe

https://ballotpedia.org/Scott_Rasmussen%27s_Number_of_the_Day



Scott Rasmussen's Number of the Day

By [Scott Rasmussen](#)

August 21, 2017: Twenty-eight percent (28%) of Americans think that climate scientists understand the causes of global climate change “very well.” A Pew Research study found that only 19% believe that the climate scientists have a very good understanding of the best ways to address the issue.^[1]

In general, the study found that Americans trust climate scientists more than politicians on the topic. Two-thirds (67%) believe scientists should play a major role in addressing policy issues on the matter. Most (56%) also believe that energy industry leaders (56%) and the general public (56%) should have a major say in such policy topics.

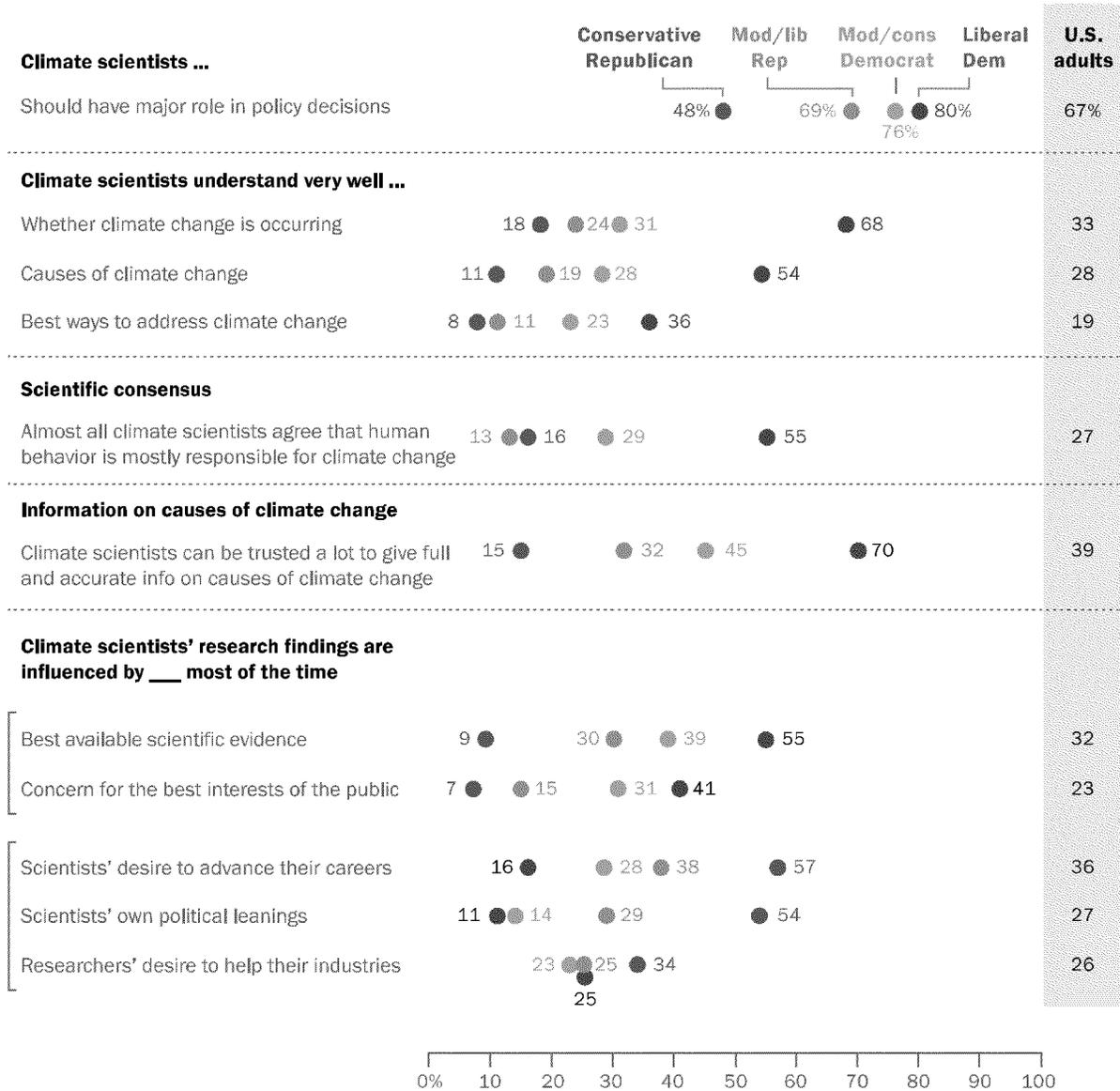
The Pew study, however, also found that people believe there are differences of opinion among the climate scientists. Only 27% believe that there is a consensus on the issue and that just about all climate scientists believe human behavior is mostly responsible for global climate change. Another 35% think more than half hold this view.

The survey also explored the degree of trust and confidence in those researching climate science. Thirty-six percent (36%) believe that, most of the time, scientists’ research findings are motivated by a desire to advance their own careers. Only 32% say that they mostly rely on the best scientific evidence. Twenty-seven percent (27%) believe that political views of the scientists generally influence their work.

Liberal Democrats tend to express high levels of confidence in the climate scientists and their motives. Conservative Republicans are often quite skeptical. Most other Americans have mixed views.

Trust in climate scientists is low among Republicans; considerably higher among liberal Democrats

% of U.S. adults in each group who say the following about climate scientists



Note: Republicans and Democrats include independents and other non-partisans who "lean" toward the parties. Respondents who do not lean toward a political party and other responses on each question are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted May 10-June 6, 2016.

"The Politics of Climate"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 6/5/2017 12:57:40 PM
Subject: TRCS Letter to President Trump Posted to website

The Right Climate Stuff, a group of retired NASA scientists and engineers, has posted an open [Letter to The Honorable Donald J. Trump, President of the United States \(May 26, 2017\)](#) on its website at <http://www.therightclimatestuff.com/> along with its earlier (November 20, 2016) report, [RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE TRUMP TRANSITION TEAM INVESTIGATING ACTIONS TO TAKE AT THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY \(EPA\) Nov 30, 2016 Harold Doiron](#). The letter and report can be found under the tabs [TRCS Reports](#) and also [Economic and Political Considerations](#).

For more information, contact Jim Peacock jim@seadiver.com, TRCS Research Team Member and Webmaster, and visit <http://www.therightclimatestuff.com/>

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 7/5/2017 7:18:08 PM
Subject: Justin Haskins dissects NRDC claims at the Blaze

Nice piece:

<http://www.theblaze.com/news/2017/07/02/left-wing-climate-report-claims-trumps-policies-will-kill-millions-but-facts-tell-a-different-story/>

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 6/2/2017 9:28:07 PM
Subject: H. Sterling Burnett and Justin Haskins on the front page of Fox News

<http://www.foxnews.com/opinion/2017/06/01/trumps-paris-climate-decision-should-be-celebrated-by-democrats-republicans-and-independents.html>

Fox News
6/2/17

Trump's Paris Climate Decision Should be Celebrated by Democrats, Republicans and Independents

By: H. Sterling Burnett and Justin Haskins, the Heartland Institute

When the Paris climate agreement was signed in April 2016, it was touted by the Obama administration and a vast array of its climate-alarmist proponents as a supreme victory for the global environmental movement. Now, a little more than a year later, the agreement that had effectively been in the works for nearly a decade in one form or another is dead, and with it, much of President Barack Obama's climate-change legacy.

Americans of every stripe should celebrate the Paris agreement's demise, for it represents a stunning victory for taxpayers and middle- and lower-income families and the elevation of science over irrational fears about the future of Earth's climate.

The Paris climate agreement required the United States to cut its carbon dioxide emissions by 28 percent below 2005 levels by 2025. To meet this target, the United States would have had to reduce its emissions by such a radical extent that virtually every aspect of American life would have been negatively impacted.

Mandates would have forced the closure of many of the least-expensive power plants nationwide, raising energy prices at a time of tepid economic growth and sky-high deficits. Manufacturers, domestic energy producers, and countless related industries would have been driven out of business or forced to significantly scale back their operations while taxpayer-subsidized, inefficient, high-cost renewable-energy industries thrived—all at the expense of everyday Americans.

Under the Paris agreement, major economic and geopolitical competitors—including China, India, and Russia—would have been allowed to grow their low-cost carbon dioxide emissions while the United States would have been forced to implement draconian cuts, making their economies comparatively more attractive to corporations looking to slash costs and significantly reducing Americans’ ability to compete in an increasingly global marketplace.

Despite the Paris agreement’s immense costs, the treaty’s proponents insist it is a necessary step forward in the alleged battle against human-caused climate change. But even the U.N. Environment Programme, a noted climate alarmist agency, admitted on its own website the treaty would deliver no meaningful environmental improvements.

According to the United Nations’ post-Paris analysis, if all the parties to the agreement were to meet their promised emissions goals, the Paris treaty would result in less than half the greenhouse gas cuts required to halt temperatures at an upper limit of 2 degrees Celsius. Even if one believes human greenhouse gas emissions are driving dangerous climate change—and we think the best science shows they aren’t—the Paris agreement would not have prevented one iota of rising temperatures, sea levels, or instances of extreme weather.

Climate alarmists, including some within the White House, have told the president any rollback of the Paris agreement would have detrimental political consequences for the president. Thankfully, Trump was not swayed by these empty threats. There was absolutely no political upside for Trump to reverse course on his campaign promise to exit the Paris agreement. Had he done so, left-wing environmentalists would not have suddenly fallen in love with Trump, and the “swamp” Republican establishment wouldn’t have warmly embraced him either.

However, what would have unquestionably occurred had Trump kept the Paris treaty alive is there would have been a tidal wave of criticism from climate skeptics and working class Americans, turning some of the president’s closest allies into his fieriest critics.

By rejecting climate alarmists’ sky-is-falling political fear mongering, Trump adamantly declared he isn’t interested in being bullied by the anti-science, redistributionist zealots on the left. Instead, Trump is standing alongside entrepreneurs, business owners, and

working American families, many of whom voted for Trump in November, in declaring with one voice that U.S. climate and energy policies ought to put America first.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 8/25/2017 5:08:27 PM
Subject: Subsistence, not sea level rise, responsible for Chesapeake Bay water intrusion
[Chesapeake Bay Water Intrusion, 8-17.pdf](#)

By our friend, Roger Bezdek:

Abstract

Sea level rise due to climate change is a contentious issue with profound geographic and economic implications. One region in the USA identified as being

particularly susceptible to seal level rise is the Chesapeake Bay region, and it has been estimated that by the end of the century Norfolk, Virginia could experience sea level rise of 0.75 meters to more than 2.1 meters. Water intrusion is a serious problem in much of the Chesapeake Bay region. The question addressed here is whether this water intrusion is the result of climate-induced seal level rise or is being caused by other factors. Our findings indicate that

the water intrusion problems in the region are due not to “sea level rise”, but primarily to land subsidence due to groundwater depletion and, to a lesser extent, subsidence from glacial isostatic adjustment. We conclude that water intrusion will thus continue even if sea levels decline. These findings are critical because the water intrusion problems in the Chesapeake Bay—and elsewhere— cannot be successfully solved unless their causes are correctly identified and appropriate remedies are devised. For the Chesapeake Bay region, the required remedy is the reversal of groundwater withdrawal rates, which has been used successfully elsewhere in the USA and other nations to solve water intrusion problems.

Joe

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Water Intrusion in the Chesapeake Bay Region: Is It Caused by Climate-Induced Sea Level Rise?

Roger H. Bezdek

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Email: bezdek@misi-net.com

How to cite this paper: Bezdek, R.H. (2017) Water Intrusion in the Chesapeake Bay Region: Is It Caused by Climate-Induced Sea Level Rise? Journal of Geoscience and Environment Protection, 5, 252-263. <https://doi.org/10.4236/gep.2017.58020>

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Abstract

Sea level rise due to climate change is a contentious issue with profound geographic and economic implications. One region in the USA identified as being particularly susceptible to sea level rise is the Chesapeake Bay region, and it has been estimated that by the end of the century Norfolk, Virginia could experience sea level rise of 0.75 meters to more than 2.1 meters. Water intrusion is a serious problem in much of the Chesapeake Bay region. The question addressed here is whether this water intrusion is the result of climate-induced sea level rise or is being caused by other factors. Our findings indicate that the water intrusion problems in the region are due not to “sea level rise”, but primarily to land subsidence due to groundwater depletion and, to a lesser extent, subsidence from glacial isostatic adjustment. We conclude that water intrusion will thus continue even if sea levels decline. These findings are critical because the water intrusion problems in the Chesapeake Bay—and elsewhere—cannot be successfully solved unless their causes are correctly identified and appropriate remedies are devised. For the Chesapeake Bay region, the required remedy is the reversal of groundwater withdrawal rates, which has been used successfully elsewhere in the USA and other nations to solve water intrusion problems.

Keywords

Sea Level Rise, Climate Change, Global Warming, Water Intrusion, Chesapeake Bay, Climate Change Mitigation

1. Introduction

Numerous studies contend that there are serious dangers and risks to many U.S. regions from anthropogenic global warming (AGW), and the Southeast region is identified as likely to be impacted the most severely. For example, recent reports

warned that sea level rise seriously threatens the Southeast's coastal infrastructure, and contended that there was a significant risk to this region from sea level rise [1]. Thus, "On our current path, by mid-century, mean sea level at Norfolk, Virginia—home to the USA's largest naval base—will likely rise between 0.33 meters and 0.52 meters, and will rise 0.75 meters to 1.34 meters by the end of century. However, there is a 1-in-100 chance that Norfolk could see sea level rise of more than 2.2 meters by the end of the century." [2] This is illustrated in Figure 1. However, these were projected values with a large range of uncertainties and depended strongly on what climate-model outputs were employed for the projection. Here we examine this issue in detail, and we assess whether the water intrusion problems in the Norfolk, Virginia region are the result of AGW-induced sea level rise or are being caused by other factors.

2. Land Subsidence and Relative Sea-Level Rise

Land subsidence is the sinking or lowering of the land surface, and most land subsidence in the U.S. is caused by human activities [3]. Two well-studied cases of land subsidence are in the Houston-Galveston, Texas, area and the Santa Clara Valley, California. Land sank by as much as three meters over 50 years because of intensive groundwater withdrawals in the two areas, as well as petroleum extraction in Texas, resulting in increased coastal flooding [4]. Regional authorities were established in the two areas to manage water use and land subsidence. The regional authorities set up monitoring networks and enlisted scientists to study

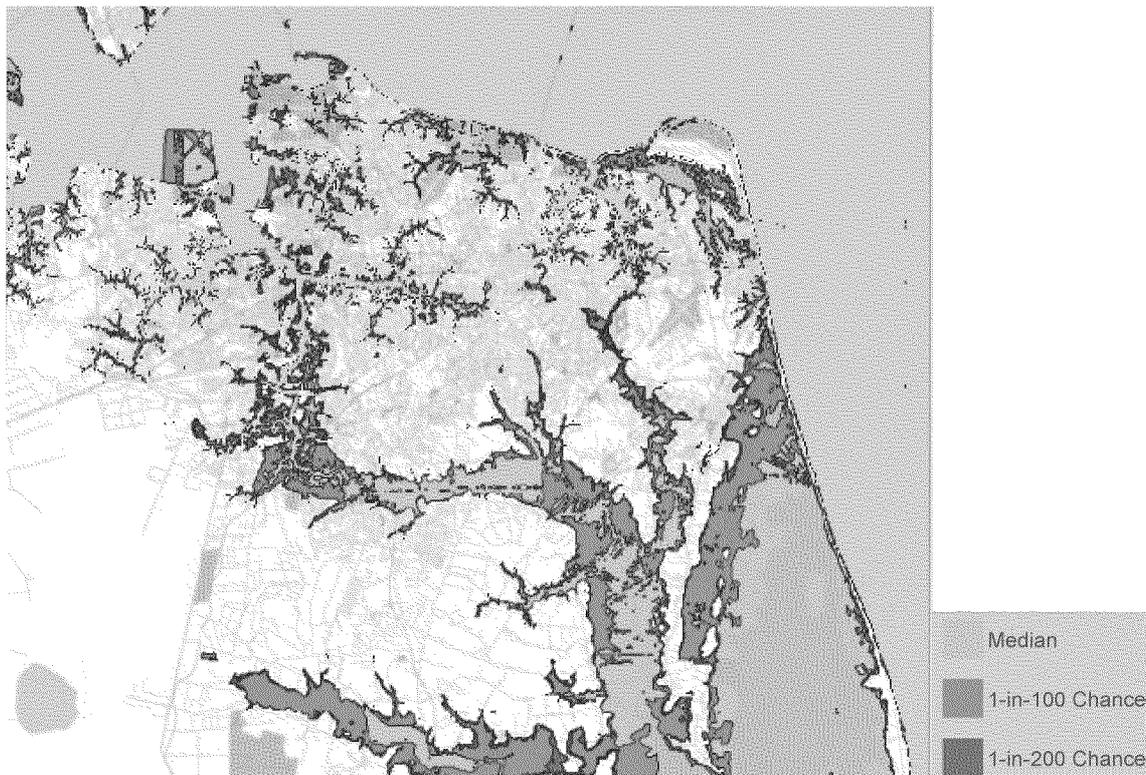


Figure 1. Mean sea level rise in Norfolk by 2100. (Source: Risky Business.)

the problem. Ultimately, the communities adopted new water-management practices to prevent land subsidence, including relocating groundwater withdrawals away from the coast, substituting surface water [5] for groundwater supplies, and increasing aquifer recharge. In the Santa Clara Valley, subsidence has mostly been stopped and, in the Houston-Galveston area, subsidence has been slowed, particularly along vulnerable shorelines [3].

Rates and locations of land subsidence change over time, so accurate measurements and predictive tools are needed to improve understanding of land subsidence. Although rates of land subsidence are not as high on the Atlantic Coast as they have been in the Houston-Galveston area or the Santa Clara Valley, land subsidence is important because of the low-lying topography and susceptibility to sea-level rise in the southern Chesapeake Bay region.

Land subsidence can increase flooding, alter wetland and coastal ecosystems, and damage infrastructure and historical sites. Because land subsidence contributes to relative sea-level rise in the region, it is important to understand why, where, and how fast it is occurring, now and in the future.

Land subsidence is causing most of the relative “sea-level rise” that has been measured in the Chesapeake Bay. However, tidal-station measurements of sea levels do not distinguish between water that is rising and land that is sinking—the combined elevation changes are termed “relative sea-level rise”. Land subsidence is the sinking or lowering of the land surface and it increases the risk of coastal flooding and contributes to water intrusion and shoreline retreat—Figure 2.

As relative sea levels rise, shorelines retreat and the magnitude and frequency of near-shore coastal flooding increase. Although land subsidence can be slow, its effects accumulate over time. This has been an expensive problem in the Houston-Galveston area and the Santa Clara Valley [5] and contributes to current flooding problems in the Chesapeake Bay region. Analysts found that between 59,000 and 176,000 residents living near the shores of the Chesapeake Bay could be either permanently inundated or regularly flooded by 2100 [6]. Damage to personal property was estimated to be \$9 billion to \$26 billion, and 120,000 acres of ecologically valuable land could be inundated or regularly flooded, under these same assumptions. However, the key question is whether AGW-induced sea level rise is the causal factor.

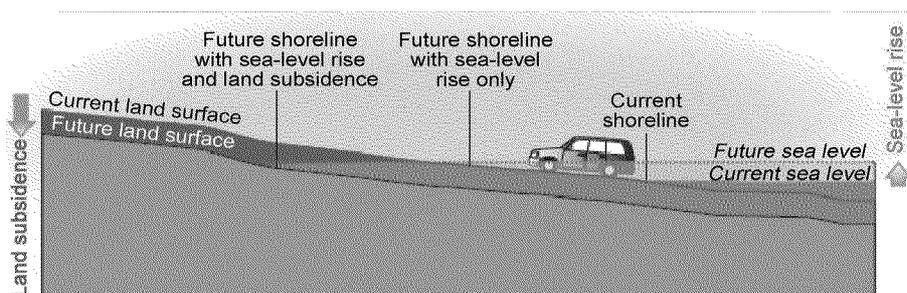


Figure 2. Shoreline retreat caused by a combination of sea-level rise and land subsidence. (Source: USGS.)

Land subsidence can also increase flooding in areas away from the coast. Low-lying areas, such as the Blackwater River Basin in Virginia can be subject to increased flooding as the land sinks. Locations along the Blackwater River in the city of Franklin and the counties of Isle of Wight and Southampton have experienced large floods in recent years [3]. Land subsidence may be altering the topographic gradient that drives the flow of the river and contributing to the flooding.

3. Causes of Land Subsidence in the Chesapeake Bay Region

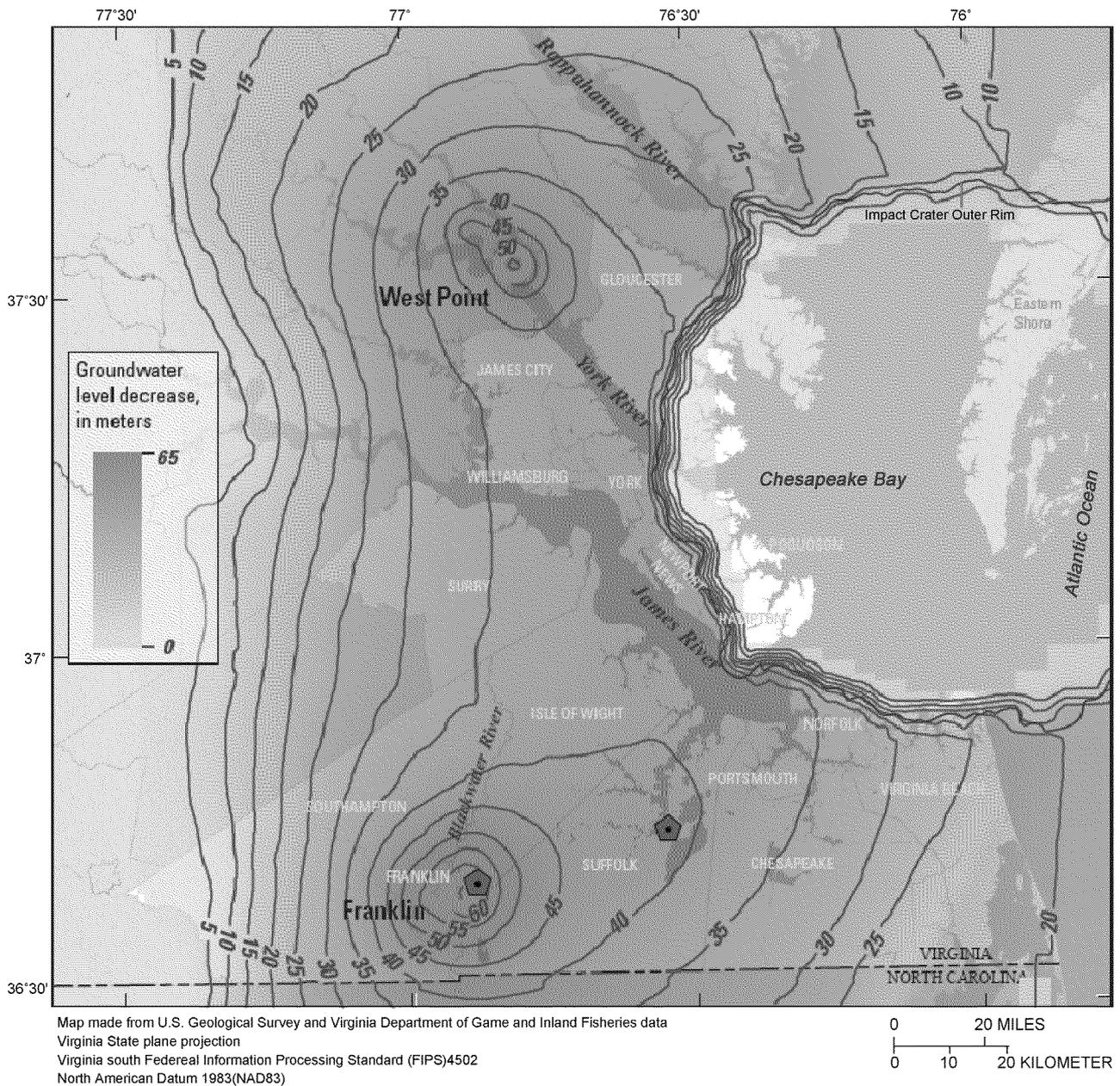
It is important to understand the causes of land subsidence so that it can be more effectively managed. Most land subsidence in the U.S. is caused by human activities, with groundwater withdrawals responsible for about 80 percent of land subsidence in the U.S. [7]. Causes of subsidence that are most relevant to the Chesapeake Bay region include aquifer-system compaction caused by groundwater withdrawals and glacial isostatic adjustment.

When groundwater is pumped from an aquifer system, pressure decreases. The pressure change is reflected by water levels in wells, with water levels decreasing as aquifer-system pressure decreases. This is happening over most of the Chesapeake Bay region, with the greatest water-level decreases seen near the pumping centers of Franklin and West Point, Virginia—Figure 3. As water levels decrease, the aquifer system compacts, causing the land surface above to subside. Water levels have decreased over the entire Virginia Coastal Plain in the Potomac aquifer, which is the deepest and thickest aquifer in the southern Chesapeake Bay region and supplies about 75 percent of groundwater withdrawn from the Virginia Coastal Plain aquifer system [8].

The amount of aquifer-system compaction is determined by three factors: Water-level decline, sediment compressibility, and sediment thickness. If any of these three factors increase in magnitude, then the amount of aquifer-system compaction and land subsidence increases. Because all three of these factors vary spatially across the southern Chesapeake Bay region, rates of land subsidence caused by aquifer-system compaction also vary spatially across the region.

The Virginia Coastal Plain aquifer system consists of many stacked layers of sand and clay. Although groundwater is withdrawn primarily from the aquifers (sandy layers), most compaction occurs in confining units and clay lenses, the relatively impermeable layers sandwiched between and within the aquifers [9]. The compression of clay layers is mostly non-recoverable, meaning that, if groundwater levels later recover and increase, then the aquifer system does not expand to its previous volume and the land surface does not rise to its previous elevations [7]. It has been estimated that 95 percent of the water removed from storage in the Virginia Coastal Plain aquifer system between 1891 and 1980 was derived from the confining layers [10].

The timing of aquifer-system compaction is also important. Compaction can continue for many years or decades after groundwater levels decline. When groundwater is pumped from an aquifer, pressure decreases in the aquifer. The



EXPLANATION

- 20— Line of equal groundwater level decline (predevelopment to 2008)—Shows change in elevation. Contour interval is 5 meters
- Groundwater withdrawal center
- ⬠ U.S. Geological Survey extensometer station

Figure 3. Chesapeake Bay groundwater water-level decreases, 1900 to 2008. (Source: USGS.)

pressure decrease then slowly propagates into clay layers that are adjacent to or within the aquifer, and as long as pressure continues to decrease in the clay layers, compaction continues.

The layered sediments of the Virginia Coastal Plain aquifer system range in grain size from very fine (silts and clays) to coarse (sand and shell fragments) [10]. Confining layers outside the meteor impact crater occupy about 16 percent of the total aquifer-system thickness, an average of 100 m out of the total average thickness of 619 m [8]. Clay layers overlying and within the Potomac aquifer are compressing as aquifer pressure decreases migrate vertically and laterally from pumping wells [11].

Crystalline bedrock underlies the layered sediments of the Virginia Coastal Plain aquifer system, but the bedrock is not solid and unyielding but actually flexes and moves in response to stress. Bedrock in the mid-Atlantic region is moving slowly downward in response to melting of the Laurentide ice sheet that covered Canada and the northern U.S. during the last ice age [12]. When the ice sheet still existed, the weight of the ice pushed the underlying Earth's crust downward and, in response, areas away from the ice sheet were forced upward (called glacial forebulge). The southern Chesapeake Bay region is in the glacial forebulge area and was forced upward by the Laurentide ice sheet. The ice sheet started melting about 18,000 years ago and took many thousands of years to disappear entirely. As the ice melted and its weight was removed, glacial forebulge areas, which previously had been forced upward, began sinking and continue to sink. This movement of the Earth's crust in response to ice loading or melting is called glacial isostatic adjustment. Data from GPS measurements and carbon dating of marsh sediments indicate that regional land subsidence in response to glacial isostatic adjustment in the Chesapeake Bay region may have a current rate of about 1 mm/yr [13].

There are other causes of land subsidence, but there is currently little or no evidence that these other causes are important to regional subsidence processes in the southern Chesapeake Bay region. These include bedrock dissolution, drainage and degradation of organic soils, settling of fill and disturbed soils [14], and volcanic disturbances and tectonic motion related to continental crust movements. Settling of impact crater sediments associated with the Chesapeake Bay meteor crater is an unlikely cause of current land subsidence in the region because the meteor struck about 35 million years ago [15]. The passage of time since the meteor impact has been so great that, even if it was conservatively assumed that subsidence rates had stayed constant during the past 1 million years rather than decreasing, a rate of 1 mm/yr. would equate to 1 kilometer of subsidence, which is not compatible with current understanding of regional geology [16].

4. Land Subsidence and Sea-Level Rise in the Chesapeake Bay Region

Land subsidence has been known and observed in the southern Chesapeake Bay region for many decades and is a factor that must be considered by urban planners and natural resource managers. Land subsidence in the Chesapeake Bay re-

gion was first documented over four decades ago by Holdahl and Morrison who reported results of geodetic surveys completed between 1940 and 1971 and found land surfaces across the region were sinking at an average rate of 2.8 mm/yr. with rates ranging from 1.1 to 4.8 mm/yr [17]. The two areas where subsidence rates were the most rapid roughly coincide with groundwater pumping centers at Franklin and West Point. Measurements of land subsidence are currently made at Continuously Operating Reference Stations (CORS) in the region. The National Geodetic Survey has computed velocities for three of these stations between 2006 and 2011 and found an average subsidence rate of 3.1 mm/yr [18].

Aquifer-system compaction was measured with extensometers at two locations in the region, at Franklin from 1979 to 1995 and at Suffolk from 1982 to 1995 [19]. The extensometers showed 24.2 mm of total compaction at Franklin from 1979 through 1995 (1.5 mm/yr.) and 50.2 mm of total compaction at Suffolk from 1982 through 1995 (3.7 mm/yr.). Rates of compaction were correlated to groundwater-level decreases and to the aggregate thickness of compressible sediments at each location. The total thickness of compressible fine-grained sediments is 130.8 m at Suffolk and 62.7 m at Franklin. Water levels in the Potomac aquifer during the period of compaction measurement decreased more at Suffolk than at Franklin, about 5 m versus about 2 m. Aquifer-system compaction has not been measured at any other locations in the Chesapeake Bay region but it likely affects most of the region because large water-level decreases in the aquifer system are widespread.

Relative sea-level rise measured at four National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) tidal stations averaged 3.9 mm/yr. from about 1950 through 2006. At the Sewells Point tidal station in Norfolk, Virginia, rising sea levels have been recorded since 1927: Sea level at Sewells Point rose at an average rate of 4.4 mm/yr. from 1927 to 2006, with a 95 percent confidence interval of ± 0.27 mm/yr [20]. In comparison, global average sea levels have been rising at about 1.8 mm/yr. Although rates of absolute sea-level rise (rise due just to increases in ocean volume) can vary substantially from one location to another and change over time [21], the global average rate of 1.8 mm/yr. from 1961 to 2003 is a widely accepted global benchmark rate [22]. The difference between the average sea-level rise computed from the four NOAA tidal stations in the study area (3.9 mm/yr.) and the benchmark global rate (1.8 mm/yr.) is 2.1 mm/yr., which is an estimate of the average rate of land subsidence at the four NOAA stations.

However, as noted, local regional sea level rise can differ significantly from the global mean sea level rise [23]. Chesapeake Bay tide-gage records and paleo-sea-level records from tidal marshes and the bay's main stem indicate that rates of sea-level rise in Chesapeake Bay range from about 3.2 to 4.7 mm/yr., depending on the location and period of record for each tide gage. These rates exceed the global average because the land is subsiding. Further, the departure of sea-level trends in Chesapeake Bay from the global mean for the last century may not persist. Thus, rates measured at tide gages do not necessarily reflect

pre-20th century regional patterns, nor can they be necessarily expected to persist into the future [24]. Nevertheless, the estimates used here are currently the best available and are supported by the research literature [25].

Thus, the difference between average subsidence rate of about 3.1 mm/yr and the average estimated sea-level rise computed in the Chesapeake Bay area of about 3.9 mm/yr. is 0.8 mm/year. These data indicate that land subsidence has been responsible for most of the relative sea-level rise measured in the Chesapeake Bay region over the past half-century.

5. Links between Groundwater Withdrawals and Land Subsidence

Aquifer-system compaction is responsible for most land subsidence in the region, based on average measured land subsidence rates of about 2.8 mm/yr. and measured average compaction rates of 2.6 mm/yr. The aquifer-system compaction is caused by high groundwater withdrawal rates that have lowered water levels [26]. As shown in Figure 4, groundwater withdrawal rates in the region increased sharply in the 20th century as modern pumping technology was widely adopted [7]. The many decades of increasing groundwater withdrawals have caused groundwater levels to decrease across the Chesapeake Bay region. Water levels are expected to continue decreasing for many years, even if pumping rates do not increase further, because of delay caused by compressibility of the aquifer system [8].

An important component of relative sea-level rise, land subsidence, could be prevented or reduced in the future if groundwater pumping strategies were changed [27]. Future land subsidence caused by aquifer-system compaction can be

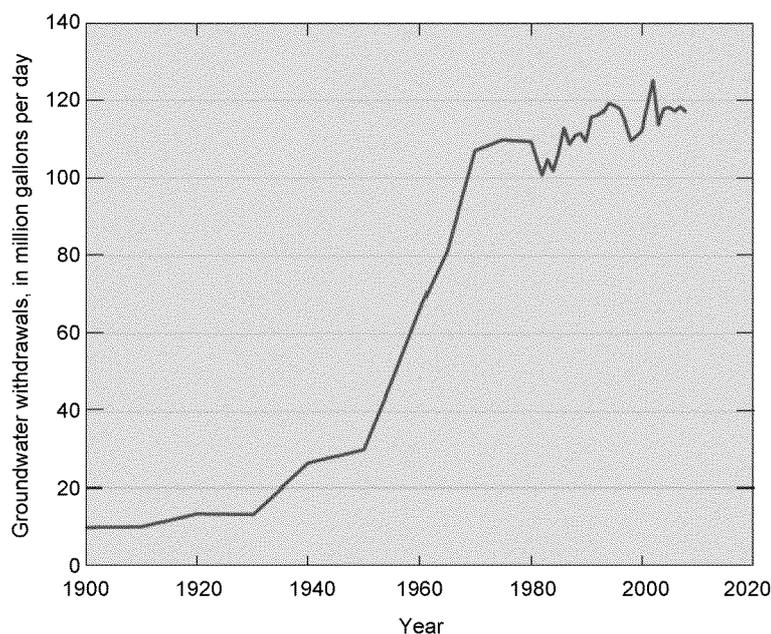


Figure 4. Groundwater withdrawal rates from Virginia coastal plain aquifers, 1900 to 2008. (Source: USGS.)

reduced or stopped by changing water-use practices. Because aquifer-system compaction is the primary cause of land subsidence in the Chesapeake Bay region, reducing compaction can reduce land subsidence and associated flood risks [28]. In the Houston-Galveston area and the Santa Clara Valley, resource managers have successfully decreased land subsidence by moving groundwater pumping away from the coast, reducing groundwater withdrawal rates, and increasing aquifer recharge [29]. Similar findings have been reported for the San Joaquin Valley, California [30], coastal Louisiana [31], the Yellow River delta, China [32], and the central Ganges-Brahmaputra Delta, Bangladesh [33].

The small contribution to land subsidence from glacial isostatic adjustment in the Chesapeake Bay region—perhaps about 1 mm/yr [33]—cannot be prevented. This natural glacial isostatic adjustment of the Earth's crust will diminish with time, but at a glacial or geologic pace.

6. Conclusions

Sea level rise due to climate change is a contentious issue with profound geographic and economic implications, and there is little doubt that water intrusion is a serious problem in much of the Chesapeake Bay region. However, the critical question is whether this water intrusion is the result of climate-induced sea level rise or is being caused by other factors. Our findings indicate that the water intrusion problems in the region are due not to “sea level rise”, but, rather, primarily to land subsidence due to groundwater depletion and, to a lesser extent, subsidence from glacial isostatic adjustment. We conclude that water intrusion may thus continue even if sea levels actually decline.

The difference is critical, and the solutions required to address the problem are entirely different. If the cause of the problem is primarily land subsidence—as it is in Norfolk and the Chesapeake Bay region, then water intrusion will continue irrespective of sea level changes. For the Chesapeake Bay region, the required remedy is the reversal of groundwater withdrawal rates, which has been used successfully elsewhere in the USA to solve water intrusion problems—including in the Houston-Galveston, Texas area, and the Santa Clara Valley in California. Future land subsidence caused by aquifer-system compaction in the Chesapeake Bay region can be reduced or stopped by changing water-use practices. Our findings are significant because the water intrusion problems in the Chesapeake Bay—or elsewhere—cannot be successfully resolved unless their causes are correctly identified and appropriate remedies are devised.

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The following press release is scheduled to go tomorrow out to 16,161 Environment, Energy, and Political press and media contacts.

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Heartland Institute Experts React to Department of Energy Report on Electricity Grid

The Department of Energy (DOE) this week released a report titled “Staff Report to the Secretary on Electricity Markets and Reliability.” The report outlines the current state of the nation’s electricity grid and power plant infrastructure, including the fact natural-gas plants have replaced coal as the leading source of power generation for America’s electricity grid. The report also recommends policy changes, including easing and speeding up permitting requirements for coal and nuclear plants, and scaling back federal tax credits for solar and wind energy.

The following statements from energy policy experts at The Heartland Institute – a free-market think tank – may be used for attribution. For more comments, refer to the contact information below. To book a Heartland guest on your program, please contact Media Specialist Billy Aouste at media@heartland.org and 312/377-4000 or (cell) 847/445-7554.

“This report is, in one word, ‘disappointing.’ However, I’m not surprised it whitewashes the massive crush of over-regulations foisted on the coal industry for the past eight years. Many of these very same bureaucrats were charged with implementing President Barack Obama’s promise to ‘bankrupt the coal industry.’ Thank goodness President Donald Trump and Energy Sec. Rick Perry are working to reverse this Obama-era threat to electricity production, the hundreds of millions of Americans whose daily lives depend on it, and the coal industry that keeps much of it fueled.”

Tim Huelskamp, Ph.D.
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Dr. Huelskamp represented Kansas’ 1st District in the House of Representatives from 2011 to 2017.

“The Department of Energy study takes a very sanguine view of U.S. electrical reliability while underplaying the pernicious impact the Obama administration’s anti-carbon rules had on the decisions of utilities to close coal-fired plants. With respect to the study’s conclusions, I am sure the lawyers at DOE and in the White House advised what they did because there is no apparent and immediate crisis, so a blanket moratorium on further coal plant closures is the wrong approach. But that only defers the issue.

“The reality is coal plants are closing because they are aging in the face of federal and state policies that favor renewable energy over renovated coal plants. With that, new natural-gas plants are becoming the default option to support renewables, a situation that operates under the assumption natural gas will be inexpensive and plentiful forever. The report’s suggested renewable fuel policies are based completely on erroneous concerns about carbon dioxide – the result of the decision made by the media and the Obama administration to demonize fossil fuels and laud unreliable wind and solar power.”

Fred Palmer

Senior Fellow, Energy Policy
The Heartland Institute
fpalmer@heartland.org
312/377-4000

“The Department of Energy study makes clear government subsidies and mandates keep the renewable energy industry profitable instead of it dying a quick death in the marketplace, which has caused an artificial downturn in coal and nuclear power. Although coal and nuclear may not thrive even if state governments and the feds were to remove their heavy thumbs from the renewable side of the scale, coal and nuclear would certainly be able to compete in the marketplace with an ascendant natural-gas industry that has become their primary competitor. I applaud DOE’s recommendations to try to return the playing field somewhere to the vicinity of level.”

Tim Benson

Policy Analyst
The Heartland Institute
tbenson@heartland.org
312/377-4000

“This report confirms three things: First, some coal fired-power plant retirements are due to market conditions, including the wider adoption of low-cost natural gas – but some were due to forced adoption of variable renewable energy mandates and subsidies. The latter made more-flexible natural-gas plants better sources of baseload power. Second, some coal-fired power plants have been shuttered prematurely due to regulatory changes, rather than market conditions. Research shows the shuttering was not justified on the grounds of protecting human health or creating significant and economical environmental benefits. Third, renewable energy sources are adding additional stresses and costs to the electric grid – and the more that is added, the more

these costs will rise.

“In the end, had highly subsidized and expensive wind and solar electric power not been forced onto the markets through various state mandates, many coal-fired power plants recently shuttered would still be operating. That would mean consumers would be paying less than they currently are for energy and energy-dependent goods and services.”

H. Sterling Burnett

Research Fellow, Environment & Energy Policy

The Heartland Institute

Managing Editor, *Environment & Climate News*

hburnett@heartland.org

214/909-2368

The [Heartland Institute](#) is a 33-year-old national nonprofit organization headquartered in Arlington Heights, Illinois. Its mission is to discover, develop, and promote free-market solutions to social and economic problems. For more information, visit [our website](#) or call 312/377-4000.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 6/2/2017 7:05:39 PM
Subject: Peduto to Trump: Pittsburgh will move to 100% Clean Energy

A news release from the Sierra Club...

This came up on my cellphone as "Pittsburgh will move..." I was hoping it would end, "... to France." Good riddance to them, I say! Just leave behind your football franchise, please. I hear they are pretty good.

Joe

From: Shane Levy, Sierra Club [mailto:shane.levy@sierraclub.org]
Sent: Friday, June 02, 2017 1:20 PM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: Peduto to Trump: Pittsburgh will move to 100% Clean Energy

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Friday, June 2, 2017

Contact: Shane Levy, Sierra Club - shane.levy@sierraclub.org, 201-679-9507

[View as webpage](#)

Peduto to Trump: Pittsburgh will move to 100% Clean Energy

Pittsburgh, PA. - Just hours after Donald Trump claimed to be represent the voters of Pittsburgh in his decision to withdraw the United States from the Paris climate agreement, Mayor Bill Peduto today announced his support for a goal of powering Pittsburgh entirely with clean and renewable energy by 2035.

Mayor Peduto joins a growing coalition of *Mayors for 100% Clean Energy* who have similarly announced support for a goal of powering their communities with 100 percent renewable energy such as wind and solar.

"Donald Trump said he was elected by voters of Pittsburgh, but his misguided decision to withdraw from the Paris climate does not reflect the values of our city," **said Mayor Peduto.** "Pittsburgh will not only heed the guidelines of the Paris agreement, we will work to move towards 100 percent clean and renewable energy for our future, our economy, and our people"

Mayors for 100% Clean Energy, an initiative of the Sierra Club's Ready for 100 Campaign, represents a growing number of mayors from across the country who have endorsed a community-wide goal of transitioning entirely to renewable energy.

On Wednesday, Columbia, South Carolina Mayor Steve Benjamin along with his *Mayors for 100% Clean Energy* introduced a landmark resolution to the U.S. Conference of Mayors that would formally establish support from the nation's mayors for the goal of 100 percent renewable energy in cities nationwide.

"For every terrible decision Trump makes, local leaders like Mayor Peduto are fighting to make sure clean energy continues to grow by leaps and bounds. Today's announcement shows how grassroots activists, frontline communities, local governments, and concerned people across the United States can and will continue to drive the transition away from fossil fuels to 100% clean and renewable energy," **said Sierra Club Executive Director Michael Brune.**

"Pittsburgh is the first post-industrial city in the United States to aim to power itself with 100 percent clean energy," **said Eva Resnick-Day, Community Organizer at the Sierra Club.** "Our city has always been on the forefront of innovation and today's announcement by Mayor Peduto shows that we will continue to be."

Ahead of the U.S. Conference of Mayors annual meeting in Miami Beach in June, Mayor Peduto's endorsement serves as a powerful message to the broader mayoral community regarding the opportunity and benefit that city leaders see in the transition to 100 percent renewable energy.

"Pittsburgh knows that our children's future and the future of our workforce are one and the same," **said Glenn Grayson, Organizer with One PA.** "We are working hard to invest in clean energy technology not only for the future of our planet, but for the health of our children, and the health of our economy."

More than 25 U.S. cities have now committed to transition entirely to clean and renewable energy.

"Cities can help lead the transition away from dirty fuels to renewable energy, but it will require boldness and ambition to get it done. I'm proud to stand with my fellow *Mayors for 100% Clean Energy* to call for a transition to 100 percent clean and renewable energy in my community," **said Mayor Peduto.**

###

About the Sierra Club

The Sierra Club is America's largest and most influential grassroots environmental organization, with more than 3 million members and supporters nationwide. In addition to creating opportunities for people of all ages, levels and locations to have meaningful outdoor experiences, the Sierra Club works to safeguard the health of our communities, protect wildlife,

and preserve our remaining wild places through grassroots activism, public education, lobbying, and litigation. For more information, visit <http://www.sierraclub.org>.

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If you would rather not receive future communications from Sierra Club, let us know by clicking [here](#).
Sierra Club, 2101 Webster St. Suite 1300, Oakland, CA 94612 United States

To: Richard.morrison@cei.org[Richard.morrison@cei.org]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 8/24/2017 5:11:58 PM
Subject: CEI: EPA Denial of Chlorpyrifos Ban Sets Pro-Science Precedent:

FYI.

Joe

From: Richard Morrison [mailto:Richard.Morrison@cei.org]
Sent: Thursday, August 24, 2017 12:06 PM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: Agriculture and science policy in the Trump White House

Joe,

The Competitive Enterprise Institute's [Angela Logomasini](#) has a [new policy brief](#) out on the recent decision by EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt not to pursue a ban on the popular pesticide chlorpyrifos. The administration has subsequently [taken heat](#) for this action, despite it being based on the best sound science principles.

Angela discusses why government policy on science and the environment shouldn't be made according to environmental activist press releases, and how U.S. farmers need access to effective and affordable pest control in order to keep producing the food that feeds the rest of us.

If you can help amplify this message by sharing the content below with your colleagues or on social media, we would be much obliged.

EPA Denial of Chlorpyrifos Ban Sets Pro-Science Precedent: Activist Petition to Ban Safe and Valuable Pesticide Would Undermine Food Affordability (CEI OnPoint, 8/10/17)

<https://cei.org/content/epa-denial-of-chlorpyrifos>

<https://twitter.com/ceidotorg/status/895753626513178624>

Bugged by Junk Science (Huffington Post, 8/21/17)

<https://cei.org/content/bugged-junk-science>

<https://twitter.com/ceidotorg/status/900003398354972673>

NYT Pesticide Exposé Only Exposes Foolish Reporting (blog post, 8/23)

<https://cei.org/blog/nyt-pesticide-expos%C3%A9-only-exposes-foolish-reporting>

<https://twitter.com/ceidotorg/status/900496877740863489>

If you have any questions about the material above, please let me know.

Cheers,

Richard Morrison

Senior Editor, Competitive Enterprise Institute

Executive Producer, “I, Whiskey: The Human Spirit”

cei.org/whiskey

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 6/30/2017 2:27:30 PM
Subject: EPA will proceed with Red Team

H/T Roger Bezdek.

Joe

Climatewire

EPA

Pruitt will launch program to 'critique' climate science

Emily Holden, E&E News reporter

Published: Friday, June 30, 2017

U.S. EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt is leading a formal initiative to challenge mainstream climate science using a "back-and-forth critique" by government-recruited experts, according to a senior administration official.

The program will use "red team, blue team" exercises to conduct an "at-length evaluation of U.S. climate science," the official said, referring to a concept developed by the military to identify vulnerabilities in field operations.

"The administrator believes that we will be able to recruit the best in the fields which study climate and will organize a specific process in which these individuals ... provide back-and-forth critique of specific new reports on climate science," the source said.

"We are in fact very excited about this initiative," the official added. "Climate science, like other fields of science, is constantly changing. A new, fresh and transparent evaluation is something everyone should support doing."

The disclosure follows the administration's suggestions over several days that it supports reviewing climate science outside the normal peer-review process used by scientists. This is the first time agency officials acknowledged that Pruitt has begun that process. The source said Energy Secretary Rick Perry also favors the review.

Executives in the coal industry interpret the move as a step toward challenging the endangerment finding, the agency's legal foundation for regulating greenhouse gases from cars, power plants and other sources.

Robert Murray, CEO of Murray Energy Corp., said Pruitt assured him yesterday that he plans to begin reviewing the endangerment finding within months.

"We talked about that, and they're going to start addressing it later this year," Murray said in an interview. "They're going to start getting a lot of scientific people in to give both sides of the issue."

But another person attending the meeting said Pruitt resisted committing to a full-scale challenge of the 2009 finding. The administration source also said Pruitt "did not promise to try to rescind the endangerment finding."

Climate scientists express concern that the "red team, blue team" concept could politicize scientific research and disproportionately elevate the views of a relatively small number of experts who disagree with mainstream scientists (*Climatewire*, June 29).

Pruitt told about 30 people attending a board meeting of the American Coalition for Clean Coal Electricity yesterday morning that he's establishing a "specific process" to review climate science, the administration official said. Murray and two other people in the room interpreted Pruitt as saying he would challenge the endangerment finding.

Challenging the endangerment finding would be enormously difficult, according to many lawyers. The finding is built on an array of scientific material establishing that human health and welfare is endangered by a handful of greenhouse gases emitted by industry, power plants and cars. It stems from a Supreme Court ruling in 2007.

If Pruitt somehow succeeded in rolling back the finding — an outcome that many Republicans say is far-fetched — the federal government would no longer be required to restrict greenhouse gas emissions.

Power companies have told Pruitt they don't want him to wade into a protracted and public legal battle that he would likely lose. Many have said that if EPA rescinds its carbon standards for power plants — the Clean Power Plan — the agency should write a substitute rule and try to avoid court fights that might confuse their efforts to make long-term business plans (*Climatewire*, June 22).

Murray yesterday commended President Trump's announcement that he would try to boost some coal exports, but he said that ultimately what the sector needs is for EPA to nix the endangerment finding.

Perry also has touted carbon capture and sequestration technologies for coal plants, even as he questions whether climate science is settled.

Murray said carbon capture won't help, either.

"Carbon capture and sequestration does not work. It's a pseudonym for 'no coal,'" Murray said while waiting for a ride outside DOE headquarters. "It is neither practical nor economic, carbon capture and sequestration. It is just cover for the politicians, both Republicans and Democrats that say, 'Look what I did for coal,' knowing all the time that it doesn't help coal at all."

Murray acknowledged that the legal fight over the endangerment finding would be "tough." He thinks that's because climate activists and renewable power producers want to keep making money off climate change.

"All these people will be jumping on this on the other side because it's all about money, but it is not about America. America needs reliable, low-cost electricity, and that is a mix of different fuels," he said.

Murray also wants Perry to use emergency authority to stop coal and nuclear plant closures, although

lawyers have said that is unlikely to happen ([Energywire](#), June 19).

Still, Murray, who is close with the president, said he thinks Trump would be "receptive" to the idea.

Reporter Rod Kuckro contributed.

Twitter: [@emilyholden](#) Email: eholden@eenews.net

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 7/20/2017 5:10:56 PM
Subject: Good news on the air quality front

<http://abcnews.go.com/Politics/wireStory/house-approves-delay-obama-era-smog-reduction-mandate-48711207>

This is a courageous act by Republican members of Congress. We should congratulate them and provide scientific support wherever possible.

Joe

Joseph Bast

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 5/31/2017 10:57:32 PM
Subject: Where's the science?

A donor to Heartland noticed that some of us aren't hitting the dubious science of the Paris accord as hard as we are the economics – the cost and geopolitics of it. I hope those of you who are well practiced in explaining why CO2 is not a pollutant will voice your opinion at this critical moment in the national and international debate. Let's not let the other side claim to occupy the high ground.

Joe

Joseph Bast

President

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 8/21/2017 10:38:55 PM
Subject: Wow: Only 28% of Americans Think Climate Scientists Really Understand Climate Change

... and fewer than 20% of people responding to this survey believe climate scientists know how we should address the issue. The American people are way smarter than the media, Hollywood, most academics, and every Democrat in the country.

I think I can hear Al Gore weeping...

Joe

https://ballotpedia.org/Scott_Rasmussen%27s_Number_of_the_Day

Scott Rasmussen's Number of the Day

By *Scott Rasmussen*

August 21, 2017: Twenty-eight percent (28%) of Americans think that climate scientists understand the causes of global climate change “very well.” A Pew Research study found that only 19% believe that the climate scientists have a very good understanding of the best ways to address the issue.^[1]

In general, the study found that Americans trust climate scientists more than politicians on the topic. Two-thirds (67%) believe scientists should play a major role in addressing policy issues on the matter. Most (56%) also believe that energy industry leaders (56%) and the general public (56%) should have a major say in such policy topics.

The Pew study, however, also found that people believe there are differences of opinion among the climate scientists. Only 27% believe that there is a consensus on the issue and that just about all climate scientists believe human behavior is mostly responsible for global climate change. Another 35% think more than half hold this view.

The survey also explored the degree of trust and confidence in those researching climate science. Thirty-six percent (36%) believe that, most of the time, scientists’ research findings are motivated by a desire to advance their own careers. Only 32% say that they mostly rely on the best scientific evidence. Twenty-seven percent (27%) believe that political views of the scientists generally influence their work.

Liberal Democrats tend to express high levels of confidence in the climate scientists and their motives. Conservative Republicans are often quite skeptical. Most other Americans have mixed views.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sun 8/20/2017 3:16:38 AM
Subject: Roy Spencer's new book: An Inconvenient Deception

Roy Spencer writes,

Today my e-book entitled "*An Inconvenient Deception: How Al Gore Distorts Climate Science and Energy Policy*" became available on Amazon Kindle. It is mostly a critique of his most recent movie and book by the same title.

The e-book is currently running neck-and-neck with Al Gore's paperback version of *An Inconvenient Sequel* (it's ahead of the Kindle and audiobook versions), under the category of Earth Science/Climatology.

I did a short blog post on it here:

<http://www.drroyspencer.com/2017/08/an-inconvenient-deception-how-al-gore-distorts-climate-science-and-energy-policy/>

John Stossel will mention it in his syndicated column appearing Wednesday.

-Roy

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 5/31/2017 3:48:31 PM
Subject: WHO report: Tobacco and the environment

I have seldom seen a worse collection of junk science and utter nonsense than this:

<http://edition.cnn.com/2017/05/31/health/tobacco-environment-who-report/>

The point of collecting and spewing all this junk is contained in the penultimate sentence:

Although governments worldwide already collect \$270 billion in tobacco taxes a year, the WHO suggests that increasing tax and prices is an effective way of reducing consumption and help development priorities in each country, adding that by collecting 80 cents more per pack, the global tax revenue could be doubled.

Think of all the *good things* we could do with \$270 billion more of other people's money.

H/T Brad Rodu.

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 6/28/2017 1:18:33 PM
Subject: Canada is also cutting back on global warming studies

H/T Wendell Cox.

joe

From: Wendell Cox [mailto:wendell@theglobeandmail.com] **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**
Sent: Wednesday, June 28, 2017 7:44 AM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: FYI

<https://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/scientists-brace-for-cuts-as-federal-climate-funding-expires/article35484709/>



From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 8/18/2017 6:14:23 PM
Subject: Gore goes nuts in interview about his movie

H/T William Dwyer... see especially the highlighted sections.

Joe

<https://www.spectator.co.uk/2017/08/question-al-gore-on-climate-change-and-hell-call-you-a-denier/>

UK Spectator

Question Al Gore on climate change and he'll call you a 'denier'

You must swallow whole the apocalyptic vision he presents – or else

Ross Clark

19 August 2017

The subtitle of Al Gore's new film is 'Truth to Power', which is supposed to give the impression of brave old Al fighting for right against the mighty fossil fuel establishment. But it is somewhat ironic, given his response when the power being challenged is Gore himself. The former vice president was in London last week to promote his new film and I, along with the world's press, was invited to a private screening before being allotted an entire eight minutes talking with the great man.

An Inconvenient Sequel is an odd film. Billed as a film about global warming, it is really about Gore himself. It starts with him plodding around on a glacier in Greenland, but much of its running time is devoted to scenes which really have nothing to do with the subject — other, perhaps, than that they depict a lifestyle somewhat at odds with a man preaching the need to cut carbon emissions. Gore is seen driving a large Jeep to visit his childhood home, and jetting off around the world. As for the scenes of his failed presidential campaign in 2000 and the Bataclan massacre in Paris in 2015, I fail to see what they have to do with climate change.

But one scene catches my eye and makes me want to look into the subject more deeply. The film cuts from Gore on his melting glacier to a flooded street in Miami Beach, with a voice-over from Gore making a strong connection between the two — the melt-water from Greenland is already spilling over the streets of US cities. An elderly

Miami resident is seen telling Gore that the streets never used to flood when he was young. The implication is that sea-level rise is happening frighteningly quickly — and it is all down to carbon emissions, if not nature's revenge for all those hanging chads which denied him victory in Florida and therefore the 2000 presidential election.

It caught my eye because it reminded me of an issue of accuracy which Gore encountered with his first film, *An Inconvenient Truth*, in 2006. In a High Court ruling over whether the film could be shown in schools, Mr Justice Barton ruled that while it was 'broadly accurate', it contained nine 'significant errors'. One of them concerned a claim that sea levels could rise by 20 feet in the near future due to the melting of ice in Greenland or the west Antarctica ice sheet — something the judge ruled to be 'distinctly alarmist'. Another involved a false claim that residents of Pacific atolls had already been forced to evacuate to New Zealand due to sea-level rise.

Not being a climate scientist, the threat of sea-level rise is not something on which I feel qualified to propound, but I wasn't going to take Gore's word for it — not least because he is no more a climate scientist than I am. So I got in touch with Shimon Wdowinski, associate professor of marine geology and geophysics at the Florida International University, who has studied the flooding problem in Miami — exactly the sort of expert, one might think, with whom Gore or his team of researchers might have been in touch before making a documentary film involving the issue of flooding in Miami.

Wdowinski — who said that he had had no contact with Gore or his team — did not refute the connection between sea-level rise and glacier melt, but suggested it is more complex than Gore's film makes out. Over the past decade and a half, sea levels in Miami and along the rest of the eastern seaboard of the United States, have taken an upwards jolt and are currently rising by between 6mm and 9mm a year. However, the long-term rise in sea levels — caused by a combination of melting ice and thermal expansion of the oceans — is only 2mm. The rest is short-term variability caused by changes in ocean currents.

Interestingly, there may be some link between melt-water from Greenland and the change in ocean currents — Wdowinski has identified a similar short-term uplift in the rate of sea-level rise in Florida in the 1940s, when temperatures in Greenland saw a temporary upwards blip and were as high as they are now. But these findings he describes as only 'preliminary'. He has also investigated another factor behind flooding in Miami — subsidence in parts of the city which are built on reclaimed swamps. Satellite measurements reveal that some streets now lie 16 to 24cm lower than they did 80 years ago — which might explain why long-established residents are seeing places flood which never used to flood when they were young.

When I put all this to Al Gore and ask him whether his film would be stronger if it acknowledged the complexities of sea level rise — why it is rising in some places and not in others — I am expecting him to bat it away, saying that it doesn't counter his central point and that there is a limit to what you can put into a film pitched at a mass audience, but his reaction surprises me. As soon as I mention Professor Wdowinski's name, he counters: 'Never heard of him — is he a denier?' Then, as I continue to make

the point, he starts to answer before directing it at me: 'Are you a denier?' When I say I am sure that climate change is a problem, but how big a one I don't know, he jumps in: 'You are a denier.'

That is a strange interpretation of the word 'deny', I try to say. But his PR team moves in and declares 'Time's up', and I am left feeling like the guy in Monty Python who paid for a five-minute argument and was allowed only 30 seconds. On the way out, a frosty PR woman says to me: 'Can I have a word with you?' I wasn't supposed to ask difficult questions, she says, because 'this is a film junket, to promote the film'.

Surely if you are going to make a film claiming climate change to be a grave threat to the world, you ought to be prepared to answer detailed questions about it.

If you are reading this, Al, the questions I didn't get to ask you were: you don't like it, for good reason, when oil companies weigh in on climate change, so don't you think you are yourself open to charges of vested interests given that you set up and are still involved in Generation Investment Management, a fund which invests heavily in green energy?

And secondly: you have described climate change as a 'moral challenge' which can be 'reduced to a binary choice'. Doesn't that remind you a bit of your nemesis, George W. Bush, saying, after the 9/11 attacks: 'You are either with me or with the terrorists'? Doesn't climate change present a wide range of policy choices, involving an awkward trade-off between reducing carbon emissions and economic growth?

Most people, to a greater or lesser extent, accept that carbon emissions are a problem which must be addressed. But with Al Gore there is no room for any uncertainties — you swallow whole the apocalyptic vision in his films or you are a 'denier'. He and his 'climate ambassadors' whom he has trained to spread his message resemble a charismatic church whose leader must be paid constant homage. He is an obstacle to serious debate.

Joe

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To: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 5/30/2017 9:16:22 PM
Subject: RE: Invitation
[Heartland Mailing List of US Climate Scientists.xlsx](#)
[Heartland Mailing List of US Climate Economists.xlsx](#)

John,

Here are the revised spreadsheets with bio information for everyone. Also added a few addresses and email addresses that were missing from the earlier versions.

Joe

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 8/17/2017 7:07:48 PM
Subject: Peer reviewers for Fourth National Climate Assessment

John Droz writes,

Joe,

I was just made aware of this: *Call for Review Editors for Fourth National Climate Assessment.*

USGCRP is currently seeking individuals with pertinent, demonstrated expertise to serve as Review Editors for the Fourth National Climate Assessment (NCA4).

The deadline for applications is **September 8, 2017**.

What do you know about it? Is it appropriate to get Red Team people to apply?

This is the first I've seen this too, though that isn't too surprising since I'm not a scientist and haven't been looking for such an opportunity. It does seem to me that having some of our friends to participate in this review is a good idea. If you choose to apply, please consider letting me know.

Joe

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 7/18/2017 3:28:40 PM
Subject: Two good pieces in today's WSJ

Steve Milloy and Heartland's own Isaac Orr have excellent pieces in today's WSJ. Have you applied to join one of EPA's science advisory boards? Choose the [New Expert Information](#) link to fill out an application form.

Joe

A Step Toward Scientific Integrity at the EPA

Scott Pruitt sweeps out Obama-era science advisers. The agency needs truly independent ones.

By Steve Milloy

July 17, 2017 5:14 p.m. ET

[239 COMMENTS](#)

The Trump administration in May began the process of replacing the small army of outside science advisers at the Environmental Protection Agency. In June, 38 additional EPA advisers were notified that their appointments would not be renewed in August. To Mr. Trump's critics, this is another manifestation of his administration's "war on science." Historionics aside, the administration's actions are long overdue.

The most prominent of the EPA's myriad boards of outside advisers are the Science Advisory Board and the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee, or CASAC. Mostly made up of university professors, these boards also frequently draw members from consulting firms and activist groups. Only rarely do members have backgrounds in industry. All EPA boards are governed by the Federal Advisory Committee Act, which requires that they be balanced and unbiased. While the EPA is required by law to convene the SAB and CASAC, the agency is not bound by law to heed their advice.

The EPA's Obama-era "war on coal" rules and its standards for ground-level ozone—possibly the most expensive EPA rule ever issued—depend on the same scientifically unsupported notion that the fine particles of soot emitted by smokestacks and tailpipes are lethal. The EPA claims that such particles kill hundreds of thousands of Americans annually.

The EPA first considered regulating fine particles in the mid-1990s. But when the agency ran its claims past CASAC in 1996, the board concluded that the scientific evidence did not support the agency's regulatory conclusion. Ignoring the panel's advice, the EPA's leadership chose to regulate fine particles anyway, and resolved to figure out a way to avoid future troublesome opposition from CASAC.

In 1996 two-thirds of the CASAC panel had no financial connection to the EPA. By the mid-2000s, the agency had entirely flipped the composition of the advisory board so two-thirds of its members were agency grantees. Lo and behold, CASAC suddenly agreed with the EPA's leadership that fine particulates in outdoor air kill. During the Obama years, the EPA packed the CASAC panel. Twenty-four of its 26 members are now agency grantees, with some listed as principal investigators on EPA research grants worth more than \$220 million.

Although the scientific case against particulate matter hasn't improved since the 1990s, the EPA has tightened its grip on CASAC. In effect, EPA-funded researchers are empowered to review and approve their own work in order to rubber-stamp the EPA's regulatory agenda. This is all done under the guise of "independence."

Another "independent" CASAC committee conducted the most recent review of the Obama EPA's ground-level ozone standards. Of that panel's 20 members, 70% were EPA grantees who'd hailed in more than \$192 million from the agency over the years. These EPA panels make decisions by consensus, which has lately been easy enough to achieve considering they are usually chaired by an EPA grantee.

Would-be reformers have so far had no luck changing the culture at these EPA advisory committees. In 2016 the Energy and Environment Legal Institute, where I am a senior fellow, sued the agency. We alleged that the CASAC fine-particulate subcommittee was biased—a clear violation of the Federal Advisory Committee Act. We found a plaintiff who had been refused CASAC membership because of his beliefs about fine particles. Unfortunately, that individual was not willing to take a hostile public stand against the EPA for fear of professional retribution. We ultimately withdrew the suit.

The EPA's opaque selection process for membership on its advisory boards has opened the agency to charges of bias. In 2016 Michael Honeycutt, chief toxicologist of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, was recommended in 60 of the 83 nominations to the EPA for CASAC membership. The EPA instead selected Donna Kenski of the Lake Michigan Air Directors Consortium. Ms. Kenski received only one of the 83 recommendations. While no one objected to Mr. Honeycutt's nomination, Sen. James Inhofe (R., Okla.) lodged an objection to Ms. Kenski's nomination, claiming she had exhibited partisanship during an earlier term on the committee.

Congress has also tried to reform the EPA’s science advisory process. During the three most recent Congresses, the House has passed bills to provide explicit conflict-of-interest rules for EPA science advisers, including bans on receiving EPA grants for three years before and after service on an advisory panel. The bills went nowhere in the Senate, where the threat of a Democrat-led filibuster loomed. Had they passed, President Obama surely would have vetoed them.

President Trump and his EPA administrator have ample statutory authority to rectify the problem. As Oklahoma’s attorney general, Scott Pruitt spent years familiarizing himself with the EPA’s unlawful ways. He is in the process of reaffirming the independence of the agency’s science advisory committees. This won’t mean that committee members can’t have a point of view. But a committee as a whole must be balanced and unbiased. Mr. Pruitt’s goal is the one intended by Congress—peer review, not pal review.

Mr. Milloy served on the Trump EPA transition team and is the author of “Scare Pollution: Why and How to Fix the EPA.”

Appeared in the July 18, 2017, print edition.

Germany Should Say Danke for U.S. Oil

Angela Merkel’s slaps at Trump don’t help her country’s cause. America’s frackers do.

By Isaac Orr

July 17, 2017 5:16 p.m. ET

[75 COMMENTS](#)

German Chancellor Angela Merkel used her closing speech at the recent Group of 20 summit to chide President Trump for withdrawing the U.S. from the Paris climate accord. Yet the German people will benefit far more from the American president’s focus on facilitating U.S. energy production and boosting exports than from Mrs. Merkel’s climate policies. They have increased residential electricity prices for German households and failed to achieve any meaningful reductions in fossil-fuel consumption or carbon-dioxide emissions.

Germany has developed a reputation as a green-energy superpower, but in many respects it isn't. Of all the energy used in Germany in 2016, 34% came from oil, 23.6% from coal, 22.7% from natural gas, 7.3% from biomass, 6.9% from nuclear, 2.1% from wind power, and 1.2% from solar. Waste, geothermal and hydropower accounted for the remaining 2%.

All told, Germany derived more than 80% of its total energy consumption from fossil fuels. That's bad news for a country that depends on imports. About 97% of the oil, 88% of the natural gas and 87% of the hard coal Germans consume are imported.

Though they may find it difficult to swallow, the German people will benefit from Mr. Trump's efforts to make energy resources accessible and affordable. Germans spent \$73.5 billion on imported oil in 2013, when the price of Brent crude averaged approximately \$108 a barrel. Since then, the U.S. embrace of hydraulic fracturing—also known as “fracking”—has resulted in a surge of U.S. crude oil on the world market, causing global oil prices to fall to about \$47 per barrel. Some back-of-the-envelope math suggests Germans may now pay \$41.5 billion less per year for their oil imports, constituting an average savings of around \$1,107 (at current exchange rates) for each of Germany's 37.5 million households.

Ms. Merkel's climate and energy policies have caused residential electricity prices in Germany to spike by approximately 47% since 2006, costing the average German household about \$380 more a year. The higher prices are largely due to a 10-fold increase in renewable-energy surcharges that guarantee returns for the wind and solar-power industries. These surcharges now make up 23% of German residential electric bills.

The German people are paying far more for their household energy needs under Ms. Merkel, yet they have little to show for it. Since 2009, when Germany began to pursue renewables aggressively, annual CO₂ emissions are down a negligible 0.1%.

Meanwhile, the U.S. experienced year-over-year reductions in CO₂ emissions in 2015 and 2016, and CO₂ emissions have fallen a dramatic 14% since 2005. This has mostly been made possible by fracking—a practice banned in Germany. Fracking has allowed the U.S. natural-gas industry to compete with coal in a way that wasn't previously possible, lowering costs for everyone.

Slapping around Mr. Trump, who is deeply unpopular in Germany, might score Ms. Merkel some domestic political points. But if the German leader really wants to help the environment, she might consider scaling back the attacks. Without American energy production and exports, Germany—and the world—would be a dirtier, darker and less efficient place.

Mr. Orr is a research fellow at the Heartland Institute.

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 8/17/2017 2:07:40 PM
Subject: Possible Vatican conference on climate change in November
[vat-sorondo-2017nov.docx](#)

Christopher Monckton sent the attached memo from Monsignor Sanchez Sorondo, the Prefect of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences, proposing another climate-change meeting in Rome to occur in early November. I don't believe Heartland will attempt to send a delegation, but some folks receiving this email might want to follow this, write about it, etc.

Joe

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

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Pontifical Academies of Sciences and Social Sciences: Workshop 2-4 November 2017

Over the last three years, the Pontifical Academy of Sciences (PAS) and the Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences (PASS) have held a series of meetings related to the degradation of the environment, climate change, extinction and sustainable development and have briefed the Holy Father Pope Francis about the outcome of some of these meetings. The meetings typically include scientists, policy makers, philosophers and theologians and at times, world leaders. At one such meeting held in 2015, the attendees arrived at the following conclusion:

"This century is on course to witness unprecedented environmental changes. In particular, the projected climate changes or, more appropriately, climate disruptions, when coupled with ongoing massive species extinctions and the destruction of ecosystems, will doubtless leave their indelible marks on both humanity and nature. As early as 2100, there will be a non-negligible probability of irreversible and catastrophic climate impacts that may last over thousands of years, raising the existential question of whether civilization as we know it can be extended beyond this century. Only a radical change in our attitude towards Creation and towards our fellow humans, complemented by transformative technological innovations, could reverse the dangerous trends that have already been set into motion inadvertently."

Dasgupta, Ramanathan, Raven, Sánchez Sorondo, Arber et al., 29 April 2015

Comprehensive as these meetings were, they did not fully factor in the adverse public health effects of air pollution and climate change. Reliance on fossil fuels and burning of solid biomass are the major, if not the dominant, sources of air pollution and climate change. Scientific studies related to health effects of air pollution date back to at least the 1950s and there is now an immense body of evidence on how air pollution harms health. However, the health consequences of climate change, both direct and indirect, have not received much attention until recently. Thanks to two recent international efforts, one by the World Health Organization and another from the LANCET commission, climate effects are beginning to receive the sort of attention they deserve, particularly since, both studies concluded:

"Climate change is the biggest global health threat of the 21st century."

Margaret Chan, Secretary General WHO; Editorial in LANCET, 2015

It is now time for a more holistic meeting at the Vatican that documents the interconnections between fossil fuel use, the pollution of the atmosphere and the oceans, climate change, public health, the health of ecosystems and sustainability. The central focus will be on the health of the people and the health of the ecosystems and their interdependence between ecosystems and people. It is likely such a focus on people's health may very well bring people and political leaders to push for more drastic actions to limit air pollution and climate change below dangerous levels now being reached and to implement policies to protect Earth's essential life support systems.

Scope of the proposed meeting

Burning of coal, oil, gas and solid biomass for energy access has become a major threat to the health of humanity. It also poses a major threat to the natural systems which sustain all life. Unsustainable demands for energy and wasteful utilization of natural resources affect health in a myriad of ways:

Air pollution from burning fossil and solid biomass contributes to around 7 million premature deaths a year, mostly from ischemic heart disease, stroke, lung cancer and chronic obstructive airways disease in adults and acute lower respiratory illness in children. Globally, 88% of the world's population breathes air that does not meet WHO's air quality guidelines. Air pollution also destroys over 100 million tons of crops each year. Damages to human health and to the environment by air pollution are already valued at trillions of dollars (USD) per year.

Climate change caused by fossil fuel burning leads to increased risks of extreme events such as heat waves, droughts, fires, severe storms, floods which in turn have major health effects. For example: a

single heat wave event, which occurred in Europe in 2003, claimed 70000 lives; 250,000 excess deaths were attributed to droughts and famines during 2011-2012 in the horn of Africa. Tropical storm Haiyan claimed more than 7800 lives in the Philippines; heat waves in Pakistan and India lost at least 4000 people to the 2015 heat wave. While we cannot claim these extreme events were caused by anthropogenic climate changes, we know that the probability of exposure to extreme events is increasing significantly due to climate change. These extreme events affect the social and environmental determinants of health – clean air, safe drinking water, sufficient food and secure shelter. Climate change also affects the spread of disease vectors, food insecurity, under-nutrition, mental health, displacement and migration. By end of century projections suggest that as a result of climate change together with population growth and demographic change there could be (Lancet Commission, 2015): 3 billion additional annual heat exposure events for elderly people; 1.4 billion additional annual person drought exposure events; 2 billion additional annual extreme rainfall exposure events.

Climate change is occurring against a background of other far reaching environmental changes including freshwater depletion, land use change and soil degradation. We depend entirely on the living world (biodiversity) for our survival: they collectively make up the ecosystems into which we evolved and which make our life possible. We obtain all of our food from plants, yet only about 100 of the estimated 460,000 species supply 90% of what we eat, directly or indirectly. Two-thirds of the people in the world depend on plants for their medicine, and, for the rest of us, about a quarter of our medicines come from or came from plants. About one fifth of all species of organisms are estimated to be in danger of extinction now, but with current trends, half of all species could become extinct during the remainder of this century, 83 years. It is estimated that 12 million species of organisms exist, except for bacteria, but we have found and named only a out two million of them, and know next to nothing about the vast majority of even those we have named.

Ocean acidification and deoxygenation resulting from fossil fuel combustion and resulting climate change have major consequences to coral reefs, fisheries and aquaculture, which provide nutrients to about 4 billion people. The acidity of the ocean has already increased by 30% due to increase in atmospheric CO₂; with unchecked emissions of CO₂, it can increase by 100% by 2100. Oxygen loss in the open and coastal oceans, called as de-oxygenation, is being observed and is largely due to ocean warming.

All of these environmental effects will contribute to global inequality since the poorest three billion are still depending on 18th century technologies for meeting basic needs such as cooking; and as a result are the most exposed to pollution. They will also be particularly vulnerable to climate change since they lack adequate coping systems such as health care, insurance or savings to deal with catastrophic events such as loss of home due to floods, loss of livelihood due to droughts, sea level rise and fires etc. Their ability to undertake physical labor will be reduced by increasing heat stress. Women and children are the worst affected. Climate change is projected to be responsible for additional 20 to 25 million under nourished children. UNICEF warned that climate change poses the greatest threat to children and their children. The meeting must discuss social justice and ethical issues as urged by Pope Francis in the encyclical *Laudato si'*:

“We have to realize that a true ecological approach always becomes a social approach; it must integrate questions of justice in debates on the environment, so as to hear both the cry of the earth and the cry of the poor”.

We are assembling a meeting of global thought leaders in all these areas, with emphasis on human health, to consider the latest evidence and make recommendations to be submitted directly to Pope Francis and other world leaders for further actions. Experts spanning medicine, public health, air pollution, marine pollution, climate change, food and water security, ecology, species extinction, renewable energy, and policy should be included. The first two days will be devoted to a detailed assessment of the health of people and the ecosystem. We will document and diagnose the health impacts of fossil fuel combustion and the resulting climate change. The final day of the meeting will be devoted to seeking solutions and will end with a call for actions by policy makers and political

leaders.

To: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 5/29/2017 4:56:26 PM
Subject: RE: Invitation
[Heartland Mailing List of US Climate Scientists.xlsx](#)
[Heartland Mailing List of US Climate Economists.xlsx](#)

John,

Attached are spreadsheets for Heartland's lists of U.S. climate scientists and climate economists for whom we have email or snailmail addresses. I removed all international contacts and folks for whom we don't have sufficient contact information. Please invite them to EPA's meeting on "science integrity" in June. I hope you will invite me to attend as well, since I know and have worked with many of the people on these lists and, while not a scientist, have written extensively on climate science and economics.

I don't need (more) attention or controversy, and perhaps neither do you. But...

* should I tell these folks via email that they will be receiving an invitation from you?

* should I tell a larger group of allies and friends that you "may be able to get you an invitation to attend the June meeting on "science integrity" and suggest folks contact you?

* should I let Kimberley A. Strassel know I reached out to you, and you agreed to invite some people I recommended?

I'm happy to do all or none of these things per your instructions.

I see the Union of Concerned Socialists has responded to Strassel's column:

<http://blog.ucsus.org/gretchen-goldman/on-epa-scientific-integrity-wall-street-journal-is-short-of-facts>

Joe

From: Konkus, John [mailto:konkus.john@epa.gov]
Sent: Friday, May 26, 2017 12:52 PM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: Re: Invitation

That works Sir. Send me what you have please and we'll make it work. Thank you again.

John Konkus

Deputy Associate Administrator

Office of Public Affairs

Cell: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

On May 26, 2017, at 1:34 PM, Joseph Bast <JBast@heartland.org> wrote:

Mr. Konkus,

Sorry I'm out of the office today, and about to host my mom's 86th birthday party!

I can definitely provide you with a list of distinguished and independent scientists, economists, and policy experts, though perhaps not anymore today. Do you have a preferred format? I have email addresses for most, and snailmail addresses for most, but not both for all. I can provide you the list in an Excell spreadsheet. Please let me know.

Best regards,

Joe

Joseph Bast

President

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From: Konkus, John [<mailto:konkus.john@epa.gov>]

Sent: Friday, May 26, 2017 11:31 AM

To: Joseph Bast

Cc: Dewey, Amy

Subject: Invitation

Mr. Bast: I just left you a voice message inquiring if you might have a list of scientists and

economists who would be interested in receiving an invitation to an upcoming “science integrity” meeting here at EPA in June?

If you send a list, we will make sure an invitation is sent.

Thank you Sir and enjoy the holiday weekend.

John Konkus

Environmental Protection Agency

Deputy Associate Administrator for Public Affairs

Mobile: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 6/27/2017 6:31:45 PM
Subject: Trump, EPA Move to Rescind Obama Administration's Clean Water Rule

More than just talk...

Joe

From: EPA Press Office [mailto:press=epa.gov@cmail19.com] **On Behalf Of** EPA Press Office
Sent: Tuesday, June 27, 2017 1:21 PM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: WSJ: Trump, EPA Move to Rescind Obama Administration's Clean Water Rule

IN CASE YOU MISSED IT ...

WSJ: Trump, EPA Move to Rescind Obama Administration's Clean Water Rule

Trump, EPA Move to Rescind Obama Administration's Clean Water Rule

New Rule Would Reverse Obama Administration's Waters of the United States, or WOTUS, Rule
The Wall Street Journal

Eli Stokols
June 27, 2017

<https://www.wsj.com/articles/trump-epa-move-to-rescind-obama-administrations-clean-water-rule-1498586400>

President Donald Trump's administration is moving ahead with plans to dismantle another piece of the Obama administration's environmental legacy, the rule that sought to protect clean drinking water by expanding Washington's power to regulate major rivers and lakes as well as smaller streams and wetlands.

The Environmental Protection Agency, Department of the Army and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are proposing a new rule that would rescind the Obama administration's Waters of the United States, or WOTUS, rule and "re-codify the regulatory text" that existed before its adoption in 2015, according to a press release obtained by The Wall Street Journal that will be sent out Tuesday afternoon.

That action, the agencies contend, "would provide certainty in the interim" while a new rule-making

process is undertaken.

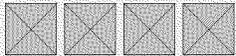
Coming almost a month after Mr. Trump announced plans to withdraw the U.S. from the Paris climate accord, Tuesday's move is another sign the new administration and the EPA under administrator Scott Pruitt intend to prioritize the economic concerns of industry and agricultural interests over environmental concerns and, more broadly, to erase significant pieces of Mr. Obama's legacy.

"We are taking significant action to return power to the states and provide regulatory certainty to our nation's farmers and businesses," Mr. Pruitt said in a statement.

[To Continue Reading Click Here](#)

<http://usenvironmentalprotectionagency.cmail19.com/t/d-l-kdtkdjl-azdlhkuj-j/>

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Washington, D.C. 20004

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 6/27/2017 4:30:18 PM
Subject: Energy Week Talkers/Fact Sheet

Excellent stuff here. Note there is no mention – not one – of global warming or carbon dioxide. This marks a complete pivot or re-set of U.S. energy policy. It's a beautiful thing to see.

Also note: no mention of subsidies for “clean coal” or carbon sequestration (or alternative energies), also a major victory.

If you choose to write about this, I hope you mention the administration's [America First Energy Plan](#).

Joe

From: Sadler, Kelly J. EOP/WHO [mailto:[Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy](#)]
Sent: Tuesday, June 27, 2017 10:49 AM
To: Sadler, Kelly J. EOP/WHO
Subject: Energy Week Talkers/Fact Sheet

PRESIDENT DONALD J. TRUMP UNLEASHES AMERICA'S ENERGY POTENTIAL

“Together, we are going to start a new energy revolution -- one that celebrates American production on American soil.” – President Donald J. Trump

ACHIEVING AMERICAN ENERGY DOMINANCE: President Donald J. Trump has taken action in his first five months to remove unnecessary and burdensome roadblocks that would have prevented the United States from achieving energy dominance.

- President Trump withdrew from the Paris Climate Accord.
- According to National Economic Research Associates (NERA), by 2040 the Paris Climate Accord would have cost the economy nearly \$3 trillion and as many as 6.5 million industrial sector jobs, including 3.1 million manufacturing jobs.

- President Trump directed the Environmental Protection Agency to rescind the Obama Administration’s Clean Power Plan.

- According to NERA, the Obama plan would have increased electricity rates by as much as 14 percent, costing American households \$79 billion.

- President Trump called for TransCanada to resubmit its application to build the Keystone XL Pipeline, and he then fast tracked its approval.

- Construction of the Keystone pipeline is expected to support 42,100 jobs and contribute \$3.4 billion to the American economy.

- President Trump ended the Obama Administration’s coal leasing moratorium on Federal land.

- Federal land accounts for 40 percent of the nation’s coal production.

- According to the American Action Forum, the moratorium could have cost the country billions of dollars and killed coal industry jobs.

- President Trump rescinded the Obama Administration’s Stream Protection Rule.

- The Stream Protection rule would have imposed \$1.2 billion in regulatory costs and added 218,000 hours of paperwork on American businesses.

- The National Mining Association estimated the rule would cost 280,000 jobs across the economy.

- President Trump directed the Department of the Interior to reconsider the Obama Bureau of Land Management’s Hydraulic Fracturing Rule.

- The Hydraulic Fracturing Rule was expected to cost the industry \$32 million a year, adding \$11,400 to the average cost of a hydraulic fracturing well.

CRITICAL TO AN AMERICAN ECONOMIC BOOM: The United States energy industry is critical to the economy and future economic growth.

- The energy sector has become a leading driver in hiring American workers, currently employing 6.4 million Americans.

- Last year, the energy sector added over 300,000 new jobs and is expected to add 198,000 new jobs this year.

- The average annual wage of workers in the oil and gas extraction industry is over \$90,000.

- Approximately 32 percent of the 6.5 million construction industry employees work on energy or energy efficiency projects.
- After being a net energy importer since 1953, the United States could be a net energy exporter as soon as 2020.
- The natural gas revolution in the United States means our country will be a global player in exporting liquefied natural gas.
- According to the American Action Forum, natural gas exports from 2016 to 2040 could bring in \$1.6 trillion in trade value, increase workers earnings by \$110 billion, and raise \$118 billion in Federal revenue.

ENERGY POTENTIAL: While Americans have been told they would have to settle for declining energy resources, innovation and new technology have opened trillions of dollars of energy for development.

- For too long, the country’s energy policy has operated on the false assumption that the country was running out of energy.
- In 2006, Former Vice President Al Gore claimed we are “at or near what they call peak oil.”
- In 2011, Former President Obama claim “we can’t just drill our way out of the problem.”
- In reality, American innovation and technology have allowed the United States to access an increasing amount of resources.
- Current estimates suggest we have 20 percent more oil than Saudi Arabia, valued at over \$13 trillion, if prices average \$50 a barrel.
- The United States is on track to export an average 1 million barrels of oil a day this year, double the pace of last year.
- Natural gas reserves are expected to be so large that they can meet domestic demand for almost a century.
- The United States has the second largest coal reserves in the world.

PROMISE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE: President Trump is following through on his promises to the American people.

- On March 28, 2017, President Donald Trump said:
- “We will unlock job-producing natural gas, oil, and shale energy. We will

produce American coal to power American industry. We will transport American energy through American pipelines, made with American steel.”

- “Together, we will create millions of good American jobs -- also, so many energy jobs -- and really lead to unbelievable prosperity all throughout our country.”

- On June 28, 2016, then-candidate Donald Trump:

- “It will be American hands that remake this country, and it will be American energy -- mined from American resources -- that powers this country.”

- “We are also going to fully capture America’s tremendous energy capacity. This will create vast profits for our workers and begin reducing our deficit.”

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 8/15/2017 5:45:54 PM
Subject: "Climate Change" Critique videos (August 2017) Seven episodes ("Winds of Change")
WINDS of CHANGE Peter's Corner videos.pdf

FYI, from Larry Gould.

Joe

From: Gould, Laurence [mailto:LGOULD@hartford.edu]
Sent: Sunday, August 13, 2017 12:28 AM
To: Gould, Laurence
Subject: "Climate Change" Critique videos (August 2017)_Seven episodes ("Winds of Change")

Dear Anthony, Joe, Pat, and Marc,

Here's a recent (for-the-public) effort (attached, gives Contents): "Climate Change" Critique videos (August 2017)_Seven episodes of about 1 hour each: "Winds of Change"; link can be copied and pasted into browser from the attached or clicked here <http://hudsonctv.com/CablecastPublicSite/search?channel=1&query=winds>

Featured are Joe D'Aleo, Michael Sununu, Tom Wismuller, and Larry Gould (I'm featured in Episode VII on critical thinking).

Feel free to distribute and post.

— Larry

Peter's Corner presents "Winds of Change"

Examining Claims about Global Warming /Climate Change

<http://hudsonctv.com/CablecastPublicSite/search?channel=1&query=winds>

(Note: Parts are in reverse order; Part VII appearing first; and Part II is preceded by Part I)

Part I: Host Peter Lanzillo and Joe D'Aleo in *CO2 the 'Demon Gas'* showed how the demonized CO2 is a trace gas, just 0.04% of our atmosphere. We showed evidence how it has little effect on temperatures but instead is a highly beneficial gas. It is a plant fertilizer that has greatly greened the planet and increase crop yields 3 to 5 fold. CO2 combines with water, nutrients and sunlight to grow plants through photosynthesis. We pump CO2 into greenhouses. As for it being a harmful pollutant, every breath you take emits 100 times more CO2 than the air you took in.

Part II: Host Peter Lanzillo and Joe D'Aleo in *Taking the Earth's Temperatures* showed the many issues in attempting to assess what is happening globally. 75% of the global stations were dropped after 1990, up to 90% of the remaining stations have missing months each year, a large percentage of the stations are now not properly sited. Oceans cover 71% of the globe and full accurate global coverage was not achieved until 2004. Dodgy models are used to adjust temperatures. Yet we claim we can assess global temperatures to hundredths of degrees.

Part III: Host Peter Lanzillo, Joe D'Aleo and Michael Sununu in *Weather Extremes - the Real Story*, we showed though after Hurricane Katrina in 2004, scientists (and Al Gore) predicted devastating storms would be the 'new normal'. Yet since 2005, we have this week surpassed 4300 days without a major hurricane making landfall in the U.S. (more than double the 19th century record). The annual number of strong tornadoes are decreasing. There is no change in flood or drought frequency. Sea level rise globally has slowed to a 4 inch/century rate while models and the movie suggested changes in meters. Polar ice is just going through normal cyclical changes.

Part IV: Host Peter Lanzillo and Joe D'Aleo In the *Real Natural and Man-made Causes of Climate Change*, we show how El Niño and La Niña cause warming and cooling and how decadal ocean basin cycles lead to a tendency for one or the other to dominate and lead to decadal temperature trends. We looked at the sun, which the climate models ignore, and show how solar cycles and the different solar outputs affect the climate and likely drive land and ocean temperature cycles. Volcanoes have a very strong affect but it tends to be shorter term. Man's primary influence is through land use changes most specifically urbanization.

Part V: Host Peter Lanzillo, Joe D'Aleo and Michael Sununu looked at the *Energy at Risk* story. We showed how we here in New Hampshire and

the northeast pay, along with California, the highest electricity prices in the nation because of bad policies and how the Paris Accord — by driving the costs of energy to high levels — would devastate our nation's economy and hurt the poor and middle class and those on fixed incomes the most. We looked at current plans with special focus on Wind Energy.

Part VI: Host Peter Lanzillo, Joe D'Aleo were joined by NASA sea level expert Tom Wismuller and Professor Larry Gould. In **Isn't the Sea Level Rise a Sea Level Ruse?**, Tom Wismuller confirmed the linear-unchanging & no-sign-of-acceleration of sea level rise globally — in contrast to all models and claims — and addressed the beneficial nature of CO2.

Part VII: Host Peter Lanzillo was joined by Joe D'Aleo, Tom Wismuller and a college professor, Dr. Laurence I ("Larry") Gould. In **Critical Thinking about Dangerous Anthropogenic 'Climate Change/Global Warming'**, Larry talked about how — by committing errors in elementary logic as well as by appealing to "authority", "consensus", and "code words" — schools, government, and the media have been indoctrinating our young people and the public to support harmful and unnecessary policies.

11 August 2017

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 7/17/2017 4:27:59 PM
Subject: Isaac Orr and Fred Palmer in the Cleveland Sun on premature retirement of coal plants

Nice piece below.

Joe

http://www.cleveland.com/faces-of-the-suns/index.ssf/2017/07/coal_the_nations_power_grid_an.html

Cleveland Sun
7/17/17

Coal, the Nation's Power Grid and the Broken Window Fallacy

By: Isaac Orr and Fred Palmer, the Heartland Institute

Over the past several years, more than 150 coal-fired power plants have closed their doors due to competition from low natural-gas prices and federal policies designed to limit carbon-dioxide emissions from power plants. Several more coal-fired power plants have recently announced they will be retired before the end of their useful lives. These closures will drive up the cost of electricity for ratepayers and businesses without providing any tangible environmental benefits.

Advocates for wind, solar, and natural-gas electricity systems have used the Energy Information Administration's estimates of the Levelized Cost of Electricity (LCOE) to argue these sources of energy are less expensive than coal-fired power plants. However, these figures are misleading, because LCOE only considers the cost of generating electricity from new power plants. EIA's figures do not consider the fact that existing coal-fired power plants, on average, generate electricity for half the price of the energy produced by new natural-gas plants and approximately three times less than wind power.

Existing coal-fired power plants can produce electricity at a lower cost than new power sources because they have already paid off a good deal or all of the up-front capital costs needed to

construct and operate them. As a result, retiring working coal-fired power plants before the end of their useful life is condemning a house after the mortgage has been paid off and forcing someone to buy a brand-new house and start the process all over again. It simply doesn't make any rational economic sense.

Shuttering working coal-fired plants does not make any rational environmental sense, either. Many of the coal plants announcing their premature retirements are doing so in response to regulations limiting the amount of carbon dioxide that can be released by power plants under President Obama's Clean Power Plan (CPP).

The purpose of creating the CPP was to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from existing power plants by nearly one-third below 2005 levels by 2030. CPP would have cost tens of billions of dollars per year to implement, and it would have driven up the cost of electricity in most of the country. And what would Americans have received in return? Obama's own Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) predicted CPP regulations would have only averted 0.018 degrees Celsius of warming by 2100. That is an amount too low to be accurately measured with even the most sophisticated scientific equipment.

In short, CPP was all pain for no gain, so Trump was correct to instruct EPA to begin the process of revising--or possibly rescinding--the rules. However, simply rescinding CPP will not be enough. The Trump administration must also look to revise or rescind the Obama administration's endangerment finding, which is based upon climate models that have predicted two to three times more global warming than has actually been observed by satellites and weather balloons.

If the endangerment finding is not properly vacated, it will ensure massive litigation from the Sierra Club and others who will continue their efforts to prematurely close coal plants.

Forcing the premature retirement of coal-fired power plants will not save the planet; it will only impose hardships on low-income families and senior citizens living on fixed income, especially in Midwestern states such as Ohio, where coal is the single most important source of electricity. Coal provided 59 percent of the electricity generated in Buckeye State in 2015, and shuttering these plants will increase costs on Ohio families and manufacturing businesses that rely on affordable energy.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 6/23/2017 9:24:53 PM
Subject: National Geographic will air anti-coal film Sunday at 9:00 p.m. ET

FYI. If you can watch this and take notes, please do and consider sending them to me.

Joe

From: Communications@nma.org [mailto:Communications@nma.org]
Sent: Friday, June 23, 2017 2:42 PM
To:
Subject: "From the Ashes"

Memorandum

TO: Communications Committee
Energy Policy Task Force
FROM: Luke Popovich, Vice President External Communications
DATE: June 23, 2017
SUBJECT: "From the Ashes"

The National Geographic Channel will broadcast on 9 p.m. ET Sunday the documentary "From the Ashes" financed by Michael Bloomberg's foundation and produced by RadicalMedia®. Based on everything we know it will be highly critical of coal, will have limited theater engagement domestically but will air in 171 countries.

According to Courtney Monroe, National Geographic Global Network CEO: "The film explores the reality of coal's role in climate change while offering insight into solutions that could help revive the struggling economies of dying mining towns and still safeguard the environment."

Michael Bloomberg, a frequent critic of the coal industry, adds this description: "For over a century, mining and energy companies have been privatizing coal's profits while socializing its costs. Coal plant pollution kills 7,500 Americans a year and causes many more serious illnesses. 'From the Ashes' shows the risks we face as a nation if we continue to rely on coal and examines how Americans in local communities, including in

coal country, are helping to lead the transition toward cleaner air and stronger economies.”

A trailer of the film can be found [here](#) .

NMA was not contacted by the producers nor was our cooperation requested or opinion solicited in any way. The American Coal Council and the West Virginia Coal Association were contacted last year during production but after discussions with the producer declined to engage.

NMA is preparing a rebuttal for any media requests but will not risk building awareness for the film and its allegations with proactive responses.

Contact Luke Popovich at ipopovich@nma.org or (202) 463-2620 if you have questions

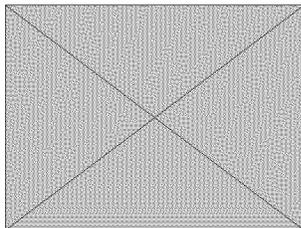
National Mining Association 101 Constitution Avenue, NW • Suite 500 East • Washington, DC 20001 • (202) 463-2600

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 7/17/2017 3:08:40 PM
Subject: A good review of Al Gore's "An Equally Inaccurate Sequel"

<http://www.dailytelegraph.com.au/rendezview/whos-afraid-of-the-big-bad-climate-monster/news-story/5079c031c43e3de67572402640cc6fc0>

Miranda Devine

July 16, 2017



Who's afraid of the big bad climate

Play

0:00

Al Gore returns to the silver screen

IN Al Gore's latest cinematic dose of climate scaremongering, a young Asian man is crying.

"I feel so scared" he wails, before vision of solicitous uncle Al patting his hand in an attempt to soothe away his fears of the apocalypse.

Scaremongering is what Gore does best, and fear is the business model that has made him rich, though his every apocalyptic scenario has failed to materialise.

In Australia last week to spruik his upcoming movie An Inconvenient Sequel, the former US vice president tried it on again, claiming Mother Nature was “screaming” and the world would -descend into “political disruption and chaos and diseases, stronger storms and more -destructive floods” unless we buy his snake oil.

Silly Labor premiers bought that snake oil last week, pledging alongside the grinning Gore that Victoria, Queensland, the ACT and South Australia would embrace renewables to produce zero net emissions by 2050.

They haven't learned the lesson from SA's extreme green experiment with renewable energy that has produced nothing but crippling blackouts and the highest electricity prices in the world.

Any normal person with such a woeful record of accuracy as Gore would be ashamed to show his face. Eleven years after his Inconvenient Truth movie scared little kids witless, his warnings of climate armageddon have come to nothing.

“Unless we take drastic measures the world would reach a point of no return within 10 years,” he told us then. Wrong. In fact the world has just been through almost 20 years in which there has been a hiatus in global warming, even as carbon dioxide has increased: an “inconvenient pause” as some wags put it.

Around the world people are waking up to the fact that their leaders have been crying wolf, while their electricity bills go through the roof.

Australia's prosperity is built on the reams of cheap, abundant fossil fuel under our feet, and yet green zealots have forced us into an energy crisis.

But when Liberal backbencher Craig Kelly last week pointed out the logical fact that Australians will die because of high power bills, he was slammed as a “scaremonger” by the very people who worship at Al Gore's feet.

Yes, cold kills, and electricity prices have doubled in the past decade, as uncertainty plagues the energy sector, and cheap coal-fired power is priced out of the market by government subsidies for unreliable renewable energy production.

The states, which bear much of the blame, continue with the fantasy that you can replace coal with wind and solar while simultaneously banning the development of onshore gas fields.

The iron-clad law of -energy supply is that more -renewables force out baseload power, which you need when the sun doesn't shine and the wind doesn't blow.

Yet SA is pretending that the world's biggest battery built at huge taxpayer expense by another global green huckster, Elon Musk, is going to save the day.

The diabolic task facing federal Energy Minister Josh Frydenberg is to wrangle agreement on something approaching a rational energy policy out of the recently -released Finkel Review.

Unlike Donald Trump, this government doesn't have an electoral mandate for pulling out of the Paris treaty.

Tony Abbott was a climate sceptic yet he signed us up to the Paris renewable energy target of slashing emissions by 26-28 per cent by 2050.

That was all he could get through Senate where even mining millionaire Clive Palmer had been got at by Al Gore. So this is where we are.

Appointing Alan Finkel as chief scientist was one of Malcolm Turnbull's first tasks after he deposed Abbott. Like Turnbull, Finkel is a climate true believer who drives an electric car and powers his South Yarra home on -renewables.

He's also an accomplished scientist and entrepreneur with a PhD in electrical -engineering.

He's smart but he has produced a report bullish on renewables and bearish on coal.

Finkel is right that wimpish investors have deserted coal in Australia and that electricity prices have soared because of the uncertainty that ensued since Labor's vandalism from 2007.

But coal is nowhere near obsolete. As the Australian Minerals Council points out, coal is the world's leading source of electricity and will be till at least 2040.

In our region countries are busy building new clean coal plants. In East Asia alone 1250 new plants are under construction or planned.

Yet in the past eight years in Australia not a single new baseload coal or gas generation unit has been built.

That has to change.

Turnbull has now come around to that realisation, telling the Liberal National Party state convention in Brisbane yesterday: "Those people who say coal and other fossil fuels have no -future are delusional."

Fossil fuels are here to stay, despite Al Gore.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 8/15/2017 1:40:30 PM
Subject: Norm Rogers reviews "Drawdown: The Most comprehensive Plan Ever Proposed to Reverse Global Warming"

FYI:

From: Norman Rogers [mailto:normanrogers@me.com]
Sent: Tuesday, August 15, 2017 1:44 AM
To: normad@redskydawn.com
Subject: Review of green energy book: Drawdown

The book:

Drawdown: The Most Comprehensive Plan Ever Proposed to Reverse Global Warming

is popular among advocates for green energy. It is filled with outrageous errors.

http://www.americanthinker.com/blog/2017/08/the_emdrawdownem_cult.html

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 8/14/2017 10:44:06 PM
Subject: Dr. Judith Curry Explains The Reality Of Bad Climate Science And Bad Politics | Watts Up With That?

Good stuff...

<https://wattsupwiththat.com/2017/08/11/dr-judith-curry-explains-the-reality-of-bad-climate-science-and-bad-politics/>

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 6/20/2017 8:50:37 PM
Subject: The real deniers: Elites dismiss the costs of their climate policies borne by the less fortunate

Excellent piece by Richard Rahn in Washington Times:

<http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2017/jun/5/climate-change-lobby-are-the-real-deniers/>

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 8/14/2017 9:21:35 PM
Subject: Heartland's Tim Huelskamp in The Washington Examiner: Will Gore Demand a Recount?

Nice!

Joe

<http://www.washingtonexaminer.com/will-al-gore-demand-a-recount-now-that-an-inconvenient-sequel-has-flopped/article/2631035>

The Washington Examiner
August 14, 2017

Will Al Gore demand a recount now that 'An Inconvenient Sequel' has flopped?

Al Gore's latest flick, "An Inconvenient Sequel: Truth to Power," is now being shown in movie theaters across America. Yes, I didn't notice either. And the same goes for the millions of Americans who took in a movie this past weekend.

Of the estimated \$121 million Americans spent at the movies last weekend, less than \$1 million was spent on the Gore's sad grab at political relevancy. Perhaps Gore can take solace in the fact that he narrowly edged out for 15th place another liberal-biased movie, "Cars 3," which targets children with fossil fuel lies via cute talking cars. No word yet on whether Gore is going to demand a recount.

Despite tens and perhaps hundreds of millions of dollars in free promotion offered by the left-wing media for Gore, Americans didn't take heed. And after eight straight miserable years of the Obama administration misusing its control of government bureaucracies and schools, assisted every step of the way by the government-aligned left-wing media, the purveyors of climate doom thought they had won the battle of public opinion.

Apparently not. Surveys and independent reviews of the peer-reviewed literature show Al Gore and his alarmist minions have not won the battle of so-called "scientific consensus" – which, by

the way, is not how real science operates. For no matter how many scientists believed the Earth was flat in the 1500s, or warned in the 1970s an approaching an Ice Age, or announced that the "Pilttdown Chicken" proved birds evolved from dinosaurs, it didn't change the facts. The Earth is round, the chicken was a hoax, and we aren't in a dangerous Ice Age yet.

And let's not excuse or forget how wrong Al Gore has been. In his first film, he predicted catastrophic Antarctic and Greenlandic ice melts and rising sea levels engulfing millions. Instead, Antarctic ice has increased, and Gore even bought a beachfront mansion to prove he didn't believe it either. Gore also claimed that man-caused global warming would result in more catastrophic hurricanes and tornadoes – but every day that passes sets a new record for a major hurricane failing to strike the US. Tornado activity has actually declined since its recent peak in the 1970s, despite the improved ability to find, track, and measure tornadoes.

Gore also said in his first movie in 2006 that Mount Kilimanjaro would be free of snow on its peak by "the end of the decade." Guess what? That didn't happen either. Nor did his prediction that the Arctic would be ice-free by the summer of 2014. Polar bears didn't get his memo that they are dying off – drowning, as illustrated in the movie by a lonely cartoon polar bear swimming in an Arctic Ocean with no ice floes upon which to rest and hunt. The polar bear population today is larger and healthier that is has been at any time in the last 50 years.

More than 10 years ago, Americans forked over \$50 million to listen to the former vice president claim to be a scientist. Since then, most of his predictions have been dead-wrong. Will there be a rising sea of moviegoers rushing into watch the aging Al Gore preach this same sermon again?

I doubt it. Who wants to spend \$10 to be lied to a second time by someone whose first film only proved that he has no idea what he is talking about?

Tim Huelskamp, Ph.D., is a former member of Congress and the president of The Heartland Institute, a 33-year-old national free-market think tank based in Illinois.

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sun 7/16/2017 3:10:39 PM
Subject: [SPAM] The Guardian: Trump regrets 'bizarre mistke' of Paris climate pullout, Branson claims

The Guardian is a just a socialist/communist rag, so this is wishful thinking, probably intended to send shivers of fear through the skeptic community. Still, a good hook for op-eds etc. about “We’re Still In,” Sr. Richard Branson, and the rapid unwinding of the global warming delusion.

Joe

From: Jameson Campaigne [mailto:[Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy](#)]
Sent: Sunday, July 16, 2017 2:02 AM
To: Jameson Campaigne
Subject: Trump & Paris -- the pressure to renege on his withdrawal

Trump regrets 'bizarre mistake' of Paris climate pullout, Branson claims

Oliver Milman

Saturday 15 July 2017

Donald Trump regrets the “bizarre mistake” of withdrawing the US from the Paris climate agreement, Sir Richard Branson has said. The British billionaire also urged the president to help phase out the ailing US coal industry.

Speaking in Brooklyn on Friday, the Virgin Group founder said businesses and cities were firmly behind a transition to low-carbon energy, which made Trump’s decision to exit the Paris deal “very, very strange”.

“With climate change, it’s America first and our beautiful globe last, and that seems incredibly sad,” said Branson. “I’ve got a feeling that the president is regretting what he

did. **Maybe his children and son in law [adviser Jared Kushner] are saying,** ‘Look, I told you so.’ Hopefully there is a positive change of mind.”

On Sunday, French president Emmanuel Macron said he was hopeful that Trump would reverse his decision, according to the newspaper *Dimanche*.

“(Trump) told me that he would try to find a solution in the coming months,” Macron told the paper, referring to meetings the two leaders had this week in Paris. **“We spoke in detail about the things that could make him come back to the Paris accord.”**

The US is set to become one of only three sovereign nations in the world not to be part of the Paris accord, which aims to stem dangerous global warming. Of the other two, Nicaragua feels the agreement does not go far enough, and Syria is mired in a disastrous civil war.

Branson said his companies would join the “We are still in” campaign – a coalition of hundreds of businesses, cities and universities committed to keeping to the US’s emissions reduction goals **[and our still paying trillion-dollar subsidies to other countries?]**. Companies from Apple and Facebook to oil giants Exxon and BP urged Trump to stick with the Paris agreement, only for the president to fulfill his election pledge to jettison the pact.

There’s no guarantee he’ll change his mind. Who knows what goes on in there.
The Paris decision was a bizarre mistake -- *Sir Richard Branson*

“Trump had hundreds of the most influential business leaders in the world speaking to him and he ignored them **[in favor of the average American citizen’s pocketbook?]**, so there’s no guarantee that he’ll change his mind,” Branson said.

“Who knows what goes in there,” he added, pointing to his head. “The Paris decision was a bizarre mistake.

“You have people in America who believe the world was made 5,000 years ago. There are some strange people out there who have got into heady positions in the American

government. You have the **strange position of a cabal of people** with very influential positions in America making these decisions.”

Branson admitted that he was unlikely to sway Trump, given his previous criticism of the president. In October, the British entrepreneur recalled a one-on-one lunch several years ago during which the future president explained how he was going to destroy five people who were unwilling to help him after one of his bankruptcies.

Branson said the lunch was “bizarre” and showed Trump’s “vindictive streak”. However, he said he would advise Trump to drop his pro-fossil fuels stance and help transition coal miners into new work.

“Coal mining is not the nicest of jobs,” Branson said, adding that in Britain miners have largely moved into jobs “far more pleasant, far less dangerous and far better for their health.*

“I’d suggest that the government should help coal miners move into alternative jobs, such as clean energy. Clean energy needs hundreds of thousands of people [since it is so uneconomic compared to coal, a fuel with the highest BTU content of all fuels]. That would be good for the coal miners, good for America and good for the world [except for those whose taxes must pay for the subsidies required].

“Now is the time to get massive [“government”, which means ordinary taxpayers] investments into alternative energies. The vast majority of governments in the world are all still going in the right direction and companies in America are stepping into the breach.”

Branson was joined in a panel discussion by Andrew Liveris, chief executive of Dow Chemical and part of a group that advises the White House on manufacturing. Liveris said chemicals companies have moved on from “full frontal denial” of climate change and that businesses now grasp the seriousness of global warming.

“We are leaving governments behind, it’s completely inverted,” he said. “I believe we will find a way back into Paris. That’s not coming from any deep knowledge, but because of the engagement on the issue.”

Branson was in New York to promote DS Virgin Racing, which competes in the Formula E electric racing series. Another of his companies, Virgin Atlantic, is part of an airline industry responsible for around 5% of global carbon dioxide emissions. He said cleaner fuel and more efficient plane designs were getting “closer step by step”.

“I was told 10 years ago it wasn’t possible to get across the Atlantic with a plane carrying a battery powered by clean energy before 2050, because of the weight of it and so on,” he said.

“But the way things are moving, **it’s quite possible [?] that a battery driven plane could carry a plane full of passengers across the Atlantic by 2030.** The airline industry could tick that box [on reducing emissions] before some other industries.”

Trump regrets 'bizarre mistake' of Paris climate pullout, Branson claims

* Solar jobs figures by themselves are a fine example of Mises' "the seen and the unseen in economics", Here is the "unseen":

the New York Times reported "that the solar industry employs far more Americans than wind or coal: 374,000 in solar versus 100,000 in wind and 160,000 in coal mining and coal-fired power generation. Only the natural gas sector employs more people: 398,000 workers in gas production, electricity generation, home heating and petrochemicals."

The *Times* would have us think this is a plus, but as CFACT’s Paul Driessen writes, "the job numbers actually underscore how **wasteful, inefficient and unproductive** solar power actually is."

"Coal generated an incredible 7,745 megawatt-hours of electricity per

worker; natural gas 3,812 MWH per worker; wind a measly 836 MWH for every employee; and solar an abysmal 98 MWH per worker."

"In other words, producing the same amount of electricity requires one coal worker, two natural gas workers – 12 wind industry employees or 79 solar workers.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sat 8/12/2017 2:28:29 PM
Subject: POLITICO - Pruitt: EPA will review 'politicized' climate science report

You can download the Climate Science Special Report here:

Publications - DRAFT: U.S. Global Change Research Program Climate Science Special Report (CSSR) | Heartland Institute

Joe

Pruitt: EPA will review 'politicized' climate science report

Emily Holden

Environmental Protection Agency chief Scott Pruitt said his staff will gauge the "accuracy" of a major federal science report that blames human activity for climate change - just days after researchers voiced their fears to The New York Times that the Trum...

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sat 7/15/2017 5:21:03 PM
Subject: Snopes on the Wallace, D'Aleo, and Idso report

Will be interesting to see how Wallace et al. respond to this:

<http://www.snopes.com/climatology-fraud-global-warming/>

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sat 8/12/2017 2:21:27 PM
Subject: Something fishy about NYT 'leaked' climate report

From WND:

Something fishy about this New York Times 'leaked' climate report

Scientists rip into paper for 'fake news in collaboration with the deep state'

Published: 2 days ago [Chelsea Schilling](#) About | [Email](#) | [Archive](#)

D'oh! “Fake news” has apparently struck again at the New York Times this week – this time over a leaked climate science report that, well, wasn't so *leaked*.

In fact, the report has been available to the public for as many as seven months.

The New York Times – which is featuring a marketing campaign called “The truth is more important now than ever” – claimed Monday that it was publishing a secret climate-change report because there's concern President Trump will try to suppress it.

But scientists called out the “newspaper of record” when they noticed the report, known as the National Climate Assessment, was actually available for public comment for several months. The report was a project of the U.S. Global Change Research Program.

The Times' story is headlined, “[Scientists fear Trump will dismiss blunt climate report.](#)” It claimed the report “has not yet been made public” but “a copy of it was obtained by The New York Times.”

The Times also said “those who challenge scientific data on human-caused climate change” are concerned that the report will be released to the public.

Robert Kopp, one of the lead authors of the climate report and a climate scientist at Rutgers University, was puzzled when he saw the Times' story about his findings, which were made public last December.

Kopp tweeted: “It’s not clear what the news is in this story; posted draft is public review draft from Dec, and WH review hasn’t yet missed Aug 18 deadline.”

Kopp told Fox News the climate draft was published on the Environmental Protection Agency’s website in January 2017 but was later taken down. He said it was still online at the Internet Archive’s site.

Another scientist and author of the climate report cited by the Times, Katharine Hayhoe, tweeted that it was “already accessible to anyone who cared to read it during public review & comment.” She also added: “Side-by-side comparison shows that @nytimes has public review version of our new climate sci report – so, no leak. It was available to all.”

Hayhoe noted that anyone who wants to access the draft may request it from the National Academy of Sciences.

White House Press Secretary Sarah Sanders said Tuesday that the Times story is “disappointing, yet entirely predictable.”

“As others have pointed out – and the New York Times should have noticed – drafts of this report have been published and made widely available online months ago during the public comment period,” she said. “The White House will withhold comment on any draft report before its scheduled release date.”

In its report, the Times quoted an anonymous scientist who warned that President Trump could suppress the climate findings.

“It directly contradicts claims by President Trump and members of his Cabinet who say that the human contribution to climate change is uncertain, and that the ability to predict the effects is limited,” the New York Times reported.

The Times also claims the National Academy of Sciences approved the draft, but scientists are “awaiting permission from the Trump administration to release it.”

But, as Kopp tweeted, President Trump’s administration hasn’t missed the Aug. 18 review deadline, which is not for another nine days.

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As of Wednesday, a version of the Times story had the following correction at the very end of its story: “An article on Tuesday about a sweeping federal climate change report referred incorrectly to the availability of the report. While it was not widely publicized, the report was uploaded by the nonprofit Internet Archive in January; it was not first made public by The New York Times.”

The climate report cited by the Times claims, “evidence for a changing climate abounds, from the top of the atmosphere to the depths of the oceans.”

It also states, “many lines of evidence demonstrate that human activities, especially emissions of greenhouse (heat-trapping) gases, are primarily responsible for recent observed climate change.”

Several experts at the Heartland Institute, a free-market think tank that frequently addresses climate issues, blasted the Times for printing “fake news” and “fake science.”

“The New York Times’ front-page story on the national climate assessment represents fake news in collaboration with the deep state,” said Fred Palmer, energy policy senior fellow at the Heartland Institute. “The first paragraph of the story gives the game away, claiming there has been a massive warming in the United States since 1980. In fact, there has been little if any warming based on satellite readings, corroborated 100 percent by weather balloon readings. The satellite data readily available on Dr. Roy Spencer’s webpage show 0.28 degrees Celsius warming since 1979. That rate of warming would equal less than 0.75 degrees Celsius over 100 years.

“The New York Times/deep state global warming hysteria is 100 percent the result of predictions from flawed, flux-adjusted computer models. None of us would live our lives that way, yet the deep state would have us govern our lives that way – with them in charge of our daily lives based on their fake science and flawed computer models.”

Marc Morano, publisher of the Climate Depot said: “Here we go again. The New York Times hyping a rehash of frightening climate change claims by Obama administration holdover activist government scientists. The new report is once again pre-determined science. The Trump administration should reject this new climate report and consider a national commission on climate change with scientists not affiliated with environmental activist groups.”

Tom Tanton, director of science and technology assessment at the Energy and Environmental Legal Institute, said: “It appears the deep state in Washington is at it again. Unfounded scare tactics from a report not yet released? Early release is usually used to elicit comments and corrections from the scientific community and public. Never mind the underlying data have been compromised, cherry-picked to add to the distortions. Even just the start year for their ‘trend’ is questionable. I lived through the 1980s and they weren’t anything special; what’s wrong with the ’30s? Oh yea, it would not show any warming.

“Worse, there will be louder cries to ‘do something,’ likely meaning more mandates for consumers and more money for climate scientists. Yet nary a word about what’s actually reducing greenhouse gases better than heavy handed government: the free market. It’s outperforming government in all metrics. Maybe the alarmists and statisticians ought just leave well enough alone.”

Other responses to the Times article and the climate report itself included:

Isaac Orr, energy and environment policy research fellow at the Heartland Institute: “The recent story by The New York Times claiming a government scientist leaked a draft of a climate science special report for fear of the report being suppressed by the Trump administration demonstrates how politicized the debate over human influences on global temperatures has become. The claim is particularly noteworthy because it is simply not true: two of the authors of the report have noted on Twitter that a draft of the report has been readily available online since January.”

Tom Harris, executive director of the International Climate Science Coalition and Heartland Institute energy and environment policy adviser: “It makes no sense to claim that temperatures in the United States have risen by 1.6 degrees Fahrenheit over the last 150 years when meteorologist Anthony Watts’ Surface Stations study showed only 7.9 percent of existing stations achieved accuracies better than +/-1.8°F. The U.S. Government Accountability Office confirmed Watts’s research and concluded the U.S. Historical Climate Network (USHCN) surface temperature record is unreliable.”

Joe D’Aleo, executive director of IceCap.us and environmental policy adviser at the Heartland Institute: “The great scientists I have been privileged to know over my long career including Namias, Willett, Landsberg, and Gray and the great men who championed the scientific method like Feynman, Popper, and Einstein would be appalled by this report and the overall decline in the sciences and the alarming peer-review failures that allow bad and dangerous science like we find in this report to propagate and be used to support harmful policies. I believe the only part of this work that is ‘extreme likely’ is that future scientists and historians will look on it as a low point in the history of climate.”

John Coleman, meteorologist and founder of the Weather Channel: “In all its detailed reports linking weather events to climate change and the linking of ‘record high temperatures’ with climate change, this report lacks the one key element that is essential to satisfy the scientific basis of the basic claim: linking increases in CO2 with significant climate change. In fact, this report provides absolutely no new science to support this key point. Therefore, on a scientific basis it is entirely without merit.”

Read more at <http://www.wnd.com/2017/08/something-fishy-about-this-new-york-times-leaked-climate-report/#MwIutCxuWqBevzqA.99>

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 6/16/2017 3:03:22 PM
Subject: Science: We support transparency, but not when we have to comply with rules
[HONEST Act.pdf](#)

The attached is compliments of Cork Hayden. Shameful that *Science* would oppose the HONEST Act (the latest version of the “no secret science” legislation being pursued by Lamar Smith), which would be an excellent start to draining the EPA “science is what we say it is” swamp.

Joe

Joseph Bast

President

The Heartland Institute

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The dishonest HONEST Act

The Trump administration aims to eliminate many regulations and make it more difficult to adopt new ones. More subtle and dangerous are attempts in Congress to undermine public health and environmental protections by limiting the use of scientific evidence under the guise of increased transparency. This effort, which is envisioned by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) leadership would greatly reduce the amount of science used in decision-making, undermines the credibility and application of scientific evidence, weakens the scientific enterprise, and imperils public and environmental health.

The Honest and Open New EPA Science Treatment (HONEST) Act, in the Senate after passing the House of Representatives in March, would prohibit the EPA from using studies for agency decision-making unless raw data, computer codes, and virtually everything used by scientists to conduct the study are provided to the agency and made publicly available online. Transparency and reproducibility are long-standing priorities in science, and we welcome good-faith efforts to evaluate scientific evidence for use in public policy. But on these issues, the Act is dishonest—an attempt by politicians to override scientific judgment and dictate narrow standards by which science is deemed valuable for policy. It imposes burdens that will detract from scientists' ability to do research and to have it influence decision-making, all aimed at bringing the process to a standstill, minimizing the role of science, and limiting regulations.

Federal agencies must already adhere to strict standards of transparency and quality while considering a broad body of scientific evidence, and uncertainties therein. Polluters and manufacturers of dangerous products have taken a page from the tobacco industry playbook, magnifying those uncertainties to prolong the review of scientific data, slow the regulatory process, and evade liability. By writing narrow data standards

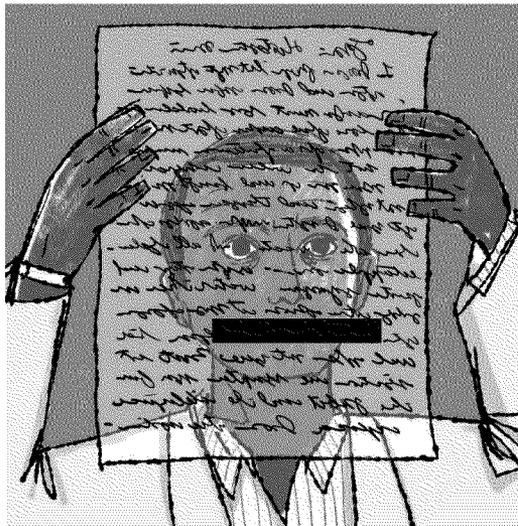
into law, the Act will provide another avenue for such challenges to regulations and to the underlying science.

The Act would not void prior EPA decisions, but future deliberations would be required to exclude peer-reviewed historical studies for which this extensive documentation is no longer available. To enable use of studies that include sensitive information, such as medical records, the Act permits such data to be redacted. But in practice, the limited budget allocated for potentially costly redaction leaves the role of such studies in doubt. For a similar unpassed bill, the 2015 Secret Science Reform Act, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimated implementation costs at \$250 million annually. Under President Trump, this dropped to \$1 million because, according to the CBO, "EPA officials have explained...that the agency would implement [the Act] with minimal funding...[which] would significantly reduce the number of studies that the agency relies on." Costs of gathering, redacting, and posting data will erode the agency's effectiveness.

The scientific community continues to improve data access. Would the law adapt to allow the EPA to incorporate studies that take innovative approaches not foreseen by the Act? Improved transparency and reproducibility should ultimately expand the scientific foundation for public health and environmental protection. Unfortunately, the Act will erode the evidence base for regulatory decisions and burden investigators and agencies with threats of endless data reanalysis and challenges to defend findings.

If the HONEST Act becomes law, it will embolden attempts to dictate science and delay decisions at other federal, state, and local agencies. The community must make clear that the Act, a threat to health and the environment, is an unnecessary and burdensome political intrusion into the scientific enterprise.

—David Michaels and Thomas Burke*



“...the Act is dishonest—an attempt by politicians to override scientific judgment..”



David Michaels is a professor in the Department of Environmental and Occupational Health, Milken Institute School of Public Health, George Washington University, Washington, DC, USA. dmm@gwu.edu



Thomas Burke is the Jacob I. and Irene B. Fabrikant Professor and Chair in Health, Risk and Society, Johns Hopkins University, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, USA. tburke1@jhu.edu

PHOTOS: (INSET) ROBERT NEUBECKER; (TOP RIGHT); MILKEN INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH (BOTTOM RIGHT); JOHNS HOPKINS BLOOMBERG SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Downloaded from <http://science.sciencemag.org/> on June 15, 2017

*The authors thank B. D. Goldstein and L. R. Goldman for their contribution to this editorial.

Science

The dishonest HONEST Act

David Michaels and Thomas Burke

Science **356** (6342), 989.
DOI: 10.1126/science.aan5967

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 8/10/2017 8:45:20 PM
Subject: Heartland in Washington Examiner re NYT's "leaked" report

[Climate skeptics slam New York Times as 'fake news'](#)

Climate skeptics slam New York Times as 'fake news'

by [John Siciliano](#) | [Aug 9, 2017, 6:51 PM](#)

Climate change skeptics at the Heartland Institute slammed the New York Times as "fake news" Wednesday after the newspaper reported this week that President Trump was looking to suppress a new federal report on global warming despite the report being publicly available.

"The New York Times' front-page story on the National Climate Assessment represents fake news in collaboration with the deep state," said Fred Palmer, senior fellow at the conservative think tank.

Isaac Orr, a researcher for the group, added that the story's claim that government scientists leaked a draft of the National Climate Assessment "for fear of the report being suppressed by the Trump administration demonstrates how politicized the debate over human influences on global temperatures has become."

Orr added that the news account is "particularly noteworthy because it is simply not true," explaining that "two of the authors of the report have noted on Twitter that a draft of the report has been readily available online since January."

The National Climate Assessment, a report by 13 federal agencies and a panel of climate scientists, reaffirmed that climate change is occurring and caused by human activity. It is required by Congress every four years.

The Heartland Institute has been at the forefront of challenging the majority of scientists and the United Nations, who say the Earth's temperature is rising because of the greenhouse gases emitted by burning fossil fuels.

The group has been tapped by the Trump administration to help set up a "red team" to challenge climate assumptions against an opposing blue team. The *Washington Examiner* [first reported](#) that the administration had tapped the organization by asking it to provide a list of scientists to form the red team.

The New York Times issued a correction Wednesday that noted that the report had been readily available on the website for months. The newspaper also had erred in saying that it was the first

to publish the draft of the report.

Others joined Heartland to attack the report in a joint statement with the group. "Here we go again. The New York Times hyping a rehash of frightening climate change claims by Obama administration holdover activist government scientists," said Marc Morano, publisher of Climate Depot, a website that challenges climate science.

"The new report is once again pre-determined science," he said. "The Trump administration should reject this new climate report and consider a national commission on climate change with scientists not affiliated with environmental activist groups."

Palmer and Orr went after the science of the report's conclusions. "The first paragraph of the story gives the game away, claiming there has been a massive warming in the United States since 1980," Palmer said. "In fact there has been little if any warming based on satellite readings, corroborated 100 percent by weather balloon readings."

"The New York Times/deep state global warming hysteria is 100 percent the result of predictions from flawed, flux-adjusted computer models," Palmer said.

"None of us would live our lives that way, yet the deep state would have us govern our lives that way – with them in charge of our daily lives based on their fake science and flawed computer models."

Joe

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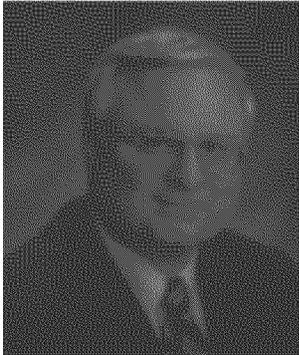
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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 8/9/2017 7:33:57 PM
Subject: Michael Coffman's last words, and more

Debbie Bacigulupi sends this:

Dr. Coffman's memorial service:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OoHxcwTbwoQ&t=3s>



From Michael's Facebook page:

Michael Coffman

June 19 ·

As a scientist and writer, I have been fighting the global agenda that would destroy America as we know it for decades. As a researcher in the American paper industry, I ran a multimillion dollar research project on the effects of acid rain. When the results came in that it was basically a non-issue, I was told to quash my results or find a new job. That was when my eyes were opened to the fact that it was politics driving the science and not the other way around.

In 1994, myself and a few other individuals stopped the cloture vote to move forward to ratify the Convention on Biological Diversity Treaty which would have destroyed property rights in our country, thereby destroying free enterprise, the American way of life, and ultimately Freedom itself.

That is the goal of the Globalists. It is not “saving the planet,” it’s not even redistribution of wealth ultimately. It is Control. Global control of everyone and everything. Together with my wife and all who have worked with us, both as colleagues and as fellow warriors in the fight for freedom, we have labored to inform citizens and policy makers, and to stop this agenda.

To all of you who read this, I say this, Don’t give up. Keep fighting. Keep working. Keep doing whatever it is that God has called you to do.

For me the fight is over. After a 2 ½ year battle with cancer, I am going Home. My time here is almost over. I thought I had more to do, but God is saying otherwise.

Thank you to all who have fought and are continuing to fight for freedom.

Therefore, my dear brothers and sisters, stand firm. Let nothing move you. Always give yourselves fully to the work of the Lord, because you know that your labor in the Lord is not in vain. 1 Cor. 15:58

<http://obituaries.bangordailynews.com/story/michael-coffman-1943-2017-946147251>

Hal Shurtleff, Director of Camp Constitution, sent me this:

Here is a link to his memorial service:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OoHxcwTbwoQ&t=3276s>

And Camp Constitution Remembers Dr. Coffman:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pzF1KzDDe4w&t=47s>

Here is a link to Mike's first C-SPAN engagement that I had a hand in:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3GYLrckbLCE&t=1001s>

He will be missed but he left us a great legacy of freedom.

Joe

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

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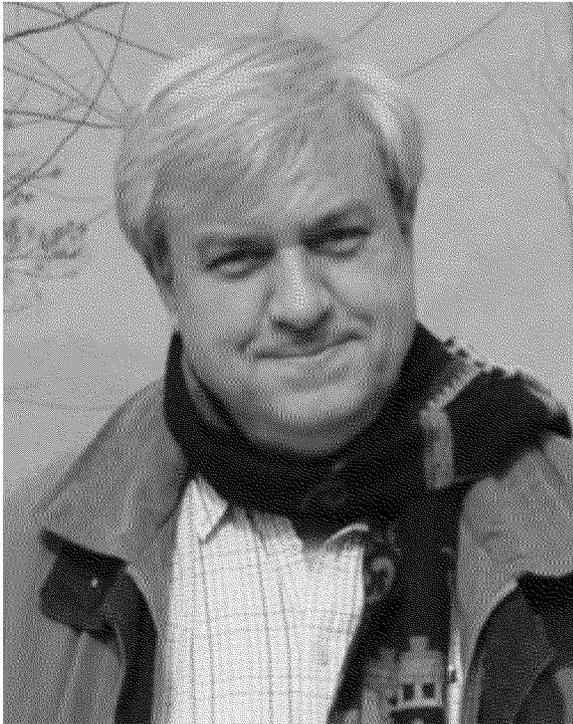
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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 8/9/2017 5:14:54 PM
Subject: More on Istvan Marko, RIP

Friends,

Lucaccioni Fabio tells us “Istvan underwent a benign operation on Friday before his death. It all went well. In the following days, he made a pulmonary embolism that was fatal to him and unfortunately he passed away Monday. Nobody expected that.”



Paul Driessen wrote to say the Breitbart piece Istvan coauthored with Willie Soon and others was polished, expanded, and posted at:

<https://www.masterresource.org/climate-science/mit-president-exit-paris-i/>

Paul adds, “He will be deeply missed, as will his enormous contributions to real climate science.”

Willie Soon wrote,

I also saw this tribute and report:

<https://www.contrepoints.org/2017/08/01/295909-hommage-a-istvan-marko>

and funeral notice:

<http://lesfunerailles.be/fiche/598067064e632/Istvan%20MARKO>

Willie wrote to Istvan's family:

Dear Patricia and family,

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

Willie Soon

I also just learned that **Michael Coffman** passed away in July. See:

<http://obituaries.bangordailynews.com/story/michael-coffman-1943-2017-946147251>

He was an early, persistent, and courageous critic of Agenda 21, the UNFCCC, and more. Author of several books... he will be missed, too.

Joe

From: Joseph Bast [<mailto:JBast@heartland.org>]
Sent: Wednesday, August 09, 2017 11:56 AM
Subject: Sad news - Istvan Marko passed away on 7/31

Perhaps others saw this before, I had not.

Joe

From: Istvan Marko [<mailto:istvan.marko@uclouvain.be>]
Sent: Wednesday, August 09, 2017 10:35 AM
To: Joseph Bast; Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
Subject: Sad news - Re: Patrick Frank on the CSSR

Dear,

as probably you know now, professor Istvan Marko passed away last Monday (07/31/2017).

This email box will be closed soon.

Can you try to stop sending mail.

If you need more information :

Lucaccioni Fabio (fabio.lucaccioni@uclouvain.be) : First Head Chied Technician of professor Istvan Marko (since 2001).

Pr. Dr. István E. Markó

Université catholique de Louvain
Laboratoire de Chimie Organique et Médicinale
Institut IMCN, Unité MOST
Bâtiment Lavoisier, Place Louis Pasteur 1 Bte L4.01.02
1348 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium
Office : +32 (0)10 478773
Mobile : Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

"It is not by improving the candles that light bulbs were discovered"

"Democracy is the dictatorship of active minor groups"

"CO2 is neither a pollutant nor a poison. It is food for plants and source of oxygen, and thus, life for all of us. "

Some of Marko's recent writing:

<http://www.breitbart.com/big-government/2017/06/16/america-first-climate/>

<https://friendsofsciencecalgary.wordpress.com/2015/11/08/professor-istvan-marko-sends-another-letter-on-climate-change-and-quebecs-alleged-climate-leadership-to-mr-maros-sefcovic-vp-eu-commission/>

<https://www.thegwpf.com/belgian-scientists-double-standards-climate-change/>

And interviews from 2015 and 2016:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mEJMQjoJKoY>

<https://www.thenewamerican.com/tech/environment/item/22232-at-anti-un-climate-summit-scientist-slams-alarmist-religion>

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 8/9/2017 3:55:32 PM
Subject: Sad news - Istvan Marko passed away on 7/31

Perhaps others saw this before, I had not.

Joe

From: Istvan Marko [mailto:istvan.marko@uclouvain.be]
Sent: Wednesday, August 09, 2017 10:35 AM
To: Joseph Bast; **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**
Subject: Sad news - Re: Patrick Frank on the CSSR

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<https://www.thegwpf.com/belgian-scientists-double-standards-climate-change/>

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 8/9/2017 2:02:35 PM
Subject: Patrick Frank on the CSSR

From: Patrick Frank [mailto:] **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**
Sent: Tuesday, August 08, 2017 12:43 PM
To: Joseph Bast
Cc: **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**
Subject: Re: Draft of Climate Assessment leaked by NYT

Thanks, Joe. I downloaded a pdf copy of the draft from the NYT article you linked.

The entire scientific credibility of the draft report lays in "Appendix C" where detection and attribution are discussed. They define detection as a change unlikely to occur 'naturally,' and attribution means assigning the cause of the change.

This definition of change implies a physical theory of climate sufficiently complete to define natural variability, because a "change" is defined as an 'unnatural' variation.

Likewise, attribution requires a physical theory of climate able to accurately predict the effects on the climate of any relevant energetic perturbation (a perturbation such as the forcing due to increased CO2).

So, the entire credibility of the claims in the report depends strictly and rigorously on the existence and use of a relatively complete and accurate physical theory of climate.

There is no such theory.

For example, C2, "Fingerprint-based Methodologies" depends on "a model-generated response pattern." If the model-generated response pattern is subject to huge uncertainties (it is), then the response pattern has no particular physical meaning. Any fingerprint method based on that pattern also has no particular physical meaning.

C3. Non-Fingerprint-based Methods, "compares observed and simulated time-series." Simulated time series are climate model outputs. The method again critically and fatally depends on unreliable models.

Every method in Appendix C depends on model simulations for their basic validity. Model simulations have no known validity.

Pat

-----Original Message-----

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Aug 8, 2017 9:10 AM
To:
Subject: Draft of Climate Assessment leaked by NYT

FYI:

The New York Times published an unreleased draft of the report Monday. The 543-page report was written by scientists from 13 federal agencies, including the Environmental Protection Agency and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. It concludes that temperatures in the U.S. have risen sharply, by 1.6 degrees Fahrenheit, over the last 150 years and that it is “extremely likely that most of the global mean temperature increase since 1951 was caused by **human influence on climate.**”

“Evidence for a changing climate abounds, from the top of the atmosphere to the depths of the oceans,” the report states. “Thousands of studies conducted by tens of thousands of scientists around the world have documented changes in surface, atmospheric, and oceanic temperatures; melting glaciers; disappearing snow cover; shrinking sea ice; rising sea level; and an increase in atmospheric water vapor. **Many lines of evidence demonstrate that human activities, especially emissions of greenhouse (heat-trapping) gases, are primarily responsible for recent observed climate changes.**”

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 8/8/2017 4:10:01 PM
Subject: Draft of Climate Assessment leaked by NYT

FYI:

The New York Times published an unreleased draft of the report Monday. The 543-page report was written by scientists from 13 federal agencies, including the Environmental Protection Agency and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. It concludes that temperatures in the U.S. have risen sharply, by 1.6 degrees Fahrenheit, over the last 150 years and that it is “extremely likely that most of the global mean temperature increase since 1951 was caused by **human influence on climate.**”

“Evidence for a changing climate abounds, from the top of the atmosphere to the depths of the oceans,” the report states. “Thousands of studies conducted by tens of thousands of scientists around the world have documented changes in surface, atmospheric, and oceanic temperatures; melting glaciers; disappearing snow cover; shrinking sea ice; rising sea level; and an increase in atmospheric water vapor. **Many lines of evidence demonstrate that human activities, especially emissions of greenhouse (heat-trapping) gases, are primarily responsible for recent observed climate changes.**”

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 8/7/2017 1:35:15 PM
Subject: How Rachel Carson Cost Millions of People Their Lives

Willie Soon noticed this excellent piece:

<http://www.thedailybeast.com/how-rachel-carson-cost-millions-of-people-their-lives?source=twitter&via=desktop>

Joe

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sat 8/5/2017 7:53:18 PM
Subject: US submits formal notice of intent to withdraw from Paris agreement

It's a beautiful thing.

Joe

<https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/08/273050.htm>

Communication Regarding Intent To Withdraw From Paris Agreement

Media Note

Office of the Spokesperson

Washington, DC

August 4, 2017

Today, the United States submitted a communication to the United Nations, in its capacity as depositary for the Paris Agreement, regarding the U.S. intent to withdraw from the Paris Agreement as soon as it is eligible to do so, consistent with the terms of the Agreement. As the President indicated in his June 1 announcement and subsequently, he is open to re-engaging in the Paris Agreement if the United States can identify terms that are more favorable to it, its businesses, its workers, its people, and its taxpayers.

The United States supports a balanced approach to climate policy that lowers emissions while promoting economic growth and ensuring energy security. We will continue to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions through innovation and technology breakthroughs, and work with other countries to help them access and use fossil fuels more cleanly and efficiently and deploy renewable and other clean energy sources, given the importance of energy access and security in

many nationally determined contributions.

The United States will continue to participate in international climate change negotiations and meetings, including the 23rd Conference of the Parties (COP-23) of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, to protect U.S. interests and ensure all future policy options remain open to the administration. Such participation will include ongoing negotiations related to guidance for implementing the Paris Agreement.

For further information, please contact Yoon Nam in the Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) at namys@state.gov.

Joe

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recipient you are hereby notified that any dissemination, copying, or distribution of this message, or files associated with this message, is strictly prohibited. If you have received this message in error, please notify us immediately by replying to the message and deleting it from your computer.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sat 7/15/2017 4:50:17 PM
Subject: Subsidies to fossil fuels are trivial compared to subsidies to wind and solar

Friends,

Many of you don't follow the economic side of the energy-climate change debate, and so might have missed the excellent piece by Dr. Roger Bezdek, below. Following his article is a list of articles he's written in the past year, with links to URLs.

Roger just [applied for a position on an EPA advisory board](#). Have you? Please do it today... even if you aren't sure you have the time to serve, the first step is to "get on the list" and make the other side recognize your credentials and explain why they might not support your nomination. It's okay to nominate yourself... in fact, it's preferred.

Joe

<http://www.worldoil.com/magazine/2017/june-2017/columns/oil-and-gas-in-the-capitals>

World Oil

June 2017, Vol 238 No. 5

Columns

Oil and Gas in the Capitals

Dr. Roger Bezdek, Contributing Editor

It is that time again. A new administration in Washington, a new federal budget and its priorities being proposed, and tax reform being debated, have all joined to bring the subject of energy subsidies, yet again, to the forefront. As usual, the refrain is being heard that fossil fuels—especially “big oil”—are heavily and unfairly subsidized at the expense of underfunded renewables.

These subsidies are also drawing attention, as federal and state policymakers struggle to deal with energy incentives that are straining competitive electricity markets. For example:

- Energy Secretary Rick Perry has ordered a study to assess how energy subsidies and policies are affecting baseload power generation, which may lead to reform of wind production tax credits.
- In Washington, FERC recently sponsored a technical conference on the issue.

Senator Chuck Grassley (R-Iowa) has stated that it irritates him when people criticize “subsidies for one type of energy while disregarding market-distorting benefits provided to other sources.” Indeed. So, how does the energy scorecard stack up?

A stacked deck. As usual, conventional wisdom is wrong. There *is* a huge imbalance in federal incentives for the oil and gas industry, compared to renewables. However, the imbalance is strongly in favor of renewables and it is increasing rapidly. In a recently published study, we found that over the past several years, the imbalance of subsidies in favor of renewables over other energy technologies has become overwhelming (<http://misi-net.com/publications/EnergyIncentives-0517.pdf>). This clearly contradicts the contention that federal incentives favor oil and gas at the expense of renewables.

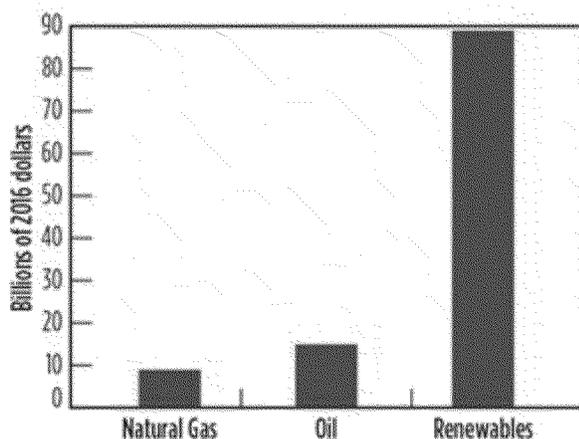


Fig. 1. Federal Incentives for oil, natural gas, and renewables, 2011–2016.

As shown in **Fig. 1**, during the years 2011-2016, renewable energy (solar, wind, biomass, geothermal and hydro) has received \$89 billion in federal incentives, which is:

- Nearly four times as much federal incentives as for oil and natural gas, *combined*.
- Nearly six times as much federal incentives as for oil.
- Nearly ten times as much federal incentives as for natural gas.

In fact, over this period, renewables received more than three times as much federal incentives as oil, natural gas, coal and nuclear, *combined*. So much for the contention that renewables are being “starved.”

Of course, renewable energy advocates only prefer to classify hydro and geothermal as renewable sources, when it suits their purpose—such as to show how much renewable energy is being used in the U.S. Hydro provides over 90% of this renewable energy. However, somehow, federal support for hydro and geothermal is not supposed to be included in federal subsidies for “renewable energy.”

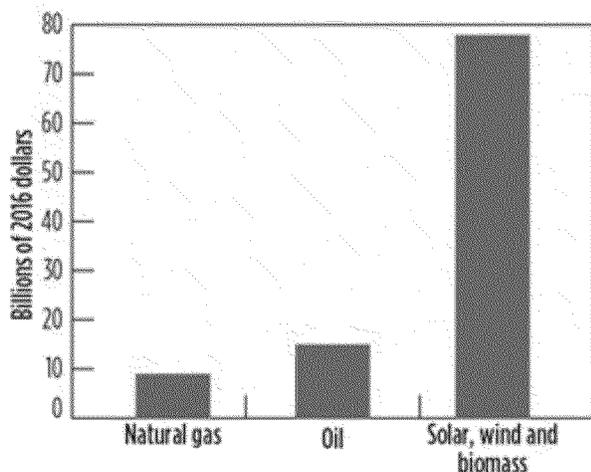


Fig. 2. Federal Incentives for oil and natural gas compared to solar, wind, and biomass, 2011–2016.

Accordingly, **Fig. 2** excludes federal support for hydro and geothermal, and shows only subsidies for solar, wind and biomass. These figures show that during the 2011-2016 period, these renewable technologies received \$78 billion, which is:

- More than three times as much federal incentives as for oil and natural gas, *combined*.
- More than five times as much federal incentives as for oil.
- Nearly nine times as much federal incentives as for natural gas.

Over the years 2011 through 2016, these three renewable energy technologies received three times as much federal incentives as oil, natural gas, coal, and nuclear, *combined*. Thus, even excluding hydro and geothermal, renewables are being subsidized about three times as heavily as all fossil fuels and nuclear energy, combined.

Notably, energy technologies provide very different contributions to the U.S. energy mix. Oil and gas provide over 61% of U.S. energy needs, whereas wind and solar provide less than 3%. Thus, per unit of energy, renewables are massively over-subsidized, compared to oil and gas.

The bottom line. So, what does all of this mean? Does it imply that the oil and gas industry receives too much federal support? Too little? Does it imply that renewable industries receive too much federal support? Or do they receive too little?

The information provided here implies none of this. The “optimal” level of federal support is an issue well outside the scope of this column. Nevertheless, the information presented here is important to remember, when we hear that renewable energy is being “starved” of federal funding compared to the oil and gas industry. **WO**

Other recent writing by Dr. Roger Bezdek:

-
- ▶ *PRESS RELEASE: New Study Clarifies Which Industries Benefit From Federal Energy Subsidies*, Nuclear Energy Institute, Washington, D.C., May 10, 2017.
 - ▶ *Two Thirds of a Century and \$1 Trillion+ U.S. Energy Incentives - Analysis of Federal Expenditures for Energy Development, 1950-2016*. Report prepared for the Nuclear Energy Institute, May 2017, 63 pages.
 - ▶ *"Surprising Energy Requirements of the Cannabis Industry: Problems and Potential Solutions, PART II"* *Public Utilities Fortnightly*, April 2017, pp. 38-42.*
 - ▶ *"Surprising Energy Requirements of the Cannabis Industry: Implications for Utilities, Regulators, PART I"* *Public Utilities Fortnightly*, March 2017, pp. 44-49.*
 - ▶ *"Unsung Role of Fossil Fuels in the Miracle of U.S. Growth"* *Public Utilities Fortnightly*, August 2016, pp. 26-31.*
 - ▶ *"Essential Role of Fossil Fuels in Future Economic Growth"* *Public Utilities Fortnightly*, September 2016, pp. 38-41,45.*
 - ▶ *"The Jobs Impact of GHG Reduction Strategies in the USA"* *International Journal of Global Warming*, Vol 6 No 4 (November 2014), pp. 380-401.*
 - ▶ *"Economic and Job Forecasts for the Sustainable Energy Industries in the USA" revised version forthcoming in International Journal of Engineering and Applied Science*, 2016, 14 pages.*
 - ▶ *Potential Economic Impacts in Tennessee of Reduced TVA Reliance on Coal*. Report prepared for the Partnership for Affordable Clean Energy, February 2016,

83 pages.

► *Economic and Social Implications of Potential UN Paris 2015 Global GHG Reduction Mandates.* July 2015, 86 pages.

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To: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
From: Jim Lakely
Sent: Tue 6/13/2017 9:46:17 PM
Subject: Re: United States Resets Climate Change Discussion At G7 - Preview

John,

Heartland Research Fellow H. Sterling Burnett wrote about your press release today.

<http://blog.heartland.org/2017/06/pruitt-puts-america-first-at-g7-environment-summit/>

The first day of our mini-summit on EPA issues went well. We re-convene tomorrow morning at 9 a.m., if you and any other EPA folks are interested in stopping by.

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
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From: Jim Lakely <JLakely@heartland.org>
Date: Tuesday, June 13, 2017 at 9:53 AM
To: "Konkus, John" <konkus.john@epa.gov>
Subject: Re: United States Resets Climate Change Discussion At G7 - Preview

Thanks. Will do.

And I certainly got my money's worth last night. Got to see Strasburg throw 100 pitches. It was in only 5 innings, but still ...

Best,

Jim Lakely
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From: "Konkus, John" <konkus.john@epa.gov>
Date: Tuesday, June 13, 2017 at 9:36 AM
To: Jim Lakely <JLakely@heartland.org>
Subject: Re: United States Resets Climate Change Discussion At G7 - Preview

Crazy game indeed. Nats bullpen is not good. Yes please share as you have indicated.

Thank you!

John Konkus

Environmental Protection Agency

Deputy Associate Administrator for Public Affairs

Mobile: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

On Jun 13, 2017, at 9:34 AM, Jim Lakely <JLakely@heartland.org> wrote:

Thanks, John. We got in just before 6 p.m. last night ... early enough that I was able to catch the Nats game last night. A wonderful park, and a crazy game.

Is it OK if I relate the information in this email in my opening remarks to the group this afternoon? I'll only say it comes from a "friend" or "source" in EPA.

Might we see others from EPA today or tomorrow?

Best,

Jim Lakely
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From: "Konkus, John" <konkus.john@epa.gov>
Date: Tuesday, June 13, 2017 at 7:54 AM
To: Jim Lakely <JLakely@heartland.org>
Subject: RE: United States Resets Climate Change Discussion At G7 - Preview

Jim: I hope your travel to Washington was uneventful. I will be covering a Senate Hearing for a POTUS nominee today so will regretfully be unable to attend today's session. However, I wanted to share a few points that I hope, in part, guide today's conversations:

*The Science Integrity meeting this week was postponed by EPA because of Dr. Gifo's illness. We certainly all wish her health and a speedy recovery. In the meantime, this pause provides all involved the opportunity to coordinate further to ensure the rescheduled meeting is productive and constructive. More industry, more conservative and a broader group of voices will be involved.

My understanding is that Dr. Grifo's illness is serious enough to cause this postponement, so we should all to be respectful of that.

*Despite the intensity of the attacks from the left, EPA is managing massive changes and reforms. Barbs from the right hurt and hinder this progress. We need MORE support for our efforts. That will lead to much better working partnerships.

*Our movement and our cause as defined by the Trump Presidency are helped by this group when it recognizes and echoes our achievements including:

>Getting beyond Paris.

>Restructuring the EPA around a back to basics agenda.

>Delivering a budget that would have been unthinkable under any other leadership.

>Moving over 25 significant OMB actions which is an amazing feat in this short amount of time, including: WOTUS, CPP, and multiple oil and gas rules, just to name a few.

Thank you Jim. Let's connect later this afternoon.

John

From: Jim Lakely [<mailto:JLakely@heartland.org>]

Sent: Monday, June 12, 2017 10:54 AM

To: Konkus, John <konkus.john@epa.gov>

Subject: RE: United States Resets Climate Change Discussion At G7 - Preview

Sure. Looking forward to the call.

Do you think you and others at EPA would join us for our strategy meeting in DC on Tuesday and Wednesday? We had planned a program to help with messaging and communications leading up to the meeting Grifo canceled. We're still going on with the meeting.

It will be at the Capitol Skyline Hotel in SW, just a couple blocks north of Nationals Park. Here's the schedule:

Tuesday, June 13 – MC: Jim Lakely

Speaker	Presentation
Talks: Steve Milloy p.m.	Opening Remarks: What Needs to Be Done I
Science: Jay Lehr p.m.	How to Summarize the Scientific Debate in 30 minutes or Less
Speaker Training: Veronica Harrison p.m.	Tips for Effective Public Speaking
Laws: David Schnare p.m.	Inside and Outside EPA: How to Reform the Beast
Wrap-up: Joe Bast p.m.	Closing remarks and adjourn

Wednesday, June 14 – MC: Jim Lakely

Talks: Myron Ebell a.m.	Opening Remarks: What Needs to be Done II
Science: Pat Michaels a.m.	Where the Science Debate Stands Right Now
Economics: Kevin Dayaratna p.m.	Demolishing the Social Cost of Carbon Argument
Energy Policy: Roger Bezdek p.m.	The Case for Fossil Fuels
Speaker Training: Beverly Hallberg, District Media Group p.m.	Effective Public Speaking Strategies
Wrap-up: Joe Bast p.m.	Closing remarks

Jim Lakely
 Director of Communications
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 3939 North Wilke Drive

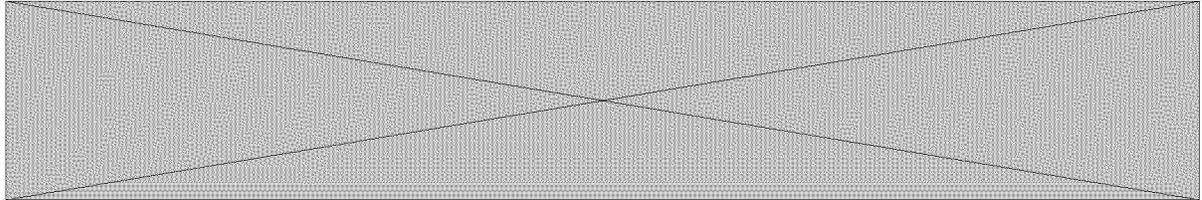
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From: Konkus, John [<mailto:konkus.john@epa.gov>]
Sent: Monday, June 12, 2017 9:44 AM
To: Jim Lakely

Subject: United States Resets Climate Change Discussion At G7 - Preview

Jim: I'll call you on this below. Looking for some echo help here...



United States Resets Climate Change Discussion At G7

U.S. Formally Joins Communiqué, Reaching Consensus On Important Environmental Issues

June 12, 2017

Bologna, Italy – Today, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Scott Pruitt announced that the United States stands firm on its decision to withdraw from the Paris Agreement and has reset the conversation about climate change reflective of the new priorities of the Trump Administration and the expectations of the American people.

“Respective of the importance to engage with longstanding allies and key international partners, we approached the climate discussions head on from a position of strength and clarity. We are resetting the dialogue to say Paris is not the only way forward to making progress. Today's action of reaching consensus makes clear that the Paris Agreement is not the only mechanism by which environmental stewardship can be demonstrated. It also demonstrates our commitment to honest conversations, which are the cornerstone of constructive international dialogue,” said Administrator Scott Pruitt.

While a party to the communiqué, the United States did not join the climate change sections, explicitly stating:

We the United States of America continue to demonstrate through action, having reduced our CO2 footprint as demonstrated by achieving pre-1994 CO2 levels domestically. The United States will continue to engage with key international partners in a manner that is consistent with our domestic priorities, preserving both a strong economy and a healthy environment. Accordingly, we the United States do not join those sections of the communiqué on climate and MDBs, reflecting our recent announcement to withdraw and immediately cease implementation of the Paris Agreement and associated financial commitment.

The United States and its G7 counterparts found common ground engaging in robust and constructive dialogue regarding other, equally important environmental issues. The United States joined consensus throughout the communiqué including the sections discussing resource efficiency, marine litter, and environmental policies and jobs.

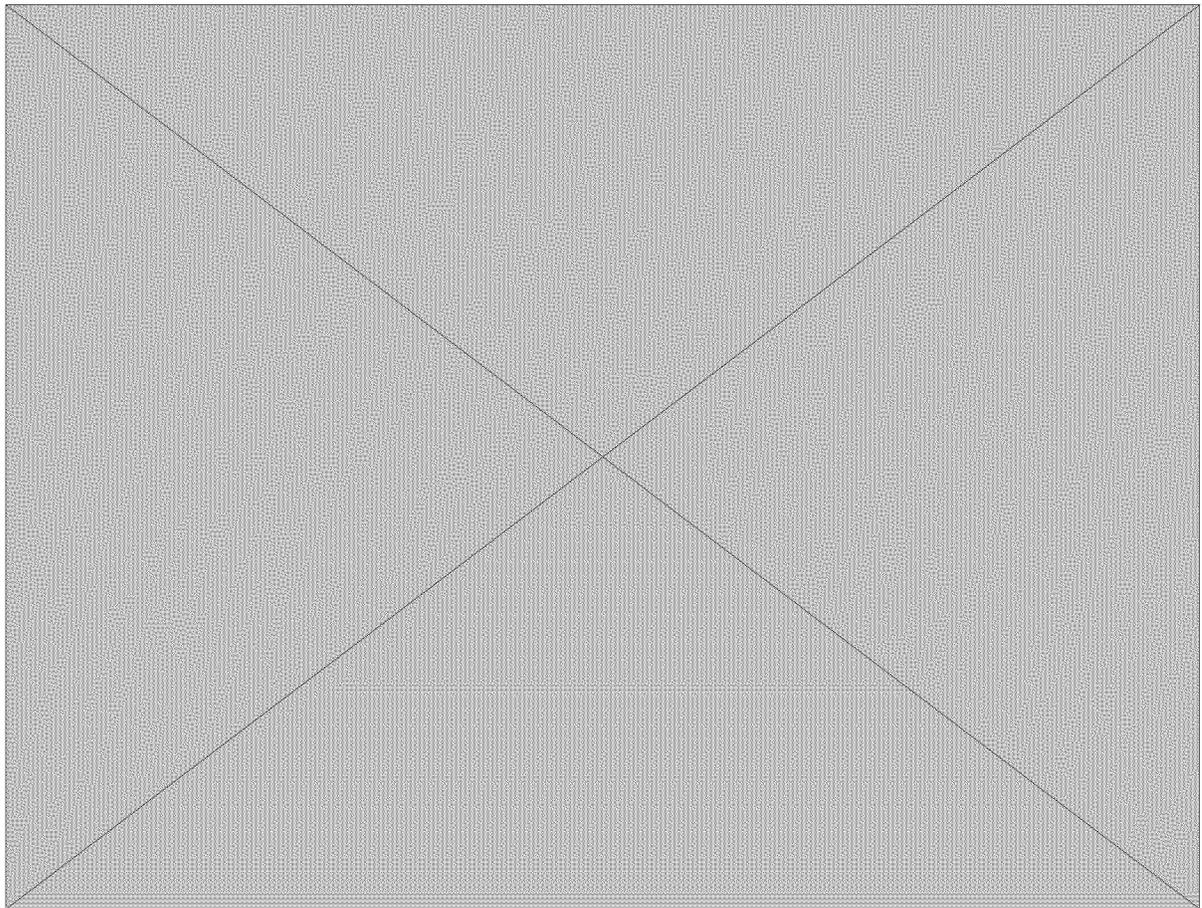
“The United States will continue to show leadership by offering action-oriented solutions to the world's environmental challenges. We have indicated a willingness to engage on an international stage that stands to greatly benefit from American ingenuity, innovation, and

advanced technologies. We have already demonstrated significant progress towards mitigating environmental problems and we will continue to develop these for the benefit of all nations," Administrator Pruitt said.

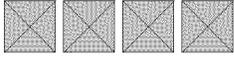
BACKGROUND ...

G7 Bologna Environment Ministers' Meeting's Press Release

"We, the G7 Environment Ministers and high representatives, and European Commissioners responsible for environment and climate, met in Bologna on 11-12 June 2017. We were joined by heads and senior officials of International Organizations and by representatives of universities and firms." (G7 Bologna Environment Ministers' Meeting, Press Release, 06/12/17)



<image001.png>



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20004

[Unsubscribe](#)

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 7/31/2017 3:09:00 PM
Subject: Henderson and Cochrane: "Climate Change Isn't the End of the World"

Today's Wall Street Journal

Joe

Climate Change Isn't the End of the World

By David R. Henderson and John H. Cochrane

July 30, 2017 4:24 p.m. ET

[David was Morrie Goldman's and my classmate in the UCLA doctoral economics program. This is among, if not the best essay on the economics of "climate change" that I have ever seen.]

Climate change is often misunderstood as a package deal: If global warming is “real,” both sides of the debate seem to assume, the climate lobby’s policy agenda follows inexorably.

It does not. Climate policy advocates need to do a much better job of quantitatively analyzing economic costs and the actual, rather than symbolic, benefits of their policies. Skeptics would also do well to focus more attention on economic and policy analysis.

To arrive at a wise policy response, we first need to consider how much economic damage climate change will do. Current models struggle to come up with economic costs consummate with apocalyptic political rhetoric. Typical costs are well below 10% of gross domestic product in the year 2100 and beyond.

That’s a lot of money—but it’s a lot of years, too. Even 10% less GDP in 100 years corresponds to 0.1 percentage point less annual GDP growth. Climate change therefore does not justify policies that cost more than 0.1 percentage point of growth. If the goal is 10% more GDP in 100 years, pro-growth tax, regulatory and entitlement reforms would be far more effective.

Yes, the costs are not evenly spread. Some places will do better and some will do worse. The American South might be a worse place to grow wheat; Southern Canada might be a better one. In a century, Miami might find itself in approximately the same situation as the Dutch city of Rotterdam today.

But spread over a century, the costs of moving and adapting are not as imposing as they seem. Rotterdam’s dikes are expensive, but not prohibitively so. Most buildings are

rebuilt about every 50 years. If we simply stopped building in flood-prone areas and started building on higher ground, even the costs of moving cities would be bearable. Migration is costly. But much of the world's population moved from farms to cities in the 20th century. Allowing people to move to better climates in the 21st will be equally possible. Such investments in climate adaptation are small compared with the investments we will regularly make in houses, businesses, infrastructure and education.

And economics is the central question—unlike with other environmental problems such as chemical pollution. Carbon dioxide hurts nobody's health. It's good for plants. Climate change need not endanger anyone. If it did—and you do hear such claims—then living in hot Arizona rather than cool Maine, or living with Louisiana's frequent floods, would be considered a health catastrophe today.

Global warming is not the only risk our society faces. Even if science tells us that climate change is real and man-made, it does not tell us, as President Obama asserted, that climate change is the greatest threat to humanity. Really? Greater than nuclear explosions, a world war, global pandemics, crop failures and civil chaos?

No. Healthy societies do not fall apart over slow, widely predicted, relatively small economic adjustments of the sort painted by climate analysis. Societies do fall apart from war, disease or chaos. Climate policy must compete with other long-term threats for always-scarce resources.

Facing this reality, some advocate that we buy some "insurance." Sure, they argue, the projected economic cost seems small, but it could turn out to be a lot worse. But the same argument applies to any possible risk. If you buy overpriced insurance against every potential danger, you soon run out of money. You can sensibly insure only when the premium is in line with the risk—which brings us back where we started, to the need for quantifying probabilities, costs, benefits and alternatives. And uncertainty goes both ways. Nobody forecast fracking, or that it would make the U.S. the world's carbon-reduction leader. Strategic waiting is a rational response to a slow-moving uncertain peril with fast-changing technology.

Global warming is not even the obvious top environmental threat. Dirty water, dirty air and insect-borne diseases are a far greater problem today for most people world-wide. Habitat loss and human predation are a far greater problem for most animals. Elephants won't make it to see a warmer climate. Ask them how they would prefer to spend \$1 trillion—subsidizing high-speed trains or a human-free park the size of Montana.

Then, we need to know what effect proposed policies have and at what cost. Scientific, quantifiable or even vaguely plausible cause-and-effect thinking are missing from much advocacy for policies to reduce carbon emissions. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's "scientific" recommendations, for example, include "reduced gender inequality & marginalization in other forms," "provisioning of adequate housing," "cash transfers" and "awareness raising & integrating into education." Even if some of these are worthy goals, they are not scientifically valid, cost-benefit-tested policies to cool the planet.

Climate policy advocates' apocalyptic vision demands serious analysis, and mushy thinking undermines their case. If carbon emissions pose the greatest threat to humanity, it follows that the costs of nuclear power—waste disposal and the occasional meltdown—might be bearable. It follows that the costs of genetically modified foods and modern pesticides, which can feed us with less land and lower carbon emissions, might be bearable. It follows that if the future of civilization is really at stake, adaptation or geo-engineering should not be unmentionable. And it follows that symbolic, ineffective, political grab-bag policies should be intolerable.

Mr. Henderson is a research fellow with the Hoover Institution and an economics professor at the Naval Postgraduate School. Mr. Cochrane is a senior fellow of the Hoover Institution and an adjunct scholar of the Cato Institute.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sat 7/29/2017 4:59:14 PM
Subject: From CFACT: Negative reviews of "An Inconvenient Sequel"

This is very useful, great job Marc!

Joe

-
- [Bjorn Lomborg: 'Gore still trying to scare you into saving the world' – 'Sequel Misses a Few Inconvenient Facts'](#)
 - [Review: 'An Incoherent Sequel' – 'Anecdotes vs. data in Gore's follow-up to An Inconvenient Truth'](#)
 - ['Why People Like Al Gore Hate The World's Poor' – 'Energy poverty is a greater threat...than climate disaster'](#)
 - [Is Al Gore's 'An Inconvenient Sequel' Any Good? Here's What The Reviews Say](#)
 - ['Al Gore's sequel opens — It's bunk' – 'Many on the Left are embarrassed by Gore'](#)
 - [Fox News: Al Gore's 'Inconvenient Sequel' Meets with Skepticism, Even from Left](#)
 - [Wash Times Features Climate Depot on 'Inconvenient' Sequel: 'Gore is the gift that keeps on giving'](#)
 - [Vogue Mag's climate lament: 'It's Time to Officially Give Up on Ivanka Trump'](#)
 - [Al Gore's 'Inconvenient Sequel' Comes As His Dire Climate Predictions Fail To Materialize](#)
 - [Scientists: Global Warming Will 'Prevent A Large Number Of Deaths' – By Reducing cold spells](#)
 - [Flashback 2015: Harrison Ford on Climate Change: 'There Won't Be Any Damn People'](#)

[Bjorn Lomborg: 'Gore still trying to scare you into saving the world' – 'Sequel Misses a Few Inconvenient Facts'](#)

Posted: 28 Jul 2017 10:24 AM PDT

By Bjorn Lomborg July 27, 2017 6:09 p.m. ET They say the sequel is always worse than the original, but Al Gore's first film set the bar pretty low. Eleven years ago, "An Inconvenient Truth" hyped global warming by relying more on scare tactics than science. This weekend Mr. Gore is back with "An Inconvenient [...]".
[Review: 'An Incoherent Sequel' – 'Anecdotes vs. data in Gore's follow-up to An Inconvenient Truth'](#)

Posted: 28 Jul 2017 10:13 AM PDT

Gore is a smug man, and he perhaps reaches peak smugness in the new film when he is seen telling an audience: "Ten years ago [now eleven], when the movie An Inconvenient Truth came out, the single most criticized scene was an animated scene showing that the combination of sea-level rise and storm surge would [...]."

['Why People Like Al Gore Hate The World's Poor' – 'Energy poverty is a greater threat...than climate disaster'](#)

Posted: 28 Jul 2017 09:59 AM PDT

by Michael McGrady Manipulating people isn't something of which to be proud. Granted, marketing campaigns and large corporations know how to leverage the emotions of people. The same goes for politicians. However, at what cost? For Al Gore, the cost of manipulating people comes at the price that

negates industrialization in some of the poorest places [...].

Is Al Gore's 'An Inconvenient Sequel' Any Good? Here's What The Reviews Say

Posted: 28 Jul 2017 09:54 AM PDT

By Mathew Olson Jul 27 2017, 1:44 PM 3 diggsSaveShare Tweet In 2006, director Davis Guggenheim and Al Gore's "An Inconvenient Truth" drew praise and won awards for how it framed climate change as an accessible, urgent issue. At the same time, it made Gore a more prominent target for climate change deniers. "An Inconvenient Sequel: Truth To [...].

'Al Gore's sequel opens — It's bunk' — 'Many on the Left are embarrassed by Gore'

Posted: 28 Jul 2017 09:32 AM PDT

July 28, 2017 by Craig Rucker Al Gore's new movie opens today. Leading off the article in The Washington Times: "Nobody is more excited about Friday's release of Al Gore's sequel to An Inconvenient Truth than climate skeptic Marc Morano, which comes as an ill wind for the movement to stop global warming, not to mention Mr. Gore. For [...].

Fox News: Al Gore's 'Inconvenient Sequel' Meets with Skepticism, Even from Left

Posted: 28 Jul 2017 09:28 AM PDT .

Wash Times Features Climate Depot on 'Inconvenient' Sequel: 'Gore is the gift that keeps on giving'

Posted: 27 Jul 2017 08:07 PM PDT

By Valerie Richardson – The Washington Times – Thursday, July 27, 2017 Nobody is more excited about Friday's release of Al Gore's sequel to "An Inconvenient Truth" than climate skeptic Marc Morano, which comes as an ill wind for the movement to stop global warming, not to mention Mr. Gore. For months, Mr. Morano and his team have tracked the Democrat at [...].

Vogue Mag's climate lament: 'It's Time to Officially Give Up on Ivanka Trump'

Posted: 27 Jul 2017 07:15 PM PDT .

Al Gore's 'Inconvenient Sequel' Comes As His Dire Climate Predictions Fail To Materialize

Posted: 27 Jul 2017 06:50 PM PDT

BY MICHAEL BASTASCH Former Vice President Al Gore's new global warming film debuts in select theaters Friday, just in time to see if his 2006 prediction came true that humanity would face a "true planetary crisis" if nothing was done to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It didn't, but that hasn't stopped Gore from going on a [...].

Scientists: Global Warming Will 'Prevent A Large Number Of Deaths' – By Reducing cold spells

Posted: 27 Jul 2017 06:40 PM PDT

MICHAEL BASTASCH The weight of evidence suggests global warming may, on net, end up saving lives through reducing the number and severity of cold spells, according to scientists. “Based upon real-world data, it is obvious that global warming is going to directly prevent a large number of deaths,” Cato Institute scientists Patrick Michaels and Craig [...].

Flashback 2015: Harrison Ford on Climate Change: ‘There Won’t Be Any Damn People’

Posted: 27 Jul 2017 12:55 PM PDT

By Aly Nielsen | December 11, 2015 10:03 AM EST Star Wars actor and nature-worshiper Harrison Ford claims that without a Paris agreement, the human race will go extinct. In a Dec. 9 interview with Australian Broadcasting Network’s evening news show, 7.30, host Leigh Sales asked Ford, “If the world is not able to come up with some sort of plan [at the [...].

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 7/28/2017 10:49:40 PM
Subject: Starting today, Gore's Climate Apocalypse Sequel

Well, Willie Soon just spoiled my weekend by sending this link to a long (and excellent) article about Al Gore's movie debut starting today and the hyper-liberal propaganda tsunami taking place all next week:

<https://www.newsbusters.org/blogs/business/julia-seymour/2017/07/27/14-billion-viacom-help-hype-gores-climate-apocalypse-sequel>

Here's what it's about:

Gore is back in the spotlight again as his *Inconvenient Sequel: Truth to Power* arrives in selected theaters July 28, and nationwide on Aug. 4. It comes 11 years after he warned in his first film, the world only had 10 years before it would reach the "point of no return." Now he claims, there's still time. Viacom media outlets will "rally" to promote his climate agenda and new film the entire week of July 31, during "An Inconvenient Week," TV Week reported. Ten Viacom channels will focus programming on climate change that week including MTV, which will air "An Inconvenient Special" town hall panel with Gore Aug. 2.

But Willie has the last word:

Gore can pay everyone to see his movie and give all the awards to himself and still will not change of the facts about the science of CO2---too bad for this lost soul

Joe

Joseph Bast

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 7/28/2017 7:44:49 PM
Subject: Think Progress on Heartland's role in the Red Team

Friends,

Hillary Clinton's fake think tank, "Think Progress," ran this piece a couple days ago.

Two little bits of inside baseball: the author refers to "leaked documents," which actually were stolen by Peter Gleick apparently with assistance and support by Think Progress. If Obama hadn't been in the White House at the time, they would have been prosecuted for aggravated identity theft and industrial espionage and Gleick and Podesta might still be in jail today. And Think Progress knows, as everyone knows, that Heartland received only \$25,000 from the Kochs in the past 15 years and no funding at all from ExxonMobil since 2007. I don't even remember getting funding from the Chamber of Commerce and won't bother looking it up.

And they want to be taken seriously? Gee, what losers.

Joe

<https://thinkprogress.org/heartland-is-the-red-team-2d46cb6a17ca>

**EPA is asking a climate denier think tank
for help recruiting its 'red team'**

EPA is reaching deep into the swamp.

The Environmental Protection Agency has asked the Heartland Institute, a D.C.-based rightwing think tank that denies the human causes of climate change, to help identify scientists to join the agency's so-called red team-blue team effort to "debate" the science of climate change, according to the Washington Examiner.

The move is part of EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt's efforts to undercut established climate science within the agency. In an interview with Reuters earlier this month, Pruitt suggested the possibility of creating a red team to provide "a robust discussion" on climate science and determine whether humans "are contributing to [warming]."

The Heartland Institute offers a model of what the EPA red team might look like. Their contrarian Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change—often referred to as a red team—publishes regular volumes of a report called "Climate Change Reconsidered."

Heartland communications director Jim Lakely told the Washington Examiner the red team exercises to critique climate science are necessary "to critically examine what has become alarmist dogma rather than a sober evaluation of climate science for many years." But, as many scientists and experts have noted, the peer review process for scientific publications already requires and facilitates rigorous examination.

For years, the Heartland Institute has spread misinformation about climate change and attacked the credibility of climate scientists. In 2012, the group launched a billboard campaign with the photographs of Ted Kaczynski (the Unabomber), Charles Manson, and Osama bin Laden, saying those men "still believe in global warming." Heartland's website at the time declared "the most prominent advocates of global warming aren't scientists. They are murderers, tyrants, and madmen."

More recently, the group announced plans to send a report titled "Why Scientists Disagree About Global Warming" to every K-12 teacher and college professor in America. The report incorrectly denies humans' contributions to rising global temperatures.

Pruitt has adopted much of the misinformation that Heartland promotes. Since being confirmed, Pruitt has continued to question the science behind climate change and repeated climate denier talking points claiming that humans are not the main contributors to a warming planet.

And Heartland experts have already had an active role in Trump's administration. Dan Simmons, currently an assistant to Energy Secretary Rick Perry, is still listed as an author on Heartland's website. Myron Ebell, a noted climate denier, led Trump's EPA transition team and has written several pieces opposing climate policy for Heartland.

Heartland has received funding from several fossil fuel companies, though it no longer publicly discloses its funders. In 2012, leaked documents from the group showed the group received contributions from the Charles G. Koch Charitable Foundation and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, among others. It has also received funding from ExxonMobil to support work to

refute the human causes of climate change.

Last month, Heartland announced former Kansas congressman Tim Huelskamp will become president of the organization. During his political career, Huelskamp's top donor was Koch Industries, and he received more than \$250,000 in campaign contributions from the oil and gas industry. Koch Industries and the Koch family foundations have been one of the biggest funders of organizations that deny humans' role in causing climate change and oppose policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

It remains to be seen who will staff the EPA's red team. NYU professor Steve Koonin, a scientist who formerly worked with both BP and the Obama administration, is reportedly the top contender. In 2014, Koonin wrote a Wall Street Journal op-ed detailing the ways in which climate science is not settled, which included the extent to which humans are causing climate change, a now-frequent talking point among Trump administration officials.

In April, Koonin published another op-ed in the Wall Street Journal, suggesting that a Red Team/Blue Team would be "a step toward resolving...differing perceptions of climate science."

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 7/28/2017 7:16:50 PM
Subject: Nice piece on Red Team by Tom Harris

<http://www.thepostemail.com/2017/07/28/red-team-must-leave-no-stone-unturned-climate-debate/>

Red Team Must Leave No Stone Unturned in Climate Debate

On Friday, July 28, 2017 [No Comment](#)

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“IT AIN’T WHAT YOU DON’T KNOW THAT GETS YOU INTO TROUBLE. IT’S WHAT YOU KNOW FOR SURE THAT JUST AIN’T SO.” — MARK TWAIN

by Tom Harris, Executive Director, ICSC, ©2017



(Jul. 28, 2017) — Al Gore expects us to believe that climate change science is settled. According to the former Vice President, scientists know, with a high degree of certainty, that our emissions of greenhouse gases, 82% of which is carbon dioxide (CO₂) in U.S., is causing dangerous climate change. The solution, Gore tells us, is a dramatic reduction in our use of fossil fuels, the source of 86% of the world’s energy supply.

For Gore’s position to be rational, there is a string of postulates that would have to be known to be true, or, at least very likely. The Trump administration’s proposed ‘red team-blue team’

climate science exercise must carefully examine each of these suppositions. For essentially nothing in science, especially a discipline as immature and rapidly evolving as the study of climate, is a known fact. They are merely the opinions of experts based on their interpretations of the observations and their understandings of today's theory. And different experts have different opinions, even about issues that many scientists assume are settled.

The government's climate science re-evaluation will undoubtedly address issues such as:

- How much climate change is natural versus anthropogenic?
- How useful are computer models for forecasting future climate?
- Is sea level rise accelerating and, if it is, are our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to blame?
 - Is extreme weather increasing and, if so, is it due to our GHG emissions?
- Is the ocean at risk of dangerous acidification due to rising atmospheric CO₂ levels?
 - What are the biological benefits of rising CO₂?

The Obama administration never properly addressed these topics, choosing instead to follow the unfounded claims of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and activists such as Gore. So, thoroughly exploring these issues is indeed important.

But scientists taking part in the red team-blue team debate must go deeper and reassess concepts erroneously considered to be known facts. For example, experts should be asked to assign probabilities to the following:

- The Earth has warmed in the past century
 - 'Global temperature' is important
 - CO₂ levels have risen since the 1800s
- Human activities are the main cause of the assumed CO₂ rise
 - CO₂ is a warming agent

Contrary to the assertions of the IPCC, none of these statements are actually known to be true. Each has a probability associated with it, and scientists' assessments of these probabilities varies greatly.

Former University of Winnipeg climatology professor Dr. Tim Ball is an example of a well-qualified expert who would not assign a high probability to the accuracy of any of the above statements.

For instance, Ball explains that, while it is claimed that there has been a 0.7-degree Celsius temperature rise in the past century, it is not really possible to know this.

"The best weather stations in the world, in terms of the density of the network, the quality of the instruments, and the monitoring of the sites, is in the United States," said Ball. "But, even there, meteorologist Anthony Watts' [Surface Stations](#) study showed that only 7.9% of existing stations achieved accuracies better than +/-1°C. So how can you claim that a 0.7 degree increase over 100 years has any meaning whatsoever?"

In October 2011, the U.S. Government Accountability Office confirmed Watts's research and concluded that the U.S. Historical Climate Network (USHCN) surface temperature record is unreliable. This then calls into question global temperature trends, since USHCN data is a major contributor to worldwide temperature determinations.

Also, consider the sparsity of the available temperature data. Ball explains that there is very little data for the 70% of Earth's surface that is ocean. There is also little data for mountainous and desert regions and the Antarctic. Much of the coverage is so sparse that NASA is forced to make the nonsensical claim that regions are adequately covered if there is a temperature-sensing station within nearly 750 miles. This is the distance between Ottawa, Canada, and Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, cities with very different climates. Yet according to NASA, only one temperature sensing station is necessary for the two cities and the vast area between them to be adequately represented.

Ball also notes that the official surface temperature measurements are made by sensors located several feet above the surface. But it is the temperature right at the surface that is important to agriculture. And that surface temperature is typically very different from the official measurements collected higher up. So we really don't know how the most important surface temperatures are changing.

In other words, Ball asserts that the claim made by IPCC Fifth Assessment Report Working Group I co-chair Dr. Thomas Stocker that "warming in the climate system is unequivocal," is nonsense.

In the final analysis, it is no more meaningful to calculate an average temperature for a whole planet than it is to calculate the average telephone number in a phone book. Temperature, like viscosity and density, is not something that can be meaningfully averaged. "Global temperature" is merely a statistical construct that is, generally speaking, of little use.

Consider for example, a scenario in which half the planet warmed by ten degrees and half cooled by the same amount. There would be no change in the 'average temperature' yet weather patterns would become cataclysmic. What matters is what happens in the regions where humans, plants, and animals live, not some imaginary global average.

While many people assume that CO₂ concentrations have risen in recent centuries, some scientists dispute this. Ball said, "The CO₂ level from pre-industrial times was completely manipulated to show a steady rise from 270 ppm to the current 400 ppm. Scientifically valid chemical measurements of 19th century CO₂ levels in excess of those of today were simply ignored."

Ball further explains that, if there *has* been a rise in CO₂ levels, it may not be as a result of human activities. It could simply be a result of outgassing from the oceans as they warmed due to solar changes. Ball points out that the total estimated human contribution to atmospheric CO₂ concentrations is less than the uncertainty in the estimate of CO₂ emitted from the oceans, so detecting the human contribution is not currently possible.

Finally, Ball points out, “They claim that CO₂ is a warming agent but they consistently reduce the amount of warming it supposedly causes. I conclude that CO₂ is a cooling agent, especially in the upper atmosphere, which they say is most significant level from a climate change perspective.”

Of course, there are scientists who do not agree with Ball on these fundamental issues, but even they cannot claim to be 100% sure of their position. The red team-blue team participants must leave no stone unturned and assign probabilities to even these, the most basic assumptions of the climate change debate. For, as Mark Twain said, “It ain’t what you don’t know that gets you into trouble. It’s what you know for sure that just ain’t so.”

Tom Harris is Executive Director of the Ottawa, Canada-based International Climate Science Coalition (www.climatescienceinternational.org).

To: Jim Lakely[JLakely@heartland.org]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 7/26/2017 9:08:48 PM
Subject: Is the Red Team a good idea?

Friends,

Since some of you asked...

In his essay below, David Schnare raises concerns regarding the “Red Team – Blue Team” approach. No doubt there is wisdom in and hard-bought experience behind what he says, but...

* EPA commissions and produces a lot of its own science and research on CO2 and other matters. It’s difficult to believe “the Subcommittee on Global Change Research (GCRC) of the Committee on Environment, Natural Resources, and Sustainability (CENRS) of the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC)” is the first or last word on whether EPA regulates CO2 as a pollutant. We can fight for control over the GCRC/CENRS/NSTC while also waging a battle on a larger playing field.

* The adversarial Red Team-Blue Team model is appropriate and necessary for the climate change debate because one side (the Blue Team) stopped testing and rejecting hypotheses using empirical data a long time ago, and now just sponsors studies supporting its pre-determined conclusions while ignoring/silencing/demonizing anyone who disagrees with them. In order for science to advance, we need a Red Team.

* NIPCC constitutes a legitimate and highly qualified Red Team. It isn’t affiliated with EPA, and for the past eight years has been vilified and marginalized by Obama/EPA/media. With Trump in the White House, that vilification will end, our insights and our friends will penetrate EPA, and we will win the debate. Doing this with a formal Red Team – Blue Team procedure is only one way this change can take place. Others will be tried, too.

* I like the notion of EPA creating a Red Team to ask a series of tough questions about

climate change science, to create a series of white papers and perhaps surveys of “informed opinion,” to form a scientific basis as well as build public support for the agency changing its tune on climate change. Whether or not there are televised debates etc. is up to others, we don’t all need to agree on that.

Joe

Joseph Bast

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From: Craig Idso [<mailto:cidso@co2science.org>]

Sent: Wednesday, July 26, 2017 8:46 AM

To: Joseph Bast

Subject: RE: David Schnare on why he left EPA, Red Team, etc.

Joe,

I find myself in agreement on many of David's points in his article below. There are some good arguments against a red/blue team approach that do indeed make me worry about its effectiveness in changing policy. It would seem to me that clearing out the USGCRP would indeed be a higher priority and provide longer-lasting fruit. Imagine the implications of a new USGCRP report coming out that reverses course over its predecessors and that is more in line with the NIPCC findings. Would that not do more damage to the alarmist cause than a red/blue side show by the EPA?

I am curious to know your thoughts on the Red/Blue team approach. Are you for it? Against it?

-Craig

From: Joseph Bast [mailto:JBast@heartland.org]
Sent: Wednesday, July 26, 2017 6:27 AM
Subject: David Schnare on why he left EPA, Red Team, etc.

"The following article was first published in Inside EPA on July 25, 2017 and is reprinted here with permission of the author."

Guest Perspective

Schnare, Former Transition Official, On His Departure, EPA Climate Science Review

July 25, 2017

Editor's Note: David Schnare, the former EPA transition official who wrote this article, *left the agency* earlier this year over concerns about infighting among administration appointees and Administrator Scott Pruitt's alleged lack of engagement. In it, his first since departing the

agency, he discusses his reasons for leaving and his views on EPA's upcoming climate science review. The views expressed here are his.

It is a high honor to be asked to serve on a presidential transition team -- an even higher one to be asked to go back into an agency into a major role. The Presidential Personnel Office, with the full support of Transition Team Leader and Senior White House Advisor, Don Benton, asked me to act as, and then become permanently appointed as the Assistant Deputy Administrator, a position Administrator Pruitt described as the Chief Operating Officer for the Agency. A few days before the White House officially made that assignment, I resigned. As a 34 year-veteran of EPA, a PhD environmental scientist and attorney who retired from the Agency in 2011, President Trump's team asked me to go into the agency in a leadership role implementing the EPA transition plan. Based on discussions with the entire EPA transition team, I had drafted approximately 80% of the agency transition plan. Why resign and why explain why?

My commitment to the President and his agenda is ongoing, despite my resignation. Over 20 news organizations have asked me to spell out why I left, and previously I have not as I saw no value to President Trump in doing so. However, telling this brief tale deflates attention on my resignation and allows attention to go to an important issue that demands attention from within and outside the Agency -- specifically, how to address the highly controversial issue of climate and the human influence on climate.

In simple terms, Mr. Pruitt and I simply never meshed.

Every agency or departmental transition team confronted two challenges: rapid implementation of the President's agenda and team-building with the career managers. The EPA transition team faced extreme antagonism by some lower level employees within the Agency and open hostility from the initial Pruitt appointments. My job was to form a working bridge between the Pruitt team and the career professionals while ensuring the President's transition plan moved forward. In the final call, I was unable achieve this mission.

Bill Ruckelshaus, the Agency's first and fifth Administrator, recently discussed why senior government officials resign, something he did twice. He explained that it comes down to a question of fundamental principles. Where the appointee is being forced to compromise his core principles, he has no choice but to resign. In my case, Mr. Pruitt and I had basic irreconcilable differences in management approach and professional ethics.

Because, in the opening weeks of his tenure, Mr. Pruitt chose not to engage closely with the senior career managers, my function was to bring time- and policy-sensitive issues to his attention and brief him on those issues. Each time, I suggested he meet with the appropriate career managers so as to ensure he had detailed answers to any questions he might have. He rarely did so, relying instead on the extremely short briefs I provided at his morning staff meetings.

This problem came to a head at a meeting in which I gave him notice that a delegated EPA authority was going to be used by a career manager on a sensitive issue, an action required by law. I advised him on the Agency's options and he rejected them all. Mr. Pruitt then ordered a

different course of action, one I firmly believe is not permitted under law. He left it to me or his chief of staff to direct the career staff to implement the action. In my view, this violated our oaths of office and placed the career staff in an untenable position -- one from which I could not extract them, whether I stayed or resigned. The next week I was ordered to no longer meet with Mr. Pruitt on policy issues, having already been directed to not participate in either personnel or budget matters. Thus, I could not do the job the President asked me to do. Under those conditions, there was but one choice and I made it.

Revisiting Climate Science

In my commitment to President Trump's agenda, I have identified a structural problem that does not seem to be understood by EPA appointees or White House policy staff. I came to *Inside EPA* to highlight this problem as it is the loudest megaphone into the Agency and within the environmental policy community. It needs to be raised now and strongly, or the President will lose the opportunity to carry out one of his key election promises: reexamination of climate science and how that science informs policy-making that has vast economic and political implications.

There are three problems involving climate science that many others within the Administration do not understand: (i) The law does not assign responsibility for assessing the significance of greenhouse gas emissions to EPA; (ii) the law does not permit the federal government to assume the science is settled; and, (iii) the Red team -- Blue team concept simply does not apply within the scientific community. I opt for the Red, White and Blue team approach, with a heavy dash of Karl Popper thrown in.

Who is responsible for assessing climate science?

The Subcommittee on Global Change Research (GCRC) of the Committee on Environment, Natural Resources, and Sustainability of the National Science and Technology Council was established to plan and coordinate the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP), as described in the Global Change Research Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-606). The USGCRP provides for development and coordination of a comprehensive and integrated research program, which assesses, predicts and responds to human-induced and natural processes of global change.¹ Among its eleven functions is the duty to conduct a periodic scientific assessment which addresses the following:

- (1) integrates, evaluates, and interprets the findings of the Program and discusses the scientific uncertainties associated with such findings;
- (2) analyzes the effects of global change on the natural environment, agriculture, energy production and use, land and water resources, transportation, human health and welfare, human social systems, and biological diversity; and
- (3) analyzes current trends in global change, both human-induced and natural, and projects major trends for the subsequent 25 to 100 years.

The staff at the Office of Science and Technology Policy are currently engaged in writing the statutorily mandated 2017 “National Climate Assessment.” This is a legacy of the Obama administration, one being done as quickly and quietly as possible by the Obama holdovers ensconced at OSTP. The Assessment draws on the science as discussed in another statutorily mandated report, the “Research Plan.” Both the Assessment (currently in draft) and the Research Plan parrot an alarmist view of the “settled” science. The Research Plan was published days before President Trump took office. Both the Research Plan and the Assessment need to go back to ground zero and be redone, and a properly appointed OSTP leadership and staff have all the authority and tools needed to reexamine the science.

How do we know a redux is needed? The National Academy of Science (well known to lean toward climate alarmism), said so.² Among many recommendations, the Academy stated a need for “expanding the discussion of specific topic areas, to better reflect the full breadth of literature and understanding of the subject” and “Wherever possible, figures depicting observed trends should indicate the statistical significance of those trends, or confidence intervals.” A close reading of the NAS review indicates the GCRC effort reeks of failure to employ the basics of science as encapsulated in the Information Quality Act (IQA) guidelines that apply to federal agencies, including the White House offices.

EPA provides but one of fourteen members to GCRC and its representative is not currently the chairman of the committee nor does it provide the executive director. OSTP and its GCRC have the authority and resources to conduct a reexamination of the science. EPA can play, but it isn’t in charge and doesn’t have the authority under the Global Change Research Act of 1990 to unilaterally undertake this effort.

Red Team -- Blue Team Silliness.

The latest riff on climate has been the suggestion of using a Red team -- Blue team approach. As eminent a scientist as Steven Koonin, a theoretical physicist who served as Obama’s undersecretary for science at the Energy Department, has endorsed the idea. He has been accused of setting up a strawman argument regarding whether climate science is “settled.”³ Mr. Pruitt has indicated he wants Dr. Koonin to be the lead in a Red Team -- Blue Team effort. I can understand that an attorney like Mr. Pruitt might be comfortable with an adversarial process; or that legislators (read politicians) would think this an idea worthy of use. It’s an idea that grows out of ignorance of the scientific process or science itself.

Red teaming is a practice coming out of the national security community. According to them, it is the practice of viewing a problem from an adversary or competitor’s perspective. Those of us who have served in the military understand the value of having one’s strategic and tactical approaches challenged by opposing forces. That, however, is not how science works. Science is supposed to be done by individuals “disinterested” in the outcome of their observations. It is not supposed to be a political blood sport.

Science consists of making observations and attempting to “falsify” hypotheses based on observation. Where there are conflicting hypotheses, scientists test each. Often, each is falsified and each hypothesis has to be tossed. Lately, “science” has foundered on the rocks of academic

imperialism. There is less of a division between “alarmists” and “skeptics” than between those whose future (read funding) is risked by climate skepticism (the alarmists) and those who need not worry about such support (the skeptics). The risk of loss of funding, and consequently loss of academic promotion and standing, is real and imposing.

Non-transparency in academic science has exacerbated this problem. When the public, and especially the technologically and scientifically literate public, can’t look deeply into the practices of scientists, there is no pressure to maintain the ethics of science.

What is needed is the convening of a scientific reevaluation of climate science, done in the most public fashion. As I discussed with senior EPA leadership before I left, webcasting a detailed discussion of critical issues, with the opportunity for viewers to pose appropriate technical questions during the discussion, would allow for the transparency and the depth needed to ensure a full rendering of our understanding of greenhouse gases on climate. It would also educate the 90 percent of U.S. citizens who admit they don’t know enough about climate change to have a view on the subject.

One additional element would be needed. All points of view and kinds of expertise need to be at the table. In the climate community, this has been nearly impossible to achieve, the animosity and professional fear within the community being what it is. A simple solution is to require any federal grantee or grant applicant to agree to participate in these sessions. You want to feed at the federal trough, you have to be willing to engage with the federal government processes, including these kinds of scientific enterprises.

What about Mr. Pruitt’s idea of televising a climate debate? It’s an extension of failure to understand how science works. Structured debates are too limiting. If televised, they are too short. If a continuing loop of “Red Team argument,” then “Blue Team argument,” it is inefficient. The depth needed to be examined cannot be reached in a televised debate. It will in a scientific conclave specifically intended to reach such depths and provide for discussion rather than antagonistic debate.

Finally, the fundamental questions that require reconsideration in light of evolving scientific observations include the following and should be the starting point for a full redraft of the Climate Science Special Report:

What empirical data (a) characterize climate conditions, changes in those conditions and normal variability in those conditions; and, (b) meet IQA criteria for quality, objectivity, utility and integrity?

What do IQA-qualified data tell us about how the climate has changed?

Using only IQA-qualified empirical data, (a) how sensitive is climate to GHGs, (b) how much of that sensitivity is attributable to human activity, and (c) what is the utility of these data as the basis for policy-making?

What methods for prediction of changes in climate conditions meet criteria necessary to allow

policy reliance on such forecasting, criteria such as those mandated in financial forecasting?

What IQA-qualified empirical data characterize the beneficial and harmful consequences to human health and welfare of qualified climate change forecasts?

If EPA has a role to play, it is as a member of the GCRC. On climate issues, Mr. Pruitt will best serve this nation in following the law, implementing the climate statute and relying on competent scientists to follow fundamental scientific principles. Recognizing the challenges of a very large government with many departments and agencies, now is the time for leadership from the top. The President needs to appoint a head of OSTP and he or she needs to reorganize and recommit to a proper examination of climate science. -- *David Schnare*

Endnotes

¹ See, https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/whitehouse.gov/files/ostp/SGCR_Charter.pdf.

² See, "Review of the Draft Climate Science Special Report" at <http://dels.nas.edu/Report/Review-Draft-Climate-Science/24712>.

³ <http://time.com/3445231/climate-denier-settled-science/>.

--

David W. Schnare, Esq. Ph.D.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 7/13/2017 9:55:52 PM
Subject: Why Scientists Disagree Response Update

Friends,

At the end of June we finished mailing nearly 300,000 copies of the second edition of *Why Scientists Disagree About Global Warming*, by Craig Idso, Robert Carter, and S. Fred Singer, along with a DVD titled “History of Climate Change in Greenland” featuring Willie Soon and David Legates. Most copies went to science teachers and professors, but others went to corporate CEOs, elected officials, the 31,000 signers of the Petition Project, and other allies.

Every book and DVD was accompanied by a postage-paid reply card. Lennie Jarratt, on the Heartland staff, tabulated more than 2,000 replies and briefly reports the responses in his email below.

Joe

From: Lennie Jarratt
Sent: Thursday, July 13, 2017 4:42 PM
To: Joseph Bast; Veronica Harrison; Gwendalyn Carver; Diane Bast; Timothy Benson; Jim Lakely
Subject: WSDAGW Response Update

I wanted to let everyone know our final response totals on sending WSDAGW to teachers/professors.

Positive Responses – 45 percent

Negative Responses – 55 percent

Total Responses – 2026

By email – 9 percent

By phone – 4 percent

By reply cards – or 62 percent

By online survey – 26 percent

Positive response breakdown

Comment Only – 79 percent (includes those who donated)

Requested more books – 13 percent

Requested a speaker – 3 percent

Requested more books and a speaker – 3 percent

Sent Donation – 69%

Lennie

Project Manager for Transforming Education

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[@LennieJarratt](#)

[@SchoolReform](#)

@HeartlandInst

Support Heartland today!

To: Edward Hudgins[EHudgins@heartland.org]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 6/12/2017 1:55:57 PM
Subject: [SPAM] A lot to do: How should we respond to these bitter-enders?

Ed Hudgins, Heartland's new research director, sent these links to stories about a county and a mayor refusing to accept President Trump's withdrawal from the Paris Climate Treaty:

[Kamenetz Commits Baltimore County to Paris Climate Agreement](#)

[Mayor Megan Barry Says The Constitution Does Not Apply Here in Nashville: 'I Am Committed to Meeting the Goals of the Paris Agreement . . . Even if the President Is Not'](#)

No doubt there are hundreds more.

Joe

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sunday, June 11, 2017 10:11 AM
Subject: How should we respond to these bitter-enders?
Importance: High

Friends,

The always-alert Fred Singer sent this link,

www.wearestillin.com

and asked whether and how we ought to respond.

The webpage has a long list of businesses, investors, government officials, university leaders, and others who apparently have pledged to do what they can to comply with the goals of the Paris Climate Treaty (and presumably the Clean Power Plan and other Obama-era executive orders and unconstitutional regulations) despite Trump's decision to re-set U.S. climate change and energy policies. The news release issued on 6/5, which appears (oddly) at the bottom of the 45-page website, reads as follows:

We Are Still In Press Release — 06/05/2017

Leaders in U.S. Economy Say “We Are Still In’ on Paris Climate Agreement

Climate Declaration Represents 120 Million Americans and \$6.2 Trillion of the U.S. Economy

Washington DC - A grand total of 1,219 governors, mayors, businesses, investors, and colleges and universities from across the U.S. or with significant operations in the U.S., representing the broadest cross section of the American economy yet assembled in pursuit of climate action, today declared their intent to continue to ensure the U.S. remains a global leader in reducing carbon emissions.

Together, these leaders are sending a strong signal to the international community and the 194 other parties to the Paris Agreement about the continued commitment of the U.S. to ambitious action on climate change absent leadership at the federal level. In the aggregate, the signatories are delivering concrete emissions reductions that will help meet America’s emissions pledge under the Paris Agreement.

Signatories include leaders from 125 cities, 9 states, 902 businesses and investors, and 183 colleges and universities. Participating cities and states represent 120 million Americans and contribute \$6.2 trillion to the U.S. economy, and include Oregon and cities like New York, Los Angeles, and Houston as well as smaller cities like Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and Dubuque, Iowa. A mixture of private universities, state schools and community colleges, both small and large, have added their institutions to the statement. In total the undersigned businesses and investors account for a total annual revenue of \$1.4 trillion and include over 20 Fortune 500 companies, including Apple, eBay, Gap Inc., Google, Intel, Microsoft, and Nike, in addition to hundreds of

small businesses, have also signed the statement.

The statement calls “The Trump administration’s announcement [one that] undermines a key pillar in the fight against climate change [and a move which is] out of step with what is happening in the United States.” The signers all understand that the Paris Agreement is a blueprint for job creation, stability and global prosperity and that accelerating the United States’ clean energy transition is an opportunity - not a liability - to create jobs, spur innovation, promote trade and ensure American competitiveness. By declaring that “we are still in,” the signatories are putting the best interests of their constituents, customers, students and communities first while assuring the rest of the world that American leadership on climate change extends well beyond the federal government.

In addition to this statement, since President Trump’s announcement to withdraw from the Paris Agreement, 211 Climate Mayors have adopted the Paris Agreement goals for their cities, 13 Governors have formed the bipartisan U.S. Climate Alliance, and 17 governors have released individual statements standing by Paris. Today’s statement embraces this rapidly growing movement of subnational and civil society leaders, by announcing that not only are these leaders stepping forward, they are stepping forward together.

To view the full statement, quotes and list of signatories, visit: www.WeAreStillIn.com

My initial reaction to things like this is always: how can we use jiu-jitsu and turn this to our advantage? (Some people mistaken this for optimism... I am not, by nature, an optimistic person.)

-

We are entering the final stages of victory over the global warmists, where we track down the bitter-enders in their Cŭ Chi tunnels and take them out (figuratively... for we are a nonviolent movement). These losers just gave us the membership list of their club, and appear likely to continuously update it for us. This is a tactical error on their part and great news for us, if we can capitalize on it.

If I had unlimited time and resources, I would do the following:

* launch four boycott websites, one each for cities, states, businesses and investors, and colleges and universities, explaining how stupid and hurtful these civic and business “leaders” are, how their action hurts their cities/businesses etc. and the nation, and calling on tourists, consumers, investors, and parents (depending on the type of entity) to boycott these establishments until and unless they publicly retract their pledges;

* market the four websites in print and online publications that target tourists, consumers, investors, and parents looking for colleges for their children; just knowing such a campaign is underway will dampen enthusiasm by other political and business leaders for signing up, and may prompt some leaders to withdraw from the group;

* use a combination of web research and phone calls to contact everyone on the list, let them know what we are doing, and add their contact information to the websites along with their city council members, CEOs, VPs of Sales and Marketing, deans, chairmen, head of customer relations, etc., etc.; use the websites to urge people to contact all of them, repeatedly, urging them to retract the proclamation;

* identify “friendlies” in every city, state, business, etc. who can stand up and say, e.g., “I live in Tempe, Arizona and I oppose this declaration and am working to have it retracted. Join me!” Those contacts would work with local and national allies – starting with conservative advocacy groups but them moving well beyond those centers of support – to build lists of people calling for repeal of the declarations by elected officials, business leaders, and college leader in their cities or states;

* report on the websites anyone who has done anything to boycott a city, state, business, etc., and any communication anyone has with the targets regarding this declaration, e.g., “Today I moved our planned staff retreat from Tempe, Arizona, where we’ve held it every year since 2014, to Arlington Heights, Illinois, because Tempe is anti-energy, anti-jobs, and anti-freedom on the climate change issue. We will return to Tempe only when Mayor Mark Mitchell, or his successor, or the city council publicly revokes Mitchell’s ridiculous ‘We Are Still In’ declaration.”

* publicize anything anyone on this list does that involves the use of fossil fuels, or any subsidies or (in the case of colleges and universities) grants they receive to support alternative energy or producing fake climate change studies and other crony capitalist schemes, or anything else that reveals hypocrisy or failure to live up to their pledge – e.g., why does Mayor Mark Mitchell drive an SUV? Do his homes have solar panels? What is his monthly utility bill? Do renewable energy companies donate to his campaigns? and

* put a full time person or two on creating “Google alerts” for every individual person’s name reported at www.wearestillin.com and tasked with placing in the comment fields of every news and commentary article mentioning them criticism based on their endorsement of this proclamation, e.g., when Tempe Mayor Mark Mitchell cuts a ribbon for a new Dunkin Donuts, post: “Tempe Mayor Mark Mitchell is a bitter-ender willing to sacrifice the well-being of everyone in Tempe on the altar of ‘global warming.’ He received thousands of dollars in campaign cash from Solyndra before it went bankrupt. He and handful of other deluded liberals signed the ridiculous “We Are Still In” declaration that is costing Tempe jobs and taxpayers millions of dollars. Go to ___ and tell Mitch and the city council to retract the resolution.”

Now, that would cost quite a lot to do, so instead we’ll probably do our usual snarky op-ed or two and move on...

Fred Singer had a shorter list of things we could do:

1 KEEP TRACK OF PROGRESS OF THE 1200 ENTITIES

2. PLOT THEIR AVERAGE

3. SUGGEST A VARIETY OF PENALTIES for missing targets [like -- forfeit moneys in escrow]

-
What do you think we should do?

Joe

Joseph Bast

President

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Arlington Heights, IL 60004

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Web site <http://www.heartland.org>

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 6/12/2017 1:43:52 PM
Subject: United States Resets Climate Change Discussion At G7

This is more excellent news. The title of our 12th International Conference on Climate Change, held in March, was "Resetting Climate Policy." Coincidence?

Joe

From: Lincoln Ferguson (EPA) [mailto:ferguson.lincoln@epa.gov@cmail19.com] **On Behalf Of** Lincoln Ferguson (EPA)
Sent: Monday, June 12, 2017 8:39 AM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: United States Resets Climate Change Discussion At G7

United States Resets Climate Change Discussion At G7
U.S. Formally Joins Communiqué, Reaching Consensus On Important Environmental Issues

June 12, 2017

Bologna, Italy – Today, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Scott Pruitt announced that the United States stands firm on its decision to withdraw from the Paris Agreement and has reset the conversation about climate change reflective of the new priorities of the Trump Administration and the expectations of the American people.

"Respective of the importance to engage with longstanding allies and key international partners, we approached the climate discussions head on from a position of strength and clarity. We are resetting the dialogue to say Paris is not the only way forward to making progress. Today's action of reaching consensus makes clear that the Paris Agreement is not the only mechanism by which environmental stewardship can be demonstrated. It also demonstrates our commitment to honest conversations, which are the cornerstone of constructive international dialogue," said Administrator Scott Pruitt.

While a party to the communiqué, the United States did not join the climate change sections, explicitly stating:

We the United States of America continue to demonstrate through action, having reduced our CO2 footprint as demonstrated by achieving pre-1994 CO2 levels domestically. The United States will continue to engage with key international partners in a manner that is consistent with our domestic priorities, preserving both a strong economy and a healthy environment. Accordingly, we the United

States do not join those sections of the communiqué on climate and MDBs, reflecting our recent announcement to withdraw and immediately cease implementation of the Paris Agreement and associated financial commitment.

The United States and its G7 counterparts found common ground engaging in robust and constructive dialogue regarding other, equally important environmental issues. The United States joined consensus throughout the communiqué including the sections discussing resource efficiency, marine litter, and environmental policies and jobs.

“The United States will continue to show leadership by offering action-oriented solutions to the world's environmental challenges. We have indicated a willingness to engage on an international stage that stands to greatly benefit from American ingenuity, innovation, and advanced technologies. We have already demonstrated significant progress towards mitigating environmental problems and we will continue to develop these for the benefit of all nations,” Administrator Pruitt said.

BACKGROUND ...

G7 Bologna Environment Ministers' Meeting: Communiqué

“We, the G7 Environment Ministers and high representatives, and European Commissioners responsible for environment and climate, met in Bologna on 11-12 June 2017. We were joined by heads and senior officials of International Organizations and by representatives of universities and firms.” (G7 Bologna Environment Ministers' Meeting, 06/12/17)

<http://usenvironmentalprotectionagency.cmail19.com/t/d-l-kilihul-azdlhkuj-ij/>

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[Unsubscribe](#)

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 7/13/2017 4:55:19 PM
Subject: Edmund Contoski blog on global warming

A nice overview of the history of the global warming scare since 1988– a nice antidote to the “climate porn” being pushed by the NYT and others of late:

<http://amlibpub.blogspot.com/>

You can reach Ed Contoski at: **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**

Joe

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sun 6/11/2017 10:16:53 PM
Subject: Trump Names BP Oil Spill Lawyer, Climate Policy Foe as Top DOJ Environment Attorney | InsideClimate News

Well, this sure sounds like good news...

<https://insideclimatenews.org/news/06062017/trump-names-bp-oil-spill-lawyer-climate-policy-foe-top-doj-environment-attorney>

I don't recall crossing paths with Jeffrey Bossert Clark, but I recall the brief he apparently helped write for the Coalition for Responsible Regulation, and appreciate the link:

<https://www.edf.org/sites/default/files/09-1322-2011-10-17-%20Industry-Pet-Reply-Brief.pdf>

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 7/13/2017 1:42:01 PM
Subject: Blue team phobia

Roger Bezdek's point, made below, is right on target. This E&E News / Climatewire story is almost too funny to be true, proof (if more was needed) that environmentalists have been drinking their own Kool-aid for so long they can't imagine having to defend their views in public, certainly not on TV! They are "perplexed," "at a loss" over EPA Admin. Pruitt's invitation to debate the science with climate realists.

The alarmists fear if the public hears the truth (that "The degree to which human influence is impacting the climate, well, that's an open scientific debate") then it won't believe in the left's apocalyptic predictions about the future, and so embrace its agenda. That's not because the public is stupid. It's because they are smart.

Joe

From: Roger Bezdek [mailto:rbezdek@misi-net.com]
Sent: Thursday, July 13, 2017 8:19 AM
To: Joseph Bast
Cc: 'Tim Huelskamp'; Jim Lakely
Subject: Blue team phobia

Joe:

This is almost hilarious. It is a slam dunk, the evidence is overwhelming, but they are afraid to debate.

Roger

Climatewire

EPA

Scientists see proposed climate debates as a trap

Emily Holden, E&E News reporter

Published: Thursday, July 13, 2017

Climate scientists are perplexed by U.S. EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt's plans to challenge their work.

They see it as a trap with no escape: Participating in the critique would lend the minority of researchers who question mainstream climate science an oversized microphone. But refusing the invitation to debate their findings could give the impression they're hiding something or leave skeptics' assertions unopposed.

Pruitt's proposal to launch a "red team, blue team" exercise to debate climate science is causing "collective head scratching," said Kei Koizumi, a visiting scholar in science policy at the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

"Personally, I'm still at a loss," Koizumi said. "If an AAAS member came and said, 'I was invited to serve on an EPA commission, what should I do?' I'm not sure what the answer would be. I'm not sure whether AAAS would have an answer."

Pruitt acknowledges the planet is warming but says he questions how much humans are contributing and whether climate change is an "existential threat."

Scientists say it's hard to respond to Pruitt when he puts climate change in such black-and-white terms. They hesitate to assign specific values to humanity's role because the numbers would change year to year and be hard to pin down with complete accuracy. But they largely agree humans are the main source of global warming.

They worry that central message might get lost in debates.

"The degree to which human influence is impacting the climate, well, that's an open scientific debate. Whether human activities are contributing to climate change — that is not really a scientific debate anymore," Koizumi said. "It's unclear what this EPA exercise is trying to get at. Is it trying to quantify better the human influence on climate change? Our indications are that the answer is no."

Must-see TV?

Scientists have been reeling since Pruitt suggested the "red team, blue team" process and later said he wanted to televise the debate ([Climatewire](#), June 30).

"You cannot fight a lie live on television," said Brenda Ekwurzel, senior climate scientist and the director of climate science at the advocacy group Union of Concerned Scientists.

Framing the issue as a debate "gives us pause," she said. "It leaves the public thinking they don't know what they're talking about, stay calm and carry on."

Gina McCarthy, a former EPA administrator under President Obama, said Pruitt should stop acting like "the coach of a debate team."

"If he wants to learn more about climate science, I suggest he ask his career staff," she told E&E News. "If he doesn't feel comfortable hanging around with them, he could read the latest endangerment finding for a robust summary of the science. That would get him up to speed with the 97 percent of climate scientists and the overwhelming majority of Americans who understand that it's time to stop denying or questioning the science and start taking action to protect our kids' future."

Environmental advocates mocked Pruitt's suggestion.

"What is Pruitt thinking, something like 'The Apprentice'? Or more like 'Game of Thrones'? Winter is (not) coming," said David Doniger, director of the climate program at the Natural Resources Defense Council.

"A genuine process of scientific peer review would definitely not be 'must-see TV,'" he added.

Tom Reynolds, who led EPA's communications shop during the Obama administration, said televised climate debates would be the equivalent of "the Scopes Trial meets 'Survivor.'"

Susan Joy Hassol, director of the nonprofit Climate Communication, said, "Would you have a debate on whether smoking causes lung cancer or whether HIV causes AIDS?"

'Outside the box'

But beyond enraging the climate experts, Pruitt's idea has left many scrambling to figure out how they might respond if he and his allies follow through.

Science organizations are working to build public support and understanding of their work and to combat individual claims. But they don't know how to prepare for an official government program aimed at finding uncertainty in climate science.

Koizumi says Pruitt's idea is completely "outside the box" and "not within the community's vocabulary."

Leaders at AAAS, as well as the American Meteorological Society and the American Geophysical Union, have chatted only informally about Pruitt's initiative, Koizumi said.

When Energy Secretary Rick Perry last month suggested carbon dioxide doesn't cause climate change, AMS sent him a letter charging that he lacks a "fundamental understanding of the science."

Science societies also formally endorsed the March for Science in April.

Last year, groups aimed at defending science more broadly started popping up, too.

One of them, 314 Action, is a nonprofit 501(c)(4) that is "committed to electing more [science, technology, engineering and math] candidates to office, advocating for evidence-based policy solutions to issues like climate change, and fighting the Trump administration's attacks on science."

The grass-roots organization 500 Women Scientists, launched after the November election, pledges to engage more people in an "inclusive scientific community."

But those groups aren't necessarily positioned to fight Pruitt's red team one on one.

Communication tactics

Polling suggests Americans are mostly on the side of climate scientists, even as Pruitt, Perry and President Trump call for more debate.

Seventy percent of Americans believe climate change is happening, and 58 percent believe it is caused by human emissions, according to the Yale Program on Climate Change Communication (*Greenwire*, July 5).

But fewer, 45 percent, worry "a great deal" about climate change. When polling drills down deeper, people often view climate change as a problem that won't need to be solved for years.

That's where climate communication gets tricky.

"Not every scientist is a good communicator. Not every scientist should be communicating. Some of them are introverts and should be introverts," said Missy Stults, a research fellow and doctoral student at the University of Michigan.

The administration, on the other hand, "is very, very good at speaking to people about things they value in very specific terms," Stults said.

"We've relied on facts for a really long time and not gotten to values," she added.

Ellen Stofan, the former chief scientist for NASA, said there is "an increasing fear and awareness on the part of the scientific community that the public has become skeptical of science writ large, whether it's climate change or vaccination."

Stofan said some scientists are reframing climate change to make it more palatable and approachable to people who are inclined to reject the idea, while others are outraged at that strategy.

Jonathan T. Overpeck, director of the University of Arizona's Institute of the Environment, said Pruitt will only inspire scientists to work harder to inform people of the risks of climate change.

"Scientists aren't going to sit around and let him get away with this," he said. "It'll just drive a lot more efforts to communicate clearly what the real science says and try to explain it in terms that people in the public can understand and engage more."

Overpeck said while some scientists have always tailored the language in their research proposals in order to suit specific audiences, it would be "abhorrent" to "pull punches" now for the sake of funding.

"Here we are sitting on a huge time bomb, which is already starting to explode," he said. "Not to talk about it, to me, is some kind of malpractice."

Reporter Robin Bravender contributed.

Twitter: [@emilyhholden](https://twitter.com/emilyhholden) Email: eholden@eenews.net

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sun 6/11/2017 4:30:59 PM
Subject: Soon and Judson defend Lamar Smith

Excellent piece in defense of a true hero in the climate change debate:

<http://m.mysanantonio.com/opinion/commentary/article/Smith-right-about-harmful-worthless-climate-11209330.php>

Smith right about harmful, worthless climate accord

By Jeff Judson and Willie Soon, Ph.D., for the Express-News | June 11, 2017

President Donald Trump announces his decision to withdraw the US from the Paris Climate Accords in the Rose Garden of the White House in Washington on June 1. He was correct to do so because the pact would cause U.S. economic damage.

As a policy analyst and atmospheric scientist, we felt the need to respond to [Gilbert Garcia's](#) recent column attacking U.S. Rep. [Lamar Smith's](#) “anti-science” support for President [Donald Trump's](#) decision to withdraw from the Paris climate accord, or PCA.

Smith is right to oppose PCA, which has the dubious honor of simultaneously being environmentally worthless for the planet and economically punitive for the United States. In fact, PCA is really more about global wealth redistribution than it is about the climate. The 2016 analysis of PCA by [Bjorn Lomborg](#) of the [Copenhagen Consensus Center](#) found that even if every single signatory met its nonbinding commitments, global temperatures would be reduced by at most 0.2 degrees Celsius in 2100 relative to the baseline case of no PCA.

Simply put — any impact on the climate produced by this treaty over the next 80 years would be negligible.

Of course, that 0.2 degree reduction is the best-case scenario, possible only if every country meets its pledge. But [France, Germany and Sweden](#) are the only countries in Europe pursuing policies to meet their commitments, according to [Transport & Environment](#) and [Carbon Market Watch](#). And Germany's emissions have actually increased over the past two years, thanks to the shortsighted decision to close the country's nuclear power plants.

The [American Geophysical Union](#) is already warning that India, the world's third-largest carbon emitter, has plans for its coal industry that are incompatible with its treaty pledge, which included no emissions commitment. And China, the world's largest carbon emitter, does not have to begin reducing its emissions until 2030.

Meanwhile, the United States pledged to cut its carbon dioxide emissions 28 percent below 2005 levels by 2025. That's right — for the next 13 years, the United States would be competing with a self-imposed handicap while the world's largest and third-largest emitters would be free to spew carbon dioxide with impunity.

According to a report issued in March by [NERA Economic Consulting](#), meeting the pledge made in PCA would cost the U.S. economy about \$4 trillion between 2022 and 2031. As our pledge's "mid-term' deep carbonization target constrains the economy significantly," the study concludes, the U.S. economy "could lose about 6 percent of its GDP on average between 2034 and 2040, amounting to a loss of greater than \$2 trillion annually and a cumulative loss of \$14 trillion."

The study also estimates 6.5 million jobs in the industrial sector would be lost by 2040, including 3.1 million manufacturing jobs.

A [separate analysis](#) of PCA by the [Heritage Foundation](#) concluded the regulations the Obama administration proposed to meet our commitments would result in at least \$2.5 trillion in lost GDP and 400,000 fewer jobs by 2035 — as well as a 13 percent increase in electricity prices annually and a \$20,000 total reduction in income for a family of four.

To put this into perspective, losing \$2.5 trillion in GDP is like losing the economic output of the entire state of California, which would mean losing the world's sixth-largest economy.

President Trump was correct when he said that the PCA was a terrible deal for Americans. PCA was unconstitutional on its face, as it was never ratified by the Senate, and it would have caused this country serious economic pain with no corresponding improvement in the climate.

We are thankful President Trump saw the Paris climate accord for what it is, and we are not surprised Rep. Smith, who understands the science and economics of this issue well, came to the same conclusion.

Jeff Judson is a resident of San Antonio and a senior fellow at the [Heartland Institute](#), a free-market think tank based in Arlington Heights, Illinois. Willie Soon is an atmospheric and solar scientist based in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sun 6/11/2017 3:11:25 PM
Subject: [SPAM] How should we respond to these bitter-enders?

Friends,

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www.wearestillin.com

and asked whether and how we ought to respond.

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We Are Still In Press Release — 06/05/2017

Leaders in U.S. Economy Say “We Are Still In’ on Paris Climate Agreement

Climate Declaration Represents 120 Million Americans and \$6.2 Trillion of the U.S. Economy

Washington DC - A grand total of 1,219 governors, mayors, businesses, investors, and colleges and universities from across the U.S. or with significant operations in the U.S., representing the broadest cross section of the American economy yet assembled in pursuit of climate action, today declared their intent to continue to ensure the U.S. remains a global leader in reducing carbon emissions.

Together, these leaders are sending a strong signal to the international community and the 194 other parties to the Paris Agreement about the continued commitment of the U.S. to ambitious action on climate change absent leadership at the federal level. In the aggregate, the signatories are delivering concrete emissions reductions that will help meet America's emissions pledge under the Paris Agreement.

Signatories include leaders from 125 cities, 9 states, 902 businesses and investors, and 183 colleges and universities. Participating cities and states represent 120 million Americans and contribute \$6.2 trillion to the U.S. economy, and include Oregon and cities like New York, Los Angeles, and Houston as well as smaller cities like Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania and Dubuque, Iowa. A mixture of private universities, state schools and community colleges, both small and large, have added their institutions to the statement. In total the undersigned businesses and investors account for a total annual revenue of \$1.4 trillion and include over 20 Fortune 500 companies, including Apple, eBay, Gap Inc., Google, Intel, Microsoft, and Nike, in addition to hundreds of small businesses, have also signed the statement.

The statement calls "The Trump administration's announcement [one that] undermines a key pillar in the fight against climate change [and a move which is] out of step with what is happening in the United States." The signers all understand that the Paris Agreement is a blueprint for job creation, stability and global prosperity and that accelerating the United States' clean energy transition is an opportunity - not a liability - to create jobs, spur innovation, promote trade and ensure American competitiveness. By declaring that "we are still in," the signatories are putting the best interests of their constituents, customers, students and communities first while assuring the rest of the world that American leadership on climate change extends well beyond the federal government.

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To view the full statement, quotes and list of signatories, visit: www.WeAreStillIn.com

My initial reaction to things like this is always: how can we use jiu-jitsu and turn this to our advantage? (Some people mistaken this for optimism... I am not, by nature, an optimistic person.)

-

We are entering the final stages of victory over the global warmists, where we track down the bitter-enders in their Cú Chi tunnels and take them out (figuratively... for we are a nonviolent movement). These losers just gave us the membership list of their club, and appear likely to continuously update it for us. This is a tactical error on their part and great news for us, if we can capitalize on it.

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* launch four boycott websites, one each for cities, states, businesses and investors, and colleges and universities, explaining how stupid and hurtful these civic and business “leaders” are, how their action hurts their cities/businesses etc. and the nation, and calling on tourists, consumers, investors, and parents (depending on the type of entity) to boycott these establishments until and unless they publicly retract their pledges;

* market the four websites in print and online publications that target tourists, consumers, investors, and parents looking for colleges for their children; just knowing such a campaign is underway will dampen enthusiasm by other political and business leaders for signing up, and may prompt some leaders to withdraw from the group;

* use a combination of web research and phone calls to contact everyone on the list, let them know what we are doing, and add their contact information to the websites along with their city council members, CEOs, VPs of Sales and Marketing, deans, chairmen, head of customer relations, etc., etc.; use the websites to urge people to contact all of them, repeatedly, urging them to retract the proclamation;

* identify “friendlies” in every city, state, business, etc. who can stand up and say, e.g., “I live in Tempe, Arizona and I oppose this declaration and am working to have it retracted. Join me!” Those contacts would work with local and national allies – starting with conservative advocacy groups but them moving well beyond those centers of support – to build lists of people calling for repeal of the declarations by elected officials, business leaders, and college leader in their cities or states;

* report on the websites anyone who has done anything to boycott a city, state, business, etc., and any communication anyone has with the targets regarding this declaration, e.g., “Today I moved our planned staff retreat from Tempe, Arizona, where we’ve held it every year since 2014, to Arlington Heights, Illinois, because Tempe is anti-energy, anti-jobs, and anti-freedom on the climate change issue. We will return to Tempe only when Mayor Mark Mitchell, or his successor, or the city council publicly revokes Mitchell’s ridiculous ‘We Are Still In’ declaration.”

* publicize anything anyone on this list does that involves the use of fossil fuels, or any subsidies or (in the case of colleges and universities) grants they receive to support alternative energy or producing fake climate change studies and other crony capitalist schemes, or anything else that reveals hypocrisy or failure to live up to their pledge – e.g., why does Mayor Mark Mitchell drive an SUV? Do his homes have solar panels? What is his monthly utility bill? Do renewable energy companies donate to his campaigns? and

* put a full time person or two on creating “Google alerts” for every individual person’s name reported at www.wearestillin.com and tasked with placing in the comment fields of every news and commentary article mentioning them criticism based on their endorsement of this proclamation, e.g., when Tempe Mayor Mark Mitchell cuts a ribbon for a new Dunkin Donuts, post: “Tempe Mayor Mark Mitchell is a bitter-ender willing to sacrifice the well-being of everyone in Tempe on the altar of ‘global warming.’ He received thousands of dollars in campaign cash from Solyndra before it went bankrupt. He and handful of other deluded liberals signed the ridiculous “We Are Still In” declaration that is costing Tempe jobs and taxpayers millions of dollars. Go to ___ and tell Mitch and the city council to retract the resolution.”

Now, that would cost quite a lot to do, so instead we’ll probably do our usual snarky op-ed or

two and move on...

Fred Singer had a shorter list of things we could do:

1 KEEP TRACK OF PROGRESS OF THE 1200 ENTITIES

2. PLOT THEIR AVERAGE

3. SUGGEST A VARIETY OF PENALTIES for missing targets [like -- forfeit moneys in escrow]

-

What do you think we should do?

Joe

Joseph Bast

President

The Heartland Institute

3939 N. Wilke Road

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

Phone 312/377-4000

Email jbast@heartland.org

Web site <http://www.heartland.org>

Support Heartland today!

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To: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 6/9/2017 8:26:57 PM
Subject: FW: EPA's Weekly Round-Up For 06/09/17

This is great! I've encouraged my "posse" to sign up for it.

Joe

From: EPA Press Office [mailto:press=epa.gov@mail19.com] **On Behalf Of** EPA Press Office
Sent: Friday, June 09, 2017 2:41 PM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: EPA's Weekly Round-Up For 06/09/17

EPA's Weekly Round-Up

From discussing how President Trump's decision to leave the Paris Accord puts America First, to announcing brownfield grants and clearing out the chemical backlog it's been a successful week at the EPA.

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Paris Accord put our economy at a disadvantage. “When you look at what was agreed to in Paris, it put this country, our country at a disadvantage economically.”

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their action. “When pristine national parks like the Grand Canyon, Yosemite and Rocky Mountain are in danger of being in nonattainment under the proposed Obama standard, there is a serious problem with the numbers,” said Chairman Paul Gosar. “I am glad to see common sense finally prevail at the EPA with the announcement that the agency is postponing and reevaluating the job-killing Ozone Rule promulgated by President Obama.”

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“The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency recently selected the city of Atlanta to receive a brownfields revolving loan fund grant totaling \$300,000. This is in addition to the more than \$1.7 million in grant funding for community-wide brownfields assessment activities and cleanup planning that seven communities in Georgia were selected to receive on May 31.”

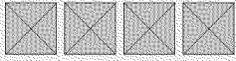
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<http://usenvironmentalprotectionagency.cmail19.com/t/d-l-ktujilt-azdlhkuj-z/>

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1200 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20004

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 7/12/2017 9:36:13 PM
Subject: Pruitt supports televising Red Team-Green Team debates

Folks, this is what we hoped for, asked for, and have been preparing for since 2008.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-epa-pruitt-idUSKBN19W2D0>

H/T Roger Bezdek.

(Also note the article right below this one, on the breaking off of a “one trillion tonne iceberg, measuring 5,800 square km, calved away from the Larsen C Ice Shelf in Antarctica sometime between July 10 and 12.” Much to the authors’ credit, they say ...

“Big icebergs break off Antarctica naturally, meaning scientists are not linking the rift to manmade climate change. The ice, however, is a part of the Antarctic peninsula that has warmed fast in recent decades. ‘In the ensuing months and years, the ice shelf could either gradually regrow, or may suffer further calving events which may eventually lead to collapse – opinions in the scientific community are divided,’ Luckman said. ‘Our models say it will be less stable, but any future collapse remains years or decades away.’”

Joe

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

The Heartland Institute

3939 N. Wilke Road

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

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Web site <http://www.heartland.org>

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 6/9/2017 8:26:22 PM
Subject: EPA's Weekly Round-Up For 06/09/17

Y'all might want to sign up for this. It is a refreshing departure from the sort of news Obama's EPA used to share.

Joe

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Sent: Friday, June 09, 2017 2:41 PM
To: Joseph Bast
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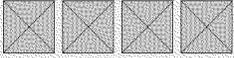
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<http://usenvironmentalprotectionagency.cmail19.com/t/d-l-ktujilt-azdlhkuj-z/>

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1200 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20004

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 7/12/2017 8:01:59 PM
Subject: Michael Hamilton in Townhall on the demise of NCPA

Friends,

The demise of a free-market think tank ought not go unremarked by its peers. I was delighted to see that Michael Hamilton, a Heartland research fellow and managing editor of *Health Care News*, thought the same and wrote an absolutely delightful piece about it.

Joe

<https://townhall.com/columnists/michaelhamilton/2017/07/12/as-think-tank-folds-freemarket-legacy-burns-bright-n2353998>

Townhall
7/12/17

As Think Tank Folds, Free-Market Legacy Burns Bright

By: Michael Hamilton, the Heartland Institute

A think tank should be a beacon on a hill, a light guiding elected officials as they steer the ship of state. Policies tend to outlast the tenure of the politicians who enact them. Similarly, think tanks tend to outlast the individuals who first made them influential.

Occasionally, a long-established think tank folds. This is not a sign of failure, although surely its detractors will spin it as one. A lighthouse no longer in use is no failure, as anyone who has visited a lighthouse knows. The moment its light fades, it becomes a monument—not only to its own bright past, but to all other lighthouses.

So it is with the National Center for Policy Analysis (NCPA), which shut its doors in July 2017 after 34 years of researching and promoting “free-market alternatives to government regulation and control, solving problems by relying on the strength of the competitive, entrepreneurial private sector,” according to NCPA.org.

NCPA's self-description as promoting "alternatives" to government regulation and control signifies the crisis NCPA was founded to solve in 1983. It implies that too many elected officials, policy wonks, and voters view government regulation and control as the default solution to society's problems.

Today approximately half the country would like to increase the government's control over the systems and institutions important to everyday life. Approximately half the world felt this way when NCPA was founded in 1983, in the throes of the Cold War. The Soviet Union and satellite governments trusted central planners to control how money was made, who made it, and how much of it the government would confiscate in its socialist economy.

By contrast, NCPA boasts four landmark policy victories increasing the power individual citizens have over the money they earn—money which is by default their own, not the government's. NCPA's website states the following:

"Because of the NCPA idea of Roth IRAs, \$265 billion in personal savings has been taxed once and will never be taxed again. ...

"Because of the NCPA idea of Health Savings Accounts (HSAs), 30 million people are managing some of their own health care dollars. ...

"Because of the recommendations of an NCPA/Brookings Institute plan, half of all future 401(k) enrollees will be automatically enrolled in a diversified portfolio enjoying higher and safer returns. ...

"Because of NCPA recommendations for Social Security reform, 78 million Baby Boomers will be able to work beyond age 65 without being penalized by Social Security."

These four NCPA victories rebuke progressive-liberal and socialist-leaning ideologues who think the only people qualified to control people's money are the people in power.

These victories also rebuke individuals quick to dismiss public policy analysis as abstract. Whether a retiree who worked 30-plus years has money in his retirement account is a concrete matter. So is whether a senior citizen is allowed to keep working without fear of losing Social Security. So is whether families are allowed to pay for each other's health care needs before paying Uncle Sam.

Unfortunately, the individuals and businesses whose personnel are prospering because of these limitations on government overreach don't always say "thank you" in the language every think tank must eventually learn: dollars and cents. NCPA's Board of Directors is fluent:

"The decision to leave the world of think tanks comes after the organization has faced significant financial challenges over the last three years. The incident is not isolated, according to a June 29 article in *Exempt Magazine*[stating] ... 'more than half of surveyed nonprofits have frequent or chronic budget deficits; 40 percent have fewer than three months of operating reserves; and, 10 percent showed no reserves,'" NCPA's website states.

For more than three decades, NCPA helped defend the self-evident, unalienable right to property, including the freedom to spend one's money however one wants. This freedom cuts both ways. People are free not to give back, as the thinkers formerly associated with NCPA well

know.

Thus, even in dissolution, NCPA pays tribute to the link between liberty and prosperity—a link NCPA dutifully illuminated. That's a bright way to pass the torch.

To: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
From: Jim Lakely
Sent: Fri 6/9/2017 6:09:17 PM
Subject: RE: Postponement of Scientific Stakeholder meeting scheduled for 6/14/2017

Thanks, John. Fascinating letter. They admit that they sent invitations out to the Heritage Foundation? At least in this draft, it appears. Love it if Heartland was mentioned. The eco-left hates us a lot more than them.

If we do continue with our program, and that is more likely than not, you and others at EPA are more than welcome. In fact, we'd love it for several of you to attend.

Cheers!

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000
c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: Konkus, John [mailto:konkus.john@epa.gov]
Sent: Friday, June 09, 2017 12:36 PM
To: Jim Lakely
Subject: FW: Postponement of Scientific Stakeholder meeting scheduled for 6/14/2017

From: Sinks, Tom
Sent: Friday, June 9, 2017 1:29 PM
To: Otto, Martha <Otto.Martha@epa.gov>; Hubbard, Carolyn <Hubbard.Carolyn@epa.gov>

Cc: Siciliano, CarolAnn <Siciliano.CarolAnn@epa.gov>; Sinks, Tom <Sinks.Tom@epa.gov>; Knapp, Kristien <Knapp.Kristien@epa.gov>; Grifo, Francesca <Grifo.Francesca@epa.gov>; Kavlock, Robert <Kavlock.Robert@epa.gov>; Greene, Mary <greene.mary@epa.gov>; Brantner, Emily K. <brantner.emilyk@epa.gov>; Konkus, John <konkus.john@epa.gov>; Linkins, Samantha <Linkins.Samantha@epa.gov>; Greene, Mary <greene.mary@epa.gov>
Subject: Postponement of Scientific Stakeholder meeting scheduled for 6/14/2017

As you know, Francesca Grifo:

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy I expected her to let us know if would be able to host the stakeholder meeting on Wednesday. I have not heard from her and **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy** Therefore, **I am postponing the meeting.** We will set another date once she is better. Attached is a desk statement and Qs and As re the postponement. In addition – Marty Otto will start to distribute the following email to all of those previously invited or having RSVP'd. Sam will you please share this with the folks in communications with congressional staffers.

Thanks so much for everybody's help with this so far.

To: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
From: Jim Lakely
Sent: Fri 6/9/2017 3:09:24 PM
Subject: Invitations to EPA meeting

John,

Thanks for your help in getting Heartland and a team of scientists and experts to the EPA Scientific Integrity Annual Stakeholder Meeting next week. Many Heartland folks and our friends have not yet received confirmation emails from EPA letting us know we're on the registration list. I hope Grifo's office is just a bit backlogged and we'll be getting our confirmation emails soon.

Meanwhile, we were looking at a map of the Ronald Reagan Building Mezzanine, Room 301 A-B, and didn't see any rooms labeled like that in the building's mezzanine. This is the Ronald Reagan Building and International Trade Center near Federal Triangle, right? Or do we have the wrong location?

Warm regards,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000
c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

To: Joseph Bast[JBast@heartland.org]
Cc: Jim Lakely[JLakely@heartland.org]; Gwendalyn Carver[GCarver@heartland.org]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 6/9/2017 2:35:11 PM
Subject: Four liberal U.S. Senators attack Heartland, and we reply
[Reply to Whitehouse et al.pdf](#)
[2017-06-07 Heartland Letter - DeVos.pdf](#)

Friends,

It is almost unbelievable how low our opponents stoop in their effort to demonize us and stop President Trump from repealing the worst parts of Barack Obama's legacy.

As you may have heard, I was in the Rose Garden a week ago when President Trump announced the U.S. will withdraw from the Paris Climate Treaty. I was honored to be invited, and view it as a sign that our efforts for the past 20 years on the climate change issue have not gone unnoticed. But the left noticed my attendance as well, and so this week they tried to hurt President Trump by attacking me.

The Union of Concerned Scientists and other left-wing groups shivered and cried about my presence in the Rose Garden. Forget about them. More interesting was the attached letter to U.S. Department of Education Secretary Betsy DeVos signed by four U.S. Senators -- Sheldon Whitehouse (D-RI), Elizabeth Warren (D-MA), Brian Schatz (D-HI), and Edward Markey (D-MA) -- demanding to know if her department "had contact with individuals associated with the Heartland Institute on climate, science, or science education issues," and demanding as well copies of said correspondence, any information regarding discussions between Heartland and other White House staff members, and more.

The letter goes on to accuse The Heartland Institute of being a "notorious industry front group," and worse.

Also attached is my reply to the four senators, going out today. I hope you don't think it's too timid.

We are not letting up on our efforts to spread the truth about climate change and other important public policy issues. Next week we will be in Washington DC conducting a briefing with friends and allies, and later this year we plan to host a major conference on President Trump's "America First Energy Plan."

I need your help. I need third parties to write about this attack on us and our effort to defend ourselves... it's not enough that I write about our past and present work or reputation. If you can put something in writing – in an op-ed, news release, blog post, or even an email reply to this message that can be used with attribution – please do so, and please copy Heartland's communications director Jim Lakely.

I also need your financial support. As often happens when we enter the summer months, Heartland's income falls while our spending remains the same. Bank balances get perilously low. A financial contribution from you now or in the coming weeks would make a big difference, and allow me to continue to focus on playing offense in this most important public policy battle of our time.

You can contribute by going to our website at heartland.org and clicking on the "donate" button, or call my office at 312/377-4000 and ask to speak with Gwen Carver, our development director. Gwen can also tell you how to make a contribution via wire transfer, or how to make a donation of appreciated stock.

Thank you in advance for your support, and I hope to hear from you soon.

Joe

Joseph Bast

President

The Heartland Institute

3939 N. Wilke Road

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

Phone [312/377-4000](tel:3123774000)

Email jbast@heartland.org

Web site <http://www.heartland.org>

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United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

June 7, 2017

The Honorable Betsy DeVos
Secretary, United States Department of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, SW
Washington D.C. 20202

Dear Secretary DeVos,

We write to share with you the letter Senator Whitehouse sent earlier this week to national science teacher organizations and teachers groups, and to express our concern about your statement regarding President Trump's decision to withdraw from the Paris Climate Agreement.

Since becoming Secretary of Education, you have not publicly commented on any administration decisions or policies outside the purview of the Department of Education with one exception. Last week you issued a statement that President Trump's decision to withdraw from the Paris Climate Agreement was an "example of his commitment to rolling back the unrealistic and overreaching regulatory actions by the previous Administration," and that the President was "making good on his promise to put America and American workers first."

This is a quick about-face from your nomination hearing before the Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee. When Senator Whitehouse asked you in January about your views on human-caused climate change, you answered: "The Department of Education does not have any jurisdiction over climate change or climate issues so, if confirmed, I would respectfully defer to my colleagues in other agencies, like the Department of Energy, on these issues. Additionally, the Department of Education is prohibited from dictating curricula in our nation's schools so I respectfully defer to state and local school districts about what they will or will not teach." Between January and last week, you apparently decided to present your views on an issue over which your department "does not have any jurisdiction." In doing so you landed squarely on the side that argues, incorrectly, that climate change science is not settled. Regrettably, this comes as no surprise as your family's foundations have given \$6,149,100 to the Acton Institute for the Study of Religion and Liberty and Mackinac Center for Public Policy since 2001, two organizations notorious for promoting junk science.¹

Your statement comes on the heels of an effort by the Heartland Institute, another notorious industry front group, to disseminate fossil-fuel industry talking points as curriculum for science teachers across America. On March 28, the PBS program *Frontline* reported that the Heartland Institute is distributing factually inaccurate and scientifically illegitimate materials on climate change to upwards of 200,000 public school science teachers. Heartland Institute's President and CEO was quoted as saying, "We're getting a lot of requests for expert opinion from the White House.... That's very new. We haven't had those calls for eight years. Even 12 years."

[1] Data from IRS Form 990s filed by the Dick & Betsy DeVos Family Foundation, Richard & Helen DeVos Foundation, the Doug & Maria DeVos Foundation, the Dan & Pamela DeVos Foundation, and the Edgar & Elsa Prince Foundation.

There is good reason for that. As detailed in the enclosed letter, the Heartland Institute has disseminated “alternative facts” and fake science at the behest of its industry funders for decades. It may well be proven to be engaged in fraud. In the 1990s, it teamed up with Phillip Morris to challenge facts about the health risks of tobacco. The tobacco industry’s conduct was found to be fraudulent. Using the same strategies, with funding from the Koch family foundations, ExxonMobil, and other fossil fuel interests, the Heartland Institute now seeks to undermine the scientific consensus about climate change.

At your nomination hearing, you were asked whether you would stand on the side of students or with the political entities trying to force junk science into schools. You responded that you, “support the teaching of great science and especially science that allows students to exercise critical thinking and to really discover and examine in new ways.” We agree that “great science” and critical thinking are cornerstones of a high-quality education, but that is not achieved with Heartland’s industry-funded and possibly fraudulent materials.

It is our sincere hope that neither White House staff nor Department of Education officials have turned to the Heartland Institute on the issues of climate change and climate science, or had any roll in this mailing to educators. To address these concerns, we request that you provide responses to the following:

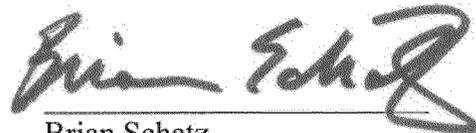
- 1) Have any staff members at the Department of Education had contact with individuals associated with the Heartland Institute on climate, science, or science education issues? If so, on what dates did these consultations occur and who did they involve?
- 2) If the answer to the previous question is yes, please provide copies of all relevant correspondence between you and any Department of Education staff and representatives of the Heartland Institute.
- 3) Are you or any members of your staff aware of discussions between White House staff members and individuals associated with the Heartland Institute? If so, what were the dates and topics of these conversations and who did they involve?
- 4) Are any informational resources currently provided through Department of Education (e.g. What Works Clearing House, Teaching Resources page, etc.) created in collaboration with, or reviewed by, anyone associated with the Heartland Institute?

We would appreciate the courtesy of a response not later than June 30, 2017. If you have any questions, or would like to further discuss this request, please contact Senator Whitehouse’s Washington, DC office at (202) 224-2921. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

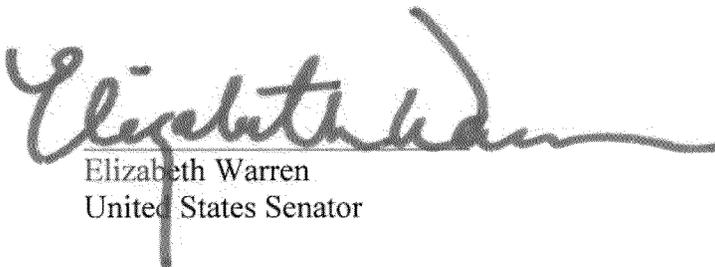
Sincerely,



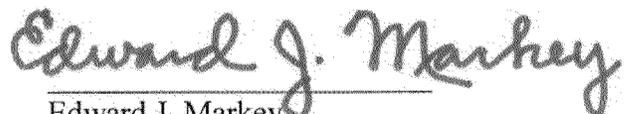
Sheldon Whitehouse
United States Senator



Brian Schatz
United States Senator



Elizabeth Warren
United States Senator



Edward J. Markey
United States Senator



June 8, 2017

A nonprofit organization devoted to discovering, developing, and promoting free-market solutions to social and economic problems.

To: Senators Sheldon Whitehouse (D-RI), Elizabeth Warren (D-MA), Brian Schatz (D-HI), and Edward Markey (D-MA)

From: Joseph L. Bast, president
The Heartland Institute

Re: Your recent shameful conduct with regard to our communications with the Trump administration

PUBLISHER OF

QPR
Health Care News
Budget & Tax News
School Reform News
Environment & Climate News

E-newsletters:

Climate Change Weekly
School Choice Weekly
Consumer Power Report
The Leaflet
Heartland Weekly

I was disappointed but not surprised by your letter dated June 7 sent to Secretary of Education Betsy DeVos in which you demand to know if her department “had contact with individuals associated with the Heartland Institute on climate, science, or science education issues,” and demanding as well copies of said correspondence, any information regarding discussions between Heartland and other White House staff members, and more.

For the record, The Heartland Institute has contacted nearly all members of the Trump cabinet. We have sent extensive information to more than 100 members of the administration explaining who we are, enclosing multiple publications (including books, policy studies, and videos) of most relevance to their positions, and offering to make our extensive network of some 370 policy experts available to provide further assistance. Some have gotten back to us.

We have published scores, possibly more than one hundred, commentaries and news releases and news stories calling attention to the new administration’s policy decisions, congratulating it when it has done what we believe to be the right things, and criticizing it when they have come up short.

Can any of you explain to me how this differs from the relationship the previous administration had with liberal advocacy groups? Can any of you explain why these contacts are illegitimate or against the public interest?

ADDRESS

3939 North Wilke Road
Arlington Heights, IL 60004
phone 312/377-4000
email think@heartland.org
web: www.heartland.org

Your letter to Secretary DeVos describes The Heartland Institute as a “notorious industry front group.” This is false and defamatory. Heartland is a 33-year-old national nonprofit research and education organization with a broad funding base, a long history of taking positions at odds with “industry,” and has policies in place that protect its staff from undue influence from donors. All this is explained on our website in a section titled “Reply to Our Critics.” Google it.

- continued -

Memorandum from The Heartland Institute

June 8, 2017

Page Two

Your letter cites PBS Frontline as reporting “that the Heartland Institute is distributing factually inaccurate and scientifically illegitimate materials on climate change to upwards of 200,000 public school science teachers.” PBS Frontline is not qualified to make that judgment. And the number of public school science teachers is considerably less than 200,000. Didn’t anyone on your staffs fact-check this letter before it was circulated?

Our work on climate change is produced by a network of more than 200 highly qualified scientists, economists, and policy experts. It has been cited in more than one hundred peer-reviewed articles. The Chinese Academy of Sciences thought so highly of it, it translated two volumes of our work into Mandarin Chinese and published it as a condensed volume in 2013. Surveys and literature reviews show our views are supported by a majority of scientists in the United States.

Your letter goes on to claim that Heartland has “disseminated ‘alternative facts’ and fake science at the behest of its industry funders for decades.” You go on to comment on our funding from Phillip Morris, the Koch family foundations, and ExxonMobil, implying that our work may be “fraudulent.”

It is simply despicable that you would knowingly repeat such lies in an open letter like this.
Shame, shame, shame.

The Heartland Institute’s research has been praised by scores of policymakers and our peers in the public policy research community. (See the document titled “Endorsements” linked in the “About” feature on our Website.) We are ranked one of the top ten conservative think tanks in the world. The Koch family has made exactly one gift to us in the past 20 years, of only \$25,000 earmarked for a health care policy project. ExxonMobil stopped giving in 2007, before Heartland ramped up its work on climate change. Your claims are false, obviously intended to defame us.

But of course you know all this, because I’ve told you this before in response to previous libelous letters you’ve sent.

Frankly, your letter is a monumental misuse of your offices and a betrayal of the trust of your constituents. You should all be ashamed.

Happily, it now appears our work is informing the decisions of the Trump administration, conscientious members of the U.S. House and Senate, and governors and state elected officials from coast to coast. I understand this is bad for you, but it is good for the nation, for the environment, and for us.

I eagerly await your retractions and apologies.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 7/11/2017 1:51:15 PM
Subject: Chris DeFreitas, RIP

Friends,

Our friend Terry Dunleavy sends the bad news from New Zealand that Prof. Chris de Freitas has passed away after a two-year battle with cancer. He was 69. May he rest in peace.

Terry's email with a link to an obituary is at the bottom of this message. Chris spoke at the Fourth International Conference on Climate Change (ICCC-4), in Chicago in May, 2010. You can watch the video here:

<https://www.heartland.org/multimedia/videos-environment/chris-de-freitas-iccc4>

... and again at the Fifth International Conference on Climate Change (ICCC-5) — the first held outside the United States — which took place on October 1, 2010 in Sydney, Australia:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cN6zlrHcJ9k>

WattsUpWithThat has a comment here:

<https://wattsupwiththat.com/2017/07/11/prominent-nz-scientist-chris-de-freitas-dies/>

His brief bio on the University of Auckland website is here:

<https://unidirectory.auckland.ac.nz/profile/c-defreitas>

Joe

From: Terry Dunleavy [mailto:terry.dunleavy@nzclimatescience.org.nz]
Sent: Tuesday, July 11, 2017 4:21 AM
To: Yahoo Groups
Cc: Joseph Bast; Jim Lakely; Benny Peiser; Marc Morano; Joanne Nova; Tom Harris; Jay Lehr
Subject: ANOTHER WARRIOR LOST

Sad news all,

I am sorry to have to tell you of the untimely death of a noble and noted New Zealand warrior for our cause, Associate Professor Chris DeFreitas, of the University of Auckland.

Having just learned this said news, I am too overcome with grief to do other than to refer you to this news report:

http://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c_id=1&objectid=11888890

Terry Dunleavy

New Zealand Climate Science Coalition

To: Scientific Integrity[Scientific_Integrity@epa.gov]
Cc: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]; Jim Lakely[JLakely@heartland.org]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 6/7/2017 9:11:30 PM
Subject: RE: RSVP: Joseph Bast plans to attend June 14 meeting

Dear Ms. Otto,

Thank you! People affiliated with The Heartland Institute who plan to attend in person are:

Joseph L. Bast, president

Timothy Benson, government relations manager

Sterling Burnett, Ph.D., research fellow

Jay Lehr, Ph.D., senior fellow

Jim Lakely, communications director

Edward Hudgins, Ph.D., research director

Aaron Stover, corporate relations officer

Just a few minutes before I received your email, I sent an email asking them and other people who expressed interest in attending in person to reply directly to you. I don't believe anyone other than those listed above will cite an affiliation with The Heartland Institute, as most are academics or on the staffs of other think tanks.

I will encourage people who expressed interest but are unable to travel to Washington DC to RSVP for the conference call and AdobeConnect, too.

Best regards, and hope to meet you next week.

Joe

Joseph Bast

President

The Heartland Institute

3939 N. Wilke Road

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

Phone [312/377-4000](tel:3123774000)

Email jbast@heartland.org

Web site <http://www.heartland.org>

Support Heartland today!

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From: Otto, Martha [<mailto:Otto.Martha@epa.gov>] **On Behalf Of** Scientific Integrity

Sent: Wednesday, June 07, 2017 2:54 PM

To: Joseph Bast; Scientific Integrity

Cc: Konkus, John

Subject: RE: RSVP: Joseph Bast plans to attend June 14 meeting

Dear Mr. Bast,

Thank you for your reply.

In response to your question, I would be happy to register your colleagues for next week's stakeholder meeting. Please send to me the list of their names and affiliations.

Also, please let me know whether you and your colleagues plan to attend in person or via conference line / AdobeConnect. We request this information so that we can ensure that we have a conference room that can accommodate all participants.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Regards,

Martha Otto
Office of the Science Advisor
mail code 8105R
tel: 202.564.2782
otto.martha@epa.gov

From: Joseph Bast [<mailto:JBast@heartland.org>]
Sent: Wednesday, June 07, 2017 11:31 AM
To: Scientific Integrity <Scientific_Integrity@epa.gov>
Cc: Konkus, John <konkus.john@epa.gov>
Subject: RSVP: Joseph Bast plans to attend June 14 meeting

Thank you for the invitation to attend the Scientific Integrity meeting next week Wednesday. I plan to attend, and would like to bring several scientists and economists affiliated with my organization. Can you please let me know how I should go about registering them to attend?

Joe

Joseph Bast

President

The Heartland Institute

3939 N. Wilke Road

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

Phone 312/377-4000

Email jbast@heartland.org

Web site <http://www.heartland.org>

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To: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
Cc: Jim Lakely[JLakely@heartland.org]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 6/7/2017 5:26:20 PM
Subject: Invitations to EPA meeting
EPA Event Invitations Request.pdf

John,

I contacted many of the people we work with on the climate issue as well as my own staff to see if they could attend EPA's Scientific Integrity annual meeting next week. To my surprise, **forty of them said they will attend if allowed.** All are highly qualified, many have affiliations that I believe would qualify them as "stakeholders" independent of any affiliation with The Heartland Institute.

The list, with their affiliations and email addresses, appears below and is attached in PDF.

Can you get invitations for all of them?

Can you get invitations for some of them?

Or should I forward to them the invitation I received, and let them RSVP to the SIO?

Or should I contact SIO with this list in hand and say these are my guests?

Call me at 312/377-4000 so we can discuss this.

Joe

Joseph Bast

President

The Heartland Institute

3939 N. Wilke Road

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

Phone 312/377-4000

Email jbast@heartland.org

Web site <http://www.heartland.org>

Support Heartland today!

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1, Charles Anderson, Ph.D., Anderson Materials Evaluation, Inc.,
charles.anderson@andersonmaterials.com, 301- 830-1886

2, Joseph Bast, The Heartland Institute, jbast@heartland.org, Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

3, Richard Belzer, Ph.D. , Regulatory Checkbook, rbelzer@post.harvard.edu, Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

4, Tim Benson, , The Heartland Institute, tbenson@heartland.org, Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

5, Edwin X. Berry, Ph.D., Climate Physics LLC, ed@edberry.com, Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

6, Joe Bevelacqua, Ph.D., Bevelacqua Resources, **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**

7, Roger Bezdek, Ph.D., Management Information Services, Inc., **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

8, Daniel Botkin, Ph.D., Center for the Study of the Environment, **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**

9, Sterling Burnett, Ph.D., The Heartland Institute, hsburnett@heartland.org, Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

10, William Briggs, Ph.D., Author, statistician, and former professor, matt@wmbriggs.com,

11, Jeremy Carl, Ph.D., Hoover Institution, carljc@stanford.edu,

12, Alan Carlin, Ph.D., Competitive Enterprise Institute, **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**

13, Kevin Dayaratna, Ph.D., Heritage Foundation, kevin.Dayaratna@heritage.org, Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

14, Hal Dorion, Ph.D., The Right Climate Stuff, Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

15, Paul Driessen, JD, CFACT, Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

16, Myron Ebell, Competitive Enterprise Institute, mebell@cei.org,

17, Gordon Fulks, Ph.D., The Heartland Institute, Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

18, Larry Gould, Ph.D., University of Hartford, lgould@hartford.edu,

19, Kenneth Haapala, , Science and Environmental Policy Project, ken@haapala.com ,

20, Veronica Harrison, The Heartland Institute, vharrison@heartland.org, Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

21, Howard Hayden, Ph.D., University of Connecticut (emeritus), Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

22, Tony Heller, RealScience.org, Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

23, Edward Hudgins, Ph.D., The Heartland Institute, ehudgins@heartland.org, Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

24, Jim Lakely, The Heartland Institute, jlakely@heartland.org, Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

25, Jay Lehr, Ph.D., The Heartland Institute, Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

26, Marlo Lewis, Competitive Enterprise Institute, mlewis@cei.org,

27, Tony Lupo, Ph.D., University of Missouri, LupoA@missouri.edu,

28, Ross McKittrick, Ph.D., University of Guelph, rmckitri@uoguelph.ca, Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

29, Ference Miskolczi, Ph.D., Former NASA senior principal scientist, Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

30, Patrick Michaels, Ph.D., Cato Institute, pmichaels@cato.org,

31, Steve Milloy, junkscience.org, Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

32, Norm Rogers, The Heartland Institute, Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

33, David Schnare, Ph.D., Energy and Environment Legal Institute , Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

34, Dave Stevenson, Ceasar Rodney Institute, Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

35, Leighton Steward, PlantsNeedCO2.org, **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**

36, Aaron Stover, The Heartland Institute, astover@heartland.org, **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**

37, Ronald Sundelin, Ph.D., Virginia Tech, **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**

38, Dan Sutter, Ph.D., Troy University, dsutter@troy.edu, **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**

39, James Taylor, JD, Spark of Freedom Foundation, **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

40, Katie Tubb, Heritage Foundation, katie.tubb@heritage.org,

41, James Wanliss, Ph.D., Presbyterian College, **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**

42, Robert Zybach, Ph.D., NW Maps Co., ZybachB@NWMapsCo.com, **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**

EPA Event in Washington, DC June 14

#	Expert	Affiliation	Email	phone
1	Charles Anderson, Ph.D.	Anderson Materials Evaluation, Inc.	charles.anderson@andersonmaterials.com	Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
2	Joseph Bast	The Heartland Institute	jbast@heartland.org	
3	Richard Belzer, Ph.D.	Regulatory Checkbook	rbbelzer@post.harvard.edu	
4	Tim Benson,	The Heartland Institute	tbenson@heartland.org	
5	Edwin X. Berry, Ph.D.	Climate Physics LLC	ed@edberry.com	
6	Joe Bevelacqua, Ph.D.	Bevelacqua Resources	Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy	
7	Roger Bezdek, Ph.D.	Management Information Services, Inc.	rbezdek@misi-net.com	
8	Daniel Botkin, Ph.D.	Center for the Study of the Environment	Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy	
9	Sterling Burnett, Ph.D.	The Heartland Institute	hsburnett@heartland.org	Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
10	William Briggs, Ph.D.	Author, statistician, and former professor	matt@wmbriggs.com	
11	Jeremy Carl, Ph.D.	Hoover Institution	carljc@stanford.edu	
12	Alan Carlin, Ph.D.	Competitive Enterprise Institute	Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy	
13	Kevin Dayaratna, Ph.D.	Heritage Foundation	kevin.Dayaratna@heritage.org	Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
14	Hal Dorion, Ph.D.	The Right Climate Stuff	Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy	
15	Paul Driessen, JD	CFACT	Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy	
16	Myron Ebell	Competitive Enterprise Institute	mebell@cei.org	
17	Gordon Fulks, Ph.D.	The Heartland Institute	Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy	
18	Larry Gould, Ph.D.	University of Hartford	lgould@hartford.edu	
19	Kenneth Haapala	Science and Environmental Policy Project	ken@haapala.com	
20	Veronica Harrison	The Heartland Institute	vharrison@heartland.org	Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
21	Howard Hayden, Ph.D.	University of Connecticut (emeritus)	Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy	
22	Tony Heller	RealScience.org	Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy	
23	Edward Hudgins, Ph.D.	The Heartland Institute	ehudgins@heartland.org	Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
24	Jim Lakely	The Heartland Institute	jlakely@heartland.org	
	Jay Lehr, Ph.D.	The Heartland Institute	Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy	
26	Marlo Lewis	Competitive Enterprise Institute	mlewis@cei.org	

#	Expert	Affiliation	Email	phone
27	Tony Lupo, Ph.D.	University of Missouri	LupoA@missouri.edu	
28	Ross McKittrick, Ph.D.	University of Guelph	rmckitri@uoguelph.ca	
29	Ference Miskolczi, Ph.D.	Former NASA senior principal scientist	Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy	Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
30	Patrick Michaels, Ph.D.	Cato Institute	pmichaels@cato.org	
31	Steve Milloy	junkscience.org	Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy	Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
32	Norm Rogers	The Heartland Institute		
33	David Schnare, Ph..D.	Energy and Environment Legal Institute		
34	Dave Stevenson	Cesar Rodney Institute		
35	Leighton Steward	PlantsNeedCO2.org		
36	Aaron Stover	The Heartland Institute	astover@heartland.org	Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
37	Ronald Sundelin, Ph.D.	Virginia Tech	Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy	
38	Dan Sutter, Ph.D.	Troy University	dsutter@troy.edu	
39	James Taylor, JD	Spark of Freedom Foundation	Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy	Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
40	Katie Tubb	Heritage Foundation	katie.tubb@heritage.org	
41	James Wanliss, Ph.D.	Presbyterian College	Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy	
42	Robert Zybach, Ph.D.	NW Maps Co.	ZybachB@NWMapsCo.com	Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 7/10/2017 1:45:22 PM
Subject: AN INCONVENIENT SEQUEL

H/T Darren Nelson, promo and trailing for Gore's next movie, debuting in Australia August 24.

<http://newfarmcinemas.com.au/movie-details/?type=now-showing&movie=ST00001970>

Joe

Joseph Bast
President
The Heartland Institute
3939 N. Wilke Road
Arlington Heights, IL 60004
Phone 312/377-4000
Email jbast@heartland.org
Web site <http://www.heartland.org>

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 7/7/2017 9:13:08 PM
Subject: Tim Ball and Tom Harris: Time to Debunk Misguided Science

Excellent piece.

Joe

<http://www.thepostemail.com/2017/07/07/time-debunk-misguided-science-underlying-paris-climate-agreement/>

Time to Debunk Misguided Science Underlying Paris Climate Agreement

“THE BIGGEST DECEPTION IN HISTORY”

by Dr. Tim Ball and Tom Harris, ©2017



Announcement from the White House made on December 12, 2015 on Paris climate change agreement

(Jul. 7, 2017) — On June 1, President Donald Trump announced that the United States would withdraw from the United Nations Paris Agreement on climate change. He correctly identified it as a very bad deal for America.

In July 1997, the U.S. Senate reached a similar conclusion about the U.N. climate change policy-making process in general. Senators from across the aisle unanimously endorsed the [Byrd/Hagel resolution](#), which stated that America should not be a signatory to “any protocol to, or other agreement regarding, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change [UNFCCC]...that would result in serious harm to the economy of the United States” and did not include emission reductions for developing countries that were similar to those imposed on the U.S.

This is why the Clinton administration never submitted the Kyoto Protocol, which is based on the UNFCCC, to the Senate for ratification. It is also why former President Barack Obama approved the Paris Agreement, which also rests on the UNFCCC, as an “executive agreement” instead of submitting it for Senate approval as required by the Constitution for international treaties. He knew that the Senate would reject Paris as not in America’s best interests.

The Paris Agreement is not just bad for the U.S. According to Australian author and climate analyst [Iain Aitken](#),

To achieve the goal agreed in Paris of a maximum 2°C increase in global temperatures above pre-industrial levels has been estimated to have a global cost of \$17 trillion by 2040 (about 800 times more than was spent on all the Apollo missions to the moon) – and it would require carbon dioxide reductions about 100 times greater than those pledged in Paris.”

So, even if the man-made climate change problem were real, the actions specified by the Paris Agreement would solve nothing. And since the climate alarm is not based on sound science, no treaty based on the UNFCCC makes any sense. Kyoto, Paris, Copenhagen, Durban, Cancun, Warsaw, and all the other U.N. climate deals are merely political solutions to a non-existent problem without scientific justification.

Yet the [Washington Post-ABC News poll](#) conducted last month showed that a majority of Americans opposed the President’s decision to pull out of Paris. This is largely because most people are unable to differentiate between climate change propaganda, as promoted by the U.N. and activists such as Al Gore, and climate change science conducted by independent researchers.

Even pollsters who apparently support the climate scare recognize that public

knowledge about climate change is poor. For example, in their biased 2010 study "[Americans' Knowledge of Climate Change](#)," investigators from the Yale Project on Climate Change Communication created a multiple-choice test to examine, "what Americans understand about how the climate system works, and the causes, impacts, and potential solutions to global warming." They concluded, "In this assessment, only 8 percent of Americans have knowledge equivalent to an A or B, 40 percent would receive a C or D, and 52 percent would get an F."

The focus therefore must be on educating the public about the realities of climate science. This is especially important now since Trump is talking about the possibility of the U.S. agreeing to a new version of the Paris Agreement, but one "on better terms, fairer terms." There is no need for a deal at all since there never was a problem in the first place.

On June 30, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Scott Pruitt announced that he is launching a program to critique climate change science. He will apparently bring in experts from both sides of the debate in order to determine the actual state of the science, something the EPA should have done long before saddling industry with expensive climate change regulations. Global warming campaigners will do everything in their power to block Pruitt's review since it will demonstrate that, rather than being settled in favor of climate alarm as eco-activists claim, the science is still immature.

Those who created the global warming scare knew that 85% of the public would not understand the science and the remaining 15% would not question it. Pruitt must therefore use his evaluation to help the public understand what is, and what is not, known about climate change science.

He must also promote the concept that "being a skeptic...is quite alright," as Energy Secretary Rick Perry said last month. Indeed, science requires unfettered skepticism to advance. But the climate scare is more like an extreme religion than science at this point. And, when people start questioning such extreme belief systems, they rapidly lose the blind faith essential to the religion's survival.

Handled effectively, the EPA science evaluation should lead many in the public to ask their representatives, "Why are you supporting the expenditure of billions of tax dollars on such an uncertain cause when funds are desperately needed to address society's real, well understood issues?"

Aside from ignorance, or cowardice in the face of political correctness, politicians will have no answer. The climate scare, the biggest deception in history, will then be over.

Dr. Tim Ball is an environmental consultant and former climatology professor at the University of Winnipeg in Manitoba. Tom Harris is executive director of the Ottawa, Canada-based [International Climate Science Coalition](#).

To: Joseph Bast[JBast@heartland.org]
From: Konkus, John
Sent: Mon 6/5/2017 9:50:45 PM
Subject: RE: EPA Scientific Integrity Stakeholder Meeting

Thank you.

From: Joseph Bast [mailto:JBast@heartland.org]
Sent: Monday, June 5, 2017 5:48 PM
To: Konkus, John <konkus.john@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: EPA Scientific Integrity Stakeholder Meeting

Patrick Michaels, Ph.D., Cato Institute, pmichaels@cato.org

Myron Ebell, Competitive Enterprise Institute, mebell@cei.org

Kevin Dayaratna, Ph.D., Heritage Foundation, kevin.Dayaratna@heritage.org

Ben Zycher, Ph.D., AEI, Benjamin.Zycher@AEI.org

Tom Pyle, IER, tpyle@energydc.org

Steve Milloy, Junkscience.org, **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**

Joe

From: Konkus, John [mailto:konkus.john@epa.gov]
Sent: Monday, June 05, 2017 4:41 PM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: Re: EPA Scientific Integrity Stakeholder Meeting

Send me their I emails. They each represent a unique group so they should each get an invite.
Thank you.

John Konkus

Deputy Associate Administrator

Office of Public Affairs

Environmental Protection Agency

Cell: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

On Jun 5, 2017, at 5:25 PM, Joseph Bast <JBast@heartland.org> wrote:

Thanks!

One more question, can you or have you arranged for invitations to out to the following individuals? I could supply email addresses if you need them. I could invite them myself, but it would be nice if they were not “counted” against the number of others I end up bringing with me.

Patrick Michaels, Ph.D., Cato Institute

Myron Ebell, CEI

Kevin Dayaratna, Ph.D., Heritage Foundation

Ben Zycher, Ph.D., AEI

Tom Pyle, IER

Steve Milloy, Junkscience.org

Joe

From: Konkus, John [<mailto:konkus.john@epa.gov>]
Sent: Monday, June 05, 2017 4:18 PM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: RE: EPA Scientific Integrity Stakeholder Meeting

I have confirmed that tomorrow’s meeting is an internal meeting. The meeting on the 14th is the public meeting.

Also, an organization is not limited to only one attendee. You should be able to bring others.

From: Joseph Bast [<mailto:JBast@heartland.org>]
Sent: Monday, June 5, 2017 5:00 PM
To: Konkus, John <konkus.john@epa.gov>
Subject: FW: EPA Scientific Integrity Stakeholder Meeting

John,

This invitation doesn't say anything about my being able to invite guests. Can you please confirm that, before I start to invite others, or do you recommend I direct my inquiry to Martha Otto or Francesca Grifo?

Also, no mention of a meeting tomorrow, which I could call in for, and/or have some of Heartland's Washington DC staff attend in person.

Joe

From: Otto, Martha [<mailto:Otto.Martha@epa.gov>] **On Behalf Of** Scientific Integrity
Sent: Monday, June 05, 2017 3:42 PM
Subject: EPA Scientific Integrity Stakeholder Meeting

Greetings,

It is my pleasure to invite you to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Scientific Integrity Annual Stakeholder Meeting. At this year's meeting, as the EPA

Scientific Integrity Official, I will answer your questions, share current scientific integrity initiatives, and discuss future plans for scientific integrity at EPA. Please RSVP to scientific_integrity@epa.gov as soon as possible. Let us know if you plan to attend in person, by phone, or by AdobeConnect. Details are as follows:

EPA Scientific Integrity Annual Stakeholder Meeting

Wednesday, June 14th, 2017

3:00-5:00 PM

Ronald Reagan Building Mezzanine, Room 301 A-B

RSVP Required: scientific_integrity@epa.gov

Audioconference No: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy **Code:** Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

AdobeConnect Link: <http://epawebconferencing.acms.com/stakeholdermeeting/>

**To access this meeting, attendees must check in with security using a valid government-issued photo ID. All attendees should RSVP to facilitate their admittance to the building.*

I hope that you will join me to learn more about how we are ensuring a culture of scientific integrity at EPA.

Sincerely,

Francesca T. Grifo, Ph. D.

Scientific Integrity Official

US EPA Office of the Science Advisor

202-564-1687

<http://www.epa.gov/osa/basic-information-about-scientific-integrity>

To: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
Bcc: 'bndunlop@heritage.org'['bndunlop@heritage.org'];
'pmichaels@cato.org'['pmichaels@cato.org']; 'jlakely@heartland.org'['jlakely@heartland.org'];
'meredith.schultz@aei.org'['meredith.schultz@aei.org']; 'myron.ebell@cei.org'['myron.ebell@cei.org'];
Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy 'll@leonardleo.com'['ll@leonardleo.com'];
Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy 'JBast@heartland.org'['JBast@heartland.org']
From: Konkus, John
Sent: Sun 6/4/2017 5:01:12 PM
Subject: ICYMI: Pruitt Hits Three Sunday Shows



In Case You Missed It

EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt appeared on three Sunday talk shows this morning. Below are the highlights.

EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt on NBC's *Meet the Press* on the bright future of American energy:

NBC'S CHUCK TODD: "He is right that you are making a false promise to some of the fossil fuel industries?"

ADMINISTRATOR PRUITT: "Dead wrong. The numbers show the exact opposite. Since the fourth quarter of last year to most recently added 50,000 jobs in the coal sector. In the month of May alone, 7,000 [mining and drilling] jobs. Here's what's key about our power grid in this country. You have to have fuel diversity, Chuck. because if we go to an all renewable, all natural gas type of approach, if there is an attack on the transportation network, there is only so much natural gas that can go into that facility to generate electricity. We need solids stored on site to draw down upon for threats to our grid. Fuel diversity, stability, consistency is key to the manufacturing base. It's also key to keeping costs low. Our price per kilowatt is far less in Germany, far less than what it is in Europe. We need to keep that approach."

Administrator Pruitt on ABC's *This Week* on the "euphoric" response to the President's decision on the Paris Agreement from the small business community:

ADMINISTRATOR PRUITT: "Well, when you look at, even the 'New York Times' had an article, I think, within the last couple of days that talked about small business celebrating, euphoria, with respect to the president's decision. I mean, it's very speculative in my estimation, George, for those multinational companies to say this is going to somehow impact the exporting of green technology across the globe. What we do know, what we do know objectively, is that the Paris agreement represented a \$2.5 trillion reduction in our Gross Domestic Product over ten years. What we do know, is that it impacted up to 400,000 jobs as well. And so this is something that was bad for our country, this makes common sense. That when you take energy sector jobs and say, 'we're no longer going to produce energy in those sectors' it is going to impact the manufacturing base and the energy jobs in this country. We've had over 50,000 jobs since last quarter. Coal jobs, mining jobs, created in this country. We've had almost 7,000 mining and coal jobs created in the month of May alone. The unemployment rate is 4.3% as you know, George. This president's deregulation agenda, particularly in the energy space, is making a substantial impact on the jobs across this country and giving people hope. And I will say this to you, it's also rejecting

the previous administration's view that you can't grow jobs and protect the environment, because as I indicated earlier, we have reduced our CO2 footprint with action, from 2000 to 2014 by over 18% through innovation and technology."

Administrator Pruitt on Fox's *Fox News Sunday* on the President's regulation philosophy:

ADMINISTRATOR PRUITT: "This President has said we truly need an all above approach. We should not penalize sectors of our economy, Chris. Government regulation shouldn't be used to pick winners and losers. The past administration declared a war on coal and there were several coal facilities across this country shut down because of their past efforts. That is not what government regulation should be about. Government regulation should be about making things regular, not picking winners and losers and making sure we have fuel diversity in generating electricity in this country. And as I indicated the job numbers show already, already, that this President's deregulatory agenda, his leadership in the energy space is making a difference for jobs across this country, almost 50,000 in the coal sector alone."

###

To: Joseph Bast[JBast@heartland.org]
From: Konkus, John
Sent: Wed 5/31/2017 11:37:39 AM
Subject: RE: Invitation

Thank you Sir.

From: Joseph Bast [mailto:JBast@heartland.org]
Sent: Tuesday, May 30, 2017 5:16 PM
To: Konkus, John <konkus.john@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Invitation

John,

Here are the revised spreadsheets with bio information for everyone. Also added a few addresses and email addresses that were missing from the earlier versions.

Joe

To: Joseph Bast[JBast@heartland.org]
From: Konkus, John
Sent: Tue 6/27/2017 6:35:43 PM
Subject: FW: Trump, EPA Move to Rescind Obama Administration's Clean Water Rule

If you all want to put out a statement, please feel free...

From: Joseph Bast [mailto:JBast@heartland.org]
Sent: Tuesday, June 27, 2017 2:32 PM
Subject: Trump, EPA Move to Rescind Obama Administration's Clean Water Rule

More than just talk...

Joe

From: EPA Press Office [mailto:press=epa.gov@cmail19.com] **On Behalf Of** EPA Press Office
Sent: Tuesday, June 27, 2017 1:21 PM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: WSJ: Trump, EPA Move to Rescind Obama Administration's Clean Water Rule

IN CASE YOU MISSED IT ...

WSJ: Trump, EPA Move to Rescind Obama Administration's Clean Water Rule

Trump, EPA Move to Rescind Obama Administration's Clean Water Rule

New Rule Would Reverse Obama Administration's Waters of the United States, or WOTUS, Rule

The Wall Street Journal

Eli Stokols

June 27, 2017

<https://www.wsj.com/articles/trump-epa-move-to-rescind-obama-administrations-clean-water-rule-1498586400>

President Donald Trump's administration is moving ahead with plans to dismantle another piece of the Obama administration's environmental legacy, the rule that sought to protect clean drinking water by expanding Washington's power to regulate major rivers and lakes as well as smaller streams and wetlands.

The Environmental Protection Agency, Department of the Army and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are proposing a new rule that would rescind the Obama administration's Waters of the United States, or WOTUS, rule and "re-codify the regulatory text" that existed before its adoption in 2015, according to a press release obtained by The Wall Street Journal that will be sent out Tuesday afternoon.

That action, the agencies contend, "would provide certainty in the interim" while a new rule-making process is undertaken.

Coming almost a month after Mr. Trump announced plans to withdraw the U.S. from the Paris climate accord, Tuesday's move is another sign the new administration and the EPA under administrator Scott Pruitt intend to prioritize the economic concerns of industry and agricultural interests over environmental concerns and, more broadly, to erase significant pieces of Mr. Obama's legacy.

"We are taking significant action to return power to the states and provide regulatory certainty to our nation's farmers and businesses," Mr. Pruitt said in a statement.

[To Continue Reading Click Here](#)

<http://usenvironmentalprotectionagency.cmail19.com/t/d-l-kdtkdjl-azdlhkuj-j/>

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1200 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20004

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To: Joseph Bast[JBast@heartland.org]
From: Konkus, John
Sent: Mon 5/29/2017 10:31:50 PM
Subject: Re: Invitation

Sounds good.

John Konkus

Environmental Protection Agency

Deputy Associate Administrator for Public Affairs

Mobile: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

On May 29, 2017, at 5:01 PM, Joseph Bast <JBast@heartland.org> wrote:

It occurs to me only now that I removed the column w each person's qualifications and affiliations, and you may need that, I can add it back, with some effort tomorrow. I'm on the road for next four hours.

Joe

Sent from my Verizon, Samsung Galaxy smartphone

----- Original message -----

From: Joseph Bast <JBast@heartland.org>
Date: 5/29/17 11:56 AM (GMT-06:00)
To: "Konkus, John" <konkus.john@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Invitation

John,

Attached are spreadsheets for Heartland's lists of U.S. climate scientists and climate economists for whom we have email or snailmail addresses. I removed all international contacts and folks for whom we don't have sufficient contact information. Please invite them to EPA's meeting on "science integrity" in June. I hope you will invite me to attend as well, since I know and have worked with many of the people on these lists and, while not a scientist, have written extensively on climate science and economics.

I don't need (more) attention or controversy, and perhaps neither do you. But...

* should I tell these folks via email that they will be receiving an invitation from you?

* should I tell a larger group of allies and friends that you "may be able to get you an invitation to attend the June meeting on "science integrity" and suggest folks contact you?

* should I let Kimberley A. Strassel know I reached out to you, and you agreed to invite some people I recommended?

I'm happy to do all or none of these things per your instructions.

I see the Union of Concerned Socialists has responded to Strassel's column:

<http://blog.ucsusa.org/gretchen-goldman/on-epa-scientific-integrity-wall-street-journal-is-short-of-facts>

Joe

From: Konkus, John [<mailto:konkus.john@epa.gov>]
Sent: Friday, May 26, 2017 12:52 PM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: Re: Invitation

That works Sir. Send me what you have please and we'll make it work. Thank you again.

John Konkus

Deputy Associate Administrator

Office of Public Affairs

Cell: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

On May 26, 2017, at 1:34 PM, Joseph Bast <JBast@heartland.org> wrote:

Mr. Konkus,

Sorry I'm out of the office today, and about to Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

I can definitely provide you with a list of distinguished and independent scientists, economists, and policy experts, though perhaps not anymore today. Do you have a preferred format? I have email addresses for most, and snailmail addresses for most, but not both for all. I can provide you the list in an Excell spreadsheet. Please let me know.

Best regards,

Joe

Joseph Bast

President

The Heartland Institute

3939 N. Wilke Road

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

Phone [312/377-4000](tel:3123774000)

Email jbast@heartland.org

Web site <http://www.heartland.org>

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From: Konkus, John [<mailto:konkus.john@epa.gov>]
Sent: Friday, May 26, 2017 11:31 AM
To: Joseph Bast
Cc: Dewey, Amy
Subject: Invitation

Mr. Bast: I just left you a voice message inquiring if you might have a list of scientists and economists who would be interested in receiving an invitation to an upcoming “science integrity” meeting here at EPA in June?

If you send a list, we will make sure an invitation is sent.

Thank you Sir and enjoy the holiday weekend.

John Konkus

Environmental Protection Agency

Deputy Associate Administrator for Public Affairs

Mobile: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

To: Joseph Bast[JBast@heartland.org]
From: Konkus, John
Sent: Fri 5/26/2017 5:51:41 PM
Subject: Re: Invitation

That works Sir. Send me what you have please and we'll make it work. Thank you again.

John Konkus
Deputy Associate Administrator
Office of Public Affairs
Cell: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

On May 26, 2017, at 1:34 PM, Joseph Bast <JBast@heartland.org> wrote:

Mr. Konkus,

Sorry I'm out of the office today, and about to **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**

I can definitely provide you with a list of distinguished and independent scientists, economists, and policy experts, though perhaps not anymore today. Do you have a preferred format? I have email addresses for most, and snailmail addresses for most, but not both for all. I can provide you the list in an Excell spreadsheet. Please let me know.

Best regards,

Joe

Joseph Bast

President

The Heartland Institute

3939 N. Wilke Road

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

Phone [312/377-4000](tel:3123774000)

Email jbast@heartland.org

Web site <http://www.heartland.org>

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From: Konkus, John [<mailto:konkus.john@epa.gov>]
Sent: Friday, May 26, 2017 11:31 AM
To: Joseph Bast
Cc: Dewey, Amy
Subject: Invitation

Mr. Bast: I just left you a voice message inquiring if you might have a list of scientists and economists who would be interested in receiving an invitation to an upcoming “science integrity” meeting here at EPA in June?

If you send a list, we will make sure an invitation is sent.

Thank you Sir and enjoy the holiday weekend.

John Konkus

Environmental Protection Agency

Deputy Associate Administrator for Public Affairs

Mobile: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

To: Jim Lakely[JLakely@heartland.org]
From: Konkus, John
Sent: Mon 6/12/2017 3:29:04 PM
Subject: Re: United States Resets Climate Change Discussion At G7 - Preview

Would be awesome if the headline/theme of whatever article/blog gets written is "Beyond Paris".

On Jun 12, 2017, at 10:54 AM, Jim Lakely <JLakely@heartland.org> wrote:

Sure. Looking forward to the call.

Do you think you and others at EPA would join us for our strategy meeting in DC on Tuesday and Wednesday? We had planned a program to help with messaging and communications leading up to the meeting Grifo canceled. We're still going on with the meeting.

It will be at the Capitol Skyline Hotel in SW, just a couple blocks north of Nationals Park. Here's the schedule:

Tuesday, June 13 – MC: Jim Lakely

Speaker	Presentation
10:00 a.m. Topic: Steve Milloy	Opening Remarks: What Needs to Be Done I
11:45 a.m. Session: Jay Lehr	How to Summarize the Scientific Debate in 30 minutes or Less
1:30 p.m. Speaker Training: Veronica Harrison	Tips for Effective Public Speaking
4:15 p.m. Lab: David Schnare	Inside and Outside EPA: How to Reform the Beast
5:00 p.m. Wrap-up: Joe Bast	Closing remarks and adjourn

Wednesday, June 14 – MC: Jim Lakely

7:00 a.m. Topic: Myron Ebell	Opening Remarks: What Needs to be Done II
8:45 a.m. Session: Pat Michaels	Where the Science Debate Stands Right Now
10:30 a.m. Economics: Kevin Dayaratna	Demolishing the Social Cost of Carbon Argument
11:45 a.m. Energy Policy: Roger	The Case for Fossil Fuels

~~Re:~~
~~Speaker~~ Training: Beverly Effective Public Speaking Strategies
~~Hallberg~~, District Media
Group
Wrap-up: Joe Bast Closing remarks
p.m.

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000
c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: Konkus, John [<mailto:konkus.john@epa.gov>]
Sent: Monday, June 12, 2017 9:44 AM
To: Jim Lakely
Subject: United States Resets Climate Change Discussion At G7 - Preview

Jim: I'll call you on this below. Looking for some echo help here...

United States Resets Climate Change Discussion At G7
*U.S. Formally Joins Communiqué, Reaching Consensus On Important
Environmental Issues*

June 12, 2017

Bologna, Italy – Today, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Scott Pruitt announced that the United States stands firm on its decision to withdraw from the Paris Agreement and has reset the conversation about climate change reflective of the new priorities of the Trump Administration and the expectations of the American people.

“Respective of the importance to engage with longstanding allies and key international

partners, we approached the climate discussions head on from a position of strength and clarity. We are resetting the dialogue to say Paris is not the only way forward to making progress. Today's action of reaching consensus makes clear that the Paris Agreement is not the only mechanism by which environmental stewardship can be demonstrated. It also demonstrates our commitment to honest conversations, which are the cornerstone of constructive international dialogue, " said Administrator Scott Pruitt.

While a party to the communiqué, the United States did not join the climate change sections, explicitly stating:

We the United States of America continue to demonstrate through action, having reduced our CO2 footprint as demonstrated by achieving pre-1994 CO2 levels domestically. The United States will continue to engage with key international partners in a manner that is consistent with our domestic priorities, preserving both a strong economy and a healthy environment. Accordingly, we the United States do not join those sections of the communiqué on climate and MDBs, reflecting our recent announcement to withdraw and immediately cease implementation of the Paris Agreement and associated financial commitment.

The United States and its G7 counterparts found common ground engaging in robust and constructive dialogue regarding other, equally important environmental issues. The United States joined consensus throughout the communiqué including the sections discussing resource efficiency, marine litter, and environmental policies and jobs.

"The United States will continue to show leadership by offering action-oriented solutions to the world's environmental challenges. We have indicated a willingness to engage on an international stage that stands to greatly benefit from American ingenuity, innovation, and advanced technologies. We have already demonstrated significant progress towards mitigating environmental problems and we will continue to develop these for the benefit of all nations," Administrator Pruitt said.

BACKGROUND ...

G7 Bologna Environment Ministers' Meeting's Press Release

"We, the G7 Environment Ministers and high representatives, and European Commissioners responsible for environment and climate, met in Bologna on 11-12 June 2017. We were joined by heads and senior officials of International Organizations and by representatives of universities and firms." (G7 Bologna Environment Ministers' Meeting, [Press Release](#), 06/12/17)

<http://usenvironmentalprotectionagency.cmail19.com/t/d-i-kilihul-l-i/>
<image002.png>



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20004

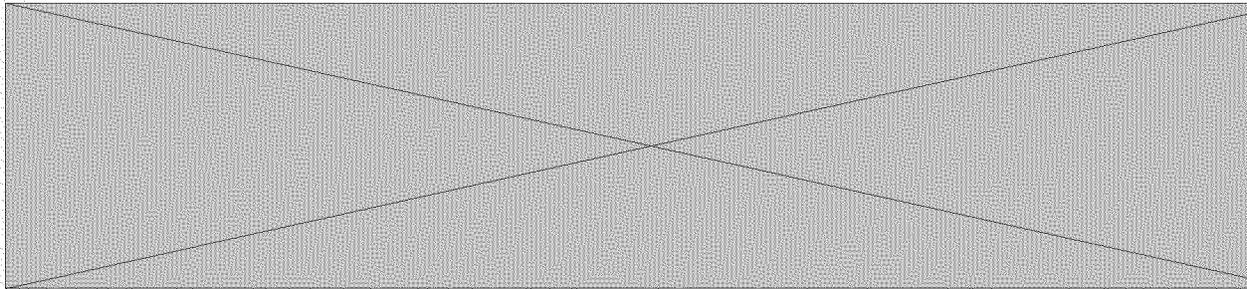
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To: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
Bcc: 'bndunlop@heritage.org'['bndunlop@heritage.org'];
'pmichaels@cato.org'['pmichaels@cato.org']; 'jlakely@heartland.org'['jlakely@heartland.org'];
'meredith.schultz@aei.org'['meredith.schultz@aei.org']; 'myron.ebell@cei.org'['myron.ebell@cei.org'];
'll@leonardleo.com'['ll@leonardleo.com'];

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

From: Konkus, John
Sent: Tue 5/23/2017 9:06:27 PM
Subject: ICYMI: Western Caucus and EPA Administrator Pruitt Meet to Return Accountability to the People

In Case You Missed It...



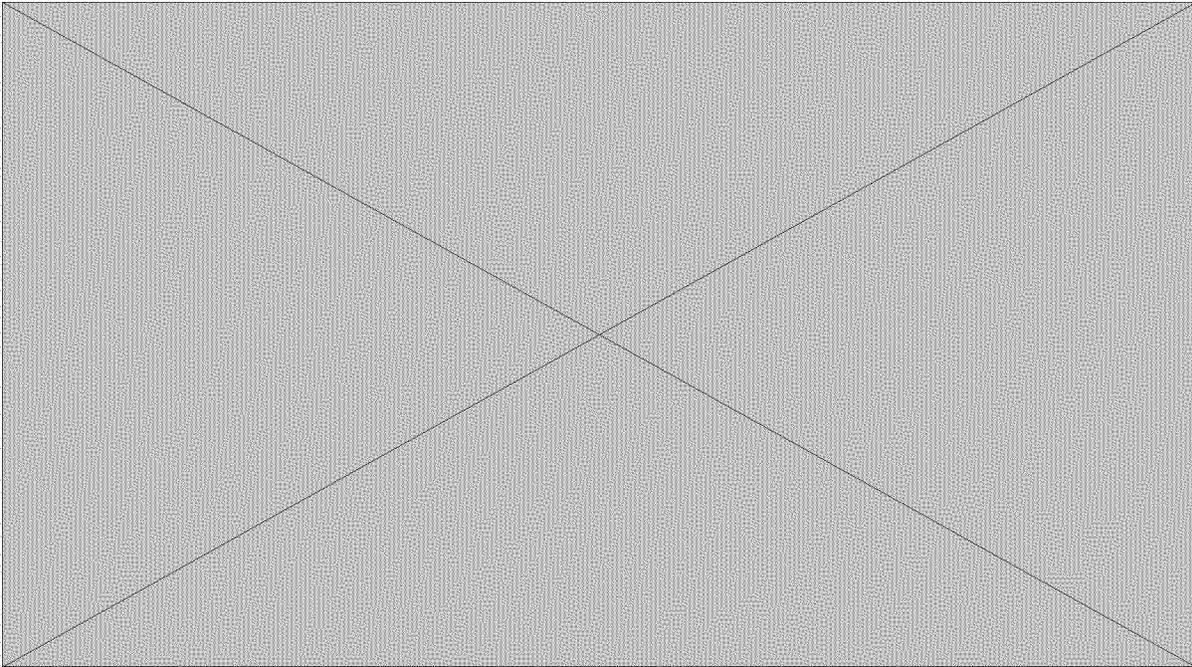
For Immediate Release
Contact: Kelly Roberson

Date: May 23, 2017
Kelly.Roberson@mail.house.gov

Western Caucus and EPA Administrator Pruitt Meet to Return Accountability to the People

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Today, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) **Administrator Scott Pruitt**, Congressional Western Caucus **Chairman Paul A. Gosar D.D.S. (AZ-04)** and **Vice-Chairman for Indian Affairs and Oceans Don Young (AK-At Large)** and Western Caucus members **Rep. Doug LaMalfa (CA-01)** and **Rep. Blake Farenthold (TX-27)** released the following statements after a roundtable discussion between Western Caucus members and Administrator Pruitt:

“I look forward to working together with the Western Caucus on issues unique to western states and their constituencies. Locally elected officials and the citizens they represent are the



best stewards of their own natural resources. They want to protect their environment and grow their economies, and EPA is going to help them do that by improving our partnership with states,” said **EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt**.

“The hallmark of the Obama Administration’s EPA was blatant misinformation, bold-faced lies and a hell-bent determination to drive our economy and jobs into the ground in order to curry favor with extremist special-interest groups,” said **Chairman Gosar**. “Prior to leading the EPA, Scott Pruitt led the charge to defeat some of the most onerous and particularly spiteful regulations promulgated by an out-of-control agency with a power trip verging on megalomania. Today’s meeting was a welcome breath of fresh air and I look forward to working with Administrator Pruitt on fact-based and commonsense policies that promote an all-of-the-above energy strategy, provide sensible protections, return to the Rule of Law, and foster economic prosperity.”

“Alaskans demand an EPA that is a partner of the people, not a relentless adversary,” said **Congressman Don Young**. “After eight long years, we need an Administrator that will take seriously the rule of law, recognize the social and economic impacts of their decisions, and place value on local voices rather than extreme environmentalist. I’m pleased to continue our work with Administrator Pruitt and to begin addressing a number of critical issues facing the Alaskan people.”

Congressman LaMalfa stated, “I appreciate Administrator Pruitt taking the time to meet with us to discuss important issues that we must tackle in the upcoming months. I urged him to look into the Duarte case, in which a farmer in my district is being heavily penalized under the Clean Water Act because his furrows are characterized as ‘miniature mountain ranges.’ I look forward to working with Administrator Pruitt on policy reforms that will peel back unnecessary regulations and allow farmers to simply plow their fields.”

Congressman Farenthold said, “I am pleased to know that Administrator Pruitt recognizes the importance of a sound regulatory framework and the dangers that sue and settle agreements can pose to it. I look forward to working with him to end this practice and restore transparency to our government. The Subcommittee on Interior, Energy, and Environment, will lead a hearing tomorrow to further discuss sue and settle agreements.”

Background:

Today, the Congressional Western Caucus hosted EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt for the Monthly Member Meeting and Speaker Series.

The Congressional Western Caucus currently has 71 bipartisan members. Click [HERE](#) to see the full membership list.

At today’s meeting Administrator Pruitt discussed the 22 regulatory actions taken by the agency since he took over that have positively impacted 1.4 million jobs. The Administrator also made clear that he adamant defends the Rule of Law, supports restructuring the agency to get employees closer to people on the ground, and favors a restoration of process at the EPA as “regulations should make things regular.”

The group also discussed President Trump’s [Executive Order on Energy Independence](#) and the EPA’s review of the job-killing [Clean Power Plan](#) and [Waters of the United States \(WOTUS\)](#) rules put forth by the Obama Administration, amongst other pressing issues.

(Scott Pruitt Bio Courtesy of the Environmental Protection Agency)

Scott Pruitt was confirmed as the 14th Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on February 17, 2017.

Administrator Pruitt believes that promoting and protecting a strong and healthy environment is among the lifeblood priorities of the government, and the EPA is vital to that mission.

Pruitt is committed to ensuring the EPA gets back to the basics of managing our environment by engaging with state, local and tribal partners to create sensible regulations that enhance – rather than inhibit – economic growth.

Within the first two months of his leadership, Pruitt has spearheaded over two dozen significant regulatory reform actions including the review of the Waters of the United States rule and the Clean Power Plan.

Prior to serving on President Trump’s cabinet, Pruitt served as Oklahoma’s Attorney General where he became a national leader through a career of advocating to keep power in the hands of hard-working Americans. He has a proven track record of working with others – including industry, farmers, ranchers, landowners and small business owners - who want to do the right

thing by the environment.

Pruitt also served eight years in the Oklahoma State Senate in addition to co-owning and managing Oklahoma City's Triple-A minor league baseball affiliate.

Pruitt played baseball for the University of Kentucky, earned his bachelor's degree from Georgetown College and graduated from the University of Tulsa College of Law. He and Marlyn, his wife of 27 years proudly raised their two children in Tulsa.

###

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To: Jim Lakely[JLakely@heartland.org]
From: Konkus, John
Sent: Mon 6/12/2017 2:55:57 PM
Subject: RE: United States Resets Climate Change Discussion At G7 - Preview

Yes. I would like to attend at some point.

From: Jim Lakely [mailto:JLakely@heartland.org]
Sent: Monday, June 12, 2017 10:54 AM
To: Konkus, John <konkus.john@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: United States Resets Climate Change Discussion At G7 - Preview

Sure. Looking forward to the call.

Do you think you and others at EPA would join us for our strategy meeting in DC on Tuesday and Wednesday? We had planned a program to help with messaging and communications leading up to the meeting Grifo canceled. We're still going on with the meeting.

It will be at the Capitol Skyline Hotel in SW, just a couple blocks north of Nationals Park. Here's the schedule:

Tuesday, June 13 – MC: Jim Lakely

Speaker	Presentation
10:00 p.m. Topic: Steve Milloy	Opening Remarks: What Needs to Be Done I
1:45 p.m. Science: Jay Lehr	How to Summarize the Scientific Debate in 30 minutes or Less
3:30 p.m. Speaker Training: Veronica Harrison	Tips for Effective Public Speaking
4:15 p.m. Topic: David Schnare	Inside and Outside EPA: How to Reform the Beast
5:00 p.m. Wrap-up: Joe Bast	Closing remarks and adjourn

Wednesday, June 14 – MC: Jim Lakely

7:00 a.m. Topic: Myron Ebell	Opening Remarks: What Needs to be Done II
8:45 a.m. Science: Pat Michaels	Where the Science Debate Stands Right

Bologna, Italy – Today, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Scott Pruitt announced that the United States stands firm on its decision to withdraw from the Paris Agreement and has reset the conversation about climate change reflective of the new priorities of the Trump Administration and the expectations of the American people.

“Respective of the importance to engage with longstanding allies and key international partners, we approached the climate discussions head on from a position of strength and clarity. We are resetting the dialogue to say Paris is not the only way forward to making progress. Today's action of reaching consensus makes clear that the Paris Agreement is not the only mechanism by which environmental stewardship can be demonstrated. It also demonstrates our commitment to honest conversations, which are the cornerstone of constructive international dialogue,” said Administrator Scott Pruitt.

While a party to the communiqué, the United States did not join the climate change sections, explicitly stating:

We the United States of America continue to demonstrate through action, having reduced our CO2 footprint as demonstrated by achieving pre-1994 CO2 levels domestically. The United States will continue to engage with key international partners in a manner that is consistent with our domestic priorities, preserving both a strong economy and a healthy environment. Accordingly, we the United States do not join those sections of the communiqué on climate and MDBs, reflecting our recent announcement to withdraw and immediately cease implementation of the Paris Agreement and associated financial commitment.

The United States and its G7 counterparts found common ground engaging in robust and constructive dialogue regarding other, equally important environmental issues. The United States joined consensus throughout the communiqué including the sections discussing resource efficiency, marine litter, and environmental policies and jobs.

“The United States will continue to show leadership by offering action-oriented solutions to the world's environmental challenges. We have indicated a willingness to engage on an international stage that stands to greatly benefit from American ingenuity, innovation, and advanced technologies. We have already demonstrated significant progress towards mitigating environmental problems and we will continue to develop these for the benefit of all nations,” Administrator Pruitt said.

BACKGROUND ...

G7 Bologna Environment Ministers' Meeting's Press Release

“We, the G7 Environment Ministers and high representatives, and European Commissioners responsible for environment and climate, met in Bologna on 11-12 June 2017. We were joined by heads and senior officials of International Organizations and by representatives of universities and firms.” (G7 Bologna Environment Ministers' Meeting, [Press Release](#), 06/12/17)

<http://usenvironmentalprotectionagency.cmail19.com/t/d-i-kilihul-l-i/>

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Washington, D.C. 20004

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To: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
Bcc: 'bndunlop@heritage.org'['bndunlop@heritage.org'];
'pmichaels@cato.org'['pmichaels@cato.org']; 'jlakely@heartland.org'['jlakely@heartland.org'];
'meredith.schultz@aei.org'['meredith.schultz@aei.org']; 'myron.ebell@cei.org'['myron.ebell@cei.org'];
Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy 'll@leonardleo.com'['ll@leonardleo.com'];
Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy Joseph Bast[JBast@heartland.org]
From: Konkus, John
Sent: Mon 6/12/2017 2:51:26 PM
Subject: United States Resets Climate Change Discussion At G7

Social media, blog and statement echo opportunity.

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/EPA/status/874276429759827969>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/EPAScottPruitt/status/874270204259389442>

Web version: <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/united-states-resets-climate-change-discussion-g7>

United States Resets Climate Change Discussion At G7
U.S. Formally Joins Communiqué, Reaching Consensus On Important Environmental Issues

June 12, 2017

Bologna, Italy – Today, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Scott Pruitt announced that the United States stands firm on its decision to withdraw from the Paris Agreement and has reset the conversation about climate change reflective of the new priorities of the Trump Administration and the expectations of the American people.

“Respective of the importance to engage with longstanding allies and key international partners, we approached the climate discussions head on from a position of strength and clarity. We are resetting the dialogue to say Paris is not the only way forward to making progress. Today’s action of reaching consensus makes clear that the Paris Agreement is not the only mechanism by which environmental stewardship can be demonstrated. It also demonstrates our commitment to honest conversations, which are the cornerstone of constructive international dialogue,” said Administrator Scott Pruitt.

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“The United States will continue to show leadership by offering action-oriented solutions to the world's environmental challenges. We have indicated a willingness to engage on an international stage that stands to greatly benefit from American ingenuity, innovation, and advanced technologies. We have already demonstrated significant progress towards mitigating environmental problems and we will continue to develop these for the benefit of all nations,” Administrator Pruitt said.

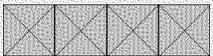
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'meredith.schultz@aei.org'['meredith.schultz@aei.org']; 'myron.ebell@cei.org'['myron.ebell@cei.org'];
'll@leonardleo.com'['ll@leonardleo.com'];

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

From: Konkus, John
Sent: Wed 5/17/2017 4:24:54 PM
Subject: FYI: Bill Signed by President Trump Gives EPA's WIFIA Program Additional Help to Meet Communities' Water Infrastructure Needs

FYI



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May 17, 2017

Bill Signed by President Trump Gives EPA's WIFIA Program Additional Help to Meet Communities' Water Infrastructure Needs

Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2017 Increases Amount Available for EPA Water Infrastructure Loans to \$1.5 Billion

WASHINGTON – The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) program received an additional \$8 million for credit subsidy in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2017 which was signed into law by President Donald Trump on May 5, 2017.

This additional funding, combined with the \$17 million appropriated for credit subsidy in December 2016, will allow the WIFIA program to lend approximately \$1.5 billion for water infrastructure projects, a key component of the President's infrastructure agenda.

"Thanks to President Trump and Congress, this additional funding will accelerate the construction of projects to meet communities' water infrastructure needs. This investment will empower states, municipalities, companies, and public-private partnerships to solve real environmental problems in our communities, like the need for clean and safe water," **said EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt.**

In response to the Notice of Funding Availability issued on January 10, 2017, EPA

received 43 letters of interest for WIFIA loans from public and private entities with a collective request of \$6 billion in WIFIA loans. These letters demonstrate the high need to invest in water infrastructure improvements in communities across the nation and the value that WIFIA financing can offer.

Combined with other sources, such as EPA's State Revolving Fund (SRF) loans, private equity, and municipal bonds, these projects cost could address over \$12 billion in infrastructure needs. Entities are seeking financing for a wide array of water and wastewater projects, including repair, rehabilitation, and replacement of aging treatment plants and pipe systems and construction of new infrastructure for desalination, water recycling, and drought mitigation.

EPA is currently evaluating projects eligibility, credit worthiness, engineering feasibility, and alignment with WIFIA's statutory and regulatory criteria. Through this competitive process, EPA will select projects that it intends to fund and invite them to continue to the application process this summer.

Established by the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014, the WIFIA program is a new federal loan and guarantee program at EPA that aims to accelerate investment in our nation's water by providing long-term, low-cost supplemental credit assistance for regionally and nationally significant projects. For more information about the WIFIA program, visit: <https://www.epa.gov/wifia>

R090

To: JLaively@heartland.org[JLaively@heartland.org]
From: Konkus, John
Sent: Fri 6/9/2017 5:35:57 PM
Subject: FW: Postponement of Scientific Stakeholder meeting scheduled for 6/14/2017
Desk statement postponed Stakeholder Mtg v1.docx

From: Sinks, Tom
Sent: Friday, June 9, 2017 1:29 PM
To: Otto, Martha <Otto.Martha@epa.gov>; Hubbard, Carolyn <Hubbard.Carolyn@epa.gov>
Cc: Siciliano, CarolAnn <Siciliano.CarolAnn@epa.gov>; Sinks, Tom <Sinks.Tom@epa.gov>; Knapp, Kristien <Knapp.Kristien@epa.gov>; Grifo, Francesca <Grifo.Francesca@epa.gov>; Kavlock, Robert <Kavlock.Robert@epa.gov>; Greene, Mary <greene.mary@epa.gov>; Brantner, Emily K. <brantner.emilyk@epa.gov>; Konkus, John <konkus.john@epa.gov>; Linkins, Samantha <Linkins.Samantha@epa.gov>; Greene, Mary <greene.mary@epa.gov>
Subject: Postponement of Scientific Stakeholder meeting scheduled for 6/14/2017

As you know, Francesca Grifo: **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**
Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy I expected her to let us know if would be able to host the stakeholder meeting on Wednesday. I have not heard from her and **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy** Therefore, **I am postponing the meeting.** We will set another date once she is better. Attached is a desk statement and Qs and As re the postponement. In addition – Marty Otto will start to distribute the following email to all of those previously invited or having RSVP'd. Sam will you please share this with the folks in communications with congressional staffers.

Thanks so much for everybody's help with this so far.

Desk statement
Postponement of EPA Scientific Integrity Annual Stakeholder Meeting
Scheduled for June 14, 2107

Release Date: June 9, 2017

Press officer: xxx

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is postponing its Scientific Integrity Annual Stakeholder Meeting, which was scheduled for June 14, 2017. The meeting will be rescheduled based upon Dr. Grifo's availability.

The annual stakeholder meeting is an opportunity for representatives from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and regulated industry to hear from the Agency's Scientific Integrity Official and to comment on, or ask questions about, scientific integrity at EPA. At this year's meeting, the EPA Scientific Integrity Official will share information about current scientific integrity initiatives, discuss future plans for scientific integrity at EPA, and answer questions.

Technical POC: Thomas Sinks , Ph.D., Director, Office of the Science Advisor

Interviewee: Dr. Sinks

Communications POC: Carolyn Hubbard, ORD Communications Director

Background:

EPA's Scientific Integrity Policy, which was issued in February 2012, provides a framework to ensure scientific integrity throughout EPA and to promote scientific and ethical standards, communications with the public, the use of peer review and advisory committees, and professional development. Scientific integrity is also about transparency. Holding meetings with external stakeholders to share what EPA is doing and to hear their views is part of the process. EPA's Scientific Integrity Official meets annually with interested external stakeholders. The annual stakeholder meetings are an opportunity for stakeholders to hear from the EPA Scientific Integrity Official and to ask questions.

Questions and Answers:

1. Why is EPA postponing the stakeholder meeting?

The stakeholder meeting is being postponed because Dr. Francesca Grifo is unable to host the meeting at this time.

2. I registered for the stakeholder meeting. Will I still be registered for the rescheduled meeting?

The stakeholder meeting will be rescheduled as soon as possible. Once we have a new date, we will send an invitation to all who had been invited previously. Invitees will then have the opportunity to register for the rescheduled meeting.

3. How long has the Agency held these annual stakeholder meetings?

The Scientific Integrity program at EPA has been holding these annual external stakeholder meetings since 2014.

4. Why is scientific integrity important?

Scientific integrity ensures objectivity, clarity, reproducibility, and utility. It provides insulation from bias, fabrication, falsification, plagiarism, outside interference, and censorship. The science at the Environmental Protection Agency is robust and ready to meet the task of guiding our work to protect human health and the environment. From the earliest formation of a scientific question to the application of those research results, scientific integrity creates protections for science from inappropriate interference, manipulation or suppression. This assures that EPA decisions are based on the best science the Agency, its contractors, grantees, and collaborators have to offer.

5. Who is invited to attend the stakeholder meeting?

In 2014 and 2015, EPA participated in two separate stakeholder meetings, one hosted by the American Chemistry Council (ACC) and the other hosted by the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS). ACC and UCS each distributed invitations to their partners. In 2016 and 2017, we decided to hold a single meeting at EPA. We distributed invitations to stakeholders who attended the UCS meeting and to ACC. ACC shared our invitation with its staff and announced the meeting in its weekly membership newsletter. This year, after the initial invitations were distributed, we sent additional invitations directly to associations representing state governments and the regulated community, such as the Heritage Foundation and the Environmental Council of the States.

6. Are representatives of the regulated community invited to attend? And if so, how is that done?

Yes. Since 2014, the ACC has announced our meeting to its staff and members. This year, EPA also sent invitations directly to groups representing state government and the regulated community.

7. What can you tell me about a specific active allegation of a loss of scientific integrity?

We treat allegations of a loss of scientific integrity confidentially. We do not provide any information about active allegations.

8. Why was only one out of 50+ initial invitations sent to a representative of the regulated community?

This year we sent out invitations in the same manner as we did in 2016. Our announcement was sent to the ACC and distributed by them to ACC staff and members. It was announced multiple times in the weekly ACC membership newsletter. ACC's members represent a broad range of industries, including chemical, agricultural, and oil and gas companies. With the help of ACC, our invitation reaches a large number of industry representatives.

9. Why have you not issued a report on the findings from the January 2016 EPA employee survey on Scientific Integrity?

A draft survey report is still under development.

10. Has the new administration tried to influence or diminish the EPA Scientific Integrity work?

No. We continue to promote the value of scientific integrity across EPA and to conduct our work, as best we can, given our available staff and resources.

DRAFT

To: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
Bcc: 'bndunlop@heritage.org'['bndunlop@heritage.org'];
'pmichaels@cato.org'['pmichaels@cato.org']; 'jlakely@heartland.org'['jlakely@heartland.org'];
'meredith.schultz@aei.org'['meredith.schultz@aei.org']; Dewey, Amy[Dewey.Amy@epa.gov];
'myron.ebell@cei.org'['myron.ebell@cei.org'];
'll@leonardleo.com'['ll@leonardleo.com'];
From: Konkus, John
Sent: Wed 5/17/2017 1:39:28 PM
Subject: ICYMI: Admin. Pruitt on Fox News This Morning

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

In Case You Missed It

EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt On Cleaning Up Last Administration's Toxic Mess
Fox News
May 17, 2017

http://video.foxnews.com/v/5437601555001/?playlist_id=930909787001#sp=show-clips

ADMIN. SCOTT PRUITT: let me tell you what is going on. president trump trying his best to drain the swamp. much of that draining happened at the environmental protection agency after the obama administration left behind get this a huge toxic mess.

AINSLEY EARHARDT: more than 1300 super fund sites which are heavily contaminated still require clean up

STEVE DOOCY: apparently that's still just the beginning. e.p.a. administrator mr. scott pruit joins us live. good morning to you. : the press made president obama out to be the environmental savior. yet, when you look at the plate, it's a big number.

ADMIN. PRUITT: absolutely. in fact, ainsley, you said these fights across the country have some of the uranium and led, posing great risk to the citizens in those areas. examples where the e.p.a. didn't take any steps at all. a site outside of st. louis called westlake that's taken the e.p.a. 27 years to make a decision. not clean it up but make a decision on what should be done to clean it up.

DOOCY: that's crosses democrat and republican administrations.

ADMIN. PRUITT: absolutely. i think when you look at the environmental left they look at the past administration as environmental savior. look at areas in the country that don't meet the air quality standards almost 40% of the country that qualify there. 120 million people. we had gold king in colorado. flint in michigan with water. super fund sites across the country. the area they struck them down twice. the supreme court struck them down twice.

EARHARDT: does this mean can you get cancer if you are exposed to all of.

ADMIN. PRUITT: this quite possibly, yes. that's why it's so important to focus the core of the mission on those areas. this president is a doer. action oriented leader. the past administration talked a lot. this administration is actually doing things to clean up the environment. focusing on those areas you mentioned.

BRIAN KILMEADE: super fund sites that need to be cleaned up. what's first target.

ADMIN. PRUITT: we are very focused on east lake. chicago. a site that has led.

KILMEADE: do you know how to do it.

ADMIN. PRUITT: we have a plan in place going to announce very soon on westlake. it's very important to make those citizens know we are going to take steps to clean up and china up quickly.

EARHARDT: mr. pruit, we are talking about memos and what's happening in the white house. this is what the american public really needs to be foe cuffed on, right? steve: our personal safety. ainsley: protecting our kids from cancer.

ADMIN. PRUITT: they want leadership. and this president is providing leadership in so many

areas. it gets lost in washington, d.c. malaise.

DOOCY: provide leadership to do what with the environment.

ADMIN. PRUITT: clean up these sites. set a goal and say 1322 sites unaccept somebody. get st. louis cleaned up.

DOOCY: how much is it going to cost?

ADMIN. PRUITT: the great thing about this is we have funding. people out there responsible for these sites to clean up. moneys are there to do so. it's not a matter of money. it's a matter of leadership and attitude and management. we need to do it much better.

KILMEADE: when are you going to make a decision about leaving and staying in paris on the paris agreement.

ADMIN. PRUITT: i think when the president gets back from the g 7. i'm actually attending the g 7 early june as well there will be a decision on paris. very important we make decisions there soon.

KILMEADE: it will be one of the big top topics. many in the mainstream media turning anti-trump bias into a business.

###

To: Joseph Bast[JBast@heartland.org]
From: Konkus, John
Sent: Tue 6/6/2017 10:11:36 PM
Subject: RE: Can you get Richard Belzer an invitation to the Scientific Integrity meeting?

Yes. Makes send to invite Dr. Belzer. Thank you.

From: Joseph Bast [mailto:JBast@heartland.org]
Sent: Tuesday, June 6, 2017 6:05 PM
To: Konkus, John <konkus.john@epa.gov>
Subject: Can you get Richard Belzer an invitation to the Scientific Integrity meeting?

John,

Richard Belzer is a big name in regulatory policy. He writes,

Joe,

I am a member of the SAB panel on economy-wide modeling. Perhaps OSA would be inclined to invite me based on that affiliation? Maybe other members of the panel also would be interested in attending. There are some areas of overlap between our panel's work and EPA's scientific integrity policy.

Regards,

Richard B. Belzer, Ph.D.
rbbelzer@post.harvard.edu
<http://www.rbbelzer.com>
703-780-1850 v
703-594-4171 f

Can you ask OSI to invite him?

Joe

Joseph Bast

President

The Heartland Institute

3939 N. Wilke Road

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

Phone 312/377-4000

Email jbast@heartland.org

Web site http://www.heartland.org

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'll@leonardleo.com'['ll@leonardleo.com'];

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

From: Konkus, John
Sent: Fri 5/12/2017 3:03:25 PM
Subject: EPA's Weekly Round-Up

EPA's Weekly Round-Up

May 12, 2017

From meeting with Florida Governor Rick Scott, signing a proposed rule that will let North Dakota regulate CO2 storage and reaffirming his commitment to cleaning-up Superfund sites, it was a successful week at EPA. Below is a recap of all of the good news from an EPA that is protecting the environment and American jobs.

National Stories ...

The New York Times reports one of EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt's top priorities is to clean up toxic Superfund sites. *"Scott Pruitt has directed his regional chiefs to elevate Superfund cleanup efforts to what he describes as their rightful place as the agency's core mission. 'I am making it a priority to ensure contaminated sites get cleaned up. We will be more hands-on to ensure proper oversight and attention to the Superfund program at the highest levels of the agency, and to create consistency across states,' Pruitt said."*

The Washington Examiner reports that Pruitt is working with local leaders to clean-up the East Chicago Superfund site. "Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Scott Pruitt on Friday joined Democrats and Republicans to reaffirm the agency's commitment to communities outside of Chicago hit by high levels of lead contamination. Pruitt had visited the Indiana city of East Chicago last month affected by contamination from a closed lead production facility owned by the firm U.S. Steel that had been designated a Superfund cleanup site by the agency in 2009."

The Washington Times reports Pruitt said that Barack Obama was no 'environmental savior.' *"Mr. Pruitt said the past administration talked a good game on*

the environment, but has little in the way of concrete accomplishments. He pointed to the environmental disaster in Flint, Michigan, and the Gold King Mine spill, both of which led to widespread water contamination. He also said the administration's attempts to rein in carbon emissions were blocked by federal courts, as were other high-profile regulations. At the same time, Mr. Pruitt charged, much of the country remained in non-compliance with federal ozone standards, and the number of Superfund sites — areas contaminated by hazardous waste and identified for federal clean-up efforts — increased during Mr. Obama's tenure."

The Hill reports that Pruitt was highly critical of the previous administration.

"Pruitt was also highly critical of his predecessor, naming similar environmental problems over the last eight years. 'What's so great about that record,' he asked North Dakota conservative radio host Rob Port, after listing similar statistics about air quality, Superfund and the Flint and Gold King disasters. 'I don't quite understand the environmental left when they say that somehow, what the past administration, what was done, was so great.'"

The Daily Caller reports that Pruitt said he sued the previous administration because they exceeded their statutory authority. *"Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Scott Pruitt said he sued the agency he heads so many times while Oklahoma attorney general because 'they exceeded their statutory authority.' 'They deserved it and they deserved it because they exceeded their statutory authority, they exceeded their constitutional authority.'"*

Additionally, the Daily Caller notes that after the Flint water crisis, the previous administration does not deserve the plaudits it has received. *"Pruitt said the former administration does not deserve the plaudits it has received, especially after the EPA's failure to fix Flint's water system."*

On Hugh Hewitt, Pruitt set the record straight about false information being circulated about the EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors. *"The board of scientific counselors that we have at the EPA, they serve three year terms. And so those are reviewed every three years. Those same individuals can apply through the competitive process. ... There was no firing that took place. These individuals can apply, will apply, I'm sure, in some instances, and very well could be put back on the board. But it's the right thing to do to ensure transparency, its activity, peer-reviewed science and geographical representation on the board."*

Need to Know Network reports that Pruitt said that Obama's administration used the authority of Washington to walk over the states. *"Pruitt said during the interview that the Obama administration used the authority of Washington to walk over the states, and looked at states as mere vessels of federal will. ... Pruitt went on to say that the EPA has restored a focus on "cooperative federalism" and working with the states."*

To The States ...

The Tampa Bay Times reports that Pruitt met with Florida Governor Rick Scott to

talk about water issues. “[Governor Rick] Scott popped in for a visit with EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt to talk water issues.”

The Bismarck Tribune reports that the EPA signed a proposed rule that will let North Dakota regulate CO2 storage wells. “Tuesday marked a new day for North Dakota’s ability to regulate storage of carbon dioxide gas, an important part of a cleaner coal future. The federal Environmental Protection Agency took a first step toward giving the state primary authority to regulate federal Class VI wells for injecting CO2 into deep underground pore space for either long-term storage or for store-and-sell in enhanced oil recovery.”

The Fargo Forum reports Pruitt promised a friendlier, more cooperative relationship with states. “If you go back to the inception of the agency...Congress has been very insistent in saying the states have a role,’ EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt told me during an interview on my radio show today. ‘The past administration simply disregarded that,’ he continued.”

The Grand Forks Herald reports that all of sudden North Dakota and the EPA are getting along. “Under the Trump administration, there has been a big shift in our state’s relationship with that federal agency. ‘The days of coercive federalism are over,’ new EPA head Scott Pruitt said earlier this year in a letter to Governor Doug Burgum.”

The Minot Daily News reports that North Dakota Governor Doug Burgum said EPA Administrator Pruitt will have the biggest single impact on his state. “Gov. Doug Burgum said he thinks the biggest change for North Dakota as a result of the Trump administration is the president’s new team, in particular, two of its members. Burgum said he feels Scott Pruitt, the new administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, will have the biggest single impact on North Dakota.”

Ozark News reports that Pruitt slammed the brakes on a pesticide rule from the Obama Administration. “Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Scott Pruitt has announced a 12-month delay for the implementation of the Certification and Training of Pesticide Applicators rule. Pruitt says the new extension will enable EPA to work with states and provide adequate compliance and training resources, after the group received feedback from states and stakeholders that more time and resources were needed to prepare for compliance with the rule.”

Oklahoma City’s KOCO-TV reports that the EPA awarded Oklahoma with an \$855,000 grant to protect water quality. “The Environmental Protection Agency has awarded \$855,000 to the Oklahoma Office of the Secretary of Energy to support management of nonpoint-source water pollution, officials said in a news release. ... ‘Improving the Nation’s water is one of EPA’s highest priorities under the Trump administration,’ said EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt, who was Oklahoma’s attorney general before taking a position in President Donald Trump’s administration.”

R083

If you would rather not receive future communications from Environmental Protection Agency, let us know by clicking [here](#).
Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20460 United States

To: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
Bcc: bndunlop@heritage.org[bndunlop@heritage.org]; pmichaels@cato.org[pmichaels@cato.org];
jlakely@heartland.org[jlakely@heartland.org]; meredith.schultz@aei.org[meredith.schultz@aei.org];
myron.ebell@cei.org[myron.ebell@cei.org]; **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**
ll@leonardleo.com[ll@leonardleo.com]; **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**
From: Konkus, John
Sent: Thur 5/11/2017 4:45:52 PM
Subject: Wash Times: Pruitt: Obama no 'environmental savior'

Washington Times: EPA chief Pruitt: Obama no 'environmental savior,' past administration accomplished nothing <http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2017/may/11/epa-chief-pruitt-obama-no-environmental-savior/>

John Konkus

Environmental Protection Agency

Deputy Associate Administrator for Public Affairs

Mobile: **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**

To: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
Bcc: 'bndunlop@heritage.org'['bndunlop@heritage.org'];
'pmichaels@cato.org'['pmichaels@cato.org']; 'jlakely@heartland.org'['jlakely@heartland.org'];
'meredith.schultz@aei.org'['meredith.schultz@aei.org']; 'myron.ebell@cei.org'['myron.ebell@cei.org'];
'll@leonardleo.com'['ll@leonardleo.com'];

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

From: Konkus, John
Sent: Sat 7/15/2017 12:28:27 PM
Subject: ICYMI: Politico -- Pruitt blasts Europe for 'hypocrisy' on climate

Politico: Pruitt blasts Europe, Merkel for 'hypocrisy' on climate

By Andrew Restuccia 7/12/17

Link <http://www.politico.com/story/2017/07/12/pruitt-climate-hypocrisy-merkel-europe-240479>

EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt dismissed European critics of President Donald Trump's climate policies as hypocrites on Wednesday, while chastising German Chancellor Angela Merkel for phasing out her country's nuclear power plants.

"I just think the hypocrisy runs rampant," Pruitt said in an interview with POLITICO. "To look at us as a nation and say, 'You all need to do more' in light of what we've done in leading with innovation and technology — the hypocrisy is palpable in those areas."

Story Continued Below

Pruitt mentioned Merkel by name, urging the public to press her on the issue. If reducing carbon dioxide emissions "is so important to you, Madam Chancellor, why are you getting rid of nuclear? Because last time I checked, it's pretty clean on CO2," he said.

Merkel is one of the most vocal public defenders of the Paris climate change agreement, the 2015 pact that Trump said last month he intends to leave. Merkel hosted the recent G-20 summit of the world's wealthiest economies, where the United States was the only country not to throw its support behind the deal. At the same time, Germany announced in 2000 it would phase out nuclear power, a shift that Merkel accelerated after the 2011 nuclear disaster in Japan.

Pruitt repeated his criticism of the Paris deal, casting doubt on whether the United States would remain part of the climate agreement even if the Trump administration rewrites former President Barack Obama's aggressive plan to cut U.S. emissions. When Trump announced the withdrawal June 1, he held out the possibility of negotiating to "re-enter" the accord "on terms that are fair to the United States."

Pruitt argued that the United States has shown it can address climate change without being bound to an international agreement. He noted that U.S. carbon dioxide emissions have declined since President George W. Bush decided in 2001 to abandon the Kyoto Protocol.

"What we ought to be focused upon in my view is exporting innovation and technology to nations like China, like India, to help them with respect to their power grid," he said.

Pruitt said the United States will continue to engage with the international community on climate change, but he called the Paris deal "pure symbolism," adding, "It was a bumper sticker.

"Engagement is unquestioned. We're going to continue to engage," he said. "But we have led with action."

Still, Pruitt continued to raise concerns that remaining in the Paris deal could create legal complications as the administration tries to unravel Obama's domestic climate regulations, arguing that outside groups could seek to hold the U.S. to its pledges in court. "Why would you hold yourself out to that type of legal liability?" he said.

During the administration's monthslong debate over Paris, Pruitt and other opponents of the agreement made that argument behind the scenes, clashing with other Trump advisers who believed those legal fears were unfounded. Pruitt, along with Trump's chief strategist Steve Bannon, was the most forceful advocate of ending U.S. participation in the Paris deal.

Pruitt bristled at the phrase "climate denier," a description that his critics have often applied to him in light of his repeated statements disputing scientific conclusions about the large role humans play in warming the planet.

"What does it even mean? That's what I think about it. I deny the climate? Really? Wow, OK. That's crazy, in my view," he said.

Pruitt reiterated his position that the climate is warming and humans contribute to that, but "the ability to measure with precision the human contribution to warming is something that's very challenging to do."

In contrast, the vast majority of the world's climate scientists agree that the planet is warming in large part due to the burning of fossil fuels like coal. Pruitt has come under fire from Democrats — and even some moderate Republicans, including former EPA chiefs — for his stance on climate change. Others have raised red flags about the steep budget cuts facing the agency, worrying that its mission to protect human health and the environment could be compromised.

Pruitt has called for a public — possibly televised — debate about climate science.

"The American people deserve an honest, open, transparent discussion about that, and that's how you ultimately get to consensus," he said. "And I tend to think at times that maybe consensus wasn't the focus historically, over the last several years. It was to use it as a political issue, to put jerseys on — either you're for or against."

In the end, he said, his ability to regulate greenhouse gas emissions is limited by the 1972 Clean Air Act, whose authority he believes Obama overstepped when he imposed greenhouse gas restrictions for the nation's power plants.

Pruitt argued that the media's focus on climate change has distracted from the work he is doing at the EPA on everything from air pollution to regulating dangerous chemicals.

"We've got a very positive environmental agenda. [There's] work to be done, opportunity to achieve good outcomes, a plan to do that, and there's not very much margin, if any at all, with groups that are liberal, conservative, the rest, at getting those things done," he said.

Pruitt has sought to "reorient" the EPA toward what he argues are its core functions, including reducing air pollution, cleaning up toxic waste sites, regulating chemicals and improving water quality. Pruitt said he organized an internal task force that will soon deliver recommendations on how to improve the agency's Superfund program, which is designed to clean up the nation's worst toxic pollution sites.

The EPA administrator laid into Obama, arguing he didn't do nearly enough to limit air pollutants and sought to severely restrict the use of fossil fuels.

"God has blessed us with natural resources. Let's use them to feed the world. Let's use them to power the world. Let's use them to protect the world," Pruitt said. "But this idea that we as a nation have this abundance of natural resources and the job of this agency — and I'm speaking rhetorically here and facetiously — is to say, 'Do not touch.' Where is that in the statute?"

To: Morris, Madeline[morris.madeline@epa.gov]
From: Jim Lakely
Sent: Tue 8/15/2017 7:30:47 PM
Subject: RE: Speaking Request for Admin. Pruitt

Excellent. Thanks.

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000
c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: Morris, Madeline [mailto:morris.madeline@epa.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, August 15, 2017 2:22 PM
To: Jim Lakely
Subject: Re: Speaking Request for Admin. Pruitt

Yes! Thank you. We will be in touch.

Sent from my iPhone

On Aug 15, 2017, at 1:19 PM, Jim Lakely <JLakely@heartland.org> wrote:

Maddy,

Just following up to make sure you got my reply and attachments to this request last week. I just returned from vacation.

Warm regards,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000

c: 312-731-9364

Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: Morris, Madeline [<mailto:morris.madeline@epa.gov>]

Sent: Thursday, August 10, 2017 5:53 PM

To: Jim Lakely

Subject: Speaking Request for Admin. Pruitt

Hi Jim,

I just wanted to send you a quick email and introduce myself. I know you worked prior with Sydney and Michelle in our office, but they have now returned to Oklahoma. I have your original request, but was hoping you would fill out the attached form. This just has everything we need to get the ball rolling on our end.

Appreciate the help, and please let me know if you need anything!

Best,
Maddy

Madeline Morris Executive Scheduler | Office of the Administrator | direct: 202-

564-0844 | cell: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

To: Morris, Madeline[morris.madeline@epa.gov]
From: Jim Lakely
Sent: Thur 8/10/2017 10:54:05 PM
Subject: Automatic reply: Speaking Request for Admin. Pruitt

I will be away from my desk until 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, August 15.

Please direct all inquires to Deputy Communications Director Keely Drukala at kdrukala@heartland.org or Media Specialist Billy Aouste at baouste@heartland.org. Or, you can call 312-377-4000.

- Jim Lakely

To: Morris, Madeline[morris.madeline@epa.gov]
From: Jim Lakely
Sent: Fri 8/11/2017 2:33:58 PM
Subject: Re: Speaking Request for Admin. Pruitt
(08-11-17) Potential speakers for Energy Conference.docx
External Meeting Request Form - Heartland Instiute for Nov 9 2017.docx

Maddy,

As promised, attached is your form, and also the very early draft schedule of Heartland's America First Energy Conference on November 9 in Houston, Texas.

Let me know if you have any questions, and thanks for being so responsive.

Best,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Road
Arlington Heights, IL 60004
o: 312-377-4000
f: 312-377-5000
c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: "Morris, Madeline" <morris.madeline@epa.gov>
Date: Thursday, August 10, 2017 at 5:54 PM
To: Jim Lakely <JLakely@heartland.org>
Subject: Speaking Request for Admin. Pruitt

Hi Jim,

I just wanted to send you a quick email and introduce myself. I know you worked prior with

Sydney and Michelle in our office, but they have now returned to Oklahoma. I have your original request, but was hoping you would fill out the attached form. This just has everything we need to get the ball rolling on our end.

Appreciate the help, and please let me know if you need anything!

Best,
Maddy

Madeline Morris Executive Scheduler | Office of the Administrator | direct: 202-564-

0844 | cell: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

Draft schedule/speaker table: Last updated by JL (August 11, 2017)

<p style="text-align: center;">America First Energy Conference – Thursday, November 9, 2017 J.W. Marriott Hotel, Houston, Texas</p>					
Time	Meal starts at 7:30 am; speech starts at 8 am; session adjourns at 8:30 am; room reset from 8:30 am - 9:00 am				
8:00 am	Breakfast Keynote – (First back up is: Jay Lehr – Climate Presentation for President Trump)				
Time	Panel 1A: Energy and Prosperity	Speakers	Time	Panel 1B: State of Climate Science	Speakers
9:00 am – 10:00 am	Moderator: John Nothdurft	<p><u>Kathleen Hartnett White</u> – senior fellow, Texas Public Policy Foundation</p> <p><u>Nick Loris</u> – energy economist, Heritage Foundation</p> <p><u>Paul Crovo</u> – energy analyst in private sector</p> <p>OTHER CANDIDATES <u>Jonathan Haubert</u> – founder & managing partner, H.B. Legacy Media Co</p> <p><u>Donald Hertzmark</u> – adjunct professor in Global Electricity Markets, Johns Hopkins University)</p>	9:00 a.m. – 10:00 am	Moderator: Isaac Orr	<p><u>Tony Lupo</u> – Professor of Atmospheric Science, University of Missouri - Columbia</p> <p><u>David Legates</u> – professor of climatology, University of Delaware</p> <p><u>Patrick Michaels</u> – senior fellow, Cato Institute</p> <p>OTHER CANDIDATES <u>Willie Soon</u> – astrophysicist in Cambridge, Mass.</p> <p><u>Craig Idso</u> – Center for the Study of Carbon Dioxide and Global Change</p> <p><u>Will Happer</u> – Princeton University; CO2 Coalition</p>
Time	Panel 2A: Energy and Agriculture	Speakers	Time	Panel 2B: Protecting the Environment	Speakers
10:00 am –	Moderator: Bette Grande	<u>David Deming</u> – Professor of Arts	10:00 am –	Moderator: Isaac Orr	<u>Jay Lehr</u> – Science Director, The

11:00 am		<p>and Sciences, Mewbourne College of Earth and Energy, University of Oklahoma</p> <p><u>Michelle Smith</u> – Vice President, Land; organic based farmer and rancher</p> <p><u>Amanda Maxham</u> – Research Associate, The Ayn Rand Institute</p> <p>OTHER CANDIDATES <u>Art Robinson</u> – Cofounder, Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine</p> <p><u>Vincent H. Smith</u> – Professor of Economics, Dept. of Agricultural Economics, Montana State University</p> <p><u>Mischa Popoff</u> – author, “Is it Organic?”</p>	11:00 am		<p>Heartland Institute</p> <p><u>Todd Myers</u> – Environmental Director, Washington Policy Center</p> <p><u>Steve Goreham</u> – author, Environmental Researcher</p> <p>OTHER CANDIDATES <u>James Taylor</u> – Spark of Freedom</p> <p><u>Rich Tzrupek</u> – author; Principal Consultant, Trinity Consultants</p>
Time	Panel 3A – The Shale Oil and Gas Revolution	Speakers	Time	Panel 3B – Social Cost of Carbon	Speakers
11:00 am – 12:00 pm	Moderator: Bette Grande	<p><u>Susan Courter</u> – Owner, Courter Resource Group, LLS</p> <p><u>Bud Weinstein</u> – Associate Director, Maguire Energy Institute</p> <p><u>Jessica Sena</u> – Montana Petroleum Association</p> <p>OTHER CANDIDATES <u>Ron Muehlenkamp</u> – Founder and Portfolio Manager, Muehlenkamp & Company, Inc.)</p>	11:00 am – 12:00 pm	Moderator: James Taylor	<p><u>Kevin Dayaratna</u> – Senior Statistician and Research Programmer, the Heritage Foundation</p> <p><u>Ross McKittrick</u> – associate professor of economics, University of Guelph.</p> <p><u>Roger Bezdek</u> – energy analyst; president of MISI</p> <p>OTHER CANDIDATES <u>Robert Michaels</u> – a Professor of Economics, Cal State-Fullerton)</p>

Time	Meal starts at 12:30 pm; speech starts at 1 pm; session adjourns at 1:30 pm; room reset from 1:30 pm - 2:00 pm				
1:00 p.m.	Lunch Keynote: (First Backup is: Patrick Moore – Benefits of fossil fuels and carbon dioxide)				
Time	Panel 4A – The Future of Coal	Speakers	Time	Panel 4B – Protecting Human Health	Speakers
2:00 pm – 3:00 pm	Moderator: Fred Palmer	<p><u>Larry Kaufmann</u> – Senior Advisor, Pacific Economic Group</p> <p><u>Mark Krumenacher</u> – principal and senior vice president of GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.</p> <p><u>Michael Hicks</u> – Associate Professor of Economics, Ball State University</p> <p>OTHER CANDIDATES <u>Timothy J. Considine</u>, distinguished professor of energy economics at the School of Energy Resources and the Department of Economics and Finance at the University of Wyoming</p>	2:00 pm – 3:00 pm	Moderator: James Taylor	<p><u>John Dunn</u> – policy advisor, The Heartland Institute</p> <p><u>Jerome Arnett</u> –pulmonologist</p> <p><u>Jim Enstrom</u> –Research Professor, University of California Los Angeles School of Public Health</p> <p>OTHER CANDIDATES <u>W. Kip Viscusi</u> – Professor of Law, Vanderbilt University</p>
Time	Panel 5A – The Cost of Excessive Regulation	Speakers	Time	Panel 5B – EPA’s Endangerment Finding	Speakers
3:00 pm – 4:00 pm	Moderator: John Nothdurft	<p><u>Benjamin Zycher</u> – Resident Scholar, American Enterprise Institute</p> <p><u>Clyde Wayne Crews</u> – vice president for policy, Competitive Enterprise Institute</p> <p><u>David T. Stevenson</u> – Director, Center for Energy Competitiveness for the Caesar Rodney Institute; Trump EPA Transition</p>	3:00 pm – 4:00 pm	Moderator: Sterling Burnett	<p><u>Steve Milloy</u> – Author, “Scare Pollution”; founder, JunkScience.com</p> <p><u>Pat Michaels</u> – Director, Center for the Study of Science at the Cato Institute</p> <p><u>Thomas Tanton</u> – Director of</p>

		<p>Team</p> <p>OTHER CANDIDATES</p> <p><u>Jeré C. Fabick</u> – President, Fabick Cat; policy advisor, The Heartland Institute</p> <p><u>Robert Zubrin</u> – Founder and President, Pioneer Energy</p> <p><u>Bob Murray</u> – president, Murray Energy</p>			<p>Science and Technology Assessment, E&E Legal</p> <p>OTHER CANDIDATES</p> <p><u>Cork Hayden</u> – Professor of Physics Emeritus, University of Connecticut</p> <p><u>W. Kip Viscusi</u> – Professor of Law, Vanderbilt University</p>
Time	Panel 6A – National Security and Energy Policy	Speakers	Time	Panel 6B – Reforming EPA	Speakers
4:00 pm – 5:00 pm	Moderator: Fred Palmer	<p><u>Jack Chambless</u> – Professor of Economics, Valencia College</p> <p><u>Walter Cunningham</u> – Apollo 7 Astronaut; author</p> <p><u>Hal Doiron</u> – vice president for engineering of InDyne, Inc; The Right Climate Stuff</p> <p>OTHER CANDIDATES</p> <p><u>Gerald E. Marsh</u> – Physicist, retired from Argonne National Laboratory</p> <p>Capt. Donald K. “Deke” Forbes – author, Climate Change, Energy Policy, and National Power</p> <p>Thomas B. Hayward – author, Climate Change, Energy Policy, and National Power</p> <p>Edward Briggs – author, Climate Change,</p>	4:00 pm – 5:00 pm	Moderator: Jay Lehr	<p><u>Myron Ebell</u> – Director, Energy and Global Warming Policy, Competitive Enterprise Institute; Trump EPA Transition Team (leader)</p> <p><u>David Kreutzer</u> – Senior Fellow, Heritage Foundation; Trump EPA Transition Team</p> <p><u>Amy Oliver Cooke</u> –Executive Vice President and Director of the Energy and Environmental Policy Center for the Independence Institute; Trump EPA Transition Team</p> <p>OTHER CANDIDATES</p> <p><u>David T. Stevenson</u> – Director, Center for Energy Competitiveness for the Caesar Rodney Institute; Trump EPA Transition Team</p>

		Energy Policy, and National Power			<p><u>Austin Lipari</u>, Deputy Director, The Federalist Society; Trump EPA Transition Team</p> <p><u>Harlan Watson</u> – staffer, House Science, Space and Technology Committee</p> <p><u>Rich Tzrupek</u> – author; Principal Consultant, Trinity Consultants</p>
Time					
Meal starts at 6:30 pm; speech starts at 7 pm; session adjourns at 8:30 pm (Time can be made for award to Sen. Barrasso)					
7:00 p.m.	Dinner Keynote: EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt				
7:45 p.m.	Closing Remarks by Heartland Institute President Tim Huelskamp				

External Meeting Request Form for Administrator E. Scott Pruitt

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

To request the Administrator to attend and/or speak at your event, please complete and submit the following form.

Today's Date: August 11, 2017

Meeting Date: Thursday, November 9, 2017

Meeting Time: 8 a.m. – 8:00 p.m. (Speaking slots are 8 a.m., 1 p.m., and 7 p.m.; latter is ideal)

Requested Location (if offsite, please list address, parking instructions, etc.): J.W. Marriott Hotel, 5150 Westheimer Rd, Houston, Texas 77056

Requestor: The Heartland Institute (President: Tim Huelskamp; CEO: Joseph Bast; Communications Director and contact: Jim Lakely)

Purpose of the Meeting: To offer remarks on Administrator Pruitt's agenda at the Environmental Protection Agency, actions of first term (especially how it relates to EPA giving more power back to the states), and overall relation to President Trump's America First Energy Plan.

Background on the Meeting: This [meeting](#) will outline President Trump's America First Energy Plan, highlight its strengths, and build public support and legislative momentum for its implementation. The Heartland Institute is internationally known for putting on 12 outstanding [International Conferences on Climate Change](#), which have attracted thousands of scientific and layman skeptics that human activity is causing a global climate crisis. This conference will also have a handful out of 12 panels that discuss the latest climate science from a skeptic perspective.

Role of the Administrator: Deliver a keynote address of 30 – 45 minutes. Q&A from audience is at discretion and approval of Administrator Pruitt.

Attendees: We expect between 300 and 400 attendees consisting of energy industry leaders, climate scientists, oil and gas energy professionals, economists, staffers and scholars from many state and national conservative think tanks, state legislators, interested members of the public, and media.

Point of Contact: Jim Lakely, director of communications, The Heartland Institute. Cell phone: 312-731-9364; email: jlakely@heartland.org

To: Morris, Madeline[morris.madeline@epa.gov]
From: Jim Lakely
Sent: Fri 8/11/2017 3:03:11 AM
Subject: Re: Speaking Request for Admin. Pruitt

Maddy,

Thanks for the follow-up and the update on Michelle and Sydney. Please pass along my regards and hope for their success back in Oklahoma.

I will fill out this form and submit it on Friday. I'm currently on vacation with family, but want to make sure to turn this around for you and Administrator Pruitt as quickly as possible.

FYI: While my original inquiry to Michelle and Sydney was for Mr. Pruitt to speak at Heartland's 33rd Anniversary Benefit Dinner "sometime in September or October," we've canceled that event and are instead hosting what Heartland is calling the America First Energy Conference on Thursday, November 9, 2017 in Houston, Texas.

The conference's purpose, as the name suggests, is to promote the Trump administration's excellent agenda on that topic – one that abandons the dead-end "green energy" push of the Obama years. Especially because the president wants to make America a global power again in energy production, we selected the hub of our energy sector in Houston as the conference city.

We expect an audience of several hundred – as well as a healthy contingent of media – and we've reserved one of our three plenary keynotes for Administrator Pruitt (his choice of, roughly, 8 a.m, noon, or 7 p.m.). I'd be happy to share our *very* rough draft of the schedule with you, as well as the form you've sent, if that helps. The website we've created for our conference is AmericaFirstEnergy.org. It's officially "live," but will not be announced to the public for about another week. It contains the broadest of outlines of our plans, and gives an indication of how it will be promoted.

Thanks, again, for reaching out, and I look forward to future communications.

Regards,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Road
Arlington Heights, IL 60004
o: 312-377-4000
f: 312-377-5000
c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: "Morris, Madeline" <morris.madeline@epa.gov>
Date: Thursday, August 10, 2017 at 5:54 PM
To: Jim Lakely <JLakely@heartland.org>
Subject: Speaking Request for Admin. Pruitt

Hi Jim,

I just wanted to send you a quick email and introduce myself. I know you worked prior with Sydney and Michelle in our office, but they have now returned to Oklahoma. I have your original request, but was hoping you would fill out the attached form. This just has everything we need to get the ball rolling on our end.

Appreciate the help, and please let me know if you need anything!

Best,
Maddy

Madeline Morris Executive Scheduler | Office of the Administrator | direct: 202-564-

0844 | cell: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

To: jlakely@heartland.org[jlakely@heartland.org]
From: Morris, Madeline
Sent: Thur 8/10/2017 10:53:20 PM
Subject: Speaking Request for Admin. Pruitt
External Meeting Request Form.docx

Hi Jim,

I just wanted to send you a quick email and introduce myself. I know you worked prior with Sydney and Michelle in our office, but they have now returned to Oklahoma. I have your original request, but was hoping you would fill out the attached form. This just has everything we need to get the ball rolling on our end.

Appreciate the help, and please let me know if you need anything!

Best,
Maddy

Madeline Morris Executive Scheduler | Office of the Administrator | direct: 202-564-

0844 | cell: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

**External Meeting Request Form for
Administrator E. Scott Pruitt**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

To request the Administrator to attend and/or speak at your event, please complete and submit the following form.

Today's Date:

Meeting Date:

Meeting Time:

Requested Location (if offsite, please list address, parking instructions, etc.):

Requestor:

Purpose of the Meeting:

Background on the Meeting:

Role of the Administrator:

Attendees:

Point of Contact:

To: Bennett, Tate[Bennett.Tate@epa.gov]
From: Jim Lakely
Sent: Thur 2/22/2018 11:22:51 AM
Subject: Re: Heartland at EPA Listening Session in Kansas City

Tate,

Sorry we didn't get a chance to connect yesterday. I'll be on Capitol Hill for a FDA reform briefing Heartland is hosting until we return to CPAC at 3 p.m. for our Energy Breakout Session at CPAC. I'll have my phone on me if you'd like to chat. Or we can text: 312-731-9364.

Best,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Road
Arlington Heights, IL 60004
o: 312-377-4000
f: 312-377-5000
c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: "Bennett, Tate" <Bennett.Tate@epa.gov>
Date: Tuesday, February 20, 2018 at 8:20 PM
To: Jim Lakely <JLakely@heartland.org>
Subject: Re: Heartland at EPA Listening Session in Kansas City

Thanks! I'll call you at the end of the day

On Feb 20, 2018, at 6:54 PM, Jim Lakely <JLakely@heartland.org> wrote:

Sure thing. Here's my cell: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

I land in DC at around 3 p.m. tomorrow.

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000
c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: Bennett, Tate [<mailto:Bennett.Tate@epa.gov>]
Sent: Tuesday, February 20, 2018 4:43 PM
To: Jim Lakely
Cc: Konkus, John
Subject: Re: Heartland at EPA Listening Session in Kansas City

Hey Jim! Can I give you a call on this tomorrow? Or vice versa? Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

On Feb 20, 2018, at 5:24 PM, Jim Lakely <JLakely@heartland.org> wrote:

I see today that Administrator Pruitt is scheduled to speak at CPAC again this year. That's great! Is there any chance he can also stop by our official CPAC Breakout Session on Energy Policy to be the "keynote" for our second hour on Friday from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.?

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000
c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: Jim Lakely
Sent: Thursday, February 15, 2018 4:55 PM

To: 'Konkus, John'
Cc: Bennett, Tate
Subject: RE: Heartland at EPA Listening Session in Kansas City

Great. Thanks for the introduction, John. And nice to meet you, Tate. If Administrator Pruitt is available to be the keynote of our CPAC breakout session, we'd be thrilled. Heartland is also very grateful Administrator Pruitt's recorded address for our America First Energy Conference (AFEC) in Houston last November.

BTW: We're having our second one of those, AFEC 2018, in New Orleans on August 7. If his schedule allows, he could have any of the breakfast, lunch, or dinner keynote slots he would like. As you know, Heartland and our scholars/supporters/audience are great admirers of what Administrator Pruitt has been able to accomplish in just one year, and look forward to more victories to come.

Regards,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000
c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: Konkus, John [<mailto:konkus.john@epa.gov>]
Sent: Thursday, February 15, 2018 4:44 PM
To: Jim Lakely
Cc: Bennett, Tate
Subject: RE: Heartland at EPA Listening Session in Kansas City

Jim: Let me introduce you to Tate Bennett (copied). Tate helps organize most of the Administrator's events.

From: Jim Lakely [<mailto:JLakely@heartland.org>]
Sent: Thursday, February 15, 2018 4:12 PM
To: Konkus, John <konkus.john@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Heartland at EPA Listening Session in Kansas City

John,

Thanks, again, for making sure Heartland's Isaac Orr gets to contribute to the KC event for EPA. I have another request.

Heartland is hosting a two-hour breakout session at CPAC on energy policy. We want the second hour to feature a "keynote" speaker. Is there someone at EPA who could talk energy policy for about 30-40 minutes and take some questions from the audience?

The purpose of this breakout session, like our energy conference in Houston last November, is to promote President Trump's America First Energy Plan. So it's a great opportunity to communicate directly to the grassroots about its importance and why they should get behind it.

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Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: Jim Lakely
Sent: Friday, February 09, 2018 5:05 PM
To: 'Konkus, John'
Subject: Heartland at EPA Listening Session in Kansas City

John,

I hope you are doing well. Keep up the great work!

I'm just dropping you a line to let you know that Heartland Research Fellow for Energy Policy Isaac Orr is going to be at the Kansas City Listening Session on February 21. Can you help us get him on the schedule for offering comments? If that can happen, what's the ideal length of such a comment?

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To: Bennett, Tate[Bennett.Tate@epa.gov]
From: Jim Lakely
Sent: Wed 2/21/2018 3:28:08 AM
Subject: Re: Heartland at EPA Listening Session in Kansas City

Great. Looking forward to it.

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
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3939 North Wilke Road
Arlington Heights, IL 60004
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f: 312-377-5000
c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: "Bennett, Tate" <Bennett.Tate@epa.gov>
Date: Tuesday, February 20, 2018 at 7:20 PM
To: Jim Lakely <JLakely@heartland.org>
Subject: Re: Heartland at EPA Listening Session in Kansas City

Thanks! I'll call you at the end of the day

On Feb 20, 2018, at 6:54 PM, Jim Lakely <JLakely@heartland.org> wrote:

Sure thing. Here's my cell: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

I land in DC at around 3 p.m. tomorrow.

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
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Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: Bennett, Tate [<mailto:Bennett.Tate@epa.gov>]
Sent: Tuesday, February 20, 2018 4:43 PM
To: Jim Lakely
Cc: Konkus, John
Subject: Re: Heartland at EPA Listening Session in Kansas City

Hey Jim! Can I give you a call on this tomorrow? Or vice versa? Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

On Feb 20, 2018, at 5:24 PM, Jim Lakely <JLakely@heartland.org> wrote:

I see today that Administrator Pruitt is scheduled to speak at CPAC again this year. That's great! Is there any chance he can also stop by our official CPAC Breakout Session on Energy Policy to be the "keynote" for our second hour on Friday from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.?

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
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Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000
c: 312-731-9364
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To: Bennett, Tate[Bennett.Tate@epa.gov]
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McDonald[SMcDonald@ipaa.org]; Teller, Paul S. EOP/WHO

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

From: Bennett, Tate

Sent: Thur 3/1/2018 11:26:23 PM

Subject: ICYMI: EPA Takes Action to Address Oil and Gas Compliance Concerns, Saving At Least \$14 Million in Regulatory Costs

EPA Takes Action to Address Oil and Gas Compliance Concerns, Saving At Least \$14 Million in Regulatory Costs

03/01/2018

Contact Information:

(press@epa.gov)

WASHINGTON — In two actions, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is taking steps to address significant and immediate compliance concerns for the oil and natural gas industry, reduce burdens on our state regulatory partners, and save millions of dollars in regulatory compliance costs.

EPA has finalized amendments for certain requirements contained within the 2016 oil and gas New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and proposed to withdraw the control techniques guidelines (CTG) – an action that EPA estimates would save \$14 to \$16 million in regulatory compliance costs for the oil and gas industry from 2021-2035.

“The technical amendments to the 2016 oil and gas NSPS are meant to alleviate targeted regulatory compliance issues faced by affected sources,” **said EPA Office of Air and Radiation Assistant Administrator Bill Wehrum.** “While this action addresses an immediate need, it does not deter the ongoing work at the Agency to assess the 2016 rule as a whole, including whether it is prudent or necessary to directly regulate methane.”

“We believe the proposed withdrawal of the CTGs are necessary to provide regulatory certainty to one of the largest sectors of the American economy, and avoid unnecessary compliance costs to both covered entities and the states,” **said Wehrum.**

Amendments to the 2016 New Source Performance Standards for the Oil and Gas Industry

EPA has amended two narrow provisions of the 2016 NSPS for the oil and natural gas industry to address aspects of the rule that pose significant and immediate compliance concerns. The amendments address two of the “fugitive emissions” requirements in the 2016 rule: a requirement that leaking components be repaired during unplanned or emergency shutdowns; and the monitoring survey requirements for well sites located on the Alaskan North Slope.

EPA took this final action in response to comments received on the June 2017 proposed stays of certain requirements in the rule and subsequent Notices of Data Availability (NODAs) issued in November 2017. EPA is continuing to evaluate comments the agency received on the proposed stays and NODAs.

To read the amendments to the 2016 rule, visit EPA’s website at <https://www.epa.gov/controlling-air-pollution-oil-and-natural-gas-industry/actions-and-notice-about-oil-and-natural-gas#regactions>

Proposal to withdraw the 2016 Control Techniques Guidelines for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry

In a separate action, EPA is proposing to withdraw the 2016 Control Techniques Guidelines for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry (Oil and Gas CTG) in its entirety. The Oil and Gas CTG provides recommendations for certain states and areas that are required to address smog-forming volatile organic compound (VOC) emissions from covered sources as part of their state implementation plans for meeting EPA’s national standards for ground-level ozone.

The Oil and Gas CTG relied on data and conclusions that were used in the 2016 NSPS for the oil and gas industry. EPA is currently reconsidering certain aspects of the 2016 NSPS and intends to look broadly at the rule during the reconsideration process.

Because some recommendations in the Oil and Gas CTG are based on the 2016 NSPS, and others are based on the NSPS issued in 2012, EPA believes withdrawing the entire Oil and Gas CTG will be more efficient for states, which otherwise might be required to revise their implementation plans twice: once, to address recommendations that are tied to the 2012 NSPS, and potentially a second time after the reconsideration of the 2016 NSPS is complete.

EPA has analyzed costs that would be avoided if the Oil and Gas CTG were withdrawn. The Agency analyzed avoided costs assuming that, even if the Oil and Gas CTG were withdrawn, some states might need to obtain VOC emission reductions from existing oil and gas sources as part of their state implementation plans for meeting the ozone standard. Using this perspective, the agency estimates that the oil and gas industry would avoid costs of \$1.2 million per year (3

percent discount rate) or \$1.6 million per year (7 percent discount rate) under this perspective, totaling \$14 or \$16 million from 2021-2035 (using discount rates of 3 and 7 percent respectively).

The agency will take public comment on withdrawing the Oil and Gas CTG for 45 days after a notice is published in the Federal Register.

To read the notice of proposed withdrawal, visit EPA's website at <https://www.epa.gov/controlling-air-pollution-oil-and-natural-gas-industry/actions-and-notices-about-oil-and-natural-gas#ctg>

To: Bennett, Tate[Bennett.Tate@epa.gov]
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Bcc: tgaziano@pacificlegal.org[tgaziano@pacificlegal.org];
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annie.dwyer@cei.org[annie.dwyer@cei.org]
From: Bennett, Tate
Sent: Tue 12/5/2017 9:31:16 PM
Subject: In Case You Missed It: EPA Determines Risks from Hardrock Mining Industry Minimal and No
Need for Additional Federal Requirements

ICYMI, this announcement was made by EPA last Friday. Let us know if you have any questions and please flag with us any statements/press your organizations may have subsequently put out. -Tate with Administrator Pruitt's Office

EPA Determines Risks from Hardrock Mining Industry Minimal and No Need for Additional Federal Requirements

12/01/2017

Contact Information:

(press@epa.gov)

WASHINGTON – Today the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced that the Agency will not issue final regulations for financial responsibility requirements for certain hardrock mining facilities.

“After careful analysis of public comments, the statutory authority, and the record for this

rulemaking, EPA is confident that modern industry practices, along with existing state and federal requirements address risks from operating hardrock mining facilities,” **said EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt**. “Additional financial assurance requirements are unnecessary and would impose an undue burden on this important sector of the American economy and rural America, where most of these mining jobs are based.”

EPA published proposed regulations under section 108(b) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA, or Superfund) on January 11, 2017, and the public comment period closed on July 11, 2017. EPA has decided not to issue final regulations because the risks associated with these facilities’ operations are addressed by existing federal and state programs and industry practices. EPA was under a court-ordered deadline to take final action on this rulemaking by December 1, 2017. The decision not to issue final rules under CERCLA section 108(b) will be published in the Federal Register.

EPA has analyzed the need for financial responsibility requirements under CERCLA section 108(b) based on the degree and duration of risk associated with the production, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous substances from current hardrock mining operations, as well the risk of taxpayer funded cleanups at facilities operating under modern management practices and modern environmental regulations. That risk is identified by examining: the management of hazardous substances at such facilities; federal and state regulatory controls on that management and federal and state financial responsibility requirements; and, the payment experience of the Fund in responding to releases.

EPA concluded the degree and duration of risk associated with the modern production, transportation, treatment, storage or disposal of hazardous substances by the hardrock mining industry does not present a level of risk of taxpayer funded response actions that warrant imposition of financial responsibility requirements under CERCLA for this sector. This determination reflects EPA’s interpretation of the statute, EPA’s evaluation of the record for the proposed rule, and the approximately 11,000 public comments received by EPA on this rulemaking.

State mining and environmental regulators, as well as other federal agencies and the regulated community and financial sectors, commented that the proposed requirements would potentially interfere with state and local mining regulations, were unnecessary, and would be difficult to implement. This decision does not in any way affect EPA’s authority to take appropriate response actions under CERCLA.

“I urged then President-elect Trump to stop the EPA’s overreach into state regulation harming Montana businesses,” said **U.S. Senate Western Caucus Chairman Steve Daines (R-MT)**. “Instead of threatening the very industries that are a backbone of our Western economies, we need to support American families and American businesses to secure our mineral and energy independence. I am pleased the EPA has taken action.”

“I am grateful for Administrator Pruitt’s leadership in eliminating this costly, duplicative, and job-killing rule,” **said Arizona Governor Doug Ducey**. “Arizona already has financial responsibility protections in place for hardrock mines and does not need a duplicative federal

program that will unnecessarily burden a key Arizona industry."

"I am thankful that the EPA and Administrator Pruitt have decided to reject the proposed CERCLA rule," **said Idaho Governor Butch Otter**. "This is another victory for returning power to the states."

"The pending CERCLA 108(b) rulemaking has been at the top of my agenda," **said Nevada Governor Brian Sandoval**. "The success of Nevada's robust mine bonding program protects public safety and our environment and ensures our critical mining industry can operate with certainty. I applaud the EPA for their thoughtful approach and thorough review of the proposed rule, for seeking comments from a diverse set of stakeholders and ultimately, for making the right decision. Today's action by the Administrator recognizes the reality that the states have been capably regulating mine bonding without interference from Washington and should be allowed to continue to do so."

"States have developed comprehensive financial responsibility programs for hardrock mining in the 30 years since the passage of CERCLA 108(b)(1)," **said Jim Ogsbury, executive director of the bipartisan Western Governors' Association**. "These programs require operators to comply with state regulations, implement reclamation and post-closure plans, and post financial assurance to minimize risks to public health and the environment. Western Governors appreciate EPA's decision regarding its proposed financial assurance requirements under CERCLA 108(b), which would have duplicated or supplanted existing and proven state financial assurance regulations."

"EPA's actions to rescind the CERCLA 108(b) financial assurance rule is another positive step by EPA in eliminating redundant regulations and recognizing the importance of cooperative federalism," **said Todd Parfitt, director of Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality**.

A pre-publication version of this action may be viewed at:

<https://www.epa.gov/superfund/proposed-rule-financial-responsibility-requirements-under-cercla-section-108b-classes>

[Contact Us](#) to ask a question, provide feedback, or report a problem.

Elizabeth Tate Bennett

Associate Administrator for Public Engagement & Environmental Education

Office of the Administrator

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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From: Bennett, Tate
Sent: Thur 1/25/2018 8:52:00 PM
Subject: Reducing Regulatory Burdens: EPA withdraws “once-in always-in” policy for major sources
under Clean Air Act

Wanted to give you a heads up about the following internal policy memo. Let me know if you have any questions.

Reducing Regulatory Burdens: EPA withdraws “once-in always-in” policy for major sources under Clean Air Act

WASHINGTON – Today, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued a guidance memorandum withdrawing the “once-in always-in” policy for the classification of major sources

of hazardous air pollutants under section 112 of the Clean Air Act. With the new guidance, sources of hazardous air pollutants previously classified as “major sources” may be reclassified as “area” sources when the facility limits its potential to emit below major source thresholds.

“This guidance is based on a plain language reading of the statute that is in line with EPA’s guidance for other provisions of the Clean Air Act,” said Bill Wehrum, assistant administrator of EPA’s Office of Air and Radiation. “It will reduce regulatory burden for industries and the states, while continuing to ensure stringent and effective controls on hazardous air pollutants.”

Today’s memo is another step by which EPA is reducing unnecessary regulatory burdens that deterred innovative efforts to improve the environment. The “once in always in” policy has been a longstanding disincentive for sources to implement voluntary pollution abatement and prevention efforts, or to pursue technological innovations that would reduce hazardous air pollution emissions. States, state organizations and industries have frequently requested rescission of this policy, which was one of the most commonly cited requests in response to President Trump’s Executive Order 13777. Today’s EPA action is an important step in furtherance of the president’s regulatory reform agenda while providing a meaningful incentive for investment in HAP reduction activities and technologies.

The Clean Air Act defines a “major source” as a one that emits, or has the potential to emit, 10 tons per year of any hazardous air pollutant, or 25 tons per year or more of any combination of hazardous air pollutants. Sources with emissions below this threshold are classified as “area sources.” Different control standards apply to the source depending on whether or not it is classified as a “major source” or an “area source.”

In a 1995 memo, EPA established a “once-in always-in” policy that determined that any facility subject to major source standards would always remain subject to those standards, even if production processes changed or controls were implemented that eliminated or permanently reduced that facility’s potential to emit hazardous air pollutants.

Today’s memo finds that EPA had no statutory authority under the Clean Air Act to place a time limit on when a facility may be determined to be an area source, and that a plain language reading of the Act must allow facilities to be reclassified as area sources once their potential to emit hazardous air pollutants falls below the levels that define major sources.

EPA anticipates that it will soon publish a Federal Register notice to take comment on adding regulatory text that will reflect EPA's plain language reading of the statute as discussed in this memorandum.

More information is available online at <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/national-emission-standards-hazardous-air-pollutants-neshap-9>

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From: Bennett, Tate
Sent: Tue 10/31/2017 8:00:13 PM
Subject: Administrator Pruitt Issues Directive to Ensure Independence, Geographic Diversity & Integrity in EPA Science Committees

News Releases from Headquarters › Office of the Administrator (AO)

Administrator Pruitt Issues Directive to Ensure Independence, Geographic Diversity & Integrity in EPA Science Committees

10/31/2017

Contact Information:

EPA Press Office (press@epa.gov)

WASHINGTON (October 31, 2017) – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Scott Pruitt issued a new directive today to ensure that any advisors serving on an EPA Federal Advisory Committee (FAC) are independent and free from any real, apparent, or potential interference with their ability to objectively serve as a committee member.

“Whatever science comes out of EPA, shouldn’t be political science,” **said Administrator Pruitt**. “From this day forward, EPA advisory committee members will be financially independent from the Agency.”

The directive explains that: members shall be independent from EPA, which shall include a requirement that no member of any of EPA’s federal advisory committees be currently in receipt of EPA grants, either as principal investigator or co-investigator, or in a position that otherwise would reap substantial direct benefit from an EPA grant. This principle would not apply to state, tribal or local government agency recipients of EPA grants. An accompanying memorandum issued by EPA Administrator Pruitt explains the directives to improve the independence and integrity of EPA’s FACs in ways that advance the Agency’s mission.

According to EPA calculations, in just the last three years, members of three of EPA’s 22 FACs – the Science Advisory Board (SAB), Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC) and the Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) – received upwards of \$77 million in direct EPA grant funding while concurrently serving on these committees.

Today, Administrator Pruitt also announced his plan to appoint new leadership and new members to SAB, CASAC and BOSC. In the spirit of cooperative federalism, Administrator Pruitt intends to appoint members that will significantly increase geographic diversity and state, tribal, and local government participation on the committees. A list of members will be posted in coming days.

The directive focuses on the importance of the following areas pertaining to EPA FACs:

1. ***Strengthen Member Independence***: Members shall be independent from EPA, which shall include a requirement that no member of an EPA federal advisory committee be currently in receipt of EPA grants, either as principal investigator or co-investigator, or in a position that otherwise would reap substantial direct benefit from an EPA grant. This principle shall not apply to state, tribal or local government agency recipients of EPA grants.
2. ***Increase State, Tribal and Local Government Participation***: In the spirit of cooperative federalism and recognition of the unique experience of state, tribal and local government officials, committee balance should reflect prominent participation from state, tribal and local governments. Such participation should be appropriate for the committee’s purpose and function.
3. ***Enhance Geographic Diversity***: Given the range of environmental and public health

considerations across the country, membership should be balanced with individuals from different states and EPA regions. Emphasis should be given to individuals from historically unrepresented or underrepresented states and regions.

4. **Promote Fresh Perspectives:** To encourage and promote the inclusion of new candidates with fresh perspectives and to avoid prolonged and continuous service, membership should be rotated regularly.

“Strengthening independence from EPA, increasing state, tribal and local government participation, and adding geographic diversity and fresh perspectives will improve the integrity of EPA’s scientific advisory committees,” **said EPA Administrator Pruitt.**

To read the full directive please visit [here](#).

To read the full memo please visit [here](#).

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From: Bennett, Tate
Sent: Thur 10/26/2017 3:00:05 PM
Subject: Please join us at EPA on Tuesday, 10-31, 2 PM

PLEASE DO NOT FORWARD EXTERNALLY

You are invited to join Administrator Pruitt for an announcement next Tuesday.

October 31, 2017

2 PM; Please arrive no later than 1:50 PM

Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, Washington, D.C. 20460

SOUTH Building Entrance

RSVP to Gordon.Stephen@epa.gov

For more details on the event please e-mail myself or Gordon.Stephen@epa.gov directly and provide a good phone number.

This invitation is not transferable externally, but you may bring a guest or two from within your organization so long as they RSVP.

Tate

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From: Bennett, Tate

Sent: Mon 10/16/2017 3:42:47 PM

Subject: ADMINISTRATOR PRUITT ISSUES DIRECTIVE TO END EPA "SUE & SETTLE"

CONTACT: press@epa.gov

Administrator Pruitt Issues Directive to End EPA "Sue & Settle"

"The days of regulation through litigation are over," - EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt

WASHINGTON (October 16, 2017) - In fulfilling his promise to end the practice of regulation through litigation that has harmed the American public, EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt issued an Agency-wide directive today designed to end "sue and settle" practices within the Agency, providing an unprecedented level of public participation and transparency in EPA consent decrees and settlement agreements.

"The days of regulation through litigation are over," said EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt. "We

will no longer go behind closed doors and use consent decrees and settlement agreements to resolve lawsuits filed against the Agency by special interest groups where doing so would circumvent the regulatory process set forth by Congress. Additionally, gone are the days of routinely paying tens of thousands of dollars in attorney's fees to these groups with which we swiftly settle.”

Over the years, outside the regulatory process, special interest groups have used lawsuits that seek to force federal agencies - especially EPA - to issue regulations that advance their interests and priorities, on their specified timeframe. EPA gets sued by an outside party that is asking the court to compel the Agency to take certain steps, either through change in a statutory duty or enforcing timelines set by the law, and then EPA will acquiesce through a consent decree or settlement agreement, affecting the Agency's obligations under the statute.

More specifically, EPA either commits to taking an action that is not a mandatory requirement under its governing statutes or agrees to a specific, unreasonable timeline to act. Oftentimes, these agreements are reached with little to no public input or transparency. That is regulation through litigation, and it is inconsistent with the authority that Congress has granted and the responsibility to operate in an open and fair manner.

“Sue and settle” cases establish Agency obligations without participation by states and/or the regulated community; foreclose meaningful public participation in rulemaking; effectively force the Agency to reach certain regulatory outcomes; and, cost the American taxpayer millions of dollars.

With today's directive, Administrator Pruitt is ensuring the Agency increase transparency, improve public engagement, and provide accountability to the American public when considering a settlement agreement or consent decree by:

1. Publishing any notices of intent to sue the Agency within 15 days of receiving the notice;
2. Publishing any complaints or petitions for review in regard to an environmental law, regulation, or rule in which the Agency is a defendant or respondent in federal court within 15 days of receipt;
3. Reaching out to and including any states and/or regulated entities affected by potential settlements or consent decrees;
4. Publishing a list of consent decrees and settlement agreements that govern Agency

actions within 30 days, along with any attorney fees paid, and update it within 15 days of any new consent decree or settlement agreement;

5. Expressly forbidding the practice of entering into any consent decrees that exceed the authority of the courts;
6. Excluding attorney's fees and litigation costs when settling with those suing the Agency;
7. Providing sufficient time to issue or modify proposed and final rules, take and consider public comment; and
8. Publishing any proposed or modified consent decrees and settlements for 30-day public comment, and providing a public hearing on a proposed consent decree or settlement when requested.

The full directive and memo can be read [here](#).

The video of the signing can be found [here](#). A downloadable b-roll version can be found [here](#).

EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt signs an Agency-wide directive to end “sue and settle” practices within the Agency.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
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Washington, D.C. 20004

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From: Bennett, Tate

Sent: Mon 10/16/2017 2:34:22 PM

Subject: EMBARGOED UNTIL TODAY @ 11:30 AM: ADMINISTRATOR PRUITT ISSUES DIRECTIVE TO END EPA "SUE & SETTLE"

Good Morning!

Please see below an embargoed announcement (until 11:30 AM) for today regarding a signed directive from Administrator Pruitt to the agency to end the previous Administration's practice of so-called "Sue & Settle." Let me know if you have any questions and please flag any statements your office may release on this matter.

-Tate

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ADMINISTRATOR PRUITT ISSUES DIRECTIVE TO END EPA "SUE & SETTLE"

"The days of regulation through litigation are over," - EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt

WASHINGTON - In fulfilling his promise to end the practice of regulation through litigation that has harmed the American public, EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt issued an

Agency-wide directive today designed to end “sue and settle” practices within the Agency, providing an unprecedented level of public participation and transparency in EPA consent decrees and settlement agreements.

“The days of regulation through litigation are over,” said **EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt**. “We will no longer go behind closed doors and use consent decrees and settlement agreements to resolve lawsuits filed against the Agency by special interest groups where doing so would circumvent the regulatory process set forth by Congress. Additionally, gone are the days of routinely paying tens of thousands of dollars in attorney's fees to these groups with which we swiftly settle.”

Over the years, outside the regulatory process, special interest groups have used lawsuits that seek to force federal agencies - especially EPA - to issue regulations that advance their interests and priorities, on their specified timeframe. EPA gets sued by an outside party that is asking the court to compel the Agency to take certain steps, either through change in a statutory duty or enforcing timelines set by the law, and then EPA will acquiesce through a consent decree or settlement agreement, affecting the Agency's obligations under the statute.

More specifically, EPA either commits to taking an action that is not a mandatory requirement under its governing statutes or agrees to a specific, unreasonable timeline to act. Oftentimes, these agreements are reached with little to no public input or transparency. That is regulation through litigation, and it is inconsistent with the authority that Congress has granted and the responsibility to operate in an open and fair manner.

“Sue and settle” cases establish Agency obligations without participation by states and/or the regulated community; foreclose meaningful public participation in rulemaking; effectively force the Agency to reach certain regulatory outcomes; and, cost the American taxpayer millions of dollars.

With today's directive, Administrator Pruitt is ensuring the Agency increase transparency, improve public engagement, and provide accountability to the American public when considering a settlement agreement or consent decree by:

1. Publishing any notices of intent to sue the Agency within 15 days of receiving the notice;
2. Publishing any complaints or petitions for review in regard to an environmental law, regulation, or rule in which the Agency is a defendant or respondent in federal court within 15 days of receipt;
3. Reaching out to and including any states and/or regulated entities affected by potential settlements or consent decrees;
4. Publishing a list of consent decrees and settlement agreements that govern Agency actions within 30 days, along with any attorney fees paid, and update it within 15 days of any new consent decree or settlement agreement;
5. Expressly forbidding the practice of entering into any consent decrees that exceed the authority of the courts;
6. Excluding attorney's fees and litigation costs when settling with those suing the Agency;

7. Providing sufficient time to issue or modify proposed and final rules, take and consider public comment; and
8. Publishing any proposed or modified consent decrees and settlements for 30-day public comment, and providing a public hearing on a proposed consent decree or settlement when requested.

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From: Bennett, Tate
Sent: Mon 4/2/2018 8:04:02 PM
Subject: ICYMI: EPA Administrator Pruitt: GHG Emissions Standards for Cars and Light Trucks Should
Be Revised



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
NEWS RELEASE
WWW.EPA.GOV/NEWSROOM

EPA Administrator Pruitt: GHG Emissions Standards for Cars and Light Trucks Should Be Revised

WASHINGTON (April 2, 2018) — Today, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Scott Pruitt is announcing the completion of the Midterm Evaluation (MTE) process for the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions standards for cars and light trucks for model years 2022-2025, and his final determination that, in light of recent data, the current standards are not appropriate and should be revised. Administrator Pruitt is also announcing the start of a joint process with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) to develop a notice and comment rulemaking to set more appropriate GHG emissions standards and Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards.

“The Obama Administration's determination was wrong,” **said EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt.** “Obama’s EPA cut the Midterm Evaluation process short with politically charged expediency, made assumptions about the standards that didn’t comport with reality, and set the standards too high.”

Under the Clean Air Act (CAA), EPA sets national standards for vehicle tailpipe emissions of certain pollutants. Through a CAA waiver granted by EPA, California can impose stricter standards for vehicle emissions of certain pollutants than federal requirements. The California waiver is still being reexamined by EPA under Administrator Pruitt’s leadership.

“Cooperative federalism doesn’t mean that one state can dictate standards for the rest of the country. EPA will set a national standard for greenhouse gas emissions that allows auto manufacturers to make cars that people both want and can afford — while still expanding environmental and safety benefits of newer cars. It is in America's best interest to have a national standard, and we look forward to partnering with all states, including California, as we work to finalize that standard,” **said Administrator Pruitt.**

Additional Background

As part of the 2012 rulemaking establishing the model year 2017-2025 light-duty vehicle GHG standards, EPA made a regulatory commitment to conduct a MTE of the standards for MY 2022-2025 no later than April 1, 2018. This evaluation would determine whether the standards remain appropriate or should be made more, or less stringent.

In November 2016, the Obama Administration short-circuited the MTE process and rushed out their final determination on January 12, 2017, just days before leaving office. Since then, the auto industry and other stakeholders sought a reinstatement of the original MTE timeline, so that the Agency could review the latest information.

EPA and the U.S. Department of Transportation announced a reestablishment of the MTE process in March 2017. And, in August 2017, EPA reopened the regulatory docket and asked for additional information and data relevant to assessing whether the GHG emissions standards remain appropriate, including information on: consumer behavior, feedback on modeling approaches, and assessing advanced fuels technologies. EPA also held a public hearing on this topic.

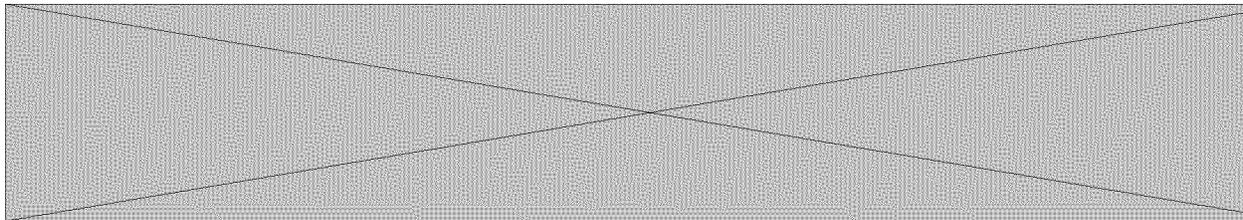
For more information: <https://www.epa.gov/regulations-emissions-vehicles-and-engines/midterm-evaluation-light-duty-vehicle-greenhouse-gas>

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From: Bennett, Tate
Sent: Thur 12/7/2017 8:19:03 PM
Subject: U.S. Senate Confirms Susan Bodine to Lead EPA Enforcement Office

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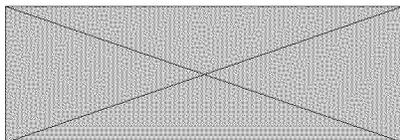


U.S. Senate Confirms Susan Bodine to Lead EPA Enforcement Office

WASHINGTON (December 7, 2017) — Today, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Scott Pruitt praised the U.S. Senate’s action to confirm, by voice vote, Susan Bodine, to serve as the assistant administrator for EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA). Bodine’s confirmation to serve as the Agency’s lead enforcer is vital to Administrator Pruitt’s commitment to return the Agency to the rule of law and aggressively pursue those who violate environmental laws.

“Susan Bodine has dedicated her career to public service and improving human health and the environment,” **said Administration Scott Pruitt**. “I want to thank Leader McConnell and Chairman Barrasso for continuing to provide leadership in helping shepherd Susan’s confirmation through the Senate. I look forward to working with Susan to ensure stakeholders across the country are in compliance with the law and that polluters continue to be held accountable.”

On July 17, 2017, the U.S. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, led by U.S. Senator John Barrasso (R-WY), advanced Susan Bodine’s nomination out of committee.



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From: Bennett, Tate
Sent: Mon 2/26/2018 9:37:07 PM
Subject: ICYMI: Administrator Pruitt Meets with Bipartisan Western Governors
[WGA.jpg](#)

Administrator Pruitt Meets with Bipartisan Western Governors

WASHINGTON (February 26, 2018) – Yesterday, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Scott Pruitt hosted 13 members of the bipartisan Western Governors' Association (WGA) for a breakfast roundtable discussion alongside Department of the Interior Secretary Ryan

Zinke and Department of Labor Secretary Alexander Acosta.

“Western Governors and their states manage and protect some of the nation’s most precious and important natural resources,” **said EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt.** “We had a productive discussion on how EPA can continue to work cooperatively with state partners to protect clean air, land and water.”

Participants in yesterday morning’s breakfast (Left to Right): Governor Doug Burgum (N.D.), EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt, Governor Brian Sandoval (Nev.), Governor Kate Brown (Ore.), Labor Secretary Alexander Acosta, Governor Dennis Daugaard (S.D.), Governor Bill Walker (Alaska), Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke, Governor Jeff Colyer (Kan.), Governor Gary Herbert (Utah), Governor Matt Mead (Wyo.), Governor Steve Bullock (Mont.), Governor Butch Otter (Idaho), and Governor David Ige (Hawaii). Not pictured: Governor Jay Inslee (Wash.) and Governor John Hickenlooper (Colo.).

Last year, Administrator Pruitt hosted a similar breakfast roundtable just days after being sworn in as EPA Administrator to kick off a new era of cooperative federalism and partnership with states. Since Administrator Pruitt’s first year in office, he met with 32 governors across the country to talk about the importance of cooperative federalism, and working together on shared environmental outcomes.

WGA is a bipartisan group of Republican, Democratic, and Independent governors from 19 Western states and three U.S. territories in the Pacific. More about WGA: <https://www.westgov.org/>

<http://usenvironmentalprotectionagency.cmail19.com/t/d-l-otygyd-skytjihud-j/>

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To: Bowman, Liz[Bowman.Liz@epa.gov]; Dewey, Amy[Dewey.Amy@epa.gov]; Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
From: Jim Lakely
Sent: Tue 11/28/2017 12:00:37 AM
Subject: RE: EPA website search engine

Excellent. Thanks for the update, Liz.

Best,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000

c: 312-731-9364

Twitter: @HeartlandInst

America First Energy Conference
NOVEMBER 9, 2017 · HOUSTON, TEXAS

From: Bowman, Liz [mailto:Bowman.Liz@epa.gov]
Sent: Monday, November 27, 2017 5:32 PM
To: Jim Lakely; Dewey, Amy; Konkus, John
Subject: RE: EPA website search engine

You know, I actually noticed this earlier today also and am trying to figure it out. Thank you –
Liz

From: Jim Lakely [mailto:JLakely@heartland.org]
Sent: Monday, November 27, 2017 6:29 PM
To: Dewey, Amy <Dewey.Amy@epa.gov>; Konkus, John <konkus.john@epa.gov>; Bowman, Liz <Bowman.Liz@epa.gov>
Subject: EPA website search engine

EPA staffers,

Heartland Institute President Tim Huelskamp was wondering why your search engine at EPA.gov brings Obama-era information on the Clean Power Plan and not the change of direction under President Trump.

Best,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000

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Twitter: @HeartlandInst

America First Energy Conference
NOVEMBER 9, 2017 · HOUSTON, TEXAS

From: Tim Huelskamp

Sent: Monday, November 27, 2017 3:24 PM

To: Jim Lakely

Subject: EPA website search engine

Why when I search Clean Power Plan in the media section do I get all of this....mainly Obama stuff....shouldn't search engine first put up Trump statements!?

News Releases

Search Releases

Search

Current search results

clean power plan

[Reset All Search Options](#)

Displaying 1 - 15 of 120

FACT SHEET: PRESIDENT OBAMA TO ANNOUNCE HISTORIC CARBON POLLUTION STANDARDS FOR POWER PLANTS

Release Date: 08/03/2015

6 Things Every American Should Know About the Clean Power Plan

Release Date: 08/03/2015

What They Are Saying About President Trump's Executive Order on Energy Independence

Release Date: 03/30/2017

Obama Administration Takes Historic Action on Climate Change/Clean Energy to protect public health, spur clean energy investments and strengthen U.S. leadership

Release Date: 08/03/2015

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tim Huelskamp". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial "T" and a loop at the end.

Hon. Tim Huelskamp, Ph.D.

President, The Heartland Institute

Thuelskamp@heartland.org

www.heartland.org

(312) 377-4000

To: Bowman, Liz[Bowman.Liz@epa.gov]
Cc: Ferguson, Lincoln[ferguson.lincoln@epa.gov]; Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
From: Jim Lakely
Sent: Thur 11/16/2017 8:22:10 PM
Subject: RE: EPA Response re WaPo Article

I left a message on your phone, Liz. You, Lincoln, or John can call me on my cell anytime: 312-731-9364.

Best,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000
c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

America First Energy Conference
NOVEMBER 9, 2017 · HOUSTON, TEXAS

From: Bowman, Liz [mailto:Bowman.Liz@epa.gov]
Sent: Thursday, November 16, 2017 11:21 AM
To: Jim Lakely
Cc: Ferguson, Lincoln; Konkus, John
Subject: EPA Response re WaPo Article

Hi Jim – Can you please give me a call with regard to the WaPo article on conservative issues and this Administration?

Liz Bowman

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Office: 202-564-3293

To: Ford, Hayley[ford.hayley@epa.gov]
From: John Nothdurft
Sent: Thur 11/2/2017 2:59:16 PM
Subject: Video Request for Heartland's America First Energy Conference

Hayley,

I hope things are going well there!

Thank you for everything the EPA has been doing to protect our environment while also allowing for increase domestic energy production.

I wanted to let you know The Heartland Institute is hosting our America First Energy Conference in Houston, Texas on Thursday, November 9, 2017.

I believe we were already told Administrator Pruitt was unable to speak in person at the event but we wanted to see if he would be willing and able to *record a video message to play for the crowd*. We have more than 30 members of the media registered including the *New York Times*, *Bloomberg*, *E&E News*, *Wall Street-Journal*, NPR, and many of the oil and gas trade publications to name a few. We already have someone from Interior and the State Department on the agenda and it would be great to have some comments from the EPA as well (either in person or via recorded video).

The conference's purpose, as the name suggests, is to promote the Trump administration's excellent agenda on that topic – one that abandons the dead-end “green energy” push of the Obama years. We expect an audience of several hundred energy industry as well as state lawmakers from 28 states at Houston's J.W. Marriott Galleria hotel.

For more details about the American First Energy Conference, visit AmericaFirstEnergy.org. I can also send more materials to your staff for review.

Please let me know if you are interested in supplying us with a video for the event or if any other

questions you might have regarding our event. You can reach me at 312/377-4000, or by email at John@Heartland.org

Please know that everyone here at Heartland is pulling for you and the entire Trump administration to be a success. Nothing less than the future of liberty is riding on it!

Respectfully,

John Nothdurft

The Heartland Institute

Director of Government Relations

Ph: 312-377-4000

Cell: 662-801-2707

<http://www.heartland.org>

[Follow me on Twitter](#)

To: Ford, Hayley[ford.hayley@epa.gov]
Cc: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
From: Jim Lakely
Sent: Tue 10/10/2017 9:50:48 PM
Subject: RE: Online Resources

Thanks for the reply, Hayley. I understand how turnover can cause some things to slip through the cracks. Thank you, too, John, for your help.

Heartland will certainly have another high-profile event in the future for which we'd like Administrator Pruitt to be the keynote, so be on the look out for my email one day.

Keep up the good work over there at EPA, and let me know how Heartland can be of assistance in advancing this administration's sensible agenda on climate and energy.

Regards,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000
c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

America First Energy Conference
NOVEMBER 9, 2017 · HOUSTON, TEXAS

From: Ford, Hayley [mailto:ford.hayley@epa.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2017 4:06 PM
To: Jim Lakely
Cc: Konkus, John
Subject: RE: Online Resources

Hello Jim,

John sent me the below invitation. I apologize that we haven't yet responded to this request. We had some transition to our scheduling team and unfortunately it fell off our radar. The Administrator will be on travel that day and we must respectfully decline this opportunity. I appreciate the invitation and please do reach out directly to me in the future for any other requests you may have.

Thank you again and I apologize that we couldn't make this work.

Hayley Ford

Deputy White House Liaison

Office of the Administrator

Environmental Protection Agency

Room: 3309C William Jefferson Clinton North

ford.hayley@epa.gov

Phone: 202-564-2022

Cell: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

From: Jim Lakely [<mailto:JLakely@heartland.org>]

Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2017 4:22 PM

To: Konkus, John <konkus.john@epa.gov>

Subject: RE: Online Resources

Thanks, John. I've updated it with the signature of Tim Huelskamp, our new president. And it's dated yesterday ... though our first request was many weeks ago. It also references our previous request to have him speak at our 12th International Conference

on Climate Change back in March, which he also had to decline. We've wanted to bring him in to speak for a loooooong time.

Thanks for your help!

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000

c: 312-731-9364

Twitter: @HeartlandInst

America First Energy Conference
NOVEMBER 9, 2017 · HOUSTON, TEXAS

From: Konkus, John [<mailto:konkus.john@epa.gov>]
Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2017 2:52 PM
To: Jim Lakely
Subject: RE: Online Resources

The scheduling department is asking if you can resend me the invitation as they can't seem to track it down. Glad I asked :/

From: Jim Lakely [<mailto:JLakely@heartland.org>]
Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2017 3:30 PM
To: Konkus, John <konkus.john@epa.gov>
Subject: Re: Online Resources

Thanks, John. We'll share some of that with our social media accounts.

While I've got you, Heartland has invited Scott Pruitt to be a keynote speaker at our [America First Energy Conference](#) on November 9 in Houston. I think it would be a great venue for the administrator to deliver a major address talking about the end of the Clean Power Plan. Do you know the status of our invitation and the chances of him accepting it?

Best,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Road
Arlington Heights, IL 60004
o: 312-377-4000
f: 312-377-5000
c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: "Konkus, John" <konkus.john@epa.gov>
Date: Tuesday, October 10, 2017 at 2:24 PM
To: "Konkus, John" <konkus.john@epa.gov>
Subject: Online Resources

Here are some official EPA online resources promoting today's action on CPP. Feel free to repost and share.

EPA Homepage: <https://www.epa.gov/>

EPA Twitter: <https://twitter.com/EPA/status/917806465062260738>

EPA Air Office Twitter: <https://twitter.com/EPAair/status/917809327599181825>

Administrator Pruitt Twitter: <https://twitter.com/EPAScottPruitt/status/917802478845988864>

To: John Nothdurft[JNothdurft@heartland.org]
From: Ford, Hayley
Sent: Thur 11/2/2017 7:41:55 PM
Subject: RE: Video Request for Heartland's America First Energy Conference

Hello John,

Thank you for the invite. Let me check on this and we will get back to you soon.

Thanks!

Hayley Ford

Deputy White House Liaison and Personal Aide to the Administrator

Environmental Protection Agency

ford.hayley@epa.gov

Phone: 202-564-2022

Cell: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

From: John Nothdurft [mailto:JNothdurft@heartland.org]
Sent: Thursday, November 2, 2017 10:59 AM
To: Ford, Hayley <ford.hayley@epa.gov>
Subject: Video Request for Heartland's America First Energy Conference

Hayley,

I hope things are going well there!

Thank you for everything the EPA has been doing to protect our environment while also allowing for increase domestic energy production.

I wanted to let you know The Heartland Institute is hosting our America First Energy Conference in Houston, Texas on Thursday, November 9, 2017.

I believe we were already told Administrator Pruitt was unable to speak in person at the event but we wanted to see if he would be willing and able to *record a video message to play for the crowd*. We have more than 30 members of the media registered including the *New York Times*, *Bloomberg*, *E&E News*, *Wall Street-Journal*, NPR, and many of the oil and gas trade publications to name a few. We already have someone from Interior and the State Department on the agenda and it would be great to have some comments from the EPA as well (either in person or via recorded video).

The conference's purpose, as the name suggests, is to promote the Trump administration's excellent agenda on that topic – one that abandons the dead-end “green energy” push of the Obama years. We expect an audience of several hundred energy industry as well as state lawmakers from 28 states at Houston's J.W. Marriott Galleria hotel.

For more details about the American First Energy Conference, visit AmericaFirstEnergy.org. I can also send more materials to your staff for review.

Please let me know if you are interested in supplying us with a video for the event or if any other questions you might have regarding our event. You can reach me at 312/377-4000, or by email at John@Heartland.org

Please know that everyone here at Heartland is pulling for you and the entire Trump administration to be a success. Nothing less than the future of liberty is riding on it!

Respectfully,

John Nothdurft

The Heartland Institute

Director of Government Relations

Ph: 312-377-4000

Cell: 662-801-2707

<http://www.heartland.org>

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 9/18/2017 4:09:54 PM
Subject: A surprisingly accurate Washington Post article about EPA SAB nominees

The Washington Post reports on some of the candidates for the EPA's Science Advisory Board:

https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/energy-environment/wp/2017/09/18/next-epa-science-advisers-could-include-those-who-question-climate-change/?nid&utm_term=.6a544790a795

The full article is below.

They interviewed and quote past statements by realists that make them sound serious and not crazy, unlike the recent *E&E News* story. The alarmist spin on climate science are not referred to as “the science,” unlike the recent *Washington Examiner* story, and only two or three references are made to the alleged “scientific consensus” without the usual unthinking and stupid “overwhelming” adjective.

The writers accurately report that The Heartland Institute “suggested” but did not “nominate” people, and that some of these climate realists are “affiliated” with Heartland but only as policy advisors or speakers at past events.

I guess even liberal activists pretending to be reporters can sometime put on a good act. I'm not getting my hopes up that this is the beginning of a trend.

Joe

The Washington Post

Next EPA science advisers could include those who question climate change

By Chris Mooney and Brady Dennis

September 18 at 6:00 AM

People who have questioned aspects of mainstream climate research appear on a list of 132 possible candidates for positions on EPA's influential Science Advisory Board, which the agency has opened for public comment until September 28. The board currently has 47 members, but 15 have terms ending in September and could be replaced by some of the candidates.

One candidate believes more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere will “confer great benefits upon future inhabitants of the globe” by driving plant growth. Another has said of the climate change debate that “scare tactics and junk science are used to secure lucrative government contracts.” Five candidates have challenged the Environmental Protection Agency's own science on the warming of the planet in court.

The board nomination process is an open one — anyone can nominate anyone else for consideration — and an EPA official involved in the process said that there had been “no whittling down” of the names submitted, other than making sure those nominated were indeed interested. The list includes scientists with diverse subject matter expertise and a long lists of credentials.

But the inclusion of a handful of climate contrarians has caused early concern among environmental groups and some employees at the agency.

“We should be able to trust that those who serve the EPA are the all-stars in their fields and committed to public service,” said Michael Halpern, deputy director of the Center for Science and Democracy at the Union of Concerned Scientists. He said the upcoming round of appointments will test whether EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt is “remotely interested” in independent scientific advice. “He already has a parade of lobbyists and advisers providing him with the perspectives from oil, gas, and chemical companies. The Science Advisory Board is a check on political influence and can help the agency determine whether the special interests are

telling it straight.”

The EPA official, who requested anonymity because the selection process is ongoing, said that after the public comment period ends, staff members likely will scale down the list of nominees to a smaller group of qualified candidates, with an emphasis on balancing out the board and trying to make sure there are experts across a range of disciplines, from hydrology to microbiology to statistics. But the final decision of who winds up advising the EPA resides with one person.

“Administrator Pruitt ultimately makes that decision,” the official said.

E&E News last week identified about a dozen board candidates that it said had previously expressed skepticism of widely accepted findings of climate science.

Even though none may ultimately end up on the board, the current list is raising eyebrows in light of Pruitt’s own statements questioning the human role in climate change and the agency’s removal of an informational website that publicly presented established climate science.

“There are definitely some inappropriate names on there,” said one EPA scientist, who spoke on the condition of anonymity for fear of reprisal. “I don’t know how concerned to be. But I’m hoping that the scientific community comments actively on the list.”

Several of the candidates are affiliated with the Heartland Institute, an Illinois-based conservative think tank with a long history of questioning various aspects of climate change science. E&E News reported that it had suggested a number of the names.

“We applaud any effort by Administrator Pruitt to bring qualified non-alarmist scientists onto the EPA’s advisory boards,” Heartland spokesman Jim Lakely told the publication.

One Heartland-affiliated scientist who is now a candidate for the EPA board is meteorologist Joseph D’Aleo, a co-founder of the Weather Channel and currently chief forecaster with WeatherBELL Analytics LLC. D’Aleo was one of 13 scientists who submitted an amicus brief in litigation over the EPA’s Clean Power Plan, challenging the agency’s science, including its key finding that atmospheric carbon dioxide, by driving climate change, endangers human health and welfare.

“EPA has no proof whatsoever that CO₂ has a statistically significant impact on global temperatures,” the scientists, including D’Aleo, wrote. “In fact, many scientists feel no such proof exists.”

D’Aleo reiterated his skepticism that humans are driving a steady warming of the globe through greenhouse gas emissions, instead saying he thinks urbanization is creating pockets of heat where people live. “I really believe that virtually all of the warming is due to population building out cities and even building out small towns,” D’Aleo said.

D’Aleo also has opposed the agency’s 2009 “endangerment finding,” a scientific document that

provided the basis for the Obama administration's efforts to regulate greenhouse gas emissions. "If I was asked to participate, I would want to find out how much I can do and what they plan to do with the endangerment finding before I made my decision," he said.

Four other scientists who co-authored a legal brief challenging EPA's conclusion regarding human-caused climate change also appear on the list of advisory board candidates.

One of them, astrophysicist Gordon Fulks, wrote in The Oregonian in 2010 that he is "concerned that many who promote the idea of catastrophic global warming reduce science to a political and economic game." Fulks also is a policy adviser with the Heartland Institute.

Asked his take on the causes of global temperature change, Fulks responded by email that the Earth has seen "modest warming as we have come out of the Little Ice Age since about 1830 in ice core temperature reconstructions. That surely says that the warming over the last almost two centuries is natural in origin."

He also said that the Science Advisory Board has suffered from conflicts of interest and that "my hope is to make sure that the decisions that the EPA makes regarding regulations are firmly based in science and not superstition."

Another scientist, Craig Idso, is chairman of the Center for the Study of Carbon Dioxide and Global Change, where he has written that "the modern rise in the air's CO2 content is providing a tremendous economic benefit to global crop production."

Yet another scientist, Richard Keen, is a meteorologist and author who traveled with the Heartland Institute to Rome in 2015 for a "prebuttal" to Pope Francis's encyclical on climate change. There, he argued that "in the past 18 years and how many months, four months, there has been no global warming." Another candidate, Anthony Lupo, is an atmospheric sciences professor at the University of Missouri. In 2014, he told a local Missouri media outlet, KOMU 8, that "I think it is rash to put the climate change completely on the blame of humans."

Under Pruitt, the agency has already removed a Web page devoted to climate change science that presented the scientific consensus view that it is largely caused by humans, and Pruitt has endorsed the idea of a "Red Team"/"Blue Team" exercise, in which a group of outside critics would interrogate the validity of mainstream scientific conclusions. The agency also has begun taking steps to roll back Obama-era climate regulations, while President Trump has proposed deep cuts to climate research.

The EPA has already seen a controversy involving a separate advisory board, the Board of Scientific Counselors, where a number of researchers expecting to have their terms renewed were informed by the new administration that they would not be retained.

The EPA said in a public notice that for the Science Advisory Board, it is seeking expertise in a wide range of areas, extending far beyond fields generally relevant to what is happening with the climate, such as "chemical safety; green chemistry; homeland security; uncertainty analysis; and waste management." But it is also looking for expertise in "atmospheric sciences," where much

climate knowledge lies.

“The Science Advisory Board of the EPA hardly ever takes on the issue of [is] climate change real,” said William Schlesinger, a current board member and the president emeritus of the Cary Institute for Ecosystem Studies. “They take on things like, what should be new emissions standards for the oil and gas industry, or just recently, what would be standards for performance for the airline industry.”

For his part, D’Aleo says that on climate change, the Science Advisory Board needs more diversity of opinion.

“You don’t go anywhere,” he said, “if you just put together a committee of like minded people that just share the same opinion.”

Joe

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

The Heartland Institute

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computer.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 9/18/2017 2:49:08 PM
Subject: EXAMINER: EPA needs to stick to its knitting

This is an excellent editorial in *The Washington Examiner*, and it is doubly impressive that EPA chose to distribute it without comment. Too bad the *Examiner's* news reporters aren't as good as its editorial board.

Joe

From: EPA Press Office [mailto:press=epa.gov@cmail20.com] **On Behalf Of** EPA Press Office
Sent: Monday, September 18, 2017 9:15 AM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: EXAMINER: EPA needs to stick to its knitting

THE WASHINGTON EXAMINER

EPA Needs To Stick To Its Knitting

Editorial
September 18, 2017

<http://www.washingtonexaminer.com/epa-needs-to-stick-to-its-knitting/article/2634483>

Barack Obama decided that the 1992 Clean Air Act gave the Environmental Protection Agency the authority to force states to regulate carbon dioxide emissions from power plants.

He also expanded the Clean Water Act with a regulation called "Waters of the United States," which aimed to give the EPA regulatory control over land if sometimes it holds standing water.

The running theme of the Obama EPA was expanding the agency's reach and multiplying its responsibilities. This campaign was repeatedly halted by courts, but it has threatened to erode liberty and make life more expensive for families, farmers, and companies.

But the most tangible consequence of the EPA's mission creep has been the neglect of its core functions.

Trump's EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt laid out Obama's legacy in a recent interview with the Washington Examiner. "He left us with more Superfund sites than when he came in," Pruitt said,

referring to contaminated lands which the EPA is supposed to be remediating. "He had Gold King and Flint, Michigan," Pruitt went on, referring to the massive 2015 spill of mine waste into the Animas and San Juan Rivers. Obama also left "air quality standards 40 percent of the country in nonattainment," Pruitt added.

The problem? Obama's EPA wouldn't stick to its knitting. Pruitt aptly described the EPA's mindset under Obama: "We think we just ought to re-imagine authority because you know what? We don't know if people are going to pass regulations or states are going to do their jobs."

Pruitt promises to return the EPA to its proper mission and to limit its activities to those actually prescribed by Congress. Will Pruitt's EPA address greenhouse gas emissions? Obama justified his Clean Power Plan by asserting the urgency of the issue. But the executive's belief that an issue is important doesn't give the executive branch the power to address an issue.

The EPA has only the power Congress has given it. Repeatedly, Obama tried to get Congress to pass climate legislation. Repeatedly, he failed. This should have been taken as a sign that there is no democratic will for it. But Obama took these failures exactly the wrong way, deciding that if Congress won't act, he would act on his own.

This is like a soldier deciding that if his officers won't give him permission to shoot, he'll just have to give himself the order to fire.

On climate, Pruitt says the relevant question is "what tools are in the toolbox of this agency to deal with CO2?" Neither Pruitt nor Trump are allowed to put tools in there. Only Congress can. "We're not going to simply just make up our authority," Pruitt said.

Doing exactly what you are called to do by the proper authorities is not a very exciting mission. But such is the lot of conservatism. Executive agencies are role-players, and even the president doesn't get to determine their role. The Constitution is very clear that Congress alone has that power.

We applaud Pruitt's mission of restoring the EPA to its proper shape and size. And we hope he has the humility, the diligence, and the skill to pull it off, for the sake of the Constitution, the economy, and the environment.

[To Continue Reading Click Here](#)

<http://usenvironmentalprotectionagency.cmail20.com/t/d-l-uyvhrt-azdlhkuj-j/>

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1200 Pennsylvania Avenue Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20004

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 9/15/2017 1:48:49 PM
Subject: Justin Haskins in the Orlando Sentinel: Liberal Bias Has Reached Disturbing New Heights

Another piece of possible interest.

Joe

Joseph Bast

CEO

The Heartland Institute

Office 312/377-4000

Cell 312/208-8989

<http://www.orlandosentinel.com/opinion/os-ed-liberal-media-bias-front-burner-20170912-story.html>

Orlando Sentinel
9/15/17

Liberal Bias Has Reached Disturbing New Heights

By: Justin Haskins, the Heartland Institute

A truly objective press has never existed in the United States, but the news media's current commitment to destroy the Trump administration has revealed the sad reality that much of the American press is hardly engaging in journalism at all. Instead, the media have manipulated the public with falsehoods, trafficked in fear, and mastered hypocrisy in ways that have never before been witnessed. And as a result, our republic has been put in grave danger.

For those of you who deny such a bias exists, the statistics are overwhelming and clear. Media Research Center researchers Rich Noyes and Mike Ciandella analyzed evening news media coverage of the Trump administration on ABC, CBS and NBC during Trump's first 100 days in office. They found those outlets made 1,501 negative statements about the president, excluding

statements made by “partisans,” compared to only 186 positive statements, a negative-news rate of nearly 90 percent.

Some might think because journalists have a responsibility to be the public’s watchdog and to be unafraid to speak truth to power, news coverage of any president’s first 100 days would be highly critical, but the evidence says otherwise. A 2009 MRC study shows the majority of the evening news media’s coverage of President Barack Obama’s first 100 days in office was positive, ranging from a positive-news rate of 58 percent to 82 percent.

Similarly, a study by Thomas E. Patterson at the Harvard Kennedy School of Government determined 80 percent of the news coverage of the Trump administration in its first 100 days was negative, “setting a new standard for unfavorable press coverage of a president.”

Critics of Trump will likely argue the massive difference in the media’s treatment of the past two presidents is well-deserved, but this would suggest the media are fairly covering Trump’s positive news stories but that there are simply fewer of them to report. The evidence suggests the opposite is true.

From Trump’s inauguration through the beginning of August, the Dow Jones Industrial Average set 31 record closing highs, but 80 percent of those records were ignored by the evening news programs of ABC, CBS and NBC on the days they occurred.

Not only has the news media overemphasized negative stories and underreported positive news stories related to the Trump administration, it has also published or aired numerous embarrassing and highly partisan reports that are unlike anything distributed by the mainstream press before.

For instance, in May, CNN aired a segment titled “President Gets 2 Scoops of Ice Cream, Everyone Else 1,” during which the network suggested Trump is a greedy glutton during meals at the White House.

In August, Time published “Meet the Man Behind the Big Inflatable Trump Rat Mocking Him in New York,” which featured art gallery owners John Lee and Karin Bravin. They created an “orange-faced, rat-human hybrid” inflatable meant to look like Trump. It had, according to Time’s description, “extra voluminous ears, pursed lips, buck teeth” and an “unmistakable red tie, a long tail, and an extra dig: Confederate flag cufflinks.”

Can you imagine a similar feature being published by Time during the Obama administration?

This media bias shouldn’t come as a surprise; researchers Lars Willnat and David H. Weaver, both professors at Indiana University, found in their 2013 survey only 7.1 percent of journalists identify as Republican. In 1971, 25.7 percent of journalists said they identified as Republican.

The problem isn’t just tied to party affiliation, either. Because the print news industry is being replaced by a more-centralized internet-based media, news outlets are increasingly being headquartered in left-leaning population centers on the East and West Coasts. Politico reported that in 2016 “more than half of publishing employees worked in counties that (Hillary) Clinton won by 30 points or more.”

It’s no wonder then Gallup reports only one-third of Americans have a “great deal” or “fair

amount” of trust in the news media and a Harvard-Harris poll found 65 percent of voters say there is a significant amount of “fake news” in the mainstream press.

The news media’s bias has reached an all-time high, and if something doesn’t change soon, people will increasingly put their trust in the hands of people who tell them what they want to hear rather than report real news, or — even worse — people could turn the news off entirely, allowing the government to run amok without any accountability.

Justin Haskins is executive editor of The Heartland Institute.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 9/15/2017 1:30:16 PM
Subject: Big Mistake: Trump officials eyeing replacement for key Obama climate rule

The Clean Power Plan has entered the “repeal and replace, or just repeal?” zone. We know what happened when the Affordable Care Act entered that zone... now we’re fighting the Democrats’ counter-proposal, “Medicare for All.” The GOP had the votes for a straight up repeal of the ACA, they have them to repeal the Clean Power Plan. Just do it. Edison Electric Institute has long been a traitor to the rest of the energy industry and to electricity consumers. They should not be allowed in the WH.

Joe

<http://thehill.com/policy/energy-environment/350759-trump-officials-eying-replacement-for-key-obama-climate-rule>

Trump officials eyeing replacement for key Obama climate rule

By Timothy Cama - 09/15/17 06:00 AM EDT

The Trump administration is planning to pursue a less ambitious, more industry friendly climate change rule for coal-fired power plants as it works to scrap the one written under former President Barack Obama.

Multiple sources familiar with the Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) plans say that as soon as next month, the EPA could put out a preliminary proposal for a rule to replace the Clean Power Plan.

President Trump, EPA head Scott Pruitt and others in the administration have long been critics of the Obama climate rule, and are skeptical that human-produced emissions are changing the climate.

But the administration is starting to accept arguments from industry and business groups that for reasons like regulatory certainty and legal prudence, some limits on carbon emissions from power plants are a good idea.

“This is just sort of the least worst option,” one person familiar with the plans said.

The regulation is likely to focus solely on the carbon reductions that can be achieved at the coal-fired power plants themselves — mainly improving the efficiency of coal-fired generators, an approach known as “inside the fenceline.”

That’s in contrast to Obama’s rule, which was “outside the fenceline.” It ordered a 32 percent cut to the power sector’s carbon emissions, and based each state’s reductions on a formula that judged how much each state could achieve not just in efficiency, but also through utilities using more low-carbon power sources like natural gas and renewables.

The shift in approach means that the carbon reductions achievable through the Trump rule would be much lower than Obama’s, angering environmentalists, who support the Clean Power Plan.

David Doniger, director for the Natural Resources Defense Council’s clean air and climate program, said the efficiency focus wouldn’t fulfill the EPA’s duty under the Clean Air Act to order the maximum reductions that can be affordably achieved.

“This does not meet the legal obligation, and in fact, it could produce more emissions, not less,” he said. “The obligation under the law is to reduce carbon emissions the most you can at a reasonable cost. This would not meet that test.”

Doniger argued that if coal plants are made more efficient, they would become cheaper to operate and utilities would operate them more, which would actually increase emissions.

“You’d be moving in the wrong direction in terms of net carbon emissions,” he said. “It’ll be a problem for Pruitt and company to overcome.”

The EPA declined to comment on the replacement plans, which were first reported by Politico.

Pruitt hasn't yet spoken publicly about whether he wants to replace the climate rule.

At a May event hosted by law firm Faegre Baker Daniels, he said the EPA might not have the responsibility or the authority to regulate carbon from power plants.

"I think it's yet to be determined," Pruitt said. "I think there's a fair question to be asked and answered on that issue with stationary sources [of emissions]. What are the tools in the toolbox?"

Sources familiar with the administration's discussions said Pruitt has been resistant to the idea of a new climate rule, despite widespread business and industry support for the idea.

"He just wanted to kill it, not replace," a source said. "The White House really had to lean on him."

Business groups have been consistently pushing the administration for the new rule, including at a series of official meetings in July with the White House Office of Management and Budget as part of its formal review of the EPA's repeal plans.

Mike Catanzaro, Trump's top energy adviser, attended one of those meetings with the Edison Electric Institute (EEI), the lobby for investor-owned utility companies, according to White House records.

The groups have a few arguments for a new rule: it could protect from lawsuits against the EPA to mandate a carbon rule, it could protect individual companies from lawsuits for their own emissions and it could set a favorable precedent for how the EPA regulates emissions.

"As EPA moves to repeal the current Clean Power Plan we have been supportive of the need to also move forward with a replacement rule," said Jeff Ostermayer, spokesman for EEI.

The National Association of Manufacturers has a similar argument.

“We’ve been very concerned about the breadth of this regulation, looking at it from a legal, precedential standpoint,” Ross Eisenberg, the group’s vice president for energy, said of the Clean Power Plan. “Something more narrowly tailored, that’s in line with where we believe the statute was originally intended to go, is something that would be a better-looking rule.”

A replacement rule could even win over conservative and free-market groups that have pushed the Trump administration to take bold action against Obama’s climate agenda.

Those groups still want the administration to try at some point to rescind the 2009 endangerment finding, which is the lynchpin of climate regulation that officially found that greenhouse gases are harmful to human health and the environment.

But before that happens, conservatives would accept a narrower rule.

“An inside-the-fence rule would comply with law and with the endangerment finding while still keeping President Trump’s promise to rescind the ‘Clean Power’ Plan. An inside-the-fence rule is not the ‘Clean Power’ Plan and will not cause utilities to close coal-fired power plants,” said Myron Ebell, director of the Competitive Enterprise Institute’s energy and environment center, and leader of Trump’s transition team for the EPA.

“I think it is the appropriate action to take until such time as the endangerment finding is withdrawn,” he said.

Tom Pyle, president of the American Energy Alliance, also said he is confident that the administration is fulfilling its promise to repeal the Clean Power Plan.

“Until the administration takes on the endangerment finding or Congress amends the Clean Air Act, the EPA is obligated to do something,” Pyle argued.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 9/14/2017 4:27:36 PM
Subject: E&E News lies and lies and lies

Friends,

Below is a fake news story by Scott Walden, an E&E News “reporter,” titled “The skeptics who could snag science adviser slots.” The article ends with some good quotations from Steve Milloy, but before that, this fake reporter writes,

The Heartland Institute — a Chicago-based free-market think tank that pushes alternative climate science — nominated many of the current prospects.

Heartland did not “nominate” anyone to any advisory committee. I only encouraged people to apply, virtually everyone nominated themselves, I did not nominate a single person, and no one else affiliated with Heartland nominated anyone.

Jim Lakely has asked the reporter to retract this statement. Ed Berry is cited as the source of the reporter’s lie:

Berry, who confirmed that he and a number of other skeptics were nominated by Heartland, said he wants to use his position on the board to show that humans barely contribute to atmospheric carbon dioxide levels, which he claimed are mostly driven by natural factors.

Ed has asked the reporter to revise this statement. Ed thought he heard me say, at our first Red Team briefing, that Heartland had nominated him and others to advisory panels. In fact, I only provided to the administration a list of some 200 people I believe are credible experts on climate change. One could say I “endorsed” them but I did not “nominate” anyone for anything.

And by the by, the inference that David Legates is somehow funded by Koch Industries

Inc. is just despicable. David is not, and neither is The Heartland Institute, not directly or indirectly or three steps removed. In a better world, this libel would be punished and this fake "reporter" would be fired. Alas, our foes have no integrity, and the inmates run the asylum.

Joe

Joseph L. Bast

CEO

The Heartland Institute

Climatewire

EPA

The skeptics who could snag science adviser slots

Scott Waldman, E&E News reporter

Published: Thursday, September 14, 2017

Climate skeptics may soon join a key science advisory panel at U.S. EPA.

A number of people who reject the findings of mainstream climate science are being considered by the Trump administration for spots on EPA's Science Advisory Board, a voluntary but influential panel that reviews science used in environmental regulations.

At least one nominee hopes to use a position on the board to challenge the science undergirding many environmental regulations. One has said in a statement that the world must "abandon this suicidal Global Warming crusade." Another compared people concerned about climate change to "Aztecs who believed they could make rain by cutting out beating hearts."

EPA has submitted 132 names for public comment as possible members of the panel. About a dozen of them have made comments rejecting mainstream climate science. Many have connections to the fossil fuel industry or conservative think tanks, and some have received funding to attack the findings of mainstream scientists that humans are warming the globe at an unprecedented pace through the burning of fossil fuels.

The selection of any of those researchers would be the beginning of a very different advisory board that would bear the hallmark of the Trump administration's position on climate change, said Steve Milloy, an attorney and longtime EPA foe who worked on President Trump's transition team for the agency.

"Had some other Republican won the presidency and a swamp creature taken over the EPA, this would not be happening," he said, "but thank God for Scott Pruitt that he's got the courage to do this."

The Heartland Institute — a Chicago-based free-market think tank that pushes alternative climate science — nominated many of the current prospects.

Heartland Institute spokesman Jim Lakely said in an email: "We applaud any effort by Administrator Pruitt to bring qualified non-alarmist scientists onto the EPA's advisory boards. There is a vigorous debate over the causes and consequences of climate change, and it's vital that EPA acknowledge that fact and have a more balanced approach to the agency's rule-making."

The long list of nominees — identified by EPA staff members who oversee the advisory board — also includes mainstream climate scientists who have extensive experience working with the United Nations and EPA on climate change. Former top Obama EPA science official Paul Anastas made the list.

The deadline for public comment is set to expire Sept. 28. After that, EPA boss Pruitt will have final approval on the candidates. The board has 48 member slots, 15 of which expire at the end of the month. It's not clear how many positions will be filled.

The SAB, created in 1978, is tasked with "independent advice and peer review on the scientific and technical aspects of environmental issues to the EPA's Administrator." An EPA spokesman has said the agency wants industry to have a greater role than it has had previously in evaluating the science used by EPA to craft regulations.

Traditionally, most of the SAB members are from academia, though some have also come from industry and environmental groups.

The SAB is essential to the functioning of EPA because it is chartered by law to ensure the agency is using the best available science for regulations, said Peter Thorne, the board's current chairman and director of the Environmental Health Sciences Research Center at the University of Iowa. He said the SAB has a wide range of tasks that touch on almost every aspect of EPA's functioning. He said it's not just EPA that draws on its work — it's also state governments, nongovernmental organizations and private companies.

"The EPA Science Advisory Board needs to have people who are well-versed in the science that underlies the decisions that EPA makes, so if there are people who end up on the board who have views that are not grounded in solid science, then that is a problem," Thorne said.

Pruitt's prospects

Here are some of the skeptical nominees under consideration:

Joseph D'Aleo, a certified consultant meteorologist and co-founder of the Weather Channel: He has run climate skeptic websites and has appeared as a speaker at Heartland conferences. D'Aleo said his priority on the board would be attacking the endangerment finding, the legally binding document that holds that carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases harm human health and must be regulated by the executive branch. He said he wants to challenge the finding because it could otherwise be used later to build back Obama-era environmental regulations.

"We're going to push for reconsideration, start from scratch and put together the best science," he said. "If CO2 is not a serious pollutant, let's focus the attention of the EPA on other issues."

Edwin Berry, a meteorologist and atmospheric scientist: He has funded his own climate research and says human carbon dioxide emissions do not cause climate change. He has compared those who believe in human-caused climate change to "Aztecs who believed they could make rain by cutting out beating hearts and rolling decapitated heads down temple steps." On his Twitter account, he has called Islam "a death cult" and has encouraged motorists to drive into protesters.

Berry, who confirmed that he and a number of other skeptics were nominated by Heartland, said he wants to use his position on the board to show that humans barely contribute to atmospheric carbon dioxide levels, which he claimed are mostly driven by natural factors.

"Let's get over this whole thing about climate change being an important thing, because in fact we humans have a negligible impact on climate," he said. "And if we had the Paris Agreement and everything else, it wouldn't do any good anyway."

Alan Carlin, a retired EPA employee who is affiliated with Heartland: He fought the agency's crafting of the endangerment finding. Carlin, an economist, was at the center of a political firestorm under Obama after he produced a widely criticized 93-page report comprising cherry-picked scientific data and blog entries concluding that regulating carbon dioxide was "the worst mistake that EPA has ever made."

Kevin Dayaratna, a statistician at the conservative Heritage Foundation: His report was cited by Trump as a reason to withdraw from the Paris climate accord. It claimed that the agreement could shrink U.S. gross domestic product by \$2.5 trillion within two decades (though Trump stated the impact as coming within a decade). The report was criticized by some as being misleading, because that amount is less than 1 percent of the aggregate GDP over that period and the report did not account for the cost of taking no climate change action. Dayaratna was invited to attend Trump's withdrawal announcement in June in the White House Rose Garden.

Craig Idso, a senior fellow at the Heartland Institute: He has researched the benefits of atmospheric carbon dioxide. His work has centered on highlighting how increased carbon dioxide will benefit plants.

Paul Driessen, a senior policy adviser at the Committee for a Constructive Tomorrow, a libertarian environmental think tank: His organization handed out leaflets at a climate protest this year in Washington, D.C., that said, "CO2 is not the 'control knob' of the climate." He also co-founded Climate Exit, or "Clexit," which criticized the science behind the Paris climate agreement and holds that spiking levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide benefit the Earth. "The world must abandon this suicidal Global Warming crusade," the group stated in its founding statement. "Man does not and cannot control the climate."

Gordon Fulks, a physicist and adviser to the Cascade Policy Institute, an Oregon-based libertarian think tank: He has denied that net sea ice melt is occurring and that the Earth is warming. He has said those who express concern about climate change are like a "societal pathogen that virulently spreads misinformation in tiny packages like a virus."

Anthony Lupo, another founding member of Clexit: He has received support from the Heartland Institute and helped in the unsuccessful fight against the endangerment finding in court.

Leighton Steward, a former energy company executive and a founder of groups that promote the rise of carbon dioxide as a benefit: He has also encouraged the United States to drop out of the Paris climate accord and says that natural warming is raising the temperature of the Earth.

David Legates, a professor of climatology at the University of Delaware: He has denied that human-caused climate change could have catastrophic consequences and has co-authored climate research claiming polar bears are not harmed by human-caused climate change that was quietly funded, at least in part, by Koch Industries Inc.

Critics want to boot EPA 'cronies'

Republican lawmakers and other conservatives have long wanted to revamp the board.

House Republicans have repeatedly tried to increase industry's role on the board, and this year they passed a perennial bill, the "Science Advisory Board Reform Act." Some conservative lawmakers have accused the board of being politically biased. Critics of the legislation say it's designed to make it harder for academics to serve on the board.

Pruitt seems determined to leave his mark on EPA's advisory boards.

In April, EPA dismissed about half of the 18 members of its Board of Scientific Counselors, just weeks after they had been told that they would be appointed to a second term — which is generally the practice. That board is largely tasked with technical and management reviews of EPA research programs. By contrast, the SAB has a more significant role: It was created by law and evaluates science that informs regulations, including those that affect the fossil fuel industry.

EPA did not respond to requests for comment for this story.

The Trump transition team at EPA recommended a complete reworking of all of its science advisory boards, and this is part of that process, Milloy said. He added that he expects the panel's composition will change even more as additional spots open and Pruitt can stamp it with his influence. And while think tanks have typically been excluded from the SAB, Milloy said, he expects that will now change.

Milloy accused the panels of being rubber stamps and said they should be "reconstituted" because they lean toward environmentalism and liberal politics.

"They're cronies of EPA, they fall in line, they do what EPA wants," he said. "It's extraordinarily rare that they dare to question the EPA and, if they do, then the EPA just ignores them. If they're not rubber stamps, then they're useless."

Twitter: [@scottpwaldman](#) Email: swaldman@eenews.net

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 9/13/2017 6:52:51 PM
Subject: Climate Change Weekly #261: Trump Keeping Climate Promises

I think this issue of *Climate Change Weekly* may be of special interest to you.

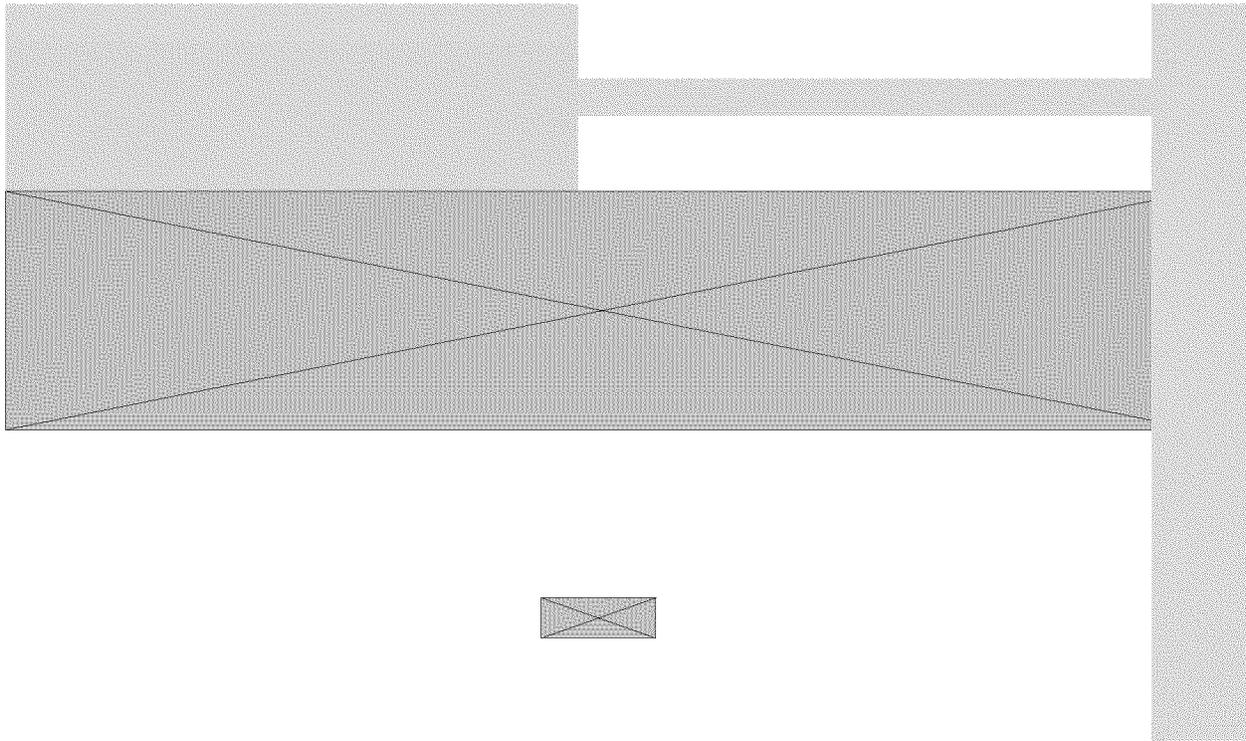
Joe Bast

CEO

The Heartland Institute

Cell 312/208-8989

From: Heartland Institute: H. Sterling Burnett [<mailto:think@heartland.org>]
Sent: Wednesday, September 13, 2017 1:40 PM
To: Diane Bast
Subject: Test Message - Climate Change Weekly #261: Trump Keeping Climate Promises



Climate Change Weekly #261:

Trump Keeping Climate Promises

Gridlock in the congressional swamp is not slowing President Donald Trump's efforts to roll back ineffective but extremely costly climate programs and regulations.

During the 2016 presidential campaign, Trump said the United States faced many more important problems than climate change, pledging to roll back climate policies hampering economic growth and domestic energy development.

Since becoming president, Trump has kept that promise, removing scores of climate-related executive orders and regulations.

Trump's biggest move came on June 1, when he withdrew the United States from the Paris climate agreement, under which former President Barack Obama committed the United States to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions 26 to 28 percent below 2005 levels by 2025, at a cost of billions of dollars to peoples' pocketbooks.

Earlier in his presidency, on March 28, Trump issued an executive order directing Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Scott Pruitt to review the Clean Power Plan (CPP), an onerous regulation intended to decrease the amount of carbon dioxide emitted into the atmosphere, and rescind or revise it, if necessary, to promote the wise development of natural resources, unencumber energy production, and increase the number of jobs. If implemented, CPP would have averted less than a tenth of a degree of potential future warming by 2100, an amount too low to measure accurately. Yet the cost in terms of dollars and jobs would have been enormous. Estimates pegged CPP's cost to the economy between \$8.4 billion and \$39 billion *per year*. Consumers' electricity bills would increase 11 to 14 percent annually, and more than 100,000 jobs in manufacturing and other sectors would be lost each year.

Trump also has withdrawn support for various government climate programs requiring scarce

resources and time from various agencies. For instance, on August 19, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) notified members of the Federal Advisory Committee for the National Climate Assessment their services were no longer needed as it was shutting down the committee.

- Good but hidden news about sea levels
- Paris supporters behind on commitments
- Record rainfall, floods, not increasing

The 15-member Advisory Committee, formed in 2015 by the Obama administration, included various people supportive of Obama's United States, including members of environmental activist groups, public officials, lawyers, sociologists, corporate representatives, and a few scientists from various fields. The committee's chairman, Richard Moss, with his public and international affairs doctorate from Princeton, had previously served as vice president and managing director for climate change at the World Wildlife Fund.

GOOD BUT HIDDEN NEWS ABOUT SEA LEVELS

On August 25, EPA announced it would no longer sponsor the Climate Leadership Awards, a program honoring voluntary corporate actions to combat global warming. EPA was the lead sponsor of the Climate Leadership program since it was instituted under Obama in 2012.

In failed presidential candidate Al Gore's warmed-over "An Inconvenient Sequel: Truth to Power," Gore linked human-caused warming to flooding in Miami. As usual, Gore and other climate alarmists don't let the truth get in the way of a good scare story. What Gore said just isn't so. Of even greater import, flanked by Transportation Secretary Elaine L. Chao and Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin at an August 15 press conference at Trump Tower in New York, Trump signed an executive order (EO) eliminating and streamlining regulations in order to speed the construction of critical infrastructure like roads, bridges, and pipelines.

In an interview concerning Gore's claim, Florida International University sea level expert Shimon Wdowinski, while granting glacial melt does affect sea level rise, said the recent surge in sea levels in Miami had more to do with "short-term variability caused by changes in ocean currents," combined with the fact Miami is suffering a serious subsidence problem. Much of Miami is built on reclaimed swamps and barrier islands with satellite measurements revealing that some streets now lie 10 to 24 cm lower than they did 80 years ago. Trump's EO establishes a single lead federal agency in charge of working with others to complete environmental reviews and permitting decisions. All federal permitting decisions have to be made within 90 days. The plan also rolls back standards set by Obama requiring the federal government to account for climate change when building infrastructure.

In addition, though the fact has received almost no media attention, it turns out sea levels have actually fallen modestly during the past two years. Satellite data from NASA reveal global ocean levels have dropped approximately 2 1/2 millimeters during the past two years. Falling sea levels can't be squared with the narrative rising human greenhouse gas emissions are driving warming, causing seas to rise. Natural fluctuations, however, fit the data perfectly. When it comes to sea levels, nature still dominates any effect humans have on the climate.

Rep. Rob Bishop (R-UT), among others, applauded Trump's EO in a statement, saying, "It's encouraging to have a president who understands that regulatory reform is a precondition for any successful infrastructure policy."

SOURCES: American Thinker and Watts Up With That

EPA also has implemented, not requiring an accountable appointee to vet the billions of dollars in grants the agency distributes annually in order to ensure funding focuses on the policy priorities of the current administration rather than allowing career bureaucrats wedded to their own or administrative interests to continue to fund programs the Trump administration believes meaningful goals. A new presidentialized country is failing to meet the pledges made under the Paris agreement to cut greenhouse gas emissions. While emission rates are

John Konkus, the man charged with reviewing the awards and grants, has told staff he is watching for “the double C-word”—climate change—instructing organizations seeking EPA funding to eliminate references to the subject in their grant requests.

While the legacy media pushes the narrative Trump is failing to enact his agenda, Trump plows ahead, reining in climate regulations that do nothing to protect peoples’ health but would undermine efforts to bring about American energy and economic dominance.

Some of Trump’s changes are small, but the small stuff adds up, and Americans will benefit from his deregulatory actions.

— H. Sterling Burnett

SOURCES: [The Hill](#); [The New York Times](#); [Fortune](#); and [The Washington Post](#)

falling in almost all industrialized countries, the rates are falling too slowly to meet the pledges governments made in Paris, and the declines themselves are due almost entirely to improved industrial efficiency or an economic slowdown, not climate policies.

Japan, for instance, has pledged to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 26 percent below 2013 levels by 2030. Yet, the paper’s analysis shows, Japan is unlikely to supply 20 to 22 percent of electricity from carbon-free nuclear power by 2030 because “just 5 of the country’s 42 nuclear reactors are producing electricity [and] efforts to restart more are mired in political and regulatory issues in the aftermath of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear-reactor disaster.”

The authors also write the European Union (EU) is confronting a huge gap between their Paris commitments and actions taken to meet them. Fifty-five percent of Europe’s emissions come from economic sectors outside the EU’s emissions trading scheme, for instance from buildings, transport, agriculture, and waste: sectors where member countries have weak regulations, poor accounting standards, and a history of lax enforcement.

SOURCE: [Nature](#)

RECORD RAINFALL, FLOODS, NOT INCREASING

Despite the headline-gathering attention the Texas and Louisiana coasts are getting as a result of the Hurricane Harvey rainfall deluge, two new studies show any anthropogenic role in extreme rainfall events is likely minimal. Records from various locations in the United States and the world show recent record rainfall events are rare, with no records in different locations across different time scales being broken in the United States since 1981.

Just looking in and around coastal Texas, for instance: Galveston 1871 – 3.95" in 15 minutes; Woodward Ranch 1935 – 15.0" in two hours; Thrall 1921 – 36.4" in 18 hours; and Alvin 1979 – 43" in 24 hours. The rainfall from Harvey never reached these totals.

In addition, a recent study in *The Journal of Hydrology* examined the annual-maximum flow from major flood events, those with the greatest societal impacts, finding major flood events were not correlated with human-influenced climate change but rather were dominated by multidecadal variability. The researchers examined data from more than 1,200 flood gauges in minimally altered catchments (those not affected by large-scale development including impervious surfaces and artificial channelization of streams and rivers), in North America and Europe, to understand trends in major-flood occurrence from 1961 to 2010 and from 1931 to 2010. The number of significant trends in major-flood occurrences was approximately the number expected due to chance alone. Changes over time in the occurrence of major floods were dominated by multidecadal variability rather than by long-term trends, with the closest relationship between major-flood occurrences being with shifts in the Atlantic Multidecadal Oscillation. Recent increases in anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions did not produce a long-term trend in the number of flood events or water flow amounts.

SOURCES: [Not a Lot of People Know That](#) and [Journal of Hydrology](#)

CHINA DRIVING COAL'S REBOUND IN UNITED STATES

Coal's fortunes in the United States are rebounding primarily due to China's reemergence as a coal importer, rather than President Donald Trump's policies. China's Paris climate commitments are not slowing its demand for coal.

Writing in *The Wall Street Journal*, Timothy Puko notes in order to clean up its dirty air, in 2016 China limited the number of days domestic mines could operate and set price controls on coal in areas targeted for clean-up, resulting in shortfalls as industrial demand took off. This resulted in global prices for coal rising between 50 and 100 percent since 2016.

China's demand for coal, combined with its politically limited domestic supply, resulted in Africa, Russia, and South America shifting their coal exports from Europe to China. As a result, U.S. coal exports to Europe and every other continent rose to replace supply formerly from other countries. The impact on U.S. coal company fortunes has been substantial. U.S. coal exports to Europe rose 70 percent from the first quarter in 2016, while exports to Asia rose approximately 50 percent. Driven primarily by the growth in exports, coal production in the United States has increased 14 percent since December 2016, and revenue at publicly traded U.S. coal companies grew 19 percent in the first half of this year compared with the same period a year ago.

Simultaneously with this, Trump has been removing regulatory barriers to domestic coal production and use, and the Commerce Department helped negotiate a pact allowing the export of coal to Ukraine, lessening its dependence on natural gas from Russia.

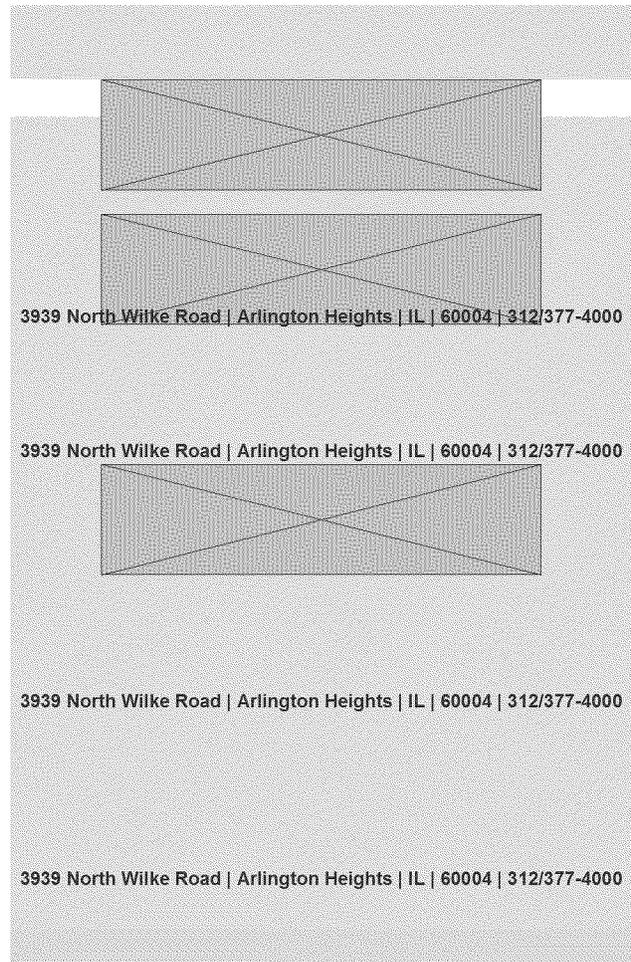
SOURCE: [Wall Street Journal](#) (behind paywall)

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Climate Policy, The Heritage Foundation
Global Warming, Cato Institute
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Cooler Heads Digest
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Science and Environmental Policy Project (SEPP)
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Climate Scientists' Register
Science and Public Policy Institute
Climate Depot by Marc Morano
World Climate Report by Dr. Patrick Michaels
Biweekly Updates from the Cooler Heads Coalition
Watts Up With That? by Anthony Watts
ICECAP by Joseph D'Aleo

Junk Science by Steve Milloy



This message was sent to dbast@heartland.org from think@heartland.org

Heartland Institute: H. Sterling Burnett
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'myron.ebell@cei.org'['myron.ebell@cei.org']; **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**
'll@leonardleo.com'['ll@leonardleo.com']; **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**
Sent: Tue 10/10/2017 3:18:33 PM

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 3/19/2018 3:57:47 PM
Subject: FW: Commie enviros and more

In a “Special Report” titled “Why Isn’t Trump Tweeting This?,” Paul Kengor with the American Spectator comments on the fine work of Kevin Mooney, an investigative reporter for Capital Research Center, exposing Russian influence on the U.S. environmental movement:

<https://spectator.org/why-isnt-trump-tweeting-this/>

This is indeed a scandal that ought to put a big dent in the credibility of the global warming alarmist camp’s work.

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 11/30/2017 5:32:39 PM
Subject: Essay defends Susan Crockford's views on polar bears

Excellent piece:

<https://fabiusmaximus.com/2017/11/30/new-study-about-climate-science-debate/>

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 11/28/2017 10:40:14 PM
Subject: You've got to be kidding! USA Today's new global warming newsletter

Sammy Roth is a real cutie, and did he have to stretch that graph of temperatures, or did the CSSR do that for him? Geeze.

H/T Dennis Groh.

Joe

<https://www.usatoday.com/story/weather/2017/11/28/climate-matters-newsletter-climate-change-global-warming/862410001/>

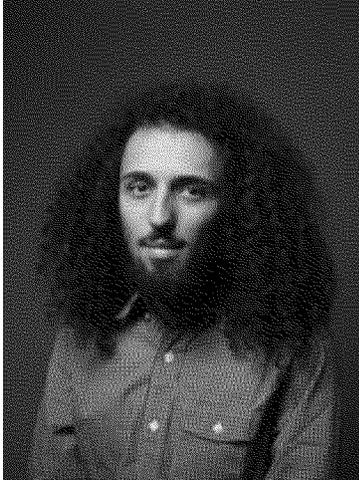
Are we doomed? Climate Matters newsletter tackles destructive storms, wildfires and climate change

Sammy Roth, **The Desert Sun** Published 2:00 p.m. ET Nov. 28, 2017 | Updated 3:23 p.m. ET Nov. 28, 2017

The impacts of global climate change have been front and center this year: More destructive storms. Bigger wildfires. Record heat.

Climate scientists overwhelmingly agree that those changes and many more are being driven by human activities. That's why USA TODAY is launching Climate Matters, a newsletter focused on climate change, energy and the environment. You can [sign up here](#).

I'm Sammy Roth, a reporter for USA TODAY, and I'll be writing Climate Matters. Every week, I'll bring you important stories from across the country about the impacts and politics of climate change, the transition from fossil fuels to cleaner energy sources and environmental issues like water and public lands. I'll tell you what the White House is up to and focus on the ways that climate change is a much bigger story than one government in one country — a story that affects people's daily lives.



Sammy Roth (Photo: J. Omar Ornelas/The Desert Sun, J. Omar Ornelas/ The Desert Sun)

I'll share my own insights on these topics from my perch in Palm Springs, Calif., where I write about energy and the environment.

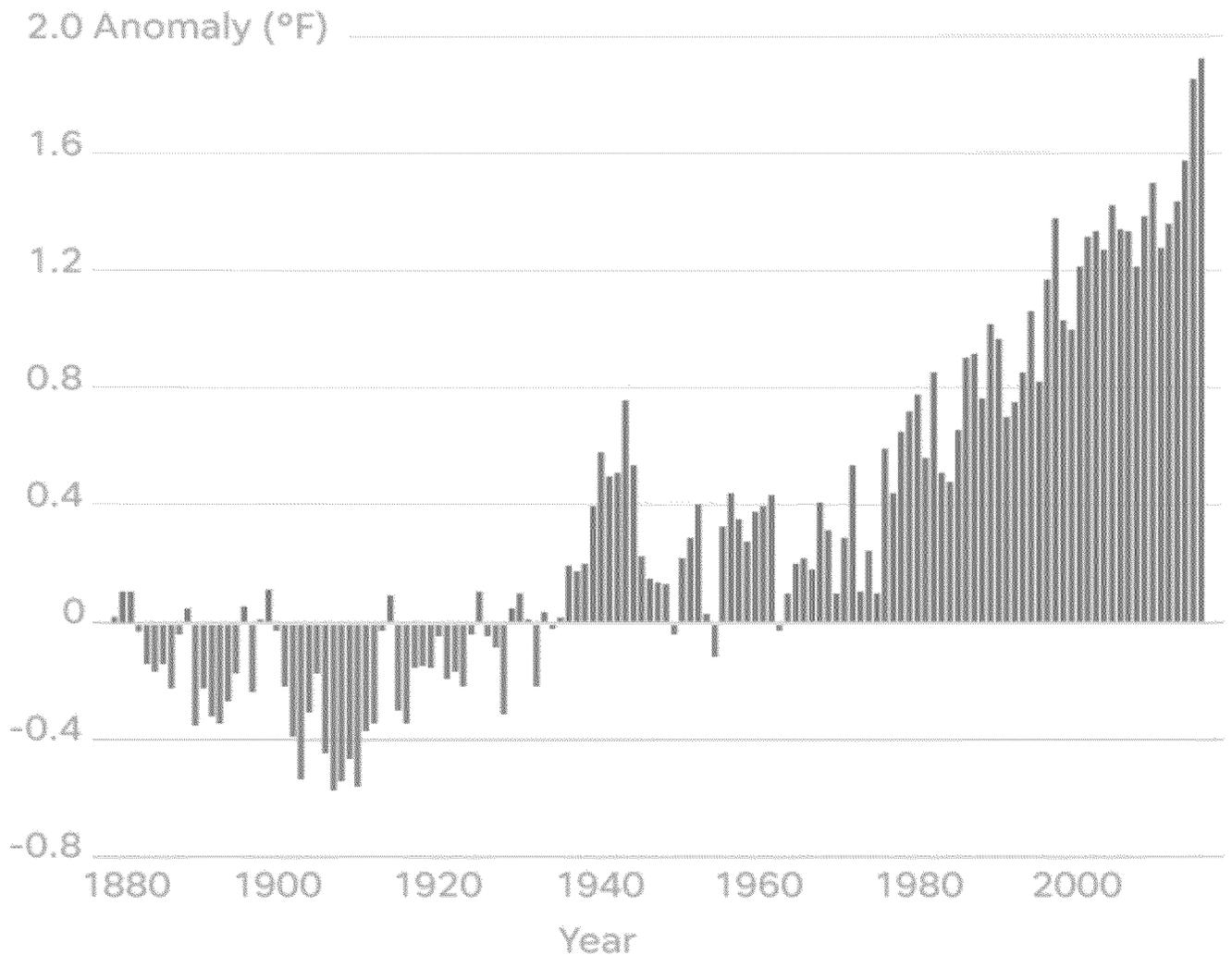
California's been acting like its own country lately, accelerating its shift to solar and wind power while President Trump promotes fossil fuels. But those changes, like the impacts of global warming, are being seen everywhere.

I'll make sure you don't miss anything important, from rising sea levels on the East Coast, to drought in the Southwest, to extreme storms in the Midwest.

Again, you can [sign up for Climate Matters here](#). Enter your email at the link, and the newsletter will arrive in your inbox every Thursday evening, give or take.

Questions, comments, ideas? Send me an email at sammy.roth@desertsun.com, or follow me on Twitter [@Sammy_Roth](#).

Global average temperatures since 1880, when compared to the long-term average.



SOURCE Climate Science Special Report
Ramon Padilla/USA TODAY

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 11/28/2017 3:15:25 PM
Subject: Harris in Washington Times re the America First Energy Conference

Outstanding.

Joe

<https://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2017/nov/27/how-the-us-can-dominate-the-world-energy-market/>

How America can dominate the world energy market

By Tom Harris - - *Monday, November 27, 2017*

At first glance, it appeared as if this month's energy and environment conferences in Houston and Bonn were being held in two vastly different universes.

At Houston's America First Energy Conference on Nov. 9, leading experts explained that fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas has given us a world vastly more healthy, wealthy and clean than that of our ancestors. The event, organized by the Heartland Institute, a free-market think tank, called for a rapid expansion of America's hydrocarbon fuel usage to yield even greater benefits for people and the environment. Mainstream media showed little interest and what coverage the event generated was mostly negative.

The exact opposite message was broadcast during the United Nations Climate Change Conference that wrapped up recently in Bonn. Conference attendee Marc Morano, publisher of the influential Climatedepot.com, said, "The U.N. climate summit was a bizarro world of condemnation for the use of fossil fuels while living in a dream world by calling for the world to immediately switch to alternative energy sources to avert an alleged climate crisis."

The U.N. event was covered uncritically by most of the press, leaving the public with the impression that the science of climate change, and the case against fossil fuels, is a fait accompli. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Unlike Heartland's 12 international conferences on climate change, their Houston conference focused primarily on energy, not climate science. However, one session put the lie to the idea that science is settled in favor of the position the U.N. holds dear. University of Delaware climatology professor David Legates showed that the climate models on which the climate scare

is based consistently predict far greater temperature rises than are observed in the real world.

Showing a plot of the output of 101 climate models, Mr. Legates said, “One hundred of those models overpredict current conditions by about a factor of two.”

Concerning how climate models are “tuned” to give results desired for political purposes, Mr. Legates charged, “This is not science.”

Rather than “carbon pollution,” as Washington State Gov. Jay Inslee labeled carbon dioxide (CO₂) in a statement issued by the U.S. Climate Alliance just before traveling to Bonn, our carbon-dioxide emissions are aerial fertilization for plant life. Craig Idso of the Center for the Study of Carbon Dioxide and Global Change told the Houston audience, “The whole of the terrestrial biosphere is reaping incredible benefits from the approximate 40 percent increase in atmospheric CO₂ since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution.”

Efforts to reduce carbon-dioxide emissions will result in “reduced agricultural yields, higher food prices and growing food insecurity that will disproportionately burden the poor,” concluded Mr. Idso. This would cause “undernourishment and potential starvation of hundreds of millions of persons just a few short decades from now,” he said.

On June 29, President Trump announced that he is not only focusing on “energy independence,” but also “energy dominance.” America First Energy Conference keynote speaker Joe Leimkuhler, vice president of drilling for Louisiana-based LLOG Exploration, explained that energy dominance requires meeting all U.S. domestic needs and exporting at a level where America can influence the world market.

Mr. Leimkuhler showed that, given the right circumstances, Mr. Trump’s goal is indeed achievable. If, that is, current development trends continue and the president’s America First Energy Plan is allowed to unfold without being sabotaged by the climate scare.

Although the U.S. currently imports more oil than it produces, Mr. Leimkuhler told the audience in Houston that it need not stay that way. America could become a net exporter of oil within five years and could dominate oil internationally if recent estimates of the 135 billion barrels more oil reserves in the Permian Basin that spans West Texas and southeastern New Mexico turn out to be correct.

Mr. Leimkuhler explained that the U.S. is the largest natural gas producer and consumer in the world, has the lowest cost, and meets all domestic demand. However, despite recent growth in production due to fracking, the U.S. still only has 4 percent of the world’s reserves. To dominate natural gas, American liquified natural gas exports would have to increase 20-fold from 2016 levels. Sustaining such a level of exports would require a considerable increase in reserves, a development that, while possible, is highly uncertain.

Coal is another story entirely. America has the world’s largest coal reserves — a 381-year supply at current national usage rates. Not surprisingly, 100 percent of U.S. coal demand is met by domestic supply. Asia is a huge market for coal, and America could easily dominate the

international power plant coal supply if sufficient export facilities were available. But thanks largely to the climate scare contributing to the blocking of construction of new American coal export facilities, the U.S. exports no more coal than Poland.

Due to limited supply of uranium, dominating the world conventional nuclear power market is not realistic for America, Mr. Leimkuhler said. Similarly, dominating in hydroelectric power exports is a non-starter due to the lack of acceptable new dam sites.

Mr. Leimkuhler wrapped up his talk by showing the Houston audience that trying to dominate world wind and solar energy markets is a fool's errand. These sources are "costly, inefficient," and pose serious reliability and integration issues "that results in the actual power supplied equal to only a fraction of the "name plate capacity," he said.

Heartland Institute President Tim Huelskamp summed up the opportunity facing the U.S.: "For too long, America's future has been controlled by radicals who don't want to see us grow and prosper. But things are different now. We can take the lead in powering the world and growing our economy. We can continue guiding the protection of Earth's air, land and water."

- *Tom Harris is executive director of the Ottawa, Canada-based International Climate Science Coalition.*

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 11/28/2017 2:53:24 PM
Subject: Dayaratna: Ending the war on fossil fuels would produce huge "peace dividend" - Washington Times

I've been hoping someone would write a piece like this for a long time!

Joe

<https://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2017/nov/27/war-on-fossil-fuels-needs-to-be-ended/>

For a huge 'peace dividend,' end the war on fossil fuels

By Kevin Dayaratna - - Monday, November 27, 2017

From making our morning coffee to riding the D.C. Metro, and whether for powering the computer screen or printing the paper which you are reading right now, energy is an essential part of our lives and ubiquitous in today's economy.

Fortunately, Americans have a tremendous amount of accessible energy here at home, in good ol' American soil. The Institute for Energy Research estimates that we Americans sit atop 1.3 trillion barrels of recoverable shale oil and more than 2 quadrillion cubic feet of natural gas.

President Trump has indicated the desire to let U.S. energy producers (and consumers) more readily tap into this vast supply. He will meet resistance from those who insist on curbing the use of these so-called "fossil fuels," claiming they contribute significantly to the threat of global warming.

The anti-fossil fuel warriors were ascendant during the Obama years. Policymakers introduced a number of domestic proposals — such as the Waxman-Markey bill and the EPA's Clean Power Plan — to reduce consumption of these fuels. His administration also signed on to international pacts, such as the Paris agreement, with the same goal.

What these warriors continually overlooked was the collateral damage their policies would

inflict on the U.S. economy. It is staggering.

At The Heritage Foundation, our analysis found that, by 2035, participation in the Paris agreement would produce an aggregate loss of \$2.5 trillion in U.S. gross domestic product (GDP). That change works out to \$20,000 of lost income for a typical family of four. Moreover, the changes in energy production necessitated by the pact would significantly boost household electricity expenditures.

What benefits would we gain in return for these costs? Virtually none. Our analyses showed temperature mitigation of less than 0.2 degrees Celsius and a reduction of less than 2 centimeters in sea level rise by the end of the century.

Why would so little climate progress be so expensive? Because the goal of the war on fossil fuels has always been to make them more expensive. Fossil fuels are, after all, the least expensive and most efficient form of energy currently available. The only way to keep people from using them is to artificially increase their price.

What would happen if Mr. Trump were to enable us to take advantage of the vast resources here at home? Energy prices would fall, and economic growth would accelerate.

Tapping into new pockets of shale oil and gas would create new jobs for the geologists, mathematicians, data scientists, engineers and field workers directly associated with the fracking process. Local business near the production fields would also benefit directly from the increased employment and paychecks of frackers.

The indirect benefits are as widespread as they are massive. As business energy costs decline, employers have more money to invest in workers — yielding bigger paychecks, better benefits and more jobs. Our most recent analysis estimates that if America were to stop the war on fossil fuels, it would increase GDP as much as \$2.4 trillion by 2035 — pretty much the exact opposite of the results produced under the Paris pact.

Wage improvements and cost savings of this magnitude would be a godsend for families struggling to make ends meet. Meanwhile, the effect on global temperatures would be negligible.

Mr. Trump has already taken some steps in the right direction. His Energy Independence Executive Order deemed federal lands to be viable for fracking. Although there have been questions about the safety of fracking, a recent study by the EPA found that hydraulic fracturing poses no major health risks.

Because the American system of justice is so strong, proper enforcement of contract rights and the rule of law are the norm. Those who cause damage are held accountable, ensuring that the best and safest drilling techniques will prevail in extracting these resources.

Policymakers have a moral obligation to end the war on fossil fuels. Doing so will unleash American talent and ingenuity and grow the economy for years to come.

A senior statistician and research programmer in The Heritage Foundation's Center for Data Analysis, Kevin Dayaratna specializes in tax, energy and health policy issues.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 10/26/2017 1:35:24 PM
Subject: This is what victory looks like: The Interior Department Scrubs Climate Change From Its Strategic Plan

<https://www.thenation.com/article/interior-department-scrubs-climate-change-from-its-strategic-plan/>

Exclusive: The Interior Department Scrubs Climate Change From Its Strategic Plan

A leaked draft of a five-year plan reveals how the DOI will prioritize “energy dominance” over conservation.

By Adam Federman

In the next five years, millions of acres of America’s public lands and waters, including some national monuments and relatively pristine coastal regions, could be auctioned off for oil and gas development, with little thought for environmental consequences. That’s according to a leaked draft, obtained by *The Nation*, of the Department of the Interior’s strategic vision: It states that the DOI is committed to achieving “American energy dominance” through the exploitation of “vast amounts” of untapped energy reserves on public lands. Alarming, the policy blueprint—a 50-page document—does not once mention climate change or climate science. That’s a clear departure from current policy: The previous plan, covering 2014–18, referred to climate change 46 times and explicitly stated that the department was committed to improving resilience in those communities most directly affected by global warming.

Interior’s new strategic plan fits within a broader effort by the Trump administration to marginalize climate-science research. Last week the Environmental Protection Agency abruptly withdrew two of its scientists and a contractor from a conference in Rhode Island, where they were due to address the impacts of climate change on coastal waters. EPA websites have also been scrubbed of most references to climate change. At Interior and the Department of Energy, scientists have been discouraged from referring to climate change in grant proposals or press releases. Earlier this month Joel Clement, a top policy adviser and climate scientist at DOI, resigned after being transferred to an accounting position, where he was assigned to collect royalties from the oil and gas industry. Clement, who had spoken out about the impacts of climate change on Native American communities in Alaska, alleges that his reassignment was politically motivated.

Understanding the threat of climate change had been an integral part of the Interior Department’s mission, said Elizabeth Klein, who served as associate deputy secretary at Interior from 2012 to 2017 and was involved in drafting the earlier strategic plan. That document sought to address a

number of the risks associated with climate change, including drought, sea-level rise, and severe flooding. One section referred specifically to the need for more research on erosion along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, which are particularly vulnerable to hurricanes. To completely ignore climate risks, Klein said, is an abdication of Interior's responsibility as a manager and steward of the nation's public lands. "It's yet another example of an unfortunate regression," she said.

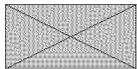
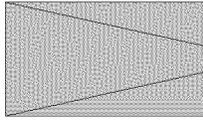
While disregarding climate change, the 2018–2022 strategic plan places a premium on facilitating oil and gas development. It calls for speeding up the processing of parcels nominated for oil and gas leasing on public lands. It establishes an Executive Committee for Expedited Permitting to facilitate on- and -offshore leasing, and aims to reduce the time it takes to green-light energy projects on Native land by 50 percent. The department is also seeking to speed up the application process for drilling permits, even though industry is currently sitting on thousands of approved permits. "It is bewildering that the agency would prioritize approving more permits—at the inevitable expense of your environmental responsibilities—when companies have plenty and appear to be simply stockpiling them," wrote Representative Raúl Grijalva, ranking member of the House Natural Resources Committee, in an [April letter](#) to the acting director of the Bureau of Land Management.

Instead of the protection of landscapes and ecosystems, the new report emphasizes Interior's role in policing the US-Mexico border.

Not surprisingly, one of the DOI's key performance indicators for the next five years will be the number of acres of public lands made available for oil and natural-gas leasing. Interior's role in promoting renewable-energy development largely goes unmentioned. The new plan also has little to say about conservation, a word mentioned 74 times in the previous strategy blueprint and only 25 times in the new version. Instead of the protection of landscapes and ecosystems, the new report emphasizes Interior's role in policing the US-Mexico border. The department manages nearly half of the southern border region, the report notes, as well as the third-largest number of law-enforcement officers in the executive branch. It intends to deploy them "to decrease illegal immigration and marijuana smuggling on DOI managed public lands."

In his resignation letter, Clement pointed to the fact that Americans are increasingly confronting the realities of climate change in their daily lives, whether it's families fleeing the devastation of a hurricane, businesses in coastal communities forced to relocate because of rising sea levels and coastal erosion, or farmers grappling with "floods of biblical proportions." "If the Trump administration continues to try to silence experts in science, health and other fields," Clement warned, "many more Americans, and the natural ecosystems upon which they depend, will be put at risk."

Adam Federman is a [reporting fellow](#) with the Investigative Fund at the Nation Institute. He is the author of *Fasting and Feasting: The Life of Visionary Food Writer Patience Gray*.



NATION DAILY: October 25, 2017

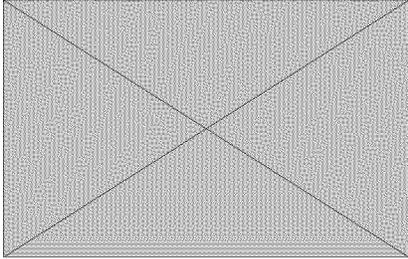


Exclusive: The
Interior Department
Scrubs Climate
Change From Its
Strategic Plan

*A leaked draft of a five-year plan
reveals how the DOI will prioritize
“energy dominance” over
conservation.*

Adam Federman





Greenpeace Beats Back SLAPP
Lawsuit—For Now

It's a victory for free speech and forests. But will it last?

Mark Hertsgaard



From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 10/25/2017 6:00:43 PM
Subject: HuffPost on Alleged Heartland Red Team Recommendations

Free publicity by the Huffington Post, the usual defamatory language from leftist activists pretending to be experts and reporters.

https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/epa-red-team_us_59efa14ce4b0bf1f8836893e

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 10/25/2017 4:36:00 PM
Subject: The Heartland memo: Myths about Carbon 'Fertilization'

This is mildly amusing, but “Juanita Constible” and her DNC front group aren’t worth debating science with:

The Heartland Memo: Myths About Carbon “Fertilization”

NRDC

<https://www.nrdc.org/experts/juanita-constible/heartland-memo-myths-about-carbon-fertilization>

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sat 9/16/2017 3:56:56 PM
Subject: Inaccuracies in Washington Examiner article, "EPA evaluating 'red teams' to challenge climate science despite hurricanes"

Friends,

Yesterday I forwarded, without comment, an article in the *Washington Examiner* about EPA Administrator Pruitt's latest comments about a Red Team/Blue Team exercise. Today I've taken the time to read the article more closely, and I was very disappointed with the reporter's laziness and inaccuracies. I can't find an email address for the reporter, John Siciliano, but if you have one or know him, please consider forwarding this message to him.

I count four false statements and one half-truth in this short article. The four false statements are:

- * the alarmists' spin on climate science is "the accepted science," which a red team would "challenge,"
- * apparently all "climate scientists ... say that the increased intensity of the storms is a result of a warmer planet,"
- * "the science held by the majority of climate scientists who say human activity is causing the Earth's temperature to rise and will have disastrous consequences unless abated," and
- * "U.N. climate change findings that the broader scientific community accepts."

FIRST, any time you see the definite article "the" placed in front of "science" or "accepted science" you know the author is unsure of what he or she is writing about (science is a process, not a result, so "the science" is meaningless and incorrect) and is trying to hide that uncertainty by making an appeal to authority (writers place "the" in front of nouns when they believe readers already know what they are referring to, they assume and then assert that there is little likelihood of disagreement on the underlying claim or assumption).

IN FACT,

* Scientists recruited and recommended by The Heartland Institute, along with many other global warming "skeptics" or "realists," do not "challenge ... the accepted science." We are the source of an objective survey of scientific research findings concerning climate change. Heartland, working with the Science and Environmental Policy Project (SEPP) and the Center for the Study of Carbon Dioxide and Global Change and more than 100 scientists from around the world, has conducted exhaustive surveys of the peer-reviewed scientific literature, reviewing more than 8,000 articles in peer-reviewed

journals, and we published the complete results in a series of four volumes totaling nearly 4,000 pages in the *NIPCC Climate Change Reconsidered series*. We found the scientific literature contradicts much of what liberal advocates, political leaders, bureaucrats, and other interest groups claim it finds. What this reporter calls “the accepted science” is actually a biased and unreliable representation of the actual findings of scientists as reported in the peer-reviewed literature.

* All climate scientists definitely do not “say that the increased intensity of the storms is a result of a warmer planet.” The IPCC did not conclude that in its special report on extreme weather, evidence on the frequency and “energy” of hurricanes over time does not show this, and atmospheric physics does not predict this. Only Al Gore, Michael Mann, and The Weather Channel believe this. This is, objectively, a false statement.

* A “majority of scientists” do not “say human activity is causing the Earth's temperature to rise and will have disastrous consequences unless abated.” No survey of scientists – climate scientists or all scientists – has ever shown this. Many surveys show most scientists appear to believe there is a human impact on climate, but many (perhaps a majority) are not very confident that impact is responsible for most of the warming of the late twentieth century, many say we cannot predict future weather conditions (“consequences”) with a high degree of confidence, and many say we cannot know if those future weather conditions would be “catastrophic” or beneficial to mankind. See *Why Scientists Disagree About Global Warming* for a recent summary of this literature.

* The “broader scientific community” does not accept “U.N. climate change findings.” The surveys mentioned above ask the right people – larger numbers of scientists and meteorologists, not a cherry-picked few government-funded computer programmers whose names appear almost miraculously on scores of scientific articles every year – the right questions, such as how reliable are the data fed into climate models, do we understand cloud formation sufficiently to model the effects of warming on precipitation, and can we actually predict weather 50 years or 100 years in the future? Once again, this reporter is repeating an Obama-era talking point (regrettably memorialized on a NASA website page titled “consensus”) and imagines it is a widely accepted fact. It is not.

Finally, this statement is only half-true: “The Heartland Institute... has been tapped by the Trump administration to recommend who should staff the red team.” Individuals in the Trump administration and on the former transition teams “tapped” lots of people and groups for help in identifying allies in the scientific community. Heartland was only one of them. CEI, AEI, The Heritage Foundation, and other groups undoubtedly provided names of people they recommend. Heartland has never claimed to have a special relationship with individuals in the Trump administration. If we have more “access” or “influence” on this administration than on the Obama administration, it is only because the former occasionally ask us for help, while the latter was dedicated to attacking and demonizing all conservative and libertarian think tanks and advocacy groups.

Joe

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On Sep 15, 2017, at 2:58 PM, Joseph Bast <JBast@heartland.org> wrote:

http://www.washingtonexaminer.com/epa-evaluating-red-teams-to-challenge-climate-science-despite-hurricanes/article/2634497?utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Examiner+Today&utm_source=StructureCMS

EPA evaluating 'red teams' to challenge

climate science despite hurricanes

by [John Siciliano](#) | [Sep 15, 2017, 11:00 AM](#)

The Trump administration is looking to create a "red team" to challenge the accepted science on climate change and the impact of carbon dioxide emissions on the Earth's temperature, but there is no timeline on when that exercise will occur even though it is "very important," according to Environmental Protection Agency chief Scott Pruitt.

The EPA administrator sat down with the *Washington Examiner* for an interview that included discussion of the proposed red team-blue team process that he says will open up a dialogue over the science behind global warming to see what is true and what is not.

"The red team-blue team is still being evaluated," Pruitt said. "I think it's very, very important. I think the American people deserve an open, honest dialogue about what do we know, what don't we know with respect to CO2 and its impact."

The Trump administration has been criticized in recent weeks by environmentalists and others for ignoring the effects of manmade global warming in the wake of Hurricanes Irma and Harvey. Although climate scientists are careful not to equate weather with global warming, they do say that the increased intensity of the storms is a result of a warmer planet.

But the Trump administration feels a need to test that. The red team/blue team process Pruitt wants to set up has been widely used by the military to test assumptions when it comes to an enemy's wartime capability. A red team would challenge the assumptions of the blue team.

In the case of climate change, the red team would include scientists known for their skepticism of the science held by the majority of climate scientists who say human activity is causing the Earth's temperature to rise and will have disastrous consequences unless abated.

The Heartland Institute, which actively challenges U.N. climate change findings that the broader scientific community accepts, has been tapped by the Trump administration to recommend who should staff the red team.

But Pruitt wouldn't give a timeframe for when the exercise would begin. "As far as the timing, that has not been determined. But I think it's important for the American people to be able to consume that, to see that, to participate in that," he said.

"I want it to be an open process where we literally put scientists in the room, both red team and blue team scientists, and they critique one another and talk to one another and inform each other about about this very important issue," Pruitt said.

A number of scientists have come out against using the red team approach. They fear the exercise will confuse the public by suggesting that the science on climate change is not settled,

when it is.

Christine Todd Whitman, the former EPA chief under President George W. Bush, recently said Pruitt's red team exercise is the wrong approach.

"The red-team approach makes sense in the military and in consumer and technology companies, where assumptions about enemy strategy or a competitor's plans are rooted in unknowable human choices," Whitman said in New York Times op-ed published Sept. 8.

"But the basic physics of the climate are well understood. Burning fossil fuels emits carbon dioxide. And carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas that traps heat in the atmosphere. There is no debate about that," she said. "The link is as certain as the link between smoking and cancer."

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 9/15/2017 7:58:50 PM
Subject: EPA evaluating 'red teams' to challenge climate science despite hurricanes

http://www.washingtonexaminer.com/epa-evaluating-red-teams-to-challenge-climate-science-despite-hurricanes/article/2634497?utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Examiner+Today&utm_source=StructureCMS

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by [John Siciliano](#) | [Sep 15, 2017, 11:00 AM](#)

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 9/15/2017 3:54:02 PM
Subject: WSJ: Wind Power Wins Converts in Rural USA

H/T Rael Isaac.

I missed this when it appeared 9 days ago. I hope some of you with expertise in wind power can write a reply?

When challenged on the claim highlighted in the article, below, Judi Walsh, the “news editor, newsroom standards” person for the WSJ replied,

The Journal reviewed the data and the study extensively with Lazard during reporting. Lazard's study of the unsubsidized leveled costs of various energy sources shows that wind is cheaper than natural gas and coal when looked at over the life of a generating facility and on an unsubsidized basis.

Thank you for writing.

Sincerely,

Judi Walsh

NEWS EDITOR, NEWSROOM STANDARDS

The Wall Street Journal

Joe

Wind Power Wins Converts in Rural U.S.

Economic impact of wind farms is changing the political dynamics of renewable energy

By Erin Ailworth Sept. 6, 2017 8:00 a.m. ET 197 COMMENTS

WSJ | 2017-09-06T12:00:00.000Z

FOWLER, Ind.— BP BP +0.30% PLC does big business harvesting energy in and around this farm town. But it isn't oil and gas—it's wind.

Hundreds of wind turbines ring Fowler, their white towers rising for miles amid the golden-tipped cornfields and leafy soybean plants blanketing much of Benton County, pop. 8,650. More than half of the county's 560 turbines are operated by BP, which has three wind farms here.

"Turbines as far as you can see," said Ryan Linzner, who manages the BP wind farms.

Wind developers have made \$17 million in payments to the county and have spent \$33 million on roads, a boon for an economically struggling community that about a decade earlier considered hosting a waste dump to generate jobs and government revenue.

The wind farms took hundreds of construction workers to build, and created 110 permanent jobs, mostly wind technicians—in charge of servicing and maintaining wind turbines—who, according to federal data, earn about \$51,500 a year in Indiana.

"Benton County didn't see the recession until 2011," said the county commission's president, Bryan Berry, who has three turbines on his farmland. "The wind industry helped keep things open."

As wind becomes a bigger part of the U.S. electricity mix, it is becoming an economic force in rural communities such as Fowler, a development that is changing the political conversation around renewable energy in many parts of the U.S.

Wind supplied just over 6% of the country's electricity last year, and the industry employed close to 102,000 people—nearly double the number working in coal mining, according to federal data.

President Donald Trump campaigned in part on reviving the U.S. coal industry, and has been critical of renewable-energy subsidies. But heavily Republican states such as Indiana, Iowa, Texas and Wyoming have embraced wind for the work and revenue it brings.

Nearly 90% of the wind capacity brought online in 2016 was in states that voted for Mr. Trump, according to the American Wind Energy Association, a trade group.

In the process, the industry has developed powerful allies, including Energy Secretary Rick Perry, who presided over a wind-turbine boom as governor of Texas, and Sen. Chuck Grassley, the Iowa Republican who chairs the Judiciary Committee.

While some in Congress have argued against the federal subsidies that wind energy receives, Mr. Grassley said that support helped build an industry that creates jobs and lowers the nation's need for foreign oil. "It helps us to be energy independent," he said, adding that wind's growing competitiveness with traditional energy sources has diminished the need for wind tax credits, which are being phased out.

BP's Fowler Ridge Wind Farm in Fowler, Ind. Photo: David Kasnic for The Wall Street Journal

Excluding subsidies, it now costs about \$47 per megawatt hour to generate electricity from wind in North America over the full lifetime of a facility, compared with \$63 for natural gas and \$102 for coal, according to a 2016 analysis by Lazard Ltd.

Wind now produces more than 36% of Iowa's electricity, nearly 7 gigawatts of capacity in all, second only to Texas' 21 gigawatts.

The falling price of wind power, along with its environmental benefits, helped persuade companies such as Facebook Inc., Microsoft Corp. and Alphabet Inc.'s Google to open data centers in the state, said Debi Durham, director of the Iowa Economic Development Authority.

"We use this wind portfolio, this renewable portfolio, as a calling card when we are talking to companies," she said.

Indiana is an up-and-coming wind competitor, with nearly 2 gigawatts of wind capacity. More than half that capacity is in Benton County, where there is roughly one turbine for every 15 residents. Turbines started sprouting in Benton a decade ago, a few years after a landfill project proved unpopular in 2004.

Travis Nolan, a technician, at Meadow Lake Wind Farm in Chalmers, Ind. Photo: David Kasnic for The Wall Street Journal

"When renewable energy came around, it was like, well, this isn't even close to a dump," said Benton County Economic Development Director Paul Jackson.

In addition to BP, which owns wind farms here with Dominion Energy Inc. and Sempra Energy, the area's wind developers include Orion Energy Group LLC, Pattern Energy Group Inc., and the North American subsidiary of Électricité de France SA's EDF Énergies Nouvelles.

Electricity produced by Pattern's farm is bought by Amazon Web Services Inc., a subsidiary of Amazon.com Inc.

The wind boom has allowed Mike Kidwell, a Fowler native, to stop commuting about 35 miles to a Subaru plant in Lafayette, Ind., where he worked for 18 years.

He initially found a job in Fowler as a wind technician for Vestas Wind Systems AS , a Danish wind company, and is now vice president of operations at Auxilius Heavy Industries, a Fowler-based business that provides crews to service wind farms.

"I always said if I could find something that paid good at home, I would come back," said Mr. Kidwell, 47 years old. Three of his six children—sons Nick, Brandon and Chris—work with him at Auxilius.

Some other counties are still debating whether wind is right for them, concerned that the turbines are unsightly and could spook lucrative residential development as suburbs sprawl from Lafayette and Indianapolis. But in Benton County, the turbines are now a fact of life.

Farmer Bruce Buchanan, who has 14 turbines spinning amid his corn and soybean crops, said wind payments are helping him finance needed improvements, such as fixing drainage issues.

His wife, Virginia, still hasn't gotten used to the turbines, however, finding them unattractive and odd.

"They have them in California," she said. "I never thought of us having them here."

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 9/14/2017 7:40:30 PM
Subject: More E&E News lies

Friends,

One more time... Ed Berry asked me to let you all know that Scott Waldman lied when he claimed, "On his Twitter account, [Berry] has called Islam "a death cult" and has encouraged motorists to drive into protesters." Says Ed,

I have never said or written such a statement, because I do not believe that statement. Clearly, Scott wants to eliminate from consideration those who he thinks may help stop the climate change nonsense.

Joe

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

The Heartland Institute

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Support Heartland today!

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-----Original Message-----

From: "Joseph Bast" <JBast@heartland.org>
Sent: Thursday, September 14, 2017 10:27am
To:
Subject: E&E News lies and lies and lies

Friends,

Below is a fake news story by Scott Walden, an E&E News "reporter," titled "The skeptics who could snag science adviser slots." The article ends with some good quotations from Steve Milloy, but before that, this fake reporter writes,

The Heartland Institute — a Chicago-based free-market think tank that pushes alternative climate science — nominated many of the current prospects.

Heartland did not "nominate" anyone to any advisory committee. I only encouraged people to apply, virtually everyone nominated themselves, I did not nominate a single person, and no one else affiliated with Heartland nominated anyone.

Jim Lakely has asked the reporter to retract this statement. Ed Berry is cited as the source of the reporter's lie:

Berry, who confirmed that he and a number of other skeptics were nominated by Heartland, said he wants to use his position on the board to show that humans barely contribute to atmospheric carbon dioxide levels, which he claimed are mostly driven by natural factors.

Ed has asked the reporter to revise this statement. Ed thought he heard me say, at our first Red Team briefing, that Heartland had nominated him and others to advisory panels. In fact, I only provided to the administration a list of some 200 people I believe are credible experts on climate change. One could say I "endorsed" them but I did not "nominate" anyone for anything.

And by the by, the inference that David Legates is somehow funded by Koch Industries Inc. is just despicable. David is not, and neither is The Heartland Institute, not directly or indirectly or three steps removed. In a better world, this libel would be punished and this fake "reporter" would be fired. Alas, our foes have no integrity, and the inmates run the asylum.

Joe

Joseph L. Bast

CEO

The Heartland Institute

Climatewire

EPA

The skeptics who could snag science adviser slots

Scott Waldman, E&E News reporter

Published: Thursday, September 14, 2017

Climate skeptics may soon join a key science advisory panel at U.S. EPA.

A number of people who reject the findings of mainstream climate science are being considered by the Trump administration for spots on EPA's Science Advisory Board, a voluntary but influential panel that reviews science used in environmental regulations.

At least one nominee hopes to use a position on the board to challenge the science undergirding many environmental regulations. One has said in a statement that the world must "abandon this suicidal Global Warming crusade." Another compared people concerned about climate change to "Aztecs who believed they could make rain by cutting out beating hearts."

EPA has submitted 132 names for public comment as possible members of the panel. About a dozen of them have made comments rejecting mainstream climate science. Many have connections to the fossil fuel industry or conservative think tanks, and some have received funding to attack the findings of mainstream scientists that humans are warming the globe at an unprecedented pace through the burning of fossil fuels.

The selection of any of those researchers would be the beginning of a very different advisory board that would bear the hallmark of the Trump administration's position on climate change, said Steve Milloy, an attorney and longtime EPA foe who worked on President Trump's transition team for the agency.

"Had some other Republican won the presidency and a swamp creature taken over the EPA, this would not be happening," he said, "but thank God for Scott Pruitt that he's got the courage to do this."

The Heartland Institute — a Chicago-based free-market think tank that pushes alternative climate science — nominated many of the current prospects.

Heartland Institute spokesman Jim Lakely said in an email: "We applaud any effort by Administrator Pruitt to bring qualified non-alarmist scientists onto the EPA's advisory boards. There is a vigorous debate over the causes and consequences of climate change, and it's vital that EPA acknowledge that fact and have a more balanced approach to the agency's rule-making."

The long list of nominees — identified by EPA staff members who oversee the advisory board — also includes mainstream climate scientists who have extensive experience working with the United Nations and EPA on climate change. Former top Obama EPA science official Paul Anastas made the list.

The deadline for public comment is set to expire Sept. 28. After that, EPA boss Pruitt will have final approval on the candidates. The board has 48 member slots, 15 of which expire at the end of the month. It's not clear how many positions will be filled.

The SAB, created in 1978, is tasked with "independent advice and peer review on the scientific and technical aspects of environmental issues to the EPA's Administrator." An EPA spokesman has said the agency wants industry to have a greater role than it has had previously in evaluating the science used by EPA to craft regulations.

Traditionally, most of the SAB members are from academia, though some have also come from industry and environmental groups.

The SAB is essential to the functioning of EPA because it is chartered by law to ensure the agency is using the best available science for regulations, said Peter Thorne, the board's current chairman and director of the Environmental Health Sciences Research Center at the University of Iowa. He said the SAB has a wide range of tasks that touch on almost every aspect of EPA's functioning. He said it's not just EPA that draws on its work — it's also state governments, nongovernmental organizations and private companies.

"The EPA Science Advisory Board needs to have people who are well-versed in the science that underlies the decisions that EPA makes, so if there are people who end up on the board who have views that are not grounded in solid science, then that is a problem," Thorne said.

Pruitt's prospects

Here are some of the skeptical nominees under consideration:

Joseph D'Aleo, a certified consultant meteorologist and co-founder of the Weather Channel: He has run climate skeptic websites and has appeared as a speaker at Heartland conferences. D'Aleo said his priority on the board would be attacking the endangerment finding, the legally binding document that holds that carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases harm human health and must be regulated by the executive branch. He said he wants to challenge the finding because it could otherwise be used later to build back Obama-era environmental regulations.

"We're going to push for reconsideration, start from scratch and put together the best science," he said. "If CO2 is not a serious pollutant, let's focus the attention of the EPA on other issues."

Edwin Berry, a meteorologist and atmospheric scientist: He has funded his own climate research

and says human carbon dioxide emissions do not cause climate change. He has compared those who believe in human-caused climate change to "Aztecs who believed they could make rain by cutting out beating hearts and rolling decapitated heads down temple steps." On his Twitter account, he has called Islam "a death cult" and has encouraged motorists to drive into protesters.

Berry, who confirmed that he and a number of other skeptics were nominated by Heartland, said he wants to use his position on the board to show that humans barely contribute to atmospheric carbon dioxide levels, which he claimed are mostly driven by natural factors.

"Let's get over this whole thing about climate change being an important thing, because in fact we humans have a negligible impact on climate," he said. "And if we had the Paris Agreement and everything else, it wouldn't do any good anyway."

Alan Carlin, a retired EPA employee who is affiliated with Heartland: He fought the agency's crafting of the endangerment finding. Carlin, an economist, was at the center of a political firestorm under Obama after he produced a widely criticized 93-page report comprising cherry-picked scientific data and blog entries concluding that regulating carbon dioxide was "the worst mistake that EPA has ever made."

Kevin Dayaratna, a statistician at the conservative Heritage Foundation: His report was cited by Trump as a reason to withdraw from the Paris climate accord. It claimed that the agreement could shrink U.S. gross domestic product by \$2.5 trillion within two decades (though Trump stated the impact as coming within a decade). The report was criticized by some as being misleading, because that amount is less than 1 percent of the aggregate GDP over that period and the report did not account for the cost of taking no climate change action. Dayaratna was invited to attend Trump's withdrawal announcement in June in the White House Rose Garden.

Craig Idso, a senior fellow at the Heartland Institute: He has researched the benefits of atmospheric carbon dioxide. His work has centered on highlighting how increased carbon dioxide will benefit plants.

Paul Driessen, a senior policy adviser at the Committee for a Constructive Tomorrow, a libertarian environmental think tank: His organization handed out leaflets at a climate protest this year in Washington, D.C., that said, "CO2 is not the 'control knob' of the climate." He also co-founded Climate Exit, or "Clexit," which criticized the science behind the Paris climate agreement and holds that spiking levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide benefit the Earth. "The world must abandon this suicidal Global Warming crusade," the group stated in its founding statement. "Man does not and cannot control the climate."

Gordon Fulks, a physicist and adviser to the Cascade Policy Institute, an Oregon-based libertarian think tank: He has denied that net sea ice melt is occurring and that the Earth is warming. He has said those who express concern about climate change are like a "societal pathogen that virulently spreads misinformation in tiny packages like a virus."

Anthony Lupo, another founding member of Clexit: He has received support from the Heartland Institute and helped in the unsuccessful fight against the endangerment finding in court.

Leighton Steward, a former energy company executive and a founder of groups that promote the rise of carbon dioxide as a benefit: He has also encouraged the United States to drop out of the Paris climate accord and says that natural warming is raising the temperature of the Earth.

David Legates, a professor of climatology at the University of Delaware: He has denied that human-caused climate change could have catastrophic consequences and has co-authored climate research claiming polar bears are not harmed by human-caused climate change that was quietly funded, at least in part, by Koch Industries Inc.

Critics want to boot EPA 'cronies'

Republican lawmakers and other conservatives have long wanted to revamp the board.

House Republicans have repeatedly tried to increase industry's role on the board, and this year they passed a perennial bill, the "Science Advisory Board Reform Act." Some conservative lawmakers have accused the board of being politically biased. Critics of the legislation say it's designed to make it harder for academics to serve on the board.

Pruitt seems determined to leave his mark on EPA's advisory boards.

In April, EPA dismissed about half of the 18 members of its Board of Scientific Counselors, just weeks after they had been told that they would be appointed to a second term — which is generally the practice. That board is largely tasked with technical and management reviews of EPA research programs. By contrast, the SAB has a more significant role: It was created by law and evaluates science that informs regulations, including those that affect the fossil fuel industry.

EPA did not respond to requests for comment for this story.

The Trump transition team at EPA recommended a complete reworking of all of its science advisory boards, and this is part of that process, Milloy said. He added that he expects the panel's composition will change even more as additional spots open and Pruitt can stamp it with his influence. And while think tanks have typically been excluded from the SAB, Milloy said, he expects that will now change.

Milloy accused the panels of being rubber stamps and said they should be "reconstituted" because they lean toward environmentalism and liberal politics.

"They're cronies of EPA, they fall in line, they do what EPA wants," he said. "It's extraordinarily rare that they dare to question the EPA and, if they do, then the EPA just ignores them. If they're not rubber stamps, then they're useless."

Twitter: [@scottwaldman](https://twitter.com/scottwaldman) Email: swaldman@eenews.net

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 9/13/2017 10:26:57 PM
Subject: Former NASA GISS Scientist: 'NASA GISS is a monument to bad science that truly should be torn down'

Wow, this is really good!

Joe

From: Marc Morano [mailto:[Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy](mailto:Ex.6@personalprivacy.com)]
Sent: Wednesday, September 13, 2017 4:32 PM
To:

Subject: Former Colleague of Hansen, Schmidt turns on them! - Former NASA GISS Scientist: 'NASA GISS is a monument to bad science that truly should be torn down'

Check out Thresher's credentials! <http://columbia-phd.org/RealClimatologists/AboutUs/index.html#Thresher>

[http://columbia-phd.org/RealClimatologists/Articles/2017/09/08/Bridenstine Climate Scientists Are Not Noble Stop Paying Them/index.html](http://columbia-phd.org/RealClimatologists/Articles/2017/09/08/Bridenstine%20Climate%20Scientists%20Are%20Not%20Noble%20Stop%20Paying%20Them/index.html)

He rips Hansen and Schmidt: **"Physicists and mathematicians who couldn't make it in their own fields, like James Hansen and Gavin Schmidt (who actually told me one reason he became a climate scientist was because he couldn't make it in his degree field of mathematics). People who just wanted instant success as fake heroes or showmen rather than doing years of hard slow obscure real science."**

<http://www.climatedepot.com/2017/09/13/former-nasa-giss-scientist-nasa-giss-is-a-monument-to-bad-science-that-truly-should-be-torn-down/>

Former NASA GISS Scientist: 'NASA GISS is a monument to bad science that

truly should be torn down'

Read the Full Article ☒

Climate scientist Dr. Duane Thresher: "Start with defunding NASA GISS where this whole global warming nonsense started. It was started by James Hansen, formerly head of NASA GISS and considered the father of global warming. It was continued by Gavin Schmidt, current head of NASA GISS, anointed by Hansen, and leading climate change warrior scientist/spokesperson. I know from working there for 7 years that NASA GISS has almost been defunded several times in its life anyway. It's a small group over a restaurant (Tom's Restaurant from the TV comedy Seinfeld!) in New York City, nowhere near any other major NASA facility. Just the dedicated data link to the nearest NASA facility, GSFC in Maryland, is a big expense. GISS is the Goddard Institute for SPACE Studies. If you don't need a rocket to get to it, it's not space."

Thresher rips former colleagues: "Physicists and mathematicians who couldn't make it in their own fields, like James Hansen and Gavin Schmidt (who actually told me one reason he became a climate scientist was because he couldn't make it in his degree field of mathematics). People who just wanted instant success as fake heroes or showmen rather than doing years of hard slow obscure real science."

"NASA GISS is a monument to bad science that truly should be torn down."

By: Marc Morano - Climate Depot September 13, 2017 4:51 PM

nter opportunists, carpetbaggers, the corrupt, the ignoble. Physicists and mathematicians who couldn't make it in their own fields, like James Hansen and Gavin Schmidt (who actually told me one reason he became a climate scientist was because he couldn't make it in his degree field of mathematics). People who just wanted instant success as fake heroes or showmen

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 9/13/2017 8:31:06 PM
Subject: Nominate yourself to be an IPCC reviewer!

H/T Richard Tren:

<http://www.globalchange.gov/notices>

This is an Open Call. All registered users can nominate U.S. citizens and permanent lawful residents to be considered by the IPCC Working Group Bureaux [sic] responsible for respective contributions to the AR6. The USGCRP nominations system for this process will be disabled on Tuesday, 17 October 2017, and a nominations package transmitted on behalf of the U.S. IPCC Focal Point on 22 October. The IPCC Secretariat will issue appointment memos in February 2018.

Travel around the world! See new places! Maybe even win a Nobel Prize!

Joe

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

The Heartland Institute

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 2/20/2018 9:39:44 PM
Subject: Listening Sessions: Repealing the Clean Power Plan

From the White House....

FYI—in case you have activists in these key regions this month and next month.....

The first CPP hearing starts tomorrow. Please direct any questions to Stephen Gordon, his cell is
Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy **He will be on the ground at the hearings.**

Listening Sessions: Repealing the Clean Power Plan

Kansas City Listening Session

- **Date:** Wednesday, February 21, 2018
- **Time:** 10 a.m. until 8 p.m., Central Standard Time (CST)
- **Location:** U.S. Department of Agriculture Beacon Complex, 6501 Beacon Drive, Kansas City, Missouri 64133

San Francisco Listening Session

- **Date:** Wednesday, February 28, 2018
- **Time:** 8:30 a.m. until 7:30 p.m., Pacific Standard Time (PST)
- **Location:** San Francisco Main Library, Koret Auditorium, 30 Grove Street entrance, San Francisco, California 94102

Gillette Listening Session

- **Date:** Tuesday, March 27, 2018
- **Time:** 9 a.m. until 8 p.m., Mountain Daylight Time (MDT)
- **Location:** Gillette College Technical Education Center, 3251 South 4-J Road, Gillette, Wyoming 82718

Elizabeth Tate Bennett

Associate Administrator for Public Engagement & Environmental Education

Office of the Administrator

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

(202) 564-1460

Bennett.Tate@epa.gov

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 2/20/2018 8:39:31 PM
Subject: Epidemiology standards petition transmitted to White House
[Epdemiology petition 02202018.pdf](#)

Excellent work by Steve Milloy, attached.

Joe

Joseph Bast
Director and Senior Fellow
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Arlington Heights, IL 60004
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Web site <http://www.heartland.org>

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JunkScience.com

February 20, 2018

President Donald J. Trump
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Re: Petition for Federal Standards to Stop Overregulation Based on Junk
Epidemiology

Dear President Trump,

I am submitting this petition under the First Amendment right to petition the federal government to redress grievances. I request that you issue Executive branch-wide standards for the use of epidemiology studies by regulatory agencies.

An alternative request is that you direct regulatory agencies to issue their own such standards via public notice and comment. Pending the issuance of such standards, regulatory agencies should be ordered to suspend all use of epidemiology studies pending review under the new standards.

This petition is consistent with your initiative to reduce overregulation that hurts the economy without providing commensurate or even any benefit.

Just one example of the significance of the problem of junk epidemiology is President Obama's key war-on-coal regulations issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). As you know, these rules were responsible for destroying about 94% of the market value of the coal industry and killing many thousands of coal industry jobs during the period 2011-2016 without providing any health, environmental or economic benefits whatsoever. The rules in question were "justified" on the basis of about \$600 million worth of EPA-funded epidemiologic studies. These studies relied on secret data, and were either poorly or even fraudulently conducted and reviewed.

You justifiably complain about "fake news." This petition would go a long way toward preventing the "fake science" that has been unjustifiably harming our economy and standard of living for decades.

Background

Epidemiology is the statistical study of the incidence of disease in human populations. Importantly, epidemiology is merely a branch of statistics; it is not

Page 1 of 4

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

science. Epidemiology does not provide biological or medical explanations (i.e., physical plausibility) for its purported results.

Epidemiology's statistical nature is most useful when looking for high rates of rare disease in a population. The classic examples of properly applied epidemiology are food poisoning incidents and the link between heavy smoking and lung cancer.

Unfortunately, however, overzealous regulatory agencies have been disregarding the limitations of epidemiology for almost 30 years. They often pretend that epidemiology is a complete science, not merely statistics. They often improperly use epidemiology to study low rates of common diseases.

The data used in epidemiology studies is often of such poor quality that epidemiologists refuse to share their data with independent researchers for purposes of replicating and verifying results, a tradition fundamental to the scientific method. In the case of EPA's war-on-coal rules, EPA-funded researchers have been hiding data from public review for more than 20 years — even defying the request of EPA's own statutorily mandated science advisory board and Congressional subpoena for the data.

The abuse of epidemiology by federal regulatory agencies can be exemplified to laymen by comparing the number of deaths attributed to smoking against the number of deaths attributed to blue-sky clean air.

The Department of Health and Human Services claims that smoking kills about 440,000 people per year. But the Obama EPA claimed that fine particulate matter (soot and dust called "PM_{2.5}") in everyday blue-sky outdoor air kills 570,000 per year. So, smoking kills 440,000 while blue-sky outdoor air kills almost 30 percent more on an annual basis? One can easily understand why the EPA-funded epidemiologists have been hiding their data for 20-plus years.

Current Epidemiologic Standards in the Federal Government

The first effort to issue standards for interpreting epidemiology studies was articulated by famed British epidemiologist Sir Austin Bradford Hill in 1965. Hill almost uncannily foresaw the most common abuse of epidemiology we see today — i.e., inappropriate reliance on weak statistical correlations (also called "weak associations") that likely reflect only poor data quality or chance, versus meaningful results.

The adage "correlation is not causation" should come to mind here. Not only is the adage true, but also weak correlations (or weak associations) never portend causation. Weak associations are just meaningless, statistical noise. There is not a single example in the scientific literature of a weak association epidemiology study whose reported association turned out to be scientifically valid.

The Obama EPA used this statistical noise to unjustifiably wreak havoc on the coal industry.

While Hill's criteria do appear in some agency guidance documents concerning the use and interpretation of epidemiology, they uniformly omit Hill's warning about the unreliability of weak associations. As a consequence, regulatory-happy federal agencies often disregard Hill's standards and misinterpret statistical noise as cause-and-effect relationships in order to justify their (over)regulatory agendas.

Though the federal courts have received some guidance on the interpretation of epidemiology from the National Academy of Sciences and an international standards group (Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation or "GRADE") has issued some standards for interpreting epidemiology studies, federal regulatory agencies have remained oblivious and their misuse and abuse of epidemiology is ongoing.

Congress has also tried to rein in the abuse of epidemiology. The House-passed HONEST Act would require that epidemiologic data relied on by EPA be made available to the public for purposes of verification and study replication. Although the bill has passed the past three House sessions, it has been stranded in a Senate that requires 60 votes to pass a bill.

The Lack of Epidemiology Standards Threatens Efforts to Reduce Overregulation

It is a safe bet that virtually all epidemiology-based federal regulatory efforts over the past 25 years or so may be considered as "fake science" or "junk science." This is because federal agencies, especially the EPA, have taken actions or issued warnings or regulations based on the statistical noise that is weak association epidemiology. This "fake science" should be held up to new robust federal epidemiology standards, and then validated or discarded based on its actual merits. Otherwise any deregulatory agenda is at severe risk of failure or rollback.

Consider the EPA's proposed repeal of the Obama war-on-coal rule known as the Clean Power Plan (CPP). Although the CPP is ostensibly a rule addressing greenhouse gas emissions, the Obama EPA actually justified the rule on the basis that reduced coal plant greenhouse gas emissions would necessarily mean reduced emissions of the afore-mentioned PM_{2.5} from coal plants.

As the Obama EPA had determined (by secret science-based weak association epidemiology) that PM_{2.5} was associated with thousands of premature deaths annually (each valued by EPA via junk economics at about \$9 million), the CPP was "determined" by the Obama EPA to provide billions of dollars in benefits annually—an imaginary amount of benefits that far exceeded the actual multi-billion estimated compliance costs of the CPP.

The Trump EPA has proposed to repeal the CPP the basis that PM_{2.5} causes no deaths at current levels — essentially ignoring the fake science of previous EPAs on PM_{2.5}. This more realistic view of PM_{2.5} reduced the CPP's estimated and imaginary benefits to well below its actual compliance costs.

Reducing the overregulation of all the PM_{2.5}-dependent the war-on-coal rules — including the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule and Mercury Air Transport Standard (MATS) — requires a review of the PM_{2.5} epidemiology under new standards. The Obama EPA's onerous and benefit-less ozone air quality standards also depend on the PM_{2.5} fake science. It would be possible to reduce that rule's expensive and pointless overregulation by reviewing its underlying science under sound principles and standards for epidemiology.

Conclusion

I have enclosed with this petition a copy of my recent book, "Scare Pollution: Why and How to Fix the EPA." Please note that Sen. Jim Inhofe and Dr. George Wolff, a former chairman of the EPA's Clean Air Act Scientific Advisory Committee, have both endorsed "Scare Pollution." The book explains in more detail much of what is mentioned in this letter.

Epidemiology has been grossly abused by regulators and university researchers for so long, the vast majority of epidemiologists no longer care whether their work is charitably described as "garbage-in, garbage-out."

That situation may be fine for agenda-driven regulators and their grant-hungry university epidemiologists, but it is a terribly destructive situation for the economy, taxpayers and science.

I am happy to answer any questions you may have.

Sincerely,

/s/

Steve Milloy, MHS, JD, LLM
Publisher
Trump EPA Transition Team member

Enclosure: *Scare Pollution: Why and How to Fix the EPA*

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sun 2/18/2018 12:29:57 AM
Subject: Rebekah Mercer in the Wall Street Journal

This lady rocks. But then again, I am a little biased.

Joe

Wall Street Journal

February 15, 2018

Forget the Media Caricature. Here's What I Believe

I support U.S. generosity, decentralized power, evidence-based science, and open discourse.

By Rebekah Mercer

Feb. 14, 2018 6:58 p.m. ET

Over the past 18 months, I have been the subject of intense speculation and public scrutiny, in large part because of the philanthropic investments of the Mercer Family Foundation and the political contributions made by my father and me. I don't seek attention for myself and much prefer to keep a low profile. But my natural reluctance to speak with reporters has left me vulnerable to the media's sensational fantasies.

Some have recklessly described me as supporting toxic ideologies such as racism and anti-Semitism. More recently I have been accused of being "anti-science." These absurd smears have inspired a few gullible, but vicious, characters to make credible death threats against my family and me.

Last month a writer for the Financial Times suggested mysteriously that my “political goals are something she has never publicly defined.” In broad strokes this is what I believe:

I believe in a kind and generous United States, where the hungry are fed, the sick are cared for, and the homeless are sheltered. All American citizens deserve equality and fairness before the law. All people should be treated with dignity and compassion. I support a United States that welcomes immigrants and refugees to apply for entry and ultimately citizenship. I reject as venomous and ignorant any discrimination based on race, gender, creed, ethnicity or sexual orientation.

As a federalist, I believe that power should be decentralized, with those wielding it closely accountable to the people they serve. There is obviously a role for the federal government. But I support a framework within which citizens from smaller political entities—states, counties, cities, towns and so on—can determine the majority of the laws that will govern them. Society’s problems will never be solved by expensive, ineffective and inflexible federal programs.

I am deeply committed to research and the scientific method. I have degrees from Stanford in biology, mathematics, and operations research and engineering economic systems. I believe that genuine scientific discovery flourishes only in an atmosphere of dispassionate, open-minded inquiry, with research evaluated according to neutral, evidence-based criteria. I oppose politicized science, in which researchers cannot study certain subjects—or even ask certain questions—for fear of career-ending backlash and persecution.

These beliefs shape my philanthropy and my political activity. I support ideas and policies, not individual politicians as people. The only thing I ask of the politicians I back is that they be true to the promises that they made to their constituents during their campaigns.

I supported Donald Trump’s 2016 presidential campaign because he promised to tackle entrenched corruption on both sides of the aisle. I continue to support President Trump, which does not mean I agree with every position he has taken or every thought he has tweeted. I remain hopeful that he will continue striving to fulfill his campaign promises.

I own a minority stake in Breitbart News (where I have no editorial authority) because I believe it adds an important journalistic voice to the American conversation. Stephen Bannon, its former chairman, took Breitbart in the wrong direction. Now that Mr. Bannon has resigned, Breitbart has the opportunity to refine its message and expand its influence.

I have chosen to involve myself with important policy issues, and with some of the institutions that discuss them, because I am, first and foremost, a mother. I am raising my children to be humble, productive citizens who will treat all people with dignity, respect and empathy. I want them to accept personal responsibility and to be aware that they alone will have to answer for their choices and actions. I hope that my children will show stoicism and perseverance through adversity, as well as an ability to think for themselves and challenge conventional wisdom when necessary.

I also hope that they will embrace debate as a vital part of human progress. I am devoted to protecting individual rights to ensure that my chil

This country was founded on the principle of open discourse. Intellectual diversity and vigorous, reasoned debate have been fundamental to America's success, making us the freest, most prosperous and most innovative society in human history. But we have lost our way. As my family and I know firsthand, America is now a society that threatens, pillories, and harms those who dare to question the status quo.

But questioning the status quo is more important now than ever. America's future depends on it.

Ms. Mercer is president of the New York-based Mercer Family Foundation.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 11/27/2017 10:50:40 PM
Subject: George Takei loves The Heartland Institute!



Friends,

George Takei loves The Heartland Institute! He just recommended on Facebook a video featuring me talking about how climate realism is winning at a recent Red Team briefing we held in Houston:

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=1552521984834854&id=205344452828349&refsrc=https%3A%2

Thanks, George! That bootleg audio tape with b-roll from past events isn't very good, though. Check out these much better videos from our America First Energy Conference that took place the following day:

Highlights from the conference: <https://youtu.be/pec7iL4iu9k>

Donald Trump speaking about energy: https://youtu.be/vJP_Y1vISU8

Trump administration folks (and a few others) praising Heartland at the conference:
<https://youtu.be/R8hMatkMyh0>

Joe

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 3/19/2018 1:38:17 PM
Subject: WUWT: Christopher Monckton of Brenchley---Global warming on trial and the elementary error of physics that caused the global warming scare

Christopher Monckton and coauthors have written an accessible description of their research showing an elementary error of physics caused scientists to estimate climate sensitivity to be twice its actual number:

<https://wattsupwiththat.com/2018/03/19/global-warming-on-trial-and-the-elementary-error-of-physics-that-caused-the-global-warming-scare/>

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 11/13/2017 3:04:10 PM
Subject: Heartland's America First Energy Conference in the Washington Post

https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/energy-environment/wp/2017/11/13/these-people-think-trump-is-too-liberal-on-climate/?utm_term=.605a6a94725d

Washington Post

11/13/2017

These people think Trump is too liberal on climate

By Ramin Skibba November 13 at 7:00 AM

In the first year of his presidency, Donald Trump has withdrawn the United States from the Paris climate agreement, scrapped the Clean Power Plan that sought to cut greenhouse gas emissions from power generation, pushed to open up new areas of the Arctic and Gulf of Mexico to oil drilling, and blocked government climate scientists from presenting at professional conferences.

But for fossil fuel advocates, deregulation crusaders and climate skeptics who gathered in Houston last week for the Heartland Institute's America First Energy Conference, Trump has still not gone far enough.

What Heartland, a free-market think tank based in Chicago, really wants is to revoke the "endangerment finding," which since 2009 has served as the basis for climate policies and regulations.

That includes the Clean Power Plan, the main plank of Barack Obama's climate program, which would have brought the United States within reach of meeting its commitments to the Paris agreement.

So far, however, Trump and Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Scott Pruitt have not tried to overturn the endangerment finding. And that is a mistake, according to several people at the Heartland conference.

However, Trump and Pruitt are coming under growing pressure to try to scrap the finding from a number of figures who have played an influential role in the administration's thinking about climate change — including two members of the president's transition team who spoke at the Heartland conference: Steve Milloy and David Schnare.

“The endangerment finding is the root of all global warming evil at the EPA, and we're trying to figure out here what is the best way to get that thing reconsidered and undone,” Milloy, an attorney and long-time opponent of the EPA who runs the website JunkScience.com, told the Heartland conference.

“It's not really clear that the administration views this with the same urgency that we do,” he added.

The endangerment finding states that emissions of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide and methane from burning fossil fuels count as air pollutants under the Clean Air Act and endanger public health and welfare. It provides the legal justification for the EPA to regulate these harmful gases.

The finding has been repeatedly upheld by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit and other jurisdictions. Recent scientific studies, including the [National Climate Assessment](#) report released earlier this month, have also helped reinforce the finding.

Michael Gerrard, a director of the Sabin Center for Climate Change Law at Columbia University and who was not at the conference, said there is little chance of overturning the finding.

“Those who favor its repeal probably see it as their Hail Mary play — the odds are low, but if they win, they win big,” Gerrard said.

But that did not deter the speakers at the Heartland conference, including Milloy and Schnare.

“The goal here is not to change the policy but to correct the science,” said Richard B. Belzer, an independent consultant on regulatory economics and a fellow at the free-market R Street Institute think tank.

Belzer has also previously worked with the Competitive Enterprise Institute, which, like the Heartland Institute, was once merely a right-wing outlier. The organizations' libertarian positions put them in the fringe of U.S. politics — only 1 in 10 Americans consider themselves libertarians and know what the term means, according to [Pew Research Center survey](#) — yet they have effectively become policy brain trusts of the Trump administration.

Schnare, former director of the Free Market Environmental Law Clinic, called on Trump and

Pruitt to coordinate their approach toward the endangerment finding.

“You’re only going to be successful if you get the EPA and [White House’s] Office of Science and Technology Policy working together,” Schnare said.

However, Trump has yet to appoint a White House science adviser.

Schnare argued that to remove the endangerment finding, each line of evidence supporting it needs to be challenged.

Other speakers went on to attack the science behind the finding.

Harry MacDougald, an attorney at an Atlanta law firm who previously worked with the Competitive Enterprise Institute to challenge the endangerment finding, disputed the mainstream scientific consensus that global temperatures have exceeded natural variation and that oceans have become more acidic due to climate change.

The Competitive Enterprise Institute filed a petition to the EPA to reconsider the endangerment finding earlier this year while making similar claims.

Even if climate scientists are right, MacDougald argued, climate regulations would impose a “colossal expenditure.”

That argument — about the costs of cutting emissions — could be gaining traction in Pruitt’s EPA, said Holly Doremus, an environmental law professor at the University of California at Berkeley who was not a participant at the conference. “The EPA is sympathetic to that argument now in a way that it wasn’t in 2009,” she said.

However, Gerrard argued that, for the time being at least, the endangerment finding is on firm ground and that as a result the EPA is legally required to cut greenhouse gas emissions that cause climate change. “I think that Pruitt is being advised that trying to revoke the endangerment finding would be a clear legal loser,” he said.

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 11/13/2017 2:22:53 PM
Subject: Heartland's America First Energy Conference in E&E News/Energywire

H/T Roger Bezdek.

Joe

Energywire

Climate economics loom over agencies' Heartland victory lap

Pamela King, E&E News reporter

Published: Monday, November 13, 2017

HOUSTON — A senior Interior Department adviser last week took the podium in front of a crowd of climate change skeptics to outline his agency's agenda for cutting through swaths of Obama-era rules.

But the most powerful deregulatory tool at the Trump administration's disposal may be its changed approach to calculating the risks of living on a warming planet.

"The war on American energy is completely over," Vincent DeVito said in dinnertime remarks during Thursday's America First Energy Conference hosted by the Heartland Institute, a vocal questioner of climate science.

Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke's energy counselor highlighted some of the steps the department has taken to systematically map out and roll back every action that presents a burden to energy developers — particularly those that extract fossil fuels.

"It's the tangible effect of having a president who believes in a free market and in limited government," DeVito said. "He knows those are the elements for American greatness."

Interior isn't alone in its actions. The department's review came in response to an "energy independence" executive order signed by President Trump in March. The wide-ranging directive also offered specific instructions for U.S. EPA and triggered a batch of regulatory examinations from many agencies (Energywire, Oct. 24).

"Washington has become way too consequential in the lives of Americans across the country. And the president has elected to change that," EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt said in a video address to the

Heartland conference. "We've been changing that here at the EPA. Regulatory reform is happening, but beyond that, we're changing attitudes here.

"The attitude when we arrived said you can't be about growth and jobs and also be a good steward of the environment. That's inaccurate. That's a false narrative."

Pro-energy remarks by administration officials met a receptive audience at the Heartland conference. Panels included discussions of the "total insanity" of a renewable energy future and the "noble lie" of the dangers of air pollution and climate change.

After reading from a section of the National Climate Assessment — a document released this month by the Trump administration that found human activity was "extremely likely" to be the primary contributor to climate change — Thomas Hayward, former chief of naval operations, took a beat.

"Are we supposed to believe that stuff?" he asked.

One breakout session questioned the link between air pollution and human health. University of California, Irvine, researcher Robert Phalen, one of the panelists, suggested in 2012 that exposing children to contaminated air can help their bodies adapt to pollution. His comment drew the ire of environmentalists.

EPA has tapped Phalen to serve on its Science Advisory Board (*Greenwire*, Nov. 6).

Changing the climate equation

Phalen's co-panelist, Texas physician John Dale Dunn, laid out a strategy for knocking out a slew of Obama-era regulations.

"If [environmentalists] can't show the nexus with human health, they've got nothing to work with. That's what they're always talking about: 'The air is killing people. Hot is going to kill people,'" he said. "That's what their hook is. And if we can establish that they can't prove anything about their claims, then the economics go to hell.

"They can't talk about benefits," he said. "Because they're counting deaths as their big benefit for doing these regs."

In a Nov. 1 analysis of the Trump administration's deregulatory strategy, ClearView Energy Partners LLC Managing Director Kevin Book pointed to calculations of the "social cost" of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide and methane as a vulnerable element in efforts to bring to bear the future ramifications of climate change.

Those equations play an important role in estimates of the costs and benefits of EPA's Clean Power Plan and Interior's rule for curbing methane emissions from oil and gas operations on public lands. Both rules, introduced under President Obama, are set for repeal or suspension.

"Calculations that incorporate lower benefits from avoided [greenhouse gas] emissions leave less room for federal agencies to offset the explicit costs borne by industrial stakeholders and/or end-users in their regulatory cost/benefit analyses," Book wrote.

There are no statutory restrictions for changing those calculations, he said.

"In other words, the Trump Administration's SCC [social cost of carbon] may be just as valid as, and no

less controversial than, the Obama Administration's SCC," Book wrote.

But climate scientists and advocates are set to fight the Trump administration's approach (*Climatewire*, Oct. 25).

The Government Accountability Office this fall urged the Trump administration to seriously reconsider its take on the economics of climate change.

"Climate change impacts are already costing the federal government money, and these costs will likely increase over time as the climate continues to change," GAO wrote.

"Even though existing information on the potential economic effects of climate change ... is imprecise, it could help identify significant potential damages for federal decision makers — an initial step in the process for managing climate risks."

Twitter: [@pamelalauren](#) Email: pking@eenews.net

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 4/4/2018 4:21:14 PM
Subject: Teachers and students at a CO middle school react to "Why Scientists Disagree"
[Student Letters - teachers and sample.pdf](#)

Friends,

Last year, Heartland mailed copies of *Why Scientists Disagree about Global Warming* to most public school science teachers, professors of physical sciences, and national and state elected officials in the U.S. Some liberal advocacy groups masquerading as “pro-science” associations of teachers, such as [National Association for Science Education](#), howled in protest and got a few teachers to express their “outrage” that we would presume to instruct them on such a simple topic as climate science. Our own survey showed most teachers, though, appreciated hearing the other side laid out clearly and professionally.

More recently, two teachers at a Colorado middle school used *Why Scientists Disagree* as part of their mini-indoctrination camp, and sent us letters bragging about their accomplishment, along with some 200 pages of letters from the students themselves. Would you like to see what they wrote?

The teachers are Anthonette Klinkerman (what a perfect name for a teacher, isn't it?) and John McKinney, the school is Mountain Ridge Middle School in Highland Ranch, Colorado, and attached are their letters and only six or seven letters by students, for a total of 10 pages. I can send you the entire 202-page file if you are interested.

We're not sure what to do with this. We're too busy educating adults to try to debate seventh graders, and these “teachers” quite plainly aren't interested in learning anything. But maybe you have time to correspond with the teachers? Perhaps these letters offer insight into what is happening in public schools these days. Maybe you could write op-eds, or more, quoting and commenting on the teachers' and students' letters?

Let me know...

Joe

Joseph Bast

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Mountain Ridge Middle School
10590 Mountain Vista Ridge
Highlands Ranch, CO 80126

Heartland Institute
3439 North Wilke Road
Arlington Heights, Illinois

March 5, 2018

Center for Transforming Education:

Last summer when I arrived at school I found some materials delivered from the Heartland Institute. Included in this package was a copy of your book: Why Scientists Disagree about Global Warming. I teach Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy and each year my students spend about six weeks studying combustion chemistry and the environmental effects of humans' love affair with fire. Since this is a science class we spend time examining the chemistry of combustion and the data surrounding fossil fuel consumption on our planet (see attached outline of the unit of study). At the end of this unit we try to grapple with one of the most important questions of our time: What are the consequences of burning some 10-12 trillion tons of carbon fuels over the last 400 years?

After reading your book, and considering the political bias of the Heartland Institute, I find the information to be inaccurate and misleading. Important data such as the Keeling curve and the present trends in CO₂, and other greenhouse gases, are clearly omitted. Telling students that global climate change is less of a threat than terrorism is an unfounded claim that is scientifically irrelevant, and politically motivated. Given the mission statement of the Heartland Institute, I would recommend that you stick to free market politics and stop trying to promote your point of view about climate change as scientific. I do agree that all scientists have a responsibility to be skeptical of new ideas such as human caused climate change, however, we are also expected to fairly examine all the data as we assess this threat to mankind.

In conjunction with my Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy teacher, we had 170 eighth graders evaluate your book and video after our studies of fire and fossil fuels. We thought you might want to know what these very informed students think of the materials you have sent to over 200,000 public school teachers across the United States. Please accept these letters from our students as feedback on the materials you are sharing as "scientific" research. Know that these students were free to pick either point of view as long as they supported their viewpoint with scientific evidence.

As you will see these students are not only well informed, but they are also passionate about the health of the global environment. Our school prides itself on developing critical thinkers who are able to interpret complex data sets in their assessment of environmental challenges. Thank you providing us with this wonderful opportunity express our informed opinions about Global Climate Change and the clear evidence of the impacts of anthropogenic carbon on our fragile planet.

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

Mountain Ridge Middle School
10590 Mountain Vista Ridge
Highlands Ranch, CO 80126

Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Road
Arlington Heights, Illinois 60004

March 5, 2018

Dear Mr. Jarrett,

When your Institute's unsolicited materials arrived last summer, my colleague and team Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy teacher jumped on the opportunity to create a real-life learning experience for our students. What better way to teach persuasive writing and business letter format, as well as professional etiquette, than to teach students how to respond to other persuasive forms of writing and media such as yours.

To be fair, as a class we viewed your enclosed DVD, and examined the first part of the book where in the forward by Marita Noon she stated "Obama and his followers". I could not have asked for a better example of slant and bias than that. Calling someone a "follower" is slander at best, and insinuates the word "mindless" precedes it. But to your credit, the marketing materials were impressively done.

Interestingly, on page 59 of your booklet, Why Scientists Disagree About Global Warming, your authors write "Attempting to stifle debate by appealing to authority hinders rather than helps scientific progress and understanding." Is not that the **exact** goal of mailing your materials to 200,000 science teachers across the USA last year? This is another fine example of persuasive techniques, particularly, as my students learned, the use of "Undermining opposing views".

My students had a choice to agree or disagree with your findings, and as they accessed their background knowledge they came to a near 99% majority agreement that global warming is indeed attributed to the amounts of CO₂ put into the atmosphere by the emissions of human development and technology. This was without further research until we began this project. Your rather dubious connections to questionable organizations around the county notwithstanding, my students seized the rich learning contained here, including learning they, too, can have a voice regardless of their inability to cast a vote, how to be sophisticated in an argument, how to analyze websites and materials for authenticity and sponsorship, how to be efficient and concise with their words and vocabulary, as well as how to be assertive when approaching an adult and doing so in a mature manner. They learned the essential skills of evaluation when it comes to materials from an unreliable and opinionated source, how to apply knowledge cross-curricularly, real world application of knowledge, the fine art of rebuttal, the imperative skill of editing one's work for clarity and accuracy, all of these being exceptionally transferable skills for today's politically climate-influenced arenas. (Pun intended.)

At any rate, thank you for the rich opportunity to teach the most important skill of all, that being critical thinking. I am happy to report Generation Z is well on their way.

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

MRMS
10590 Mountain Vista Ridge,
Highlands Ranch, CO 80126

Heartland Institute
3493 North Wilke Road
Arlington Heights, IL 6004

Feb 21, 2018

Dear Heartland Institute,

I would kindly have to disagree with you with your conclusion that climate change is not man-made. Did you know that the climate change has grown dramatically over the years? Did you know that the earth's population has grown 1.5 to 6.1 billion in just the last 100 years? The more people there are the worse climate change is getting. Climate change is caused by man and everything we are doing to cause air pollution.

Over 100 years ago climate change was fine, then the world gained more and more people. More people means more needs for transportation. Whether it's a car, bus, light rail, even plane, people do all sorts of things during the day such as grocery shopping and more, but they prefer a car to get there. Cars, buses, and more types of transportation cause pollution from running engines. Cars and other types of transportation are used 24/7, so there is no escaping it. Some times of the day are worse than others such as rush hour, some are even better like the middle of the night. But whether better or worse there is still car pollution.

Greenhouse gases are getting out of control. What are greenhouse gases caused by? You guessed it, humans. Humans have increased greenhouse gas levels which has led to the greenhouse effect. Heat is being trapped in the Earth's atmosphere. This extra heat creates global warming which affects the earth's weather patterns and leads to different climate changes around the world.

Acid increases the chance for climate change. Acid rain can be caused by human activities, such as the emission of greenhouse gases, or by processes in oceans, volcanoes, tectonics or solar radiation. Acid rain is very dangerous', it can affect plants, humans, even aquatic animals. Acid rain is caused when acid gases rise into the sky and mix with the clouds. This causes the clouds to absorb the acid gases and when the clouds produce rain, it falls with a higher than normal level of acidity. Acid gases are mainly caused by humans burning fossil fuels like coal and oil. Humans are affected when we breathe in air pollution. This can cause breathing problems and even cancer.

Air pollution traps sunlight which causes climate change. When it gets hotter there is more air pollution. So air pollution causes climate change and that climate change follows right back to air pollution. It's a vicious cycle. Climate change is getting worse and it's all of our faults.

Sincerely,

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

MRMS
10590 Mountain Vista Ridge
Highlands Ranch, CO 80126

Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Road
Arlington Heights, IL

February 20, 2018

Dear Mr. Jarratt,

Global warming is man-made because of the population of the world is going up and up. The estimated population of the world is 7.6 Billion people. Americans make up 30 % of the pollution produced in the world. The estimated population of the world in 2050 will be 9.8 Billion.

Deforestation has been linked to Global Warming. The more trees cut down, the less CO2 is taken in because trees take in CO2 and the less the more CO2 in the air. I personally did this in science are project that you already know and one of the leading cause from deforestation is in Alaska. The ice is melting which is releasing the CO2 that the ice has frozen inside of of it and when it melts that is even more CO2 is released.

My third and final illustration of showing that Global Warming is manmade is vehicles and anything that releases gas/smoke into the air. This shows a lot of problems because humans made vehicles, and almost every adult in the world has a vehicle of some sort. Making a car releases five pounds of greenhouse gases, and every gallon of gas a car drives it releases 19 pounds of greenhouse gases. There are about 1.015 billion motor vehicles in the world, so think about that 1.015 times that by five because that is how much greenhouse gases are released when a motor vehicle is made. We aren't even done yet. Then every gallon that one of those 1.015 motor vehicles goes it puts 19 pounds of greenhouse gases into the air. If I were you than i would be really sad because of making this statement.

Sincerely,

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

Mountain Ridge Middle School
10590 Mountain Vista Ridge
Highlands Ranch, CO 80126

Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Road
Arlington Heights, Illinois 60004

February 14, 2018

Dear Mr. Jarratt,

I am an 8th grader at Mountain Ridge Middle School. I believe that we, the people living on planet Earth, are the leading cause of climate change. You stated, "Probably the most widely repeated claim in debate over global warming is that '97% of scientists agree' that climate change is man-made and dangerous. This claim is not only false, but its pretence in the debate is an insult to science." Your claim is false because we are the ones polluting the air with lots of carbon dioxide. You saying that climate change is not man-made is an insult to science.

According to the Environmental Defence Fund, we add 70 million metric TONS of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere every day. That means that we emit approximately 25.5 billion tons of CO₂ into the atmosphere every year! And that number keeps rising. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change forecasts that in the next century there will be a temperature rise of 2.5 to 10 degrees Fahrenheit. We are clearing out trees, and when we kill those trees that absorb carbon dioxide, it sends heat-trapping gases into the atmosphere. We burn fossil fuels for uses in our everyday lives. We burn them to drive cars, generate electricity, and to operate our businesses and homes.

When we emit a lot of CO₂ into our atmosphere because of our greatly-polluting cars and technology, it cause the greenhouse effect to increase. CO₂ gets trapped in the "blanket" around our atmosphere. When the amount of CO₂ in the blanket increases, that gases inside the "blanket" cause the temperature to rise. The more CO₂ we add to the atmosphere, the warmer it gets.

Global climate change is also happening because of tropical deforestation. Farmers are chopping down large acres of land to make more room for crops and livestock. We are killing sun-blocking trees that keep the ground wet. Without protection from the trees, the ground quickly dries up. Because of us, 3.5 billion to 7 billion trees are cut down each year.

If humans did not do these terrible things to our atmosphere, climate change would not be occurring. You clearly did not state any facts about why you all believe climate change is not man-made. You are taking data and twisting it. You are trying to convince people of your faulty interpretation. We are the ones causing this issues. We need to stop this, and you are not helping us solve this issue.

Sincerely,

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

MRMS
10595 Mountain Vista Ridge
Highlands Ranch, Co 80126

Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Road
Arlington Heights, Illinois 60004

Dear Mr. Jarratt.

I am here today to question your Why Scientists Disagree About Global Warming: The NIPCC* Report on Scientific Consensus writing.

To start off, what has gone wrong? It isn't scientifically called global warming anymore as it is referred to as climate change. What is the difference between climate change and global warming? Not much, it is just the scientific word for it nowadays. One of your other claims was "Probably the most widely repeated claim in debate over global warming is that '97% of scientists agree' that climate change is man-made and dangerous. This claim is not only false, but its pretence in the debate is an insult to science." This is not true because it is obviously man-made. All of the pollution our cars, ships, and trucks emit are man made so the claim you made was bizarre.

As well, some of the topics didn't have anything to do with the climate change. One thing that was stated was something about the president in the beginning, and that doesn't have anything to do with it, does it? I saw a video of global warming and it was talking about how high the levels are going to get and how the temperature is going to increase a lot, but what you were talking about didn't go nearly as far into the future. They gave real predictions that were going to happen as to your guesses.

The last thing I will mention is how you're not giving anyone good facts. You guys as an organization are lying to everyone that reads your writings. If you are putting out fake news everyone will start believing this and it will mess with some people. When I first read your writing, I believed it and then I did research and it showed me how wrong it was.

My conclusion is that you need to step up your game. Find facts not guesses or assumptions. You will be getting hundreds of letters and emails from eighth graders soon about how you messed up your facts. Good luck with your next writings!

Sincerely,

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

Mountain Ridge Middle School
10590 Mountain Vista Ridge
Highlands Ranch, CO 80126

Hartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Road
Arlington Heights, Illinois 60004

February 20, 2018

Associates of the Heartland Institute,

While terrorism, murder, and displacement of families are large issues, the effects concerning climate change on our planet will be the demise of our Earth. Your claims, stating that climate change is not man-made, are advertising false information on the issues, and that the climate catastrophe is as unlikely to come true as the “sky is falling” predictions are all false.

You say that these issues are all natural, that the sun has just begun to put more radiation and thermal energy into our atmosphere, when, in fact, all of these disasters occurring on our planet are occurring because of the near 7.5 billion inhabitants. Discovering fossil fuels was a huge benefit to the human race, but discovering what we could do with them has created the worldwide disaster of climate change. Container ships that use a gallon of fuel for every three feet they travel, millions of automobiles that drive 100,000 miles per car, and tractors and other farming machines, all contribute to the mass amounts of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Research of carbon dioxide levels taken at the Mauna Loa Observatory in Hawaii, shows a large increase in CO₂ from 316.97 parts per million in 1960 to 407.98 parts per million in January of this year.

Greenhouse gases are made up mostly of carbon dioxide, but also contain amounts of methane, nitrous oxide, and ozone; these gases create what is known as the greenhouse effect. They mimic a blanket, keeping thermal energy created by your body in one area to keep you warm. The greenhouse gas “blanket” in the atmosphere traps the thermal energy and radiation from the sun and keeps it from escaping, changing the temperatures of the earth.

Temperature changes have caused near calamity. Glaciers and ice sheets in Antarctica in Greenland have begun to melt, sea levels are rising, and in just under fifty years, major cities like New York City, New York, Venice, Italy, Tokyo, Japan, and many more will all be engulfed by water. Flooding from the rising of the sea levels contaminates the groundwater and pollutes the soil in farmlands throughout the world. Rising levels of water are also changing biomes and ecosystems by increasing the humidity of the air in certain places and creating more vegetation in those areas.

The greenhouse effect is a consequence of combustion created by man, not nature. Man created it, man can't stop it, and man now has to deal with the consequences. Prior to today's levels, the amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere has not gone above 300 parts per million (ppm). Today, the amounts of CO₂ in the atmosphere are above 400 ppm, turning this into a moral issue where our actions are not only affecting the 7.5 billion inhabitants of this earth, but the planet itself. So, yes, terrorism, murder, and displacement of families are big problems, but the main killer of our earth is the growing issue of global climate change.

Sincerely,

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

MRMS
10590 Mountain Vista Ridge
Highland Ranch, CO 80126

Heartland Institute 3939 North Wilke Road
Arlington Heights, Illinois 60004

February 20, 2018
Dear Mr. Jarratt,

Every single day CO₂ is released into the Atmosphere. Our only resource to protect our earth. All of us use fossil fuels on a daily basis, like going to school or work: our cars use fossil fuels and most other kinds of transportation also do.

All of us have a pretty marvelous addiction to fossil fuels but that's not the worst part about it though. With this amount of CO₂ we're the cause of Climate Change even though people are saying, "Why is it so bad if it only has changed by one degree?" Eventually, that one degree changes our whole climate and animal habitats are being destroyed.

How many fossil fuels do we use per day? Well, millions and millions are used every day and in a year we use billions. If we burn that much fossil fuel every single day, well guess what? All that is going into our Atmosphere as CO₂ and we just need to stop doing this. It's a real effect, which allows more of the sun's rays to enter into our atmosphere which can warm up our sweet home, Earth.

Our own human species has a big addiction to fossil fuels. Without fossil fuels, we could make the earth a better place than without using fossil fuels. By using fossil fuels we are going to be gone from earth faster than we would be without using them in our daily life for transportation or anything else that you could think of. Since all of that causes global warming. Every single day we do that and you can see carbon dioxide everywhere because almost everything that you have at your house was made with some kind of fossil fuels.

We all know that climate change is occurring, but everyone has different beliefs about things, but this isn't about "beliefs". With my knowledge of science. I believe this is accurate about the use of fossil fuels and the effects of CO₂ in our atmosphere. In the past few years I have always heard that Climate Change is not occurring and whenever someone says that it's not accurate, I don't agree. I feel this way because I have learned many things this year about Climate Change with my great science teacher, one of the smartest people I have ever met. Heartland Institute, your nonsense facts are wrong.

Sincerely,

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 11/27/2017 10:16:37 PM
Subject: More winning: EPA removing AGW propaganda from its website

<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/22/opinion/censoring-climate-change.html?mwrsm=Email>

Censoring Climate Change

NOV. 22, 2017

The Trump administration is making it harder to find government information about climate change on the web. If you searched Google for the words “climate change” a little over six months ago, one of the first hits would have been the Environmental Protection Agency’s website.

Of all the government websites we’ve been monitoring, the E.P.A.’s has been hit hardest. Terms like “greenhouse gases,” “carbon” and “climate change” have been replaced by vague descriptors like “sustainability” and “emissions.” In addition, web resources about specific regulations have disappeared.

One website that has vanished concerned the Clean Power Plan, President Barack Obama’s effort to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from electric power generation. It was replaced by a single web page containing only information about a presidential order calling for a review of the plan. Months later, the E.P.A. announced that it would seek to repeal the Obama plan. Removing information about the plan’s benefits has made it difficult for citizens to provide informed comments during the repeal process.

Toly Rinberg ([@TolyRinberg](#)) and Andrew Bergman ([@andmbergman](#)) are members of the Environmental Data & Governance Initiative’s Website Monitoring Committee and are fellows at the Sunlight Foundation.

Follow The New York Times Opinion section on [Facebook](#) and [Twitter \(@NYTopinion\)](#), and sign up for the [Opinion Today newsletter](#).

To: Vern Moore [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 11/27/2017 5:19:11 PM
Subject: CO2 and O2, a request for scientific expertise

Friends,

The execrable Jeffrey Bada is once again posing as an objective climate scientist in letters to the editor of a newspaper in NE Wisconsin... a paper he and Michael Mann used to libel many of us involved in the climate change debate. Vern Moore sends Bada's October 27 LTE and his own reply of November 24. If you have insight into the scientific issues raised in this exchange, please consider relaying to Vern at

[Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]

Joe

From: Vern Moore [mailto: [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]]
Sent: Sunday, November 26, 2017 7:56 AM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: Re: Happy Thanksgiving, and an update on The Patriot's Toolbox

Joe, below is a spat we're having locally about atmospheric oxygen that is usually referred to as a by product of photosynthesis. I would label it a major product that is a necessity for aerobic life on the planet. In our climate change feud, I think it should be a part of the science and discussion about climate change.

As you know, I'm a retired scientist from another field. You have much better contacts with climate change experts than I. I'm wondering if you can channel this discussion to scientists in the field who can use it to better advantage than I.

Thanks, Vern

Moore should be careful about who he champions

To the Editor: Jeffrey Bada, *The Lakeland Times*, 27 October 2017

Vern Moore (Lakeland times letter, Oct. 3, 2017) champions the views of Dr. Roy Spencer, a supposed “prominent climate change scientist,” for “science based truths,” such as “CO₂ is not the major greenhouse gas, it is water vapor” and “We’d be in a hell of a mess if we allow the alarmists to tinker around with the levels of atmospheric CO₂ to the point that atmospheric oxygen is reduced excessively.”

The first statement about water being a greenhouse gas is generally correct, but its contribution was about the same as that of carbon dioxide before atmospheric carbon dioxide started to increase. The difference is that the atmosphere is saturated with water (it rains doesn't it) while carbon dioxide is not even close to saturation (it does not rain cabin dioxide, at least on Earth). Today, carbon dioxide has been steadily increasing because of emissions from burning fossil fuel and thus now it is a bigger greenhouse gas component than water.

The second statement about tinkering with the amount of atmospheric carbon dioxide might cause a dramatic lower of he amount of atmospheric oxygen is non-sense. As fossil fuel is burned, oxygen is consumed. My Scripps Institution of Oceanography colleague Ralph Keeling has shown, careful measurements of oxygen in the atmosphere indicates a very, very small detectable decrease in atmospheric oxygen in concert with increasing carbon dioxide. The small decrease in oxygen is because it makes up 21 percent of the atmospheric gases whereas carbon dioxide is a measly 0.04 percent. As has been recently discussed, if the small decrease in atmospheric oxygen continues, it would take about 3,600 years before there would be any noticeable effect on human health. Martin, D. et al, 2017. The human physiological impact of deoxygenation. *J. physiological Sciences*, 1-10.

As for Spencer being an expert on global warming and climate change, it should be noted that he has called scientists, who use the word “deniers” for “scientists” like him who reject global warming and climate change, “global alarmist Nazis” and that “Like the Nazis they are anti-capitalist” (www.drroyspencer.com/2014/02/tim-to-push-back-against-the-global-warming-nazis/). These ostentatious and offensive comments that are meant simply to encourage far right-wing conspiracy pseudo-science and hardly befitting for a supposed first-rate scientist. If Spencer does not like being labeled a global warming/climate change “denier” why don't we use the term “non-believer” instead?

As Barnhill noted in his Sept. 29, 2017 letter that got Moore agitated, some of he same

tactics used by “scientists” who argued against a relationship between smoking to back and lung cancer are those used by global warming/climate change “nonbelievers.” In fact, one of these “scientists” is none other than S. Fred Singer, a serial “non-believer” active in both of these ant science campaign. Remember who won in the tobacco-cancer controversy?

Response to Bada letter

To the Editor: Vern Moore, *The Lakeland Times*, 24Nov2017

We agree it does not rain CO₂ on Earth.

Dr. Bada should read my letter more carefully before throwing quotes around he says I attribute to Dr. Roy Spencer (*The Times*, Oct. 27, 2017). The quotes in the first paragraph of my letter (“prominent climate scientist” “CO₂ is not the major greenhouse gas; it is water vapor” “We’d be in a hell of a mess ...”) are my own assertions and I did not attribute them to Spencer. I stand by my statement, and re-affirm it, that Spencer is a prominent, outstanding climate scientist.

I do not agree with Bada that the “contributions of water vapor and CO₂ were about the same ...but now CO₂ is a bigger component.” Currently, CO₂ is present in the atmosphere a a concensraiono of 0.04 percent. Water vapor concentration varies with humidity from about 2 to 7 percent. Even with a mean concentration of 2 percent, water vapor’s concentration is 50-fold more abundant than CO₂. (Bada, we’re considering water vapor, the gaseous phase of water, not the aqueous phase!)

Moreover, as I have repeatedly stated in *The Times*, the Mean Global Temperature has been stable since 1998, even in the presence of continuous massive increases of atmospheric CO₂. Therefore, how can anyone, especially a scientist like Bada, claim that the increase in atmospheric CO₂ is causing catastrophic global warming?

I certainly agree that burning fossil fuels consumes oxygen, but that’s only one side of the coin. The other side is that atmospheric oxygen (O₂) just doesn’t appear out of thin air; it is

synthesized. The majority, perhaps even 100 percent, of this synthesis is by photosynthesis whose substrate is CO₂. In their mad, irrational rush to stop what they see as catastrophic global warming, the Alarmists could reduce CO₂ levels to the point where plants no longer grow - somewhere around 150 ppm - and severely depress the synthesis of atmospheric O₂. This would be a real catastrophe! It appears that a large proportion of O₂ is produced by phytoplankton, microscopic photosynthetic organisms that live in the ocean (Martin D, et al. *J. Physiol. Sci.* 67: 97, 2017) - and they could use CO₂ in the ocean rather than atmospheric CO₂. One way to ensure adequate levels of O₂ would be to promote increases of CO₂ in the atmosphere which is likely to be far more beneficial than harmful.

These alarmists are nasty people. I am dismayed Bada would attack Roy Spencer's religious views and practices, as if they are of any relevance to our debate about climate change. Fortunately, we live in a country where we are at liberty to practice our own religion - or to not practice religion at all if that is our choice. The late great Justice Antonin Scalia said it best as I paraphrase it. Scalia: I have political and religious views but I'm not authorized to impose them on society as a Supreme Court justice. I've never met Roy Spencer but I'd make a big wager that his religious view play no role in his practice of science, except perhaps inspirational. And I've not witnessed him trying to impose his religious views on science. This is a new low in the Alarmists' attempt to discredit Realists by propaganda rather than scientific facts.

Bada also demonizes Dr. Spencer for labeling Climate Alarmists as "global warming Nazis." Where does he think Spencer came up with this idea? It is from the constant, denigrating claim by Alarmists that climate realists are "deniers." This term is a derivation of "Holocaust deniers" annotation and implicitly associates Realists with deniers of the holocaust. An eye for an eye. If you can't take the heat, get out of the kitchen.

Bada thinks my suggestion about reduction of atmospheric oxygen levels is nonsense. I hope he's right. But let me provide some quotes from the publication he cited (Martin D., et al. *J. Physiol. Sci.* 67: 106, 2017 - the correct citation by the way - and another review article (Tatchell, *The Guardian*, Aug. 13, 2008).

Tatchell, *The Guardian* - "Compared to prehistoric times, the level of oxygen in the earth's atmosphere has declined by one third and in polluted cities the decline maybe more than 50 percent. This change in the makeup of the air we breathe has potential serious implications for our health."

Martin D, et al. - “There has been a clear decline in the volume of oxygen in Earth’s atmosphere over the past 20 years. Although the magnitude of this decrease appears small compared to the amount of oxygen in the atmosphere. It is difficult to predict how this process may evolve, due to the brevity of the collected records. A recently proposed model predicts a non-linear decay, which would result in an increasingly rapid fall off in atmospheric oxygen concentration, with potentially devastating consequences for human health.”

Lest I be accused of scare mongering, I agree with Bada that such changes occur over large time periods. However, it is certainly timely to think and act seriously about the atmospheric levels of O₂.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 11/27/2017 4:39:16 PM
Subject: Delingpole: Exposed – the Liberal Astrourfers Behind the Global Warming Scare

An excellent piece exposing the donors and agendas of the pro-carbon tax crowd.

Joe

<http://www.breitbart.com/big-government/2017/11/24/delingpole-exposed-the-liberal-astrourfers-behind-the-global-warming-scare/>

In order to drain the swamp, President Trump must first destroy the Green Blob.

This is the only logical conclusion to be drawn from a series of data leaks and Freedom of Information (FOI) revelations exposing the relationship between left wing campaigners and the great climate change scam.

Global warming, it becomes clear, is primarily a left-wing political issue, not a scientific one. Green is the new red.

These leaks show how rich liberal backers—left-wing institutions like the Rockefeller Foundation, eco hedge-fund billionaires like Tom Steyer, and the various socialistic Geek Emperors of Silicon Valley—are funneling millions of dollars into sock-puppet environmental organizations both to undermine Trump’s economic agenda and to finance his political opponents both in the Democratic Party and the GOP.

U.S. Climate Alliance

This poses as “a bi-partisan coalition of states is committed to the goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement.” Or so the website [says](#). But anyone can set up a website.

The truth, as the Competitive Enterprise Institute (CEI) has discovered through Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)-requested email correspondence, is that U.S. Climate Alliance is just a front. Its real purpose is to enable the richly funded green lobby to buy up Democrat governors—and one, token, squishy Republican governor: Gov. Charlie Baker (MA)—by effectively bribing them with free office, research and staffing facilities which they can run off books.

There is nothing actually illegal in any of this. But to appreciate how ethically dubious it is, just consider how the liberal media would respond if the roles were reversed and it were conservative politicians being provided with all these off-books services by, say, the fossil fuel industry.

Chris Horner, who initiated the FOIA for the CEI, put it like this in the *Washington Times*:

Mr. Horner asked how the media would react if, for example, the Koch brothers provide staffing on behalf of a Republican governor.

“This would unleash a tsunami of Pulitzers and hysteria if the political parties or priorities were changed,” said Mr. Horner. “Here is a real test for ‘good government’ activists—is this all right if the ‘right’ politicians and donors pushing the approved agenda outsource government?”

What the emails show is the intimate relationship between the liberal donors, green sock puppet organizations and Democrat politics.

Energy in Depth Climate reports here on some of the details:

Climate activist groups, most notably Climate Nexus—a sponsored project of the Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors—act as the press arm for these governors’ offices at no charge. They also operate as a “shadow staff” to support climate change communications efforts, and supplied research later promoted by these state governors as their own. This includes at least one for-profit contractor, raising the question who its actual paying client is.

The three main Democrat governors fronting the U.S. Climate Alliance are Washington Gov. Jay Inslee, California Gov. Jerry Brown and New York Gov. Andrew Cuomo.

But the people actually running it are green lobbyists and activists, doing the bidding of their wealthy anonymous donors in liberal strongholds like Silicon Valley, as well as the usual liberal suspects such as the Rockefeller and Hewlett Foundations. One prominent figure is Jeff Nesbit, Executive Director of a green organization called Climate Nexus. In the emails he is revealed in close discussion with Sam Ricketts, director of Jay Inslee’s Washington DC office.

According to the *Washington Times*:

“How come governors aren’t even listed on the website?” Mr. Ricketts asked in a June 5 email.

Mr. Nesbit replied: “They will be! I promise. It’s controlled by WWF [apparently referring to the World Wildlife Fund]. They’re melting down over there. I’ll make sure the 9 governors are listed ASAP.”

Mr. Nesbit also wore the hat of press secretary, saying he needed to send a joint statement from Mr. Inslee, Mr. Brown and Mr. Cuomo to The New York Times.

“Do you have it? Is it approved? Is Inslee available to talk to the NYT and others today before Trump does his Rose Garden ceremony at the WH?” Mr. Nesbit asked in the June 1 email.

According to Mr. Nesbit, Climate Nexus, a sponsored project of the Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors, provided its services free of charge and without a contract.

What becomes clear from the emails is the extent of sock puppetry—which the Green Blob uses to give the impression of representing many disparate groups, when in fact they are all just a small group of the same people wearing different hats. There is no shortage of money to support this scam.

According to the *Washington Times*:

Even before Mr. Trump announced his intention in June to exit the 2015 Paris climate accord, state employees in California, New York and Washington had discussed enlisting the help of outside advocacy groups.

Aimee Barnes, senior adviser to Mr. Brown, proposed reaching out to the Georgetown Climate Center, Under2 Coalition and others, saying that “it can’t always be us staff running around trying to corral each other for sign on.”

“We are fortunate that at the moment there are many resources keen to be at our disposal to support us further, but in order to make the best use of them, we need to tell them what we need,” Ms. Barnes said in a May 5 email.

Mr. Ricketts responded in a May 9 email by noting, “There’s of course a plethora of advocate and funder interest,” adding, “We can approach the different groups (G-town, Rhodium, UNF, whomever) about which of them will play a roll.”

A week later, Georgetown Climate Center Deputy Director Kathryn Zyla provided an update in an email sent to state staffers and climate change advocates.

“We also wanted to let you know that we are working with the Georgetown IT department to develop a platform that can assist this group with communications and shared resources, and will keep you posted. (Please let us know if you have any thoughts on key features for that platform.),” Ms. Zyla said in a May 16 email.

GCC spokesman Chris Coil said the group had no contract with the states. “We support state engagement on climate change (as we have done on a bipartisan basis for many years) free of charge,” he said.

Inslee senior adviser Chris Davis put in a plug for Ann McCabe and her team at the Climate Registry, calling them in a June 5 email, “Great partners who’ve covered our costs for COPs and provided extraordinary on site services and support.”

Inevitably, there is a Clinton connection to all this skullduggery:

In another instance, the Alliance released a report about economic output and greenhouse gas emissions. Although branded as their own research, it turns out that the report relied almost exclusively on data compiled by the Rhodium Group—an organization headed by a former Hillary Clinton energy and climate advisor, Trevor Houser.

Indeed, given that the central focus of the emails obtained by CEI is tapping the “plethora of advocate and funder interest” in providing support functions which were beyond the ability of the governors’ offices, it seems far more likely this pricey gift was provided to the governors by the for-profit Rhodium Group. What isn’t yet clear is which clients paid for this glossy product of a high-priced consultancy.

It’s unsurprising that the Rockefellers have found a way to exert their influence inside state governors’ offices. Climate Nexus has also been heavily involved in promoting the #ExxonKnew campaign for the Rockefellers. When the RICO 20—a group of professors who petitioned the Obama administration to bring racketeering charges against those who disagreed with the president’s climate agenda—faced enormous backlash for their efforts to silence dissent, Climate Nexus rushed in to clean up the mess. You see, the RICO 20 was suggesting that the government prosecute individual climate skeptics, which got in the way of the Rockefellers’ plans to have the government go after energy companies.

Climate Nexus also receives funding from the Energy Foundation and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, two other groups heavily involved in backing the #ExxonKnew campaign.

The Great Republican Carbon Tax Myth

Earlier this year I reported here and here for Breitbart News on the bizarre spectacle of various Republican elder statesmen—including Reagan-era Secretary of State George Shultz—campaigning to “combat climate change” by agitating for a carbon tax. Naturally the *New York Times* got very excited at the idea that conservatives were starting to see the light.

The truth: there is next to zero support, anywhere within the GOP, for something as stupid and frankly socialistic as a carbon tax.

- During the 2016 Presidential campaign, every major Republican candidate with the exception of Lindsay Graham opposed a carbon tax
- May 2016, prospective GOP nominee Donald Trump publicly tweeted his opposition to a carbon tax in response to a news story
- June 2016, House Republicans, led by Rep. Steve Scalise, passed a resolution opposing a carbon tax
- July of 2016, the RNC adopted changes to the Republican platform opposing a carbon tax
- 2016, state GOP parties began adopting resolutions in advance of the Cleveland Convention opposing a carbon tax
- August 2016, candidate Donald Trump responded in writing to a candidate questionnaire opposing both a carbon tax and the concept of social cost of carbon

So why does this zombie concept keep clawing its way out of the grave?

Because, yet again, we're being played by the usual suspects: a handful of extremely well-funded lobbyists using their money and influence to give the impression of widespread, cross-party demand for what is in fact only the preoccupation of such paid-up Green Blob members as Elon Musk. They planned this far in advance.

This is clear from two leaked campaign documents dating back to 2015.

One is from the National Wildlife Federation. Its strategy explicitly states that its plan is to co-opt conservatives into its carbon tax scheme:

The Wind Energy Foundation, National Wildlife Federation (NWF), EDP Renewables North America (EDPR), Renewable Energy Systems Americas Inc. (RES), Pattern Energy, and Tesla Motors are working in a cross-sector coalition to enact a federal price on carbon pollution.

We believe that a carbon tax or similar price on carbon pollution is achievable in Congress within five years as part of a grand political bargain on tax and fiscal policy. The key to this success will be the effective deployment of business and conservation leaders and their networks, who will create a non-threatening, non-ideological space for conservative decision makers to engage on climate policy. We anticipate that this campaign will be complemented with efforts in the political sphere to hold accountable those who are unresponsive to our network members or to defend those who are responsive.

Note the presence of Tesla on this list: Mr President—Elon Musk is not your friend!

The other is another 2015 strategy document, floated among D.C. think tanks, created with the aim to “Engage Congress on Carbon Pricing.”

Again, the tactic used to achieve this was to reposition a carbon tax as an essentially free-market, pro-business solution in order to attract conservative support.

“Carbon Funded Tax Cuts” will stimulate GDP growth, create jobs, make U.S. companies more competitive in the global market place, make the tax system fairer, and result in dramatic climate change benefits.

Did you see what they just did there? These people are sneaky.

And the money for these campaigns—coordinated by think tanks and lobby groups like [RStreet](#) and [RepublicEn](#)—is in turn funneled via organizations like the [Energy Foundation](#).

[Here](#) is the Energy Foundation giving hundreds of thousands of dollars to RStreet.

[Here](#) it is donating \$200,000 to another lobby group Niskanen.

There’s nothing illegal about this. Just something very dishonest and deliberately misleading.

It’s called Astroturfing.

The Green Blob wants you to believe that, right now, there are a heap of disparate groups of sincere campaigners all of which just happen to share the same worthy and noble mission to combat climate change.

Except they’re really not. They’re just a bunch of liberal sock puppets, bankrolled by plutocrats on a mission to allay their rich-guilt by splashing money on “saving the planet” and green industry rent-seekers who want to rig the market in favor of their renewable energy interests.

This is not about saving the planet. This is about greed—and left-wing politics.

If President Trump is to drain the swamp he must destroy the climate industrial complex.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 11/22/2017 6:55:56 PM
Subject: This is what winning looks like: "Buyout stories: 'We are kind of being hollowed out'"

H/T Roger Bezdek.

Joe

Greenwire

EPA

Buyout stories: 'We are kind of being hollowed out'

[Kevin Bogardus](#) and [Hannah Northey](#), E&E News reporters

Published: Wednesday, November 22, 2017

Barbara Aldridge knew it was time to leave U.S. EPA.

Now 64, she had worked at the agency for 26 years, restoring wetlands along the Gulf Coast and policing Superfund compliance. But Aldridge's husband died last year, and then the election ushered in the Trump administration — and a reckoning for EPA.

"The change in direction at the agency has been demoralizing," Aldridge said. "The political climate was turning in a very bad direction."

So Aldridge decided to tune out "distressing" news and focus on her future. She joined hundreds of EPA employees who accepted buyout packages this year. Her last day was Aug. 31.

"The time was right for me personally," she said.

Advertisement

Aldridge accepted an offer from EPA's fiscal 2017 "early out" and buyout round, known formally as the Voluntary Early Retirement Authority and Voluntary Separation Incentive Payments, or VERA/VSIP, program. Approved by the Office of Personnel Management, the buyouts offered this summer are part of Administrator Scott Pruitt's efforts to reshape EPA and a greater Trump administration push to reorganize the entire federal government.

Overall, 372 EPA employees took buyouts offered in this round, according to agency data obtained by E&E News under the Freedom of Information Act. Twenty-eight of those former employees, including Aldridge, once worked in the Region 6 office in Dallas.

Those buyouts could hinder the agency's operations, warned Clovis Steib, president of American Federation of Government Employees Local 1003, which represents employees in the Dallas office.

"We are going to have to do more with less," Steib said. "We are kind of being hollowed out from the inside."

He added, "We are going to be able to hang a shingle on the outside of the building and still call it EPA, but we're not going to be able to still do what EPA used to do."

While hundreds left EPA under this year's buyout program, the agency had proposed for many more to exit. It offered to buy out 1,227 positions during this latest round (*ClimateWire*, July 17).

When asked about the criticism from those leaving the agency, EPA spokeswoman Liz Bowman pointed to the majority of employees eligible for buyouts who decided to stay.

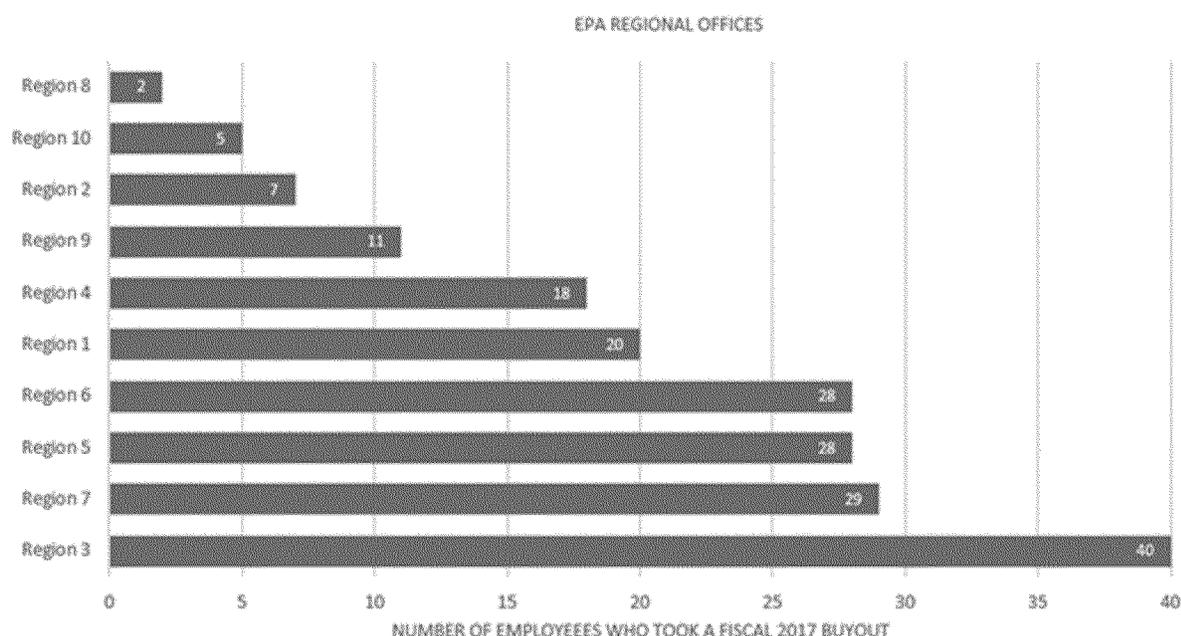
"About 70 percent of people eligible for a buyout chose to stay at EPA under Administrator Scott Pruitt's leadership to refocus the agency on back to its core mission of providing Americans with clean air, land and water," Bowman said.

But some regional offices took big hits.

In Philadelphia-based Region 3, 40 employees left in the latest round. Twenty-nine employees left the Region 7 offices in Lenexa, Kan., while 28 employees in both Chicago's Region 5 and Dallas's Region 6 accepted offers.

Employees in EPA program offices took buyouts as well, including 39 from enforcement, 29 from research and 25 from administration and resources management.

Among cities where EPA employees work, Washington, D.C., easily saw the most leave the agency with at least 121, followed by Philadelphia at 33 and Chicago at 27.



'Political kerfuffle'

Some decided to leave EPA with a bang.

Lynda Deschambault, a trained chemist, had no plans to leave her post at the agency. She was a remedial project manager overseeing the cleanup of the abandoned Leviathan open-pit sulfur mine in California's Alpine County, a Superfund site.

Yet her 20-year-career at the Region 9 office in San Francisco ended in August when she opted to take a buyout.

In an Aug. 31 [letter](#) to her colleagues, Deschambault, 56, laid out the issues fueling her decision to leave, including concerns about unhealthy air quality at the San Francisco office and questions surrounding the agency's efforts to "streamline" the Superfund program and how doing so would affect her work at the Leviathan mine.

Deschambault said programmatic cuts to the Superfund program had taken their toll and the agency has struggled to keep pace with a growing list of contaminated sites. When she asked management about Pruitt's efforts to "streamline" the program — and what that meant for her work at the Leviathan mine — she was told to "strive for compromise and try to be as 'invisible as possible,'" according to her letter.

Also on her mind was a desire to communicate more effectively on the issue of climate change.

"On a philosophical level, the recent political pressures and bureaucracy have created an atmosphere that is at odds with our agency's stated mission," Deschambault wrote.

"I fear that my talents, as well as those of many of my colleagues, will no longer be utilized in a positive manner and additional cuts will be experienced."

EPA data indicate 11 employees in Region 9 took buyouts during this round, although there may have been a few more. Mark Sims, president of the EPA Unit of the International Federation of Professional and Technical Engineers Local 20, based in Region 9, said EPA management told him 16 workers there took buyouts.

Sims said, "I'm sad to see the folks go." The union official also noted EPA's work still needed to be done.

"For the people that leave, they are assigning their work to existing staff," Sims said. "I think it's a bad thing because it means the work is being done less effectively."

Others at EPA who took buyouts felt more sanguine about leaving the agency.

Brendan Doyle worked in EPA's research office, specifically as a senior adviser in the National Homeland Security Research Center. With 32 years of service at the agency, he had seen both Democratic and Republican administrations come and go.

"I would say that 95 percent of EPA employees just come to work, put their hard hat on, want to feel like they are making a difference, and then go home," said Doyle, 66. "This political kerfuffle that is constantly going on at the top of the agency is very unfamiliar to them."

Doyle took a buyout after having completed a major project and believing it was time for the younger

generation to step up.

"I felt with the incoming administration, I might be more helpful to let the next generation take over," Doyle said.

Some employees leaving EPA had similar sentiments as Doyle. Joe Janczy, 52, who worked in Madison, Wis., to help oversee the state's drinking water program as part of the EPA Region 5 team, said he didn't want a younger person to lose his or her job if he remained.

"By me staying on in my position, I might be eliminating an opportunity for a younger person to stay on," Janczy said.

But Janczy, who spent 24 years at EPA, found out his position was later included on a list of jobs that would be eligible for a buyout. That was a surprise to him because he was told previously his slot would not be up for a buyout.

That, along with consideration of proposed severe budget cuts for EPA, including ending its Great Lakes cleanup program, was enough foreshadowing for Janczy.

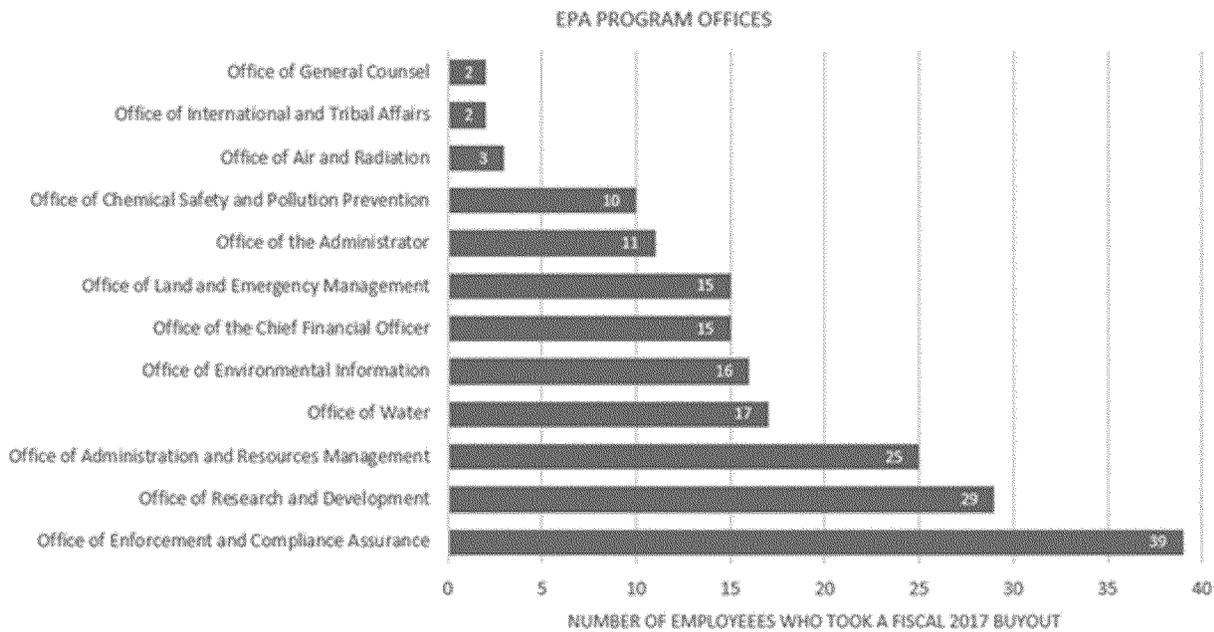
"It didn't appear from the people being selected by the Trump administration that they were going to be favorable to decisions coming from the regulatory agency," he said. "The Scott Pruitts of the world, it all eventually trickles down. They select people of like mind, and it cascades down."

One worry common among former EPA employees who took buyouts was who would do their work in their absence. The agency still has a hiring freeze in place, and it is not clear whether anyone new will be brought on to replace the departed.

"I thought about my colleagues a lot who would have to pick up the slack," Aldridge said. "The work is going to have to be picked up by the rest of people in the group, especially the [National Environmental Policy Act] work."

Janczy said his job may just move to another location.

"My understanding is they are no longer going to have that position based in Wisconsin," he said. "They will have the position in Chicago like all the other state program managers."



[+] Chart: Claudine Hellmuth/E&E News; Data: Obtained under FOIA

'Workforce reshaping'

More buyouts may be in EPA's future.

Under the agency's fiscal 2018 budget justification, EPA proposes drawing \$68.15 million from various program accounts for "workforce reshaping." The agency anticipates the need to offer again early out and buyout packages as well as pay for employees' relocation costs.

The report for the House-passed funding legislation for EPA generally agrees with the agency's effort to streamline its workforce. The report for the Senate appropriations bill is also in favor of the initiative.

Mike Mikulka, president of AFGE Local 704, which represents Region 5 employees, said although the House and Senate bills' funding cuts are not as deep as what was proposed by President Trump's budget plan, both pieces of legislation still target environmental programs and management.

"When you are attacking staff salaries, do you have enough money in the budget to pay the people to keep them on board?" Mikulka said. "If there is not enough money to pay the payroll, they may have to do another buyout."

John O'Grady, president of AFGE Council 238, which represents more than 9,000 EPA employees, said more buyouts are likely.

O'Grady said EPA's overall intention appears to be decreasing staff, scaling back the agency's mission and pushing work onto states already facing tight budgets and slim staffing.

"They're not being filled. We're down to 14,400-some people right now, that's down from 18,100 in 1999, and there's no intention to hire in new people," O'Grady said.

"I believe they're going to scale back what the agency does in fact do and try to essentially foist it onto the

states," he said, adding they have their own budget problems. "There's not going to be as much environmental protection."

But Pruitt might be looking to expand the agency's corps of law enforcement officers. "Under the Obama administration, EPA reduced the number of criminal enforcement agents from 206 to 157 — a 24 percent decrease," Bowman said. "Administrator Pruitt is committed to bringing those numbers back up to ensure that EPA has agents available to investigate environmental crimes."

Still, future buyouts may be more attractive. Congress may sweeten the pot for federal employees wishing to take a buyout if it is offered.

Legislation moving through the Senate would boost the buyout payment offered to workers. The [bill](#), sponsored by Sen. James Lankford (R-Okla.), would raise the cap on employees' incentive payments for buyouts from \$25,000 to \$40,000 as well as adjust the limit in accordance with the consumer price index.

The Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee passed Lankford's bill by voice vote last month.

Mikulka said a higher buyout payment would encourage more people to leave EPA.

"If it gets up to \$40,000, there may be more than 28 people taking the buyout, if it's offered," he said, referring to the number of Region 5 employees who took a buyout this last round.

Beyond EPA

Former agency employees who took buyouts have been staying busy since leaving EPA.

Aldridge has focused on traveling and seeing her daughter and grandkids.

Doyle has revived his landscape company and is also working with nonprofit groups, including as a volunteer for the Environmental Protection Network.

Janczy is considering going back to school and plans to take a one-year hiatus from work.

For now, "I'm just around the house, fixing up the house and getting ready for Thanksgiving," Janczy said.

Deschambault, who's also a former mayor of Moraga, Calif., is focusing on the nonprofit she co-founded, the Contra Costa County Climate Leaders, or 4CL, and taking advantage of the holiday break to head off to Baja, Calif., to take part in a four-week Spanish immersion language course.

Ultimately, Deschambault said, she hopes to land work in environmental education or advocacy, possibly working with teens or young college students.

"Perhaps I can weld my 'out of EPA' job into my next career," she said. "I have to work; I was not prepared to retire. This was a reluctant choice to leave."

Reporter Niina Heikkinen contributed.

Twitter: [@KevinBogardus](#) Email: kbogardus@eenews.net

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 11/22/2017 6:13:16 PM
Subject: A reply to NYT piece on how AGW requires communism

Good reply to a piece I circulated earlier.

Joe

<https://evolutionnews.org/2017/11/environmentalism-is-increasingly-anti-human-pro-authoritarian/>

Environmentalism Is Increasingly Anti-Human, Pro-Authoritarian

Wesley J. Smith

November 21, 2017, 10:51 AM

The *New York Times* rarely publishes a guest op-ed piece with which its hard left-wing editors have a significant disagreement.

That's what makes it a notable development to find, in that forum, a frontal attack on capitalism as the primary cause of environmental degradation and global warming. From "[The Climate Crisis? It's Capitalism, Stupid](#)," by Arizona State University's Benjamin Y. Fong:

The real culprit of the climate crisis is not any particular form of consumption, production or regulation but rather the very way in which we globally produce, which is for profit rather than for sustainability. So long as this order is in place, the crisis will continue and, given its progressive nature, worsen.

*This is a hard fact to confront. But averting our eyes from a seemingly intractable problem does not make it any less a problem. It should be stated plainly: It's **capitalism** that is at fault.*

As an increasing number of environmental groups are emphasizing, it's systemic change or bust. From a political standpoint, something interesting has occurred here:

Climate change has made anticapitalist struggle, for the first time in history, a non-class-based issue.

So, those who have charged that “green is the new red” have it right.

Which is odd, because the dirtiest economies have tended to be Communist ones, such as the old Soviet Union and the People’s Republic of China. When there is no democratic accountability or rule of law, the government can do what it wants.

Those facts notwithstanding, Fong is explicitly pro-Communist:

On the defensive for centuries, socialists have become quite adept at responding to objections from people for whom the basic functions of life seem difficult to reproduce without the motive power of capital. There are real issues here, issues that point to the opacity of sociability, as Bini Adamczak’s recent book, “Communism for Kids,” playfully explores.

But the burden of justification should not fall on the shoulders of those putting forward an alternative. For anyone who has really thought about the climate crisis, it is capitalism, and not its transcendence, that is in need of justification.

Socialism as an ideology is only about two hundred years old, but never mind.

Environmentalism is becoming both anti-human — as I have written elsewhere — and pro-authoritarian economic control. Reader take warning.

Photo: Don’t breathe! It’s a smoggy day in Beijing, People’s Republic of China, by 螺钉 (Own work) [CC BY-SA 3.0], via Wikimedia Commons.

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To: Wanda Davis[WDavis@heartland.org]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 11/22/2017 5:26:35 PM
Subject: Happy Thanksgiving, and an update on The Patriot's Toolbox

GW Posse members,

You may be interested in the news release we plan to release next week regarding the new (fourth) edition of *The Patriot's Toolbox*. Please let my assistant, Wanda Davis, know if you'd like to see a PDF of Chapter 2, on Energy and Environment, or a free copy of the book.

Joe

Heartland Institute Offers One Hundred Principles for Restoring Freedom and Prosperity

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, IL (November 27, 2017) – The Heartland Institute today announced the release of the fourth edition of *The Patriot's Toolbox*, offering “an agenda for incumbent office holders, a platform for candidates for public office, and a report card for civic and business leaders and journalists following the policy moves of the Trump administration, Congress, and state lawmakers.”

Coauthored and edited by Herbert Walberg, Ph.D. and Joseph L. Bast, with contributions from 18 other distinguished policy experts, the book covers ten of the most important topics being debated today:

1. Health Care
2. Energy and Environment
3. Elementary and Secondary Education
4. Firearms
5. Telecommunications
6. State Fiscal Policy

4. Higher Education

9. Federal Tax Policy

5. Privatization

10. Constitutional Reform

Nearly 13,000 complimentary copies of the book were sent in November to influential audiences across the country, including every state elected official and member of Congress, thousands of civic and business leaders, and the media. More than 100,000 copies of the first three editions of *The Patriot's Toolbox* were distributed since 2010, making it one of the most widely circulated and influential books on public policy in the United States. The new edition is completely rewritten and thoroughly updated to reflect the events of 2016 and so far in 2017.

The ten principles described in each of the ten chapters are identified below, followed by short biographies of the coauthors and contributors. The coauthors and many of the contributors are available for interviews. Please contact Heartland's media relations specialist, Billy Aouste, at baouste@heartland.org or 312/377-4000.

The Heartland Institute is a 33-year-old national nonprofit organization headquartered in Arlington Heights, Illinois. Its mission is to discover, develop, and promote free-market solutions to social and economic problems. For more information, visit our website or call 312/377-4000.

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One Hundred Principles

for Restoring Our Freedom and Prosperity

Chapter 1: Health Care

1. Repeal and replace Obamacare.

2. Reform Medicaid and Medicare.
3. Repeal existing regulations.
4. Expand health savings accounts.
5. Expand high-risk pools.
6. Encourage price transparency.
7. Expand the use of direct primary care programs.
8. Expand access to prescription drugs.
9. Remove regulatory barriers to medical innovation.
10. Reduce malpractice litigation expenses.

Chapter 2: Energy and Environment

1. Global warming is not a crisis.
2. End the war on fossil fuels.
3. Hydraulic fracturing (“fracking”) is safe and beneficial.
4. National security requires affordable energy.
5. Energy self-sufficiency is achievable.
6. Air pollution is a fading challenge.
7. End subsidies to alternative energy producers.
8. Biofuels cannot replace oil.
9. Corporate Average Fuel Economy standards sacrifice lives for oil.
10. Replace the Environmental Protection Agency.

Chapter 3: Elementary and Secondary Education

1. The rising tide of mediocrity.
2. Common Core was not the answer.
3. Allow parents to choose.
4. School choice programs work.
5. Avoid new regulations.
6. School choice benefits teachers.
7. Design guidelines for voucher programs.
8. Design guidelines for education savings accounts.
9. Design guidelines for charter schools.
10. Digital learning: The future of education?

Chapter 4: Higher Education

1. Higher education in the United States isn't working.
2. Make students foot a larger share of the bill.
3. Promote free expression of ideas.
4. Increase transparency of costs and results.
5. Promote alternatives to college.
6. Emphasize instruction and raise academic standards.
7. Restructure university ownership and governance.
8. Revamp or eliminate federal student financial aid.
9. End destructive government regulation.
10. Reform or eliminate accreditation.

Chapter 5: Privatization

1. Identify privatization opportunities.
2. Prepare a business case evaluation.
3. Create a privatization center of excellence.
4. Choose contractors on best value, not lowest price.
5. Use performance-based contracting.
6. Provide effective monitoring and oversight.
7. Bundle services for better value.
8. Prepare a real property inventory.
9. Divest non-core assets.
10. Make the case to the public.

Chapter 6: Firearms

1. Americans have an individual right to keep and bear arms.
2. Bans on “assault weapons” are incoherent and self-defeating.
3. An increase in the number of guns does not lead directly to more gun crime.
4. Firearms possession among law-abiding citizens deters crime.
5. Defensive gun use saves lives.
6. Right to carry laws do not increase crime and may generate social benefits.
7. “Stand Your Ground” laws have been the historical norm in the United States.
8. The risk of firearms accidents is low and falling.
9. Large-scale illegal gun-running is a myth.
10. International experience does not support gun control in the United States.

Chapter 7: Telecommunications

1. Don't mandate net neutrality.
2. Eliminate rules left over from the monopoly era.
3. Avoid municipal broadband projects.
4. Reform carrier of last resort and build-out obligations.
5. Reform regulation of inter-carrier access charges and interconnection fees.
6. Repeal discriminatory taxes and fees on telecom services.
7. Prohibit the collection of sales taxes on online purchases that cross state lines.
8. Strengthen privacy and Fourth Amendment protections.
9. Prohibit government regulation of content.
10. Don't thwart expansion of Internet applications and e-commerce.

Chapter 8: State Fiscal Policy

1. Keep taxes low.
2. Avoid progressive income taxes.
3. Reduce reliance on excise taxes.
4. Create transparent and accountable budget processes.
5. Stop corporate welfare.
6. Remove regulatory barriers to prosperity.
7. Reform public pension and health care programs.
8. Fund school children, not schools.
9. Fix, don't expand, Medicaid.

10. Cap taxes and expenditures.

Chapter 9: Federal Tax Policy

1. Tax codes should be simple and understandable.
2. Collect taxes in the least invasive manner.
3. Make tax collection efficient.
4. Make the tax code stable and predictable.
5. Taxes should not be hidden from taxpayers.
6. The tax code should be neutral.
7. Taxes profoundly affect economic growth.
8. The broader the tax base, the better.
9. Everyone should pay the same income tax rate.
10. Perhaps it is time to repeal the income tax.

Chapter 10: Constitutional Reform

1. The national government is out of control.
2. Constitutional reform is the solution.
3. Fear of a runaway convention is unfounded.
4. Choose amendments carefully.
5. Agree on convention procedures ahead of time.
6. Require Congress to balance its budget.
7. Consider the Compact approach.
8. Require congressional approval of major regulations.

9. Require due process for all administrative law proceedings.

10. States can refuse to enforce federal laws.

Lead Authors and Contributors

Herbert J. Walberg is distinguished visiting fellow at Stanford University's Hoover Institution and chief scientific advisor to the Center on Innovation and Improvement.

Joseph L. Bast cofounded The Heartland Institute in 1984, served as president and CEO until July 2017, and currently is CEO.

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The coauthors and many of the contributors are available for interviews. Please contact Heartland's media relations specialist, Billy Aouste, at baouste@heartland.org or 312/377-4000.

The Heartland Institute is a 33-year-old national nonprofit organization headquartered in Arlington Heights, Illinois. Its mission is to discover, develop, and promote free-market solutions to social and economic problems. For more information, [visit our website](#) or call 312/377-4000.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 11/22/2017 3:18:54 PM
Subject: Daily Caller: The Real Story Behind The Heartland Institute's Role In The Trump Admin

Friends,

We decided to respond to some of the lies and misinformation spread by PBS, Huffington Post, and Washington Post and to put forth our side of the story by granting an interview request by Michael Bastasch (no relation!) with the *Daily Caller*. The result is the article below that ran yesterday. We're grateful to Bastasch for writing an accurate article and to our friends at *Daily Caller* for running it.

Others disagree, but I've always felt it is better to stay focused on our plans for new publications, events, and other educational efforts rather than to waste time and energy trying to correct the legacy media's lies. You really can't do both well, and fewer and fewer people read and believe what the legacy media say anyway, so why repeat their lies?

Joe

http://dailycaller.com/2017/11/21/the-real-story-behind-the-heartland-institutes-role-in-the-trump-admin/?utm_content=buffer023f&utm_medium=social&utm_source=twitter.com&utm_campaign=buffer

The Real Story Behind The Heartland Institute's Role In The Trump Admin

MICHAEL BASTASCH

Have you read The Washington Post lately? If so, you probably read about a "fringe" group of global warming deniers working behind the scenes to push President Donald Trump's administration ever farther to the right.

WaPo depicted the conservative Heartland Institute's November meeting in Houston, Texas, as full of activists unhappy with the Trump administration's progress on undoing liberal climate policies.



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Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 11/21/2017 11:21:48 PM
Subject: Have you submitted comments on the proposed repeal of the Clean Power Plan?

It's really easy. [See here](#).

Thousands of low-information environmentalists have posted one or two paragraph long comments screaming and howling, so your comments don't have to be long or footnoted. Surely, the administration would appreciate a few raisins in the oatmeal saying "absolutely! Repeal the Clean Power Plan as fast and as completely as possible!"

The deadline for comments is January 16. With the holidays fast approaching, now is a good time to start writing. Don't wait until the deadline.

Is anyone planning to attend the public hearing next week (November 28-29) in Charleston, West Virginia? Let me know if you plan to be there, and we may be able to hook you up with some friends and allies. Things could get unruly.

Joe

From: Dewey, Amy [<mailto:Dewey.Amy@epa.gov>]
Sent: Thursday, November 02, 2017 11:32 AM
Subject: EPA Announces Public Hearing on Proposed Repeal of Clean Power Plan

CONTACT: press@epa.gov

EPA Announces Public Hearing on

Proposed Repeal of Clean Power Plan

Hearing will be held November 28-29 in Charleston, WV

WASHINGTON (November 2, 2017) — The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will hold a public hearing on the proposed repeal of the Clean Power Plan in Charleston, WV on November 28-29, 2017. All persons wanting to speak are encouraged to register in advance.

“The EPA is headed to the heart of coal country to hear from those most impacted by the CPP and get their comments on the proposed Repeal Rule. The agency looks forward to hearing from all interested stakeholders,” said **EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt**.

What: Public hearing on proposed repeal of the Carbon Pollution Emission Guidelines for Existing Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units (commonly known as the Clean Power Plan).

When: November 28-29, 2017. The hearing will convene each day 9:00 a.m. (Eastern Standard Time) and will conclude at 5:00 p.m. If the EPA receives a high volume of requests, we may continue the public hearing to November 30, 2017. The EPA may also hold an additional hearing to be announced at a later date. See the website for updates about the hearing.

Where: West Virginia Capitol Complex, 1900 Kanawha Boulevard East, Charleston, West Virginia 25305.

Contact: Registration information will be posted at: <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/electric-utility-generating-units-repealing-clean-power-plan>

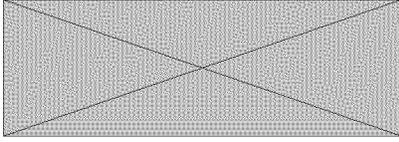
Pre-registration to provide an oral presentation will begin when the notice is published in the Federal Register and close on November 16, 2017. People will be contacted about speaking slots via email starting on November 17, 2017.

Oral comments and supporting information presented at the public hearing will be considered with the same weight as written statements and supporting information submitted during the public comment period. Written comments must be received by the last day of the comment period, which has been extended to January 16, 2018. Comments should be identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0355 and may be submitted by one of the methods listed on the Clean Power Plan Proposed Repeal: How to Comment web page.

Background: Soon after the previous Administration issued the Clean Power Plan in 2015, 150 entities including 27 states, 24 trade associations, 37 rural electric co-ops, and three labor unions challenged the CPP, highlighting a range of legal and technical concerns. A few months later, the United States Supreme Court stayed the CPP, immediately halting implementation—the first time the Supreme Court had ever issued a stay to block the enforcement of a regulation.

On March 28, 2017, Administrator Pruitt signed a notice indicating the EPA’s intent to review the Clean Power Plan, in accord with the President’s Energy Independence Executive Order. On October 16, the EPA proposed to repeal the Clean Power Plan, proposing that it is not consistent with the Clean Air Act. EPA is now taking comment on that proposal and has extended the public comment period to January 16, 2018.

More information about the public hearing, and the proposed rulemaking can be found online.



From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 12/21/2017 11:31:53 PM
Subject: One more: Paul Driessen on ANWAR

I love these pieces because they reflect the pivot from debating climate science to making the case for more energy freedom.

Merry Christmas!

Joe

<http://www.foxnews.com/opinion/2017/12/21/tax-bill-opens-alaska-to-oil-production-worth-billions-dollars-strengthening-america.html>

Tax bill opens Alaska to oil production worth billions of dollars, strengthening America

By Paul Driessen

An important provision of the tax cut legislation passed by Congress this week allows the American people to finally benefit from abundant petroleum resources that experts predict will be found in a very small area of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) on Alaska's northern coast.

The legislation directs the Interior Department to hold at least two lease sales over the next 10 years, for a maximum of 2,000 acres opened to drilling. Analysts say the sales could fetch as much as \$2.2 billion.

ANWR is enormous – 19 million acres, about the size of South Carolina. The 2,000 acres along the coastal plain that would actually be disturbed by drilling, roads and other development work account for about one-hundredth of 1 percent of the vast area.

The narrow coastal plain affected by the legislation contains an estimated 10.4 billion barrels of oil, says Sen. Lisa Murkowski, R-Alaska, who chairs of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee. This could produce about 1 million barrels of oil each day, amounting to about 20 percent of daily U.S. oil production, according to the U.S. Geological Survey.

And there's a good chance the petroleum potential of the area where drilling would be allowed is even higher.

The U.S. Geological Survey and Congressional Research Service say it's 95 percent likely that there are 15.6 billion barrels of oil beneath ANWR. With today's prices and fracking technology, up to 60 percent of that oil may be recoverable.

At \$50 a barrel, all that oil represents \$460 billion that we will not have to send to other countries to buy foreign oil. It also represents tens of billions of dollars in royalty and tax revenues to Alaska and the U.S. government. And opening up a tiny part of ANWR for our energy industry will create thousands of jobs in oilfield, manufacturing and many other sectors.

After overall tax revenue collected by the Internal Revenue Service, oil and gas royalty payments represent the single largest contribution to the U.S. Treasury.

Companies that extract oil from federal onshore and offshore leases pay royalties of up to 18 percent of wellhead prices. They then pay corporate taxes on profits and sales taxes at the pump. Workers pay income taxes, instead of receiving unemployment and welfare checks.

Every step in the leasing, drilling, production and pipeline process will require extensive environmental reviews. Unfortunately, each step will likely generate lawsuits.

As they have for some four decades, activists continue to claim drilling would destroy the entire ANWR area's wilderness character and threaten its caribou, polar bears, birds and other wildlife. That is a completely false narrative.

To claim the minimal impact on 2,000 acres of a 19-million acre refuge will despoil the entire refuge is like saying an airport on North Carolina's northern border would ruin scenery and kill wildlife throughout the state.

The potentially oil-rich area of ANWR is actually flat, treeless tundra, 50 miles from the beautiful Brooks Range mountains that feature so prominently and deceptively in Sierra Club and other anti-drilling campaigns.

During some eight months of winter, when drilling will take place, virtually no wildlife are present. Food is buried under snow and ice, and temperatures plummet as low as 40 below zero Fahrenheit. The tundra turns rock solid.

The harsh winter conditions mean drilling can be done using airstrips, roads and drill pads that are all constructed with ice and snow. Come spring, all of this will melt, leaving only puddles, little holes and a few permanent facilities.

The caribou will return – just as they have for years at the nearby Prudhoe Bay and Alpine oilfields – and do what they always have done: eat, hang out and make babies.

In fact, the Prudhoe Bay oilfield's Central Arctic caribou herd has over 20,000 of the

animals today, compared to just 5,000 in 1975. Arctic fox, geese, shore birds and other wildlife also return each spring, along with giant mosquitoes.

Each drill pad will support multiple wells. Modern “directional drilling” technologies will allow companies to punch holes a mile deep and five miles long in any direction, steering drill bits to penetrate multiple oil zones and hit targets the size of basketball courts – or even backboards.

Coupled with the ability to fracture rock formations and stimulate them to produce far more oil and natural gas liquids than previously possible, this accuracy means that the 2,000-acre footprint could produce up to 15 billion gallons of petroleum annually.

That’s far better than producing 15 billion gallons of ethanol annually from corn grown on an area larger than Iowa: 36 million acres. Ethanol is produced via a process that also requires massive amounts of water, pesticides, fertilizers and fossil fuels to create fuel that gets one-third less mileage per gallon than gasoline.

Inuit natives who live in or near ANWR have supported drilling by an 8-to-1 margin. They no longer want to live in poverty – after having given up their traditional land claims for oil rights that Congress, greens, presidents and courts have repeatedly denied them.

Gwich’in Indians have opposed ANWR drilling, and some were paid by environmentalist groups to appear in anti-drilling commercials. However, they actually live hundreds of miles away – and leased many of their own tribal lands to generate revenue. Their leased areas were close to a major migratory path, where caribou often give birth to their calves before arriving in ANWR. No oil was found.

Drilling in ANWR will also ensure sufficient production to keep the Trans-Alaska Pipeline in operation. Right now, declining North Slope production threatens to reduce oil in the pipeline to a point where it cannot stay sufficiently warm to flow under months-long winter conditions.

The pipeline needs between 250,000 and 350,000 barrels of oil per day to stay open. If there are inadequate supplies, because ANWR or other deposits are not developed, the pipeline will be shut down – leaving millions of barrels and billions of dollars behind and destroying jobs.

ANWR’s energy belongs to all Americans. It can and should be produced safely, to generate tremendous oil, gas, job, revenue and other bounties – in yet another huge benefit from this tax reform legislation.

Paul Driessen is senior policy analyst for the Committee For A Constructive Tomorrow and author of “Eco-Imperialism: Green Power, Black Death” and other books on the environment.

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 12/21/2017 11:09:56 PM
Subject: "The war on coal is a war on the environment and the poor"

More excellent messaging from Tom Harris.

Joe

Washington Times

<https://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2017/dec/20/the-war-on-coal-is-a-war-on-the-environment-and-th/>

The war on coal is a war on the environment and the poor

By Bryan Leyland and Tom Harris

Wednesday, December 20, 2017

Former Vice President Al Gore should have used this month's "24 Hours of Reality" internet broadcast to encourage the Trump administration to withdraw all carbon-dioxide emission rules on future power stations. Then the United States could replace its old, inefficient coal-fired power plants with modern, clean, efficient coal stations, just as they are doing in Europe, India and China.

One of the most damaging legacies of the Obama administration's "war on coal" was the creation of a 2015 rule that limits carbon-dioxide emissions on new coal-fired stations to 1,400 pounds per megawatt-hour of electricity generated. When releasing the new rule, entitled "Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions From New, Modified, and Reconstructed Stationary Sources: Electric Generating Units," the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) asserted that it "is the performance achievable by a [supercritical pulverized coal] unit capturing about 20 percent of its carbon

pollution.”

This makes no sense. Besides the fact that carbon dioxide is plant food and so the very opposite of pollution, the technology of carbon-dioxide capture on a full-scale power plant is still a technological fantasy. In fact, the agency was banning even the most modern, very efficient, supercritical coal-fired stations because their carbon-dioxide emissions are at least 20 percent above the EPA limit. Considering that America has 22.1 percent of the world’s proven coal reserves, the greatest of any country and enough to last for 381 years at current consumption rates, it is a tragedy that the U.S. can no longer build new, clean, coal-fired power stations to replace its aging fleet of coal plants.

Supercritical power plants operate at very high temperatures and pressures, resulting in significantly greater efficiencies than older technologies. Supercritical stations burn less coal per megawatt-hour produced and so benefit the environment and the electricity consumer.

A modern, highly efficient, supercritical coal-fired station with stack gas cleanup is very clean indeed, essentially emitting only water vapor, carbon dioxide and nitrogen. The stack gas cleanup removes virtually all of the sulfur dioxide and the nitrous oxide, the real pollutants. The only thing it discharges that could be called a pollutant is the ash, and this is not difficult to contain if it is done properly.

Supercritical stations are now being built across the world, but not in the U.S. due to Mr. Obama’s misguided rule limiting carbon dioxide from future power stations. Clearly, that rule must be next on the chopping block after President Trump has done away with the Clean Power Plan.

As in past years, Mr. Gore used his marathon internet broadcast to promote unreliable wind and solar power, sources that are many times more expensive than coal. Testifying on Nov. 28 at the EPA’s public hearing on the withdrawal of the Clean Power Plan in Charleston, W.Va., Robert E. Murray, president and CEO of Murray Energy Corp., explained, “Electricity from coal generation typically costs 4 cents per kilowatt-hour. Renewable source generation costs 26 cents per kilowatt-hour, and it receives subsidies of 4 cents per kilowatt-hour from the taxpayers.” Renewables also benefit from free backup and many other advantages paid for by the consumer.

Wherever coal is phased out and wind and solar power are promoted, massive electricity price rises occur because of the wind and solar subsidies and the high cost of providing backup power when the wind doesn't blow or the sun doesn't shine.

Ontario, Canada is a good example.

Ontario was once an industrial powerhouse and the home of hundreds of thousands of well-paid manufacturing jobs. But the province lost many of these jobs in the last decade-and-a-half when companies either went bankrupt or left Ontario. This happened largely because its electricity prices have increased over 200 percent since 2002.

Tom Adams, independent energy researcher and former board member of the Ontario Independent Electricity Market Operator explains, "The root cause of Ontario's power rate cancer started with the coal phase-out."

In the name of 'stopping climate change,' the province shut down all of its inexpensive coal plants, which in 2002 provided about 25 percent of Ontario's electricity. Yet, the province emits only 0.5 percent of world carbon-dioxide emissions, so even if these emissions mattered, the sacrifice was worthless. The fact that the Ontario government spent billions of dollars erecting about 8,000 industrial wind turbines only made matters worse. In a report co-authored with University of Guelph economics professor Ross McKittrick, Mr. Adams concluded, "Solar and wind systems provide just under 4 percent of Ontario's power but account for about 20 percent of the average commodity cost."

When speaking at Ontario Premier Kathleen Wynne's 2013 news conference announcing her government's Ending Coal for Cleaner Air Act, Mr. Gore said, "Ontario has become the first regional jurisdiction in all of North America to take these steps on the burning of coal. Congratulations, Ontario, and thank you, Ontario. We can solve [the climate crisis] but we need to get busy and follow Ontario's lead."

Electricity market expert University of Montreal professor Pierre-Olivier Pineau said, "Ontario is probably the worst electricity market in the world." And this is a major reason

why Ontario is now a “have not” province that receives payments from Canada’s national equalization fund designed to help poorer provinces provide adequate services. Mr. Gore should be asked: Who will bail out the U.S. if indeed it does follow Ontario’s lead?

Bryan Leyland is an Auckland, New Zealand-based consulting engineer and the founding secretary and energy issues adviser of the International Climate Science Coalition (ICSC). Tom Harris is the executive director of ICSC.

Tom Harris, B. Eng., M. Eng. (Mech.)

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 12/21/2017 8:53:11 PM
Subject: Australia is Now the Home of the World's Largest Battery...

... which generates as much energy as the world's largest ball of string. Let's hope people don't need more than ONE HOUR of power when the wind dies down.

Australia is Now the Home of the World's Largest Battery

GineersNow

<https://gineersnow.com/industries/australia-now-home-worlds-largest-battery>

The farm has 99 wind turbines and is able to generate electricity which can be stored in the battery to serve 30,000 people for around an hour. As of now, the bulk of Australia's electricity is still generated by coal, and the nation is one of the world's worst per capita emitters of greenhouse gases. Hopefully, this battery will be the start of many efforts to help the country to switch to renewable energy.

Read more at: <https://gineersnow.com/industries/australia-now-home-worlds-largest-battery>

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 9/13/2017 7:13:55 PM
Subject: Tom Harris and ICSC had an extraordinary month

Friends,

Tom Harris sends us monthly reports on his efforts to get positive public attention to climate realize. He is amazingly effective at it, as his latest report shows. Because Tom is in Canada he is not a tax-exempt 501(C)(3), but we are happy to make grants to him equal to contributions we receive earmarked for the ICSC. Let me know if you are interested, thank you to those who contributed when I sent out an appeal a couple months ago.

Joe

From: tom.harris@climatescienceinternational.net
[mailto:tom.harris@climatescienceinternational.net]
Sent: September 11, 2017 8:58 PM
To: Jim Lakely <JLakely@heartland.org>
Subject: August 2017 summary paragraph

Hi Jim,

Below is the ICSC summary para for August. I CC Joe and Diane since some of the numbers (in red) are unusual this month:

Tom Harris, executive director of the International Climate Science Coalition (ICSC), has spent the past 15 years actively promoting a realistic approach to climate change and our energy supplies. In recent years, he has employed a nonpartisan strategy to bring public attention to the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change and the Climate Change Reconsidered series in media from across the political spectrum, particularly in the United States. Mr. Harris makes extensive use of Twitter, Facebook (now 4,213 'friends'), LinkedIn, and Google Plus, posting several times a day to these social media.

In August 2017, ICSC had 121 opinion articles published (all but nine in the U.S.):

- one piece (with Dr. Tim Ball) was published on the USA Today home page and then reproduced in 77 newspapers in the USA Today Network on August 1 and 3;

- a different piece (with Dr. Madhav Khandekar) was published on the USA Today home page and then reproduced in 12 newspapers in the USA Today Network on August 27;

- 30 OpEds were also published outside of the USA Today network.

In August, ICSC had five letters to the editor published in newspapers (all in the U.S.) and was cited in one editorial in the month (in Canada). Mr. Harris was interviewed five times on radio (four of which were in the U.S.) and was cited in two news releases (both from Heartland). ICSC created three YouTube videos in August 2017, all of which were based on the audios of ICSC radio interviews.

Tom Harris, B. Eng., M. Eng. (Mech.)

Executive Director,

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To: Willie Soon[romeosoon@gmail.com]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 11/21/2017 4:47:13 PM
Subject: Ian Flanigan essay in honor of Bob Carter, and request for your help

Willie Soon forwarded the article below by Ian Flanigan, which recreates an excellent graph comparing temperature records to CO2 levels for the past 11,000 years based on the work of the late and great Bob Carter.

Willie also asks for help to correct Wikipedia's "the rather sickening mislabeling of Bob lifetime dedication and works as to 'promote climate change denial.'" Please write to Willie if you can help fix the Wikipedia page.

Joe

Core of climate science is in the real-world data

by Dr Ian Flanigan

The Government continues to flounder with directionless and inconsistent energy policies, inviting much public commentary, but the science these days scarcely gets a mention.

As we have seen in social policy, the strategy of the left is first to shut down debate and delegitimise any dissent from the position adopted by the left-leaning elements of the media, academia, bureaucracy, the environmental movement and renewable-energy interests.

Lacking the capacity to distinguish science from pseudo-science, the Coalition under Howard effectively acquiesced to the totalitarian-left idea that the science on global warming was settled. It dared not question the assertion that carbon dioxide was causing dangerous global warming for fear that it would be loudly denounced and ridiculed as being in denial about the harmful effects that our emissions of carbon dioxide were supposed to be having on the climate.

In doing so, the Coalition allowed the totalitarian left to define the terms of the debate. But, let us do the impermissible and look at the science behind the question of whether carbon dioxide is causing dangerous global warming.

The scientific method for investigating a new idea is to pose two falsifiable hypotheses: the null hypothesis and the alternative hypothesis. The null hypothesis tests the most obvious explanation; and the alternative hypothesis tests the new theory that the scientist is bringing to bear on the issue.

In the context of global warming, the null hypothesis is that the warming observed since the onset of industrialisation is due to natural causes; the alternative hypothesis is that this warming is due to anthropogenic carbon-dioxide emissions. Both hypotheses must be

A hypothesis can never be proved by this method but it remains viable only as long as it remains consistent with the data. You must not cherry-pick your data; the hypothesis must be consistent with all of the available data. It takes only one instance of the hypothesis being found to be inconsistent with the data for it to be falsified; and this is why the science is never "settled".

One must begin by assembling all of the available data. The data we are concerned with in this issue are the temperature and atmospheric carbon-dioxide data. The temperature data consists of the meteorological record that has been collected using various instrumental techniques since the 1850s, and also data from various "proxy" sources that enable the temperature record to be inferred. This may be done from such techniques as the measurement of isotope ratios in gas samples extracted from ice cores and seabed cores.

Using these proxy sources of temperature data, scientists have been able to reconstruct the temperature history of the planet going back thousands to hundreds of thousands of years and beyond. Samples collected from ice and seabed cores can also be used to determine the concentrations of carbon dioxide present in the air over those periods.

Figure 1 shows one example of data derived from such proxy sources. The top panel of the figure shows a declining temperature trend over the 8,000-year period from the Holocene Climate Optimum to the modern warm period (left-hand scale). It also shows that this location experienced numerous cycles of warming and cooling that involved temperature changes of the order of two degrees Celsius.

The superimposition of the temper-

Neither the cooling trend nor the cyclic behaviour of temperature is reflected in the carbon-dioxide record in the lower panel. Therefore carbon dioxide cannot be causing the observed temperature changes. No causation can exist if there is no correlation.

These data clearly show that whatever effect carbon dioxide may have on the temperature, it is far outweighed by other factors: and this falsifies the hypothesis that carbon dioxide causes dangerous global warming. The data show that there is nothing unusual about the current episode of increased global temperature in either its timing or its amplitude, which lies well within the bounds of natural variation.

From these data we cannot ascribe any cause to the current warming event, nor is it necessary to do so. We simply observe that the data are seen to be consistent with the null hypothesis that the modern warming is due to natural causes, and inconsistent with the alternative hypothesis that this warming is due to carbon dioxide. We do not need to understand the details of the

operation of the climate system, which so occupies the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

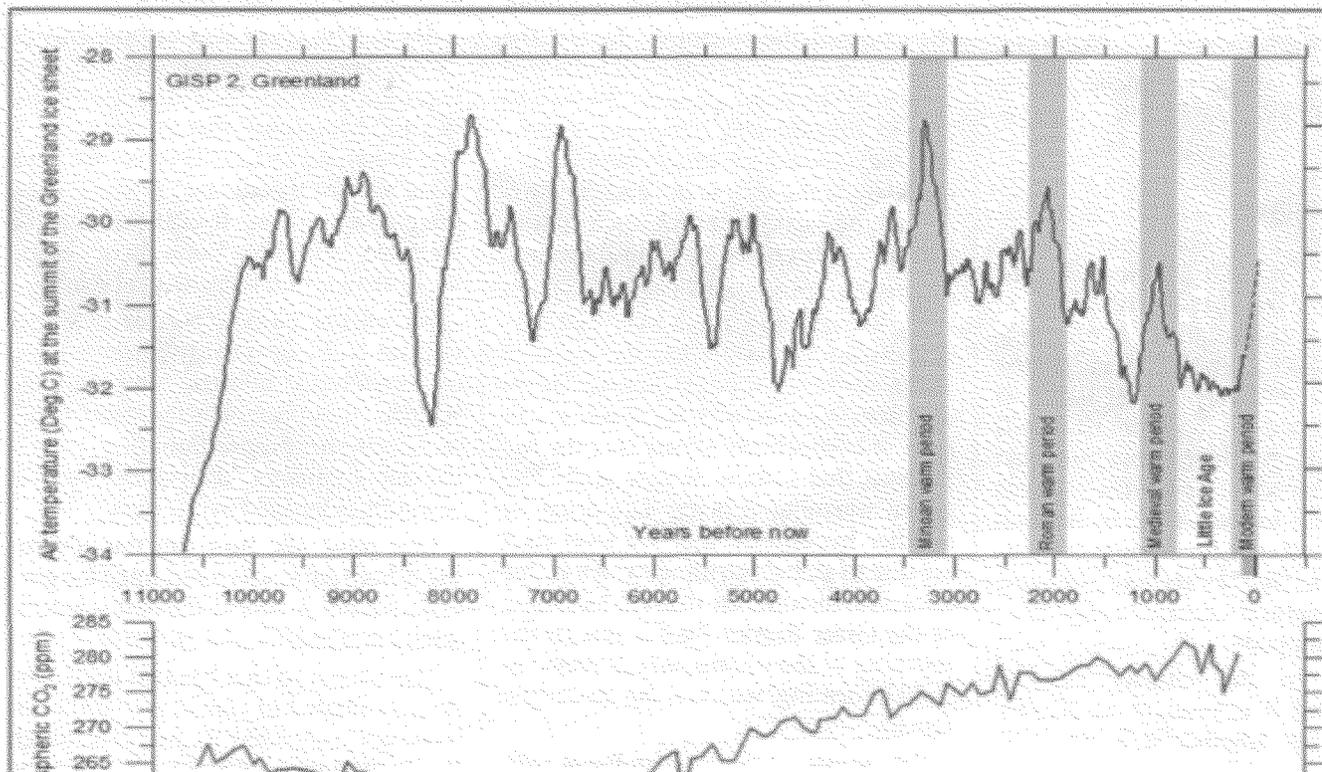
It is important to recognise that no single data set is ideal. All available data sets have their limitations, including those of Figure 1. It is equally important to recognise that all of the available data must be considered. It is not valid to simply disregard data that don't suit you when there is no satisfactory data set available to provide all the information required on its own.

The data most commonly relied upon in making the case that carbon dioxide is causing dangerous global warming are the data from the instrumental meteorological record. Over the 167-year period of the meteorological record, it is not possible to observe the extent of natural variation in temperature that can be seen in the proxy record of figure 1. Therefore the meteorological record is incapable of being used to test the null hypothesis. This makes the meteorological record the least useful of the data sets that are available for answering the question of whether the warming observed over the

last 100 years is due to increased carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Conclusions based on these data alone are worthless.

The main limitation of the data in Figure 1 is that they are derived from ice cores at a single location. They therefore be considered to be the "global average" temperature from the meteorological record is only an approximate. This does not mean that these data can be disregarded. Evidence from a vast range of sources shows that the warming cycles of the past, among them the Medieval Warm Period, The Roman Warm Period, Minoan Warm Period and the Climate Optimum, did not occur at the sites from which the data were taken but were in fact widespread and probably global. (For a complete discussion of the evidence, see *Global Warming: The Science*, by Professor Ian Plimer, published by Freedom Publishing).

It is probable, however, that the magnitude of the temperature excursion over the last 100 years is well above the baseline in Figure 1 and





As the late Professor Bob Carter pointed out, it was not until the election to Parliament of Dr Dennis Jensen as a Liberal Member for the House of Representatives in 2004 that the Liberal Party had anyone with the scientific qualifications and training to discern the pseudo-science from the science and develop an informed approach to the global-warming issue. Dr Jensen displayed a healthy scepticism about the global-warming alarmism in his maiden speech to Parliament.

Unfortunately, Mr Howard did not put him in charge of global-warming policy. Instead, the Liberal Party continued to struggle with the issue while the myths and falsehoods associated with global warming took hold and green ideology took the moral high ground in professing to be intent on saving the planet from "carbon pollution" and the dangerous global warming it was alleged to cause.

Malcolm Turnbull entered Parliament in the same year as Dr Jensen and, in the biggest mistake of his career, Mr Howard in 2007 placed the left-leaning

Turnbull in charge of Environment and Water Resources, presumably to give his environment policies some "green credentials". The opportunity to tackle the global-warming falsehoods and develop a rational energy policy was thereby lost.

The election of Donald Trump to the presidency of the United States and his rejection of the Paris Climate Change Agreement, however, provide the Australian Government with an opportunity to admit its mistake and change direction on global warming and energy policy and thereby give itself a chance of snatching victory from the jaws of defeat at the next election. It needs to find a leader who can tackle this issue head on in the face of the furious opposition that it will encounter from the ABC and the rest of the media, academia, the bureaucracies, and vested interests in the scientific and renewable energy industries.

It will be a tough fight, but it is a fight that can only be fought from within government and not from opposition. It is only when you control the appointments and the purse strings that it is possible to challenge those presenting pseudo-sci-

ence as evidence and dismiss will not properly deal with the objections to the global-warming "sensus" position.

I believe it is the only way that can be saved from the high costs that are crippling our industry and punishing household budgets. Strong support to President Trump on this issue might even be around this insanity globally. The availability of cheap energy power to lift underdeveloped countries out of the poverty that currently denies them access to electricity, clean water, and sanitation.

Dr Ian Flanigan (retired) obtained his PhD in chemistry at the Research School of Chemistry (ANU).

Dedicated to the memory of the late Professor Bob Carter whose work did so much to inform the context in which the global warming event should be

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 11/21/2017 4:07:40 PM
Subject: NYT: Communism is the cure to global warming

H/T Roger Bezdek, who says “You really cannot make this stuff up!” He’s right. And a note to physicists getting this email: it’s not about the science for these guys and gals, it never was.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/20/opinion/climate-capitalism-crisis.html?action=click&pgtype=Homepage&clickSource=story-heading&module=opinion-c-col-right-region®ion=opinion-c-col-right-region&WT.nav=opinion-c-col-right-region>

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 11/21/2017 2:22:23 PM
Subject: Lamar Smith: MIT Study Linking Hurricane Harvey Rainfall To Climate Change Is Alarmist Bunk

<http://dailycaller.com/2017/11/20/bad-science-an-mit-study-linking-hurricane-harvey-rainfall-to-climate-change-is-alarmist-bunk/>

Daily Caller

11/20/2017

BAD SCIENCE: An MIT Study Linking Hurricane Harvey Rainfall To Climate Change Is Alarmist Bunk

Posted By Rep. Lamar Smith

11/20/2017

An article published last week by The Daily Caller, entitled "[Here's The Inconvenient Truth Behind MIT's Study Linking Hurricane Harvey to Global Warming](#)," rightly exposes the major flaws in a newly-published Massachusetts Institute of Technology climate change study.

The MIT study attempts to attribute rainfall during Hurricane Harvey to climate change. As expected, media outlets are sensationalizing the findings of the study without checking the facts. The result is a continuation of the alarmist climate rhetoric we have seen for years.

Many of the extreme weather events cited by the media have no link to climate change.

This hurricane season has been no different. For instance, Hurricane Harvey was portrayed in the media as a deadly consequence of a warming climate. However, the facts are that this just isn't the case. When looking at historical data for hurricanes affecting the United States, the data shows no trend over time.

The United States recently experienced one of its longest hurricane "droughts" in modern history, spanning a decade since a major hurricane made landfall.

Likewise, flooding has been found to have no correlation to climate change. Even the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change found in its latest report that there is a lack of scientific evidence pertaining to floods and thus it has low confidence regarding any trends in magnitude or frequency of floods on a global scale.

The story is the same for many indicators of extreme weather, such as tornadoes and drought.

The data does not support the claims often made in the media, yet this does not stop journalists from using alarmist rhetoric to gain a larger readership. Scientists should look to trends before making dire predictions about extreme weather, but the trends show no link to climate change.

Basing a hypothesis on flawed reasoning and assumptions goes against the scientific method. These types of practices are all too common today. Scientists should instead adhere to sound science that is based on the core principles of the scientific method. These principles will steer scientists in the right direction. Assuming an outcome with no supporting evidence will not.

While the media will continue to report unfounded claims about climate change, the facts don't lie. Thank you for continuing to shine a light on one-sided reporting that our national media practices far too often.

Rep. Lamar Smith, a Republican from Texas, has represented Texas's 21st congressional district since 1987. He is currently the chairman of the United States House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 11/20/2017 5:29:59 PM
Subject: Will Happer interview reprint available

Friends,

Some of you recall that TheBestSchools.org published a fascinating interview with Prof. Will Happer last December. We obtained permission to produce a reprint of the interview. You can download it as a PDF using the link below. If you want copies of it... a really nice full-color and center-stitched version... watch your mail if you a Heartland donor, or ask me for copies.

Below is the website feature we created for this publication.

Joe

WILLIAM HAPPER INTERVIEW: FOCUSED CIVIL DIALOGUE ON GLOBAL WARMING

DECEMBER 1, 2016

By [William Happer](#)

[Download the PDF](#)

This is a reprint of an absolutely remarkable interview, conducted by TheBestSchools.org, with physicist William Happer, Ph.D., one of the most prestigious climate scientists in the world.

The interview was conducted in December 2016. TheBestSchools.org is “an independent organization comprised of a dedicated group of educators, editors, authors, and web professionals who—like you—believe learning transforms lives for the better and should remain a lifelong pursuit.” TBS posted the interview online [here](#).

Dr. Happer notes in response to one question:

Government actions to combat the non-existent problem have blighted the landscape with windmills and solar farms. They have driven up the price of electricity, which has disproportionately harmed the poorest segments of society. Government actions have corrupted science, which has been flooded by money to produce politically correct results. It is time for governments to finally admit the truth about global warming. Warming is not the problem. Government action is the problem. (p. 15)

Dr. Happer is the Cyrus Fogg Brackett Professor of Physics (emeritus) at Princeton University, former director of the Office of Energy Research, former director of research at the U.S. Department of Energy, and co-founder of Magnetic Imaging Technologies. He is also cofounder and chairman of the CO2 Coalition, the website of which is co2coalition.org.

He summarizes the interview this way:

Strongest arguments against consensus view:

- Climate models have predicted far more warming than has been observed, as shown in Fig. 6. This is strong evidence that the equilibrium temperature increase from doubling CO₂ levels is not 3° C to 3.5° C, as assumed in most climate models, but much less, probably close to 1° C.
- The consensus has largely ignored the huge positive effects of more CO₂, as illustrated in Fig. 18.
- The large temperature changes of the Medieval Warm Period and the Little Ice Age occurred before the widespread use of fossil fuels after the industrial revolution, as shown in Fig. 11.
- There is a strong correlation of temperature with solar activity as shown in Fig. 12, 14, and 15.
- Frenzied, ad hominem attacks on credible opponents show that consensus supporters have a very weak scientific case. You don't need potentially counterproductive ad hominem attacks if you have strong scientific arguments.

Weakest arguments for consensus view:

- Ninety-seven percent of scientists agree with the consensus.
- Temperature has increased for the past century and CO₂ levels have increased. Therefore the temperature increase was caused by CO₂.
- Increasing CO₂
- Government funded, consensus-supporting researchers have no conflict of interest.
- Scientific opponents of the consensus are prostitutes of the evil fossil fuel industry.

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 4/2/2018 7:05:03 PM
Subject: Today's WSJ: Climate Alarmists Lose in San Francisco Courtroom

[View this email in your browser](#)

Dear Friends,

This is a follow up to the email from this morning. For those of you who have trouble accessing Phelim's climate trial OpEd in the Wall Street Journal, please see below:

Climate Alarmists May Inherit the Wind

They likened a courtroom 'tutorial' to the Scopes Monkey Trial. But their side got schooled.

By Phelim McAleer

San Francisco

Five American oil companies find themselves in a San Francisco courtroom. California v. Chevron is a civil action brought by the city attorneys of San Francisco and Oakland, who accuse the defendants of creating a "public nuisance" by contributing to climate change and of conspiring to cover it up so they could continue to profit. No trial date has been set, but on March 21 the litigants gathered for a "climate change tutorial" ordered by Judge William Alsup—a prospect that thrilled climate-change alarmists. Excited spectators gathered outside the courtroom at 6 a.m., urged on by advocates such as the website Grist, which declared "Buckle up, polluters! You're in for it now," and likened the proceeding to the 1925 Scopes Monkey Trial.

In the event, the hearing did not go well for the plaintiffs—and not for lack of legal talent. Steve W. Berman, who represented the cities, is a star trial lawyer who has made a career and a fortune suing corporations for large settlements, including the \$200 billion-plus tobacco settlement in 1998.

"Until now, fossil fuel companies have been able to talk about climate science in political and media arenas where there is far less accountability to the truth," Michael Burger of the Sabin Center for Climate Change Law at Columbia University told Grist. The hearing did mark a shift toward accountability—but perhaps not in the way activists would have liked.

Judge Alsup started quietly. He flattered the plaintiffs' first witness, Oxford

physicist Myles Allen, by calling him a “genius,” but he also reprimanded Mr. Allen for using a misleading illustration to represent carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and a graph ostensibly about temperature rise that did not actually show rising temperatures.

Then the pointed questions began. Gary Griggs, an oceanographer at the University of California, Santa Cruz, struggled with the judge’s simple query: “What do you think caused the last Ice Age?”

The professor talked at length about a wobble in the earth’s orbit and went on to describe a period “before there were humans on the planet,” which “we call hothouse Earth.” That was when “all the ice melted. We had fossils of palm trees and alligators in the Arctic,” Mr. Griggs told the court. He added that at one time the sea level was 20 to 30 feet higher than today.

Mr. Griggs then recounted “a period called ‘snow ballers,’” when scientists “think the entire Earth was frozen due to changes in things like methane released from the ocean.”

Bear in mind these accounts of two apocalyptic climate events that occurred naturally came from a witness for plaintiffs looking to prove American oil companies are responsible for small changes in present-day climate.

The defendants’ lawyer, Theodore J. Boutros Jr., emphasized the little-discussed but huge uncertainties in reports from the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the failure of worst-case climate models to pan out in reality. Or as Judge Alsup put it: “Instead of doom and gloom, it’s just gloom.”

Mr. Boutros also noted that the city of San Francisco—in court claiming that rising sea levels imperil its future—recently issued a 20-year bond, whose prospectus asserted the city was “unable to predict whether sea level rise or other impacts of climate change or flooding from a major storm will occur.”

Judge Alsup was particularly scathing about the conspiracy claim. The plaintiffs alleged that the oil companies were in possession of “smoking gun” documents that would prove their liability; Mr. Boutros said this was simply an internal summary of the publicly available 1995 IPCC report.

The judge said he read the lawsuit’s allegations to mean “that there was a conspiratorial document within the defendants about how they knew good and well that global warming was right around the corner. And I said: ‘OK, that’s going to be a big thing. I want to see it.’ Well, it turned out it wasn’t quite that. What it was, was a slide show that somebody had gone to the IPCC and was reporting on what the IPCC had reported, and that was it. Nothing more. So they were on notice of what in IPCC said from that document, but it’s hard to say that they were secretly aware. By that point they knew. Everybody knew everything in the

IPCC,” he stated.

Judge Alsup then turned to Mr. Berman: “If you want to respond, I’ll let you respond. . . . Anything you want to say?” “No,” said the counsel to the plaintiffs. Whereupon Judge Alsup adjourned the proceedings.

Until now, environmentalists and friendly academics have found a receptive audience in journalists and politicians who don’t understand science and are happy to defer to experts. Perhaps this is why the plaintiffs seemed so ill-prepared for their first court outings with tough questions from an informed and inquisitive judge.

Activists have long claimed they want their day in court so that the truth can be revealed. Given last week’s poor performance, they may be the ones who inherit the wind.

Mr. McAleer is a journalist, playwright and filmmaker. He is currently writing a play about Chevron Corp.’s legal fight over alleged pollution in Ecuador.



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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 4/2/2018 5:16:04 PM
Subject: A whole booklet about the fake AGW consensus!
[Consensus_Handbook-1.pdf](#)

Willie sends along the attached, which is also available at this link:

https://www.climatechangecommunication.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Consensus_Handbook-1.pdf

Of course it's awful, completely unresponsive to challenges many of us have put forward over and over again to the fake claim of an AGW consensus. The good news is that they felt compelled to produce this... evidence that we are on target. Bad news is that some people will see this and believe it.

Joe

Joseph Bast
Director and Senior Fellow
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Phone 312/377-4000
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Web site <http://www.heartland.org>

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The Consensus Handbook

Why the scientific consensus on climate change is important

- John Cook
- Sander van der Linden
- Edward Maibach
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For more information, visit

<http://www.climatechangecommunication.org/all/consensus-handbook/>

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● ● ● Introduction

Based on the evidence, 97% of climate scientists have concluded that human-caused climate change is happening. This scientific consensus has been a hot topic in recent years. It's been referenced by presidents, prime ministers, senators, congressmen, and in numerous television shows and newspaper articles.

However, the story of consensus goes back decades. It's been an underlying theme in climate discussions since the 1990s. Fossil fuel groups, conservative think-tanks, and political strategists were casting doubt on the consensus for over a decade before social scientists began studying the issue. From the 1990s to this day, most of the discussion has been about whether there is a scientific consensus that humans are causing global warming.

As the issue has grown in prominence, a second discussion has arisen. Should we even be talking about scientific consensus? Is it productive? Does it distract from other important issues?

This handbook provides a brief history of the consensus on climate change. We'll summarize the research quantifying the level of scientific agreement on human-caused global warming. We'll examine what the public thinks about the consensus, and the misinformation campaigns that have sought to confuse people. We'll look at how we should respond to misinformation and how best to communicate the consensus. Lastly, we'll answer some of the objections to communicating the consensus.

The consensus story has several important chapters. Seeing the full story is essential to understanding why scientific consensus is important.

... Consensus on consensus

Naomi Oreskes was the first to quantify the level of expert agreement on human-caused global warming in 2004¹. Analyzing 928 scientific papers on global climate change, she couldn't find a single peer-reviewed paper rejecting human-caused global warming. This was the first research that put hard numbers on the overwhelming scientific consensus, and was featured prominently in Al Gore's award-winning movie, *An Inconvenient Truth*.

Since that seminal 2004 paper, a number of other studies have examined the scientific consensus in various ways. These include surveys of the scientific community^{2,3,4,5}, analyses of public statements about climate change⁶, and analyses of peer-reviewed research into climate change⁷.

A synthesis of this research – a survey of surveys – concluded that the expert consensus on climate change is between 90 to 100%, with a number of studies converging on 97% agreement⁸. Among peer-reviewed studies examining expert agreement on climate change, there is consensus on consensus.

Among peer-reviewed studies examining expert agreement on climate change, there is consensus on consensus.

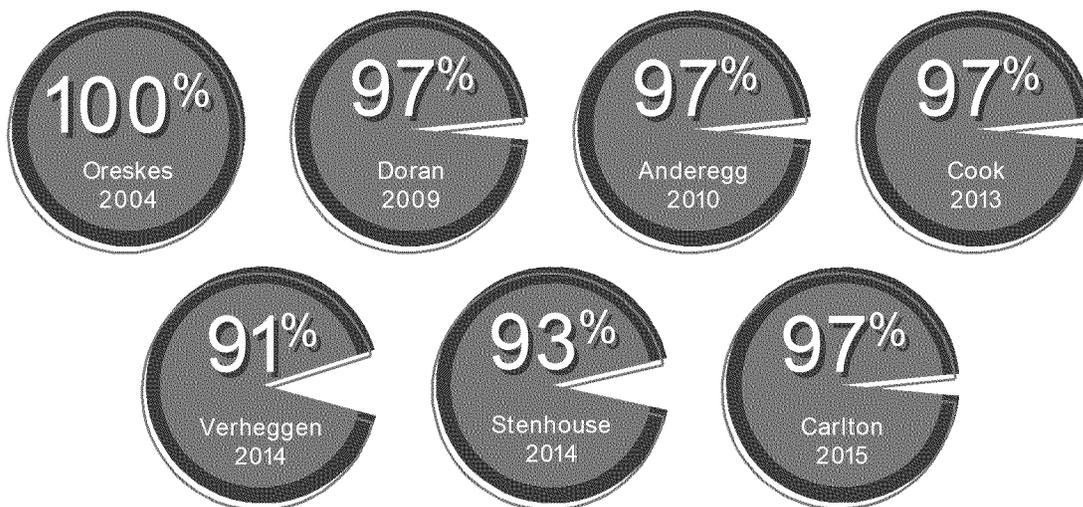


Figure 1: Summary of studies measuring agreement among climate scientists or climate papers on human-caused global warming.

What is a “climate expert”?

Clarifying what is meant by a “climate expert” is important to understand how misinformation campaigns have exploited confusion about experts in order to cast doubt on the consensus. In the context of climate change, most studies define a climate expert as a climate scientist publishing peer-reviewed climate research. For example, the first study finding 97% consensus looked at climate scientists actively publishing climate research³. The second study finding 97% consensus looked at scientists who had published peer-reviewed climate papers⁶. Analyses of scientific research have looked at papers published in peer-reviewed journals on the topic of “global climate change” or “global warming”^{1,7}. The emphasis is on scientists who have published climate-related scientific research.

Why does the level of expertise matter? As expertise in climate science increases, so too does agreement that humans are causing global warming⁸. However, this link between expertise and consensus has made it possible for misinformers to cast doubt on the scientific consensus by appealing to groups with lower expertise in climate science. This technique is known as “fake experts” – portraying non-experts as subject matter experts in order to cast doubt on scientific consensus.

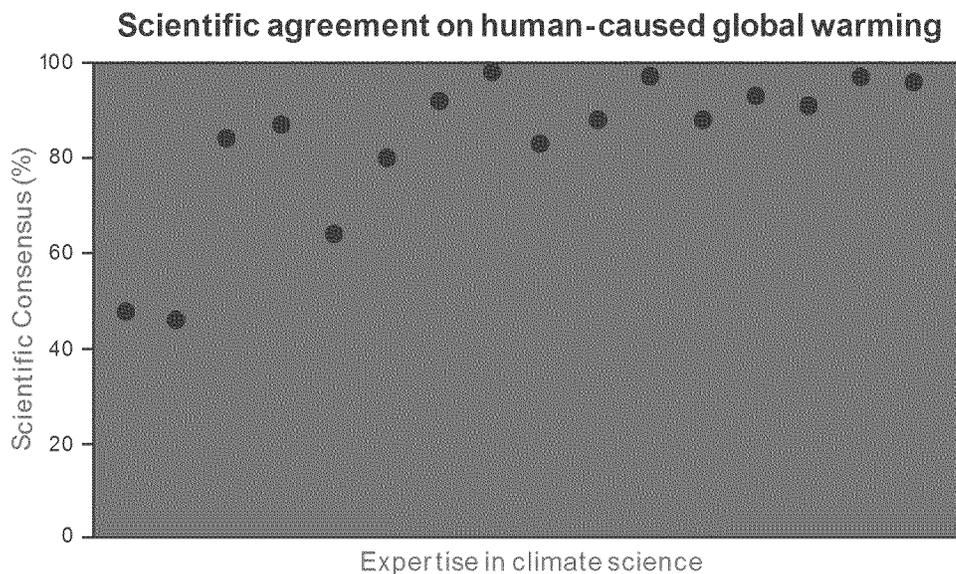


Figure 2: Scientific consensus vs. expertise in climate science. Each dot represents a group of scientists, from economic geologists to climate scientists publishing climate research. Groups with higher expertise in publishing climate research show higher agreement that humans are causing global warming⁸.

... The consensus gap

Despite many studies confirming the overwhelming scientific agreement on climate change, there is a gaping chasm between the actual 97% consensus and the public's perception of the consensus. On average, people think that around 67% of climate scientists agree that humans are causing global warming. An even more disturbing statistic is that only 13% of Americans are aware that the consensus is over 90%⁹.

“...there is a gaping chasm between the actual 97% consensus and the public's perception of the consensus.”

This misconception doesn't just apply to the general public. Even many science teachers aren't aware of the consensus¹⁰. The unfortunate consequence of this misconception is that many teachers cover climate change by presenting contrarian viewpoints alongside mainstream climate science. As we'll see on Page 8, false-balance treatment of climate change has a misinforming effect.

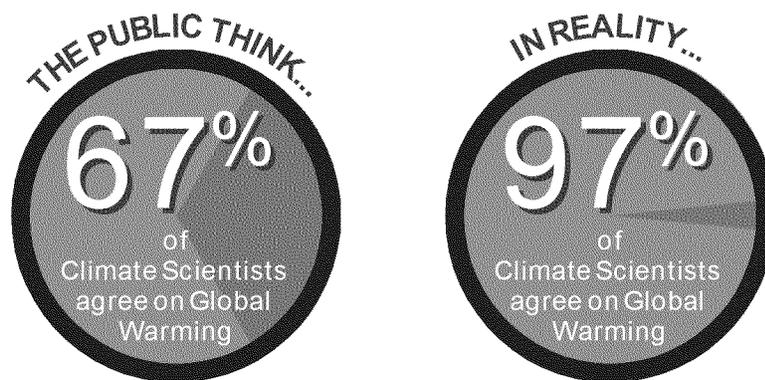


Figure 3: The consensus gap^{8,9}.

The role of politics and information

Why is there such a large consensus gap? Figure 4 reveals several contributors. First, we see that public perception of consensus varies widely across the political spectrum. The more politically conservative a person, the lower their perceived consensus. This means that political bias plays a large role in lowering perceived consensus.

“The more politically conservative a person, the lower their perceived consensus. This means that political bias plays a large role in lowering perceived consensus.”

But even at the liberal end of the political spectrum, there's a gap between public perception and the 97% consensus. This means that information (either lack of awareness or the influence of misinformation) is arguably an even greater contributor to the consensus gap than political bias. This is not surprising given that misinformation campaigns have persistently confused the public about the consensus for nearly three decades^{11,12}. In fact, the first messages that the public heard about the consensus on climate change came in the form of misinformation.

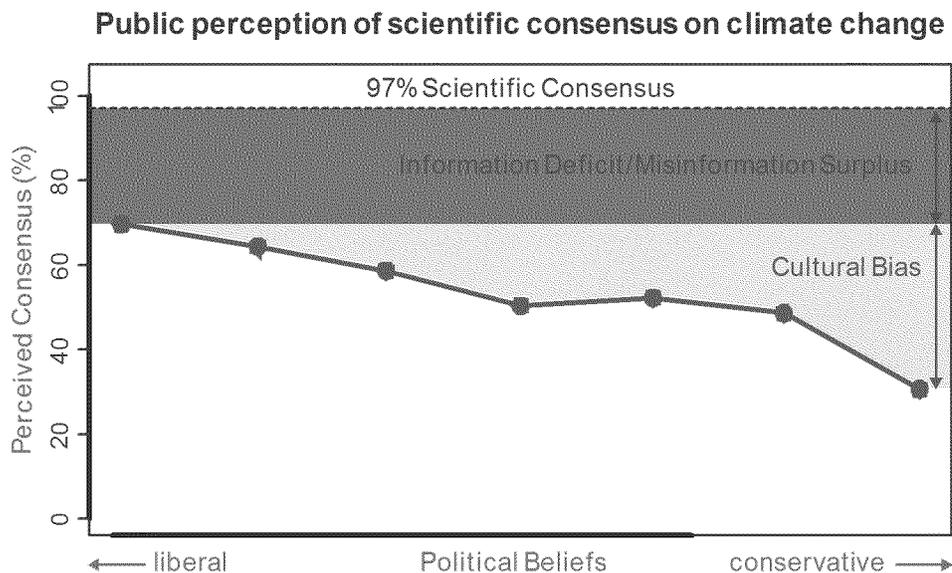


Figure 4: Perceived scientific consensus vs. political ideology measured in 2013¹³.

... Undermining the consensus

Over a decade before Naomi Oreskes first quantified the consensus, opponents of climate action began to cast doubt on the scientific consensus. The first public messages about the consensus on climate change were that there was no consensus.

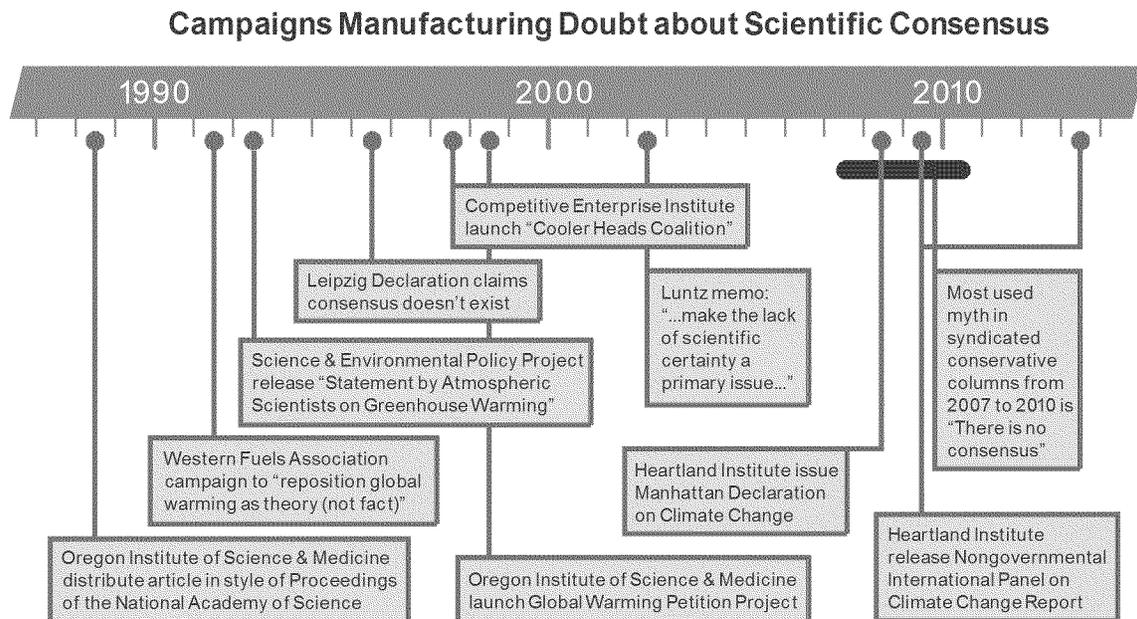


Figure 5: A timeline of misinformation campaigns casting doubt on the consensus on climate change.

As well as government-based misinformation, the fossil fuel industry were active in generating misinformation, using techniques that the tobacco industry had honed decades earlier¹⁴. In 1991, the Western Fuels Association spent over half a million dollars on a public relations campaign to “reposition global warming as theory (not fact)”¹⁵ p.139.

One of the most prominent and potent misinformation campaigns against the consensus is the Global Warming Petition Project, launched in 1998. It is an online petition featuring over 31,000 Americans who have signed a statement claiming that humans aren’t disrupting the climate. However, this petition uses the technique of fake experts (introduced on page 3); 99.9% of the signatories are not climate scientists (and many are not scientists, while others aren’t real people). Further, while 31,000 seems like a lot, even if they were real scientists, they would represent only 0.3% of the 10 million Americans with a science degree.

Despite its fatal flaws, the Petition Project is both popular and effective in misinforming people. An experiment testing six common myths about climate change found that the Global Warming Petition Project was the most damaging in reducing acceptance of climate change¹⁶. An analysis of social media posts in 2016 found that the most shared climate article featured this petition¹⁷.

More recent misinformation efforts by the fossil fuel industry, conservative think tanks, and other conservative writers have continued to attack the consensus. From 2007 to 2010, the most common argument in conservative op-eds about climate change was that there was no consensus¹².

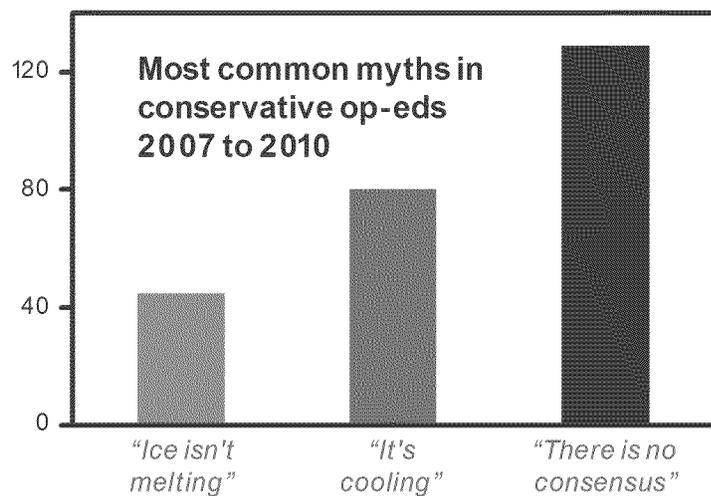


Figure 6: The three most common claims in conservative op-eds about climate change published from 2007 to 2010¹².

Undermining the existence of the scientific consensus has been a major strategy of opponents of climate action since 1990 and continues to be a dominant theme. Consensus misinformation can take many forms, including emphasizing uncertainty³⁸ and signed declarations. Another form of misinformation worth further examination is false-balance media coverage.

... False-balance media coverage

One of the most insidious, albeit often inadvertent forms of climate misinformation is false-balance media coverage, where contrarian voices are given equal coverage with climate scientists. This stems from the journalistic norm assuming there are always two sides to an issue, thus giving mainstream and contrarian voices equal representation. As a result, a few dissenting scientists are given similar attention to the 97% of scientists who are convinced that humans are causing global warming.

Analysis of media coverage from 1988 to 2002 showed that newspapers often presented false balance media coverage of climate change¹⁸. While the situation has improved in prestige-press coverage¹⁹, the tabloid press has shown no signs of improvement²⁰. Similarly, 70% of U.S. TV coverage of climate change presents a false balance²¹. In short, much of what people learn about climate change from the media involves well-established scientific truth presented alongside groundless assertions.

What impact does this have? When people see two sides arguing a complicated scientific issue, they come away with the impression of an ongoing 50:50 debate. False-balance media coverage reduces the public's understanding across a range of issues^{22, 23, 24}. When it comes to climate change, false-balance media coverage has been shown to lower perceived consensus²⁵.

How should the media cover climate change?

Covering climate change is a challenge for journalists. On the one hand, they should strive to maintain objectivity and balance. On the other hand, giving contrarians equal coverage with mainstream scientists when there is a scientific consensus misleads the public about the state of the science.

One way to present conflicting viewpoints without misleading is by presenting weight-of-evidence or weight-of-experts information. These approaches acknowledge multiple sides to a debate while also evaluating which side is supported by evidence and a scientific consensus²⁶. This approach has been found to foster more accurate beliefs while also acknowledging contrarian viewpoints^{27, 28}. Media organizations such as the BBC have resolved to avoid false-balance coverage by consideration of due weight²⁹.

Visual exemplars such as a photo of scientists representing the state of scientific understanding are an effective way to communicate weight-of-evidence information³⁰. However, too much information can overwhelm people – one study found combining weight-of-experts information with comments from scientists from each side made it hard for readers to distinguish between majority and minority views²³. Consequently, it's more effective to provide a straightforward (ideally visual) summary of the state of expert agreement.

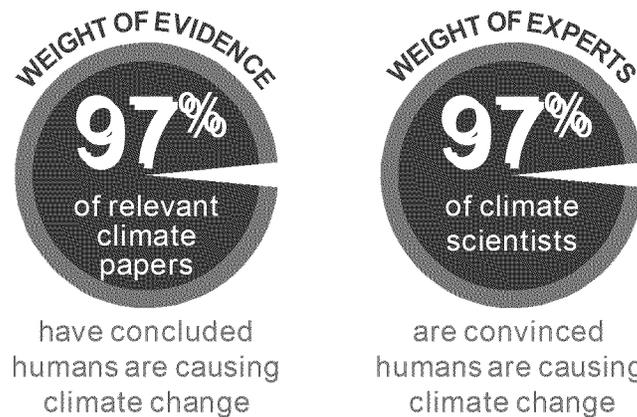


Figure 7: Weight-of-evidence⁷ or weight-of-experts^{2,3,6} visualisations.

To debate or not to debate

Debate is crucially important to climate science and in the case of human-caused climate change has already occurred over decades. The process of scientific debate is open to anyone—although it does require that participants subject their ideas to the scrutiny of the peer-review process, which is fundamental for the advancement of scientific knowledge³¹. However, contrarians refuse to participate in scientific debates: they do not present their views at scientific conferences, and have a negligible presence in the peer-reviewed literature. Instead, they demand special treatment by bypassing the usual scientific process and presenting unvetted ideas to the public.

How should one respond if invited to publicly debate mainstream climate science? Requests to “debate” climate science or the timing of climate impacts are for propaganda purposes and should be avoided. Agreeing to participate in such debates run the risk of misinforming the public by conveying the false impression that the scientific community is undecided on basic facts like human-caused global warming.

In contrast, debates over solutions to climate change are worthwhile. One response to an invitation to debate is to inform the organisers of the danger of misinforming the public by debating established science, and that a more appropriate and constructive debate topic is climate solutions. If the organisers persist in hosting a problematic debate, a further option is to issue a public statement explaining that you had advised the organisers not to go ahead due to the problematic nature of the event, but they went ahead regardless.

... Impact of misinformation

Misinformation about the consensus has persisted for decades. What impact does this have on public perceptions of climate change? Misinformation affects people in several ways.

First, misinformation causes many people to believe false information. A study testing the effect of misleading statistics found that providing just a handful of misleading numbers was effective in lowering acceptance of climate change³². Another study tested six different pieces of climate misinformation and found that attacks on the consensus were the most effective in lowering acceptance of climate change¹⁶.

Second, misinformation can cancel out the impact of accurate information. When people are presented with conflicting pieces of information, the two can cancel each other out^{16,25,33}. In other words, misinformation doesn't just cause some people to believe falsehoods, it can stop them from believing the facts.

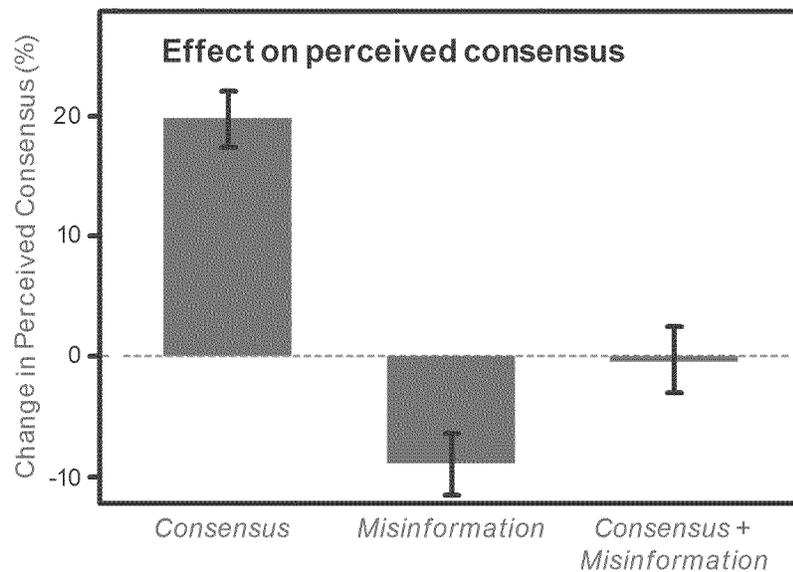


Figure 8: The effect of different types of messages about climate change. The first bar shows the positive effect of a 97% message. The second bar shows the negative effect of misinformation. The third bar shows how consensus information and misinformation cancel each other out¹⁶.

Why attack consensus?

In 1998, the American Petroleum Institute along with other industry groups and conservative think-tanks teamed together to publish the “Global Climate Science Communications Plan” report. They surveyed over 1000 Americans and found that casting doubt on scientific agreement reduced concern about climate change. Their strategy was simple yet effective – recruit a handful of scientists to hit news organizations with a steady stream of misinformation. By exploiting the journalistic norm of covering both sides, the goal was to confuse the public through false-balance coverage of climate change.

Around the same time, political strategist Frank Luntz was conducting market research into how Republican politicians who opposed policies to stop global warming should talk about climate change³¹. He found that if people thought the experts disagreed about human-caused global warming, their opinions on climate policy would change accordingly. Luntz recommended casting doubt on the scientific consensus to win the policy debate. The (ethically dubious) merits of this communication strategy have been confirmed by subsequent research finding that when people are told that experts disagree, their support for environmental policy goes down³⁴.

WINNING THE GLOBAL WARMING DEBATE – AN OVERVIEW

Please keep in mind the following communication recommendations as you address global warming in general, particularly as Democrats and opinion leaders attack President Bush over Kyoto.

1. ***The scientific debate remains open.*** Voters believe that there is *no consensus* about global warming within the scientific community. Should the public come to believe that the scientific issues are settled, their views about global warming will change accordingly. Therefore, *you need to continue to make the lack of scientific certainty a primary issue in the debate*, and defer to scientists and other experts in the field.

Excerpt from the Luntz memo.

... A gateway belief

Over a decade after fossil fuel groups and political strategists discovered the important role of perceived consensus and systematically began to undermine it, social scientists began to catch up. The first studies came in 2011 and 2013, finding that perceptions about scientific agreement are linked to support for climate policy and acceptance of science more generally^{35,36}. Later research built on this line of work, advancing the “Gateway Belief Model”, which confirmed that what people think about expert agreement influences a range of other key climate attitudes, including whether global warming is real, caused by humans, resulting in serious impacts and importantly, whether we should act to solve it³⁷.

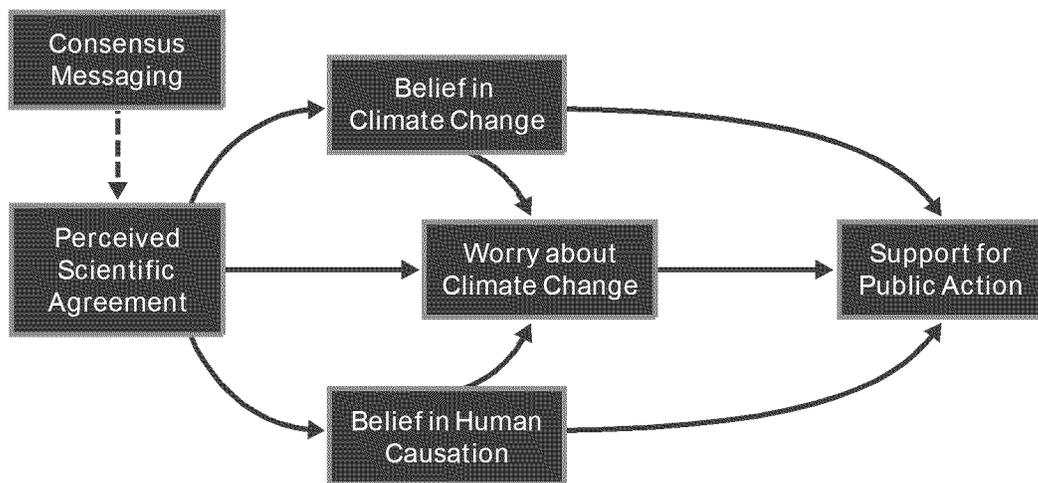


Figure 9: Perceived consensus as a gateway belief³⁷.

The status of perceived consensus as a gateway belief to acceptance of (climate) science has since been confirmed by a number of independent studies^{35,38,39,40}. This includes experiments finding that highlighting the 97% consensus increases acceptance of climate science^{13,36,41,42,43}.

Based on this research, communication experts have urged scientists to communicate the overwhelming agreement on human-caused global warming in order to address the misconception that scientists still disagree⁴⁴. Informing people about the consensus is not a magic bullet that solves everything, but it is a powerful tool for helping people to understand climate change and reach appropriate conclusions about it.

The powerful role of heuristics: wisdom of the crowd

People simply don't have the time, energy (or infinite brain capacity) to become an expert on every topic they encounter. So they employ mental short-cuts or heuristics, either consciously or unconsciously, to help them make decisions. Much research has shown that heuristics do a fairly good job at helping people arrive at sound decisions⁴⁵, particularly in situations that are complex and uncertain.

“...a useful heuristic is relying on the opinion of experts to guide one's views on complicated issues.”

For example, a useful heuristic is relying on the opinion of experts to guide one's views on complicated issues. This approach makes a lot of sense – no one has time to research every issue they encounter and thus we have to defer to expert opinion. We are also often influenced by the opinion of other people, including peers and experts. Importantly, research has shown that group verdicts can be very accurate, and under certain conditions, more accurate than the individuals within the group. This socially-derived wisdom is known as the “wisdom of the crowd”^{46,47} and makes good sense on an intuitive level too. For example, we often feel better about getting a second, independent opinion when faced with a serious dilemma. It is therefore for good reason that humans pay very close attention to the opinions and judgments of others, and when an entire group of specialists all agree on something, that sends an important signal. In fact, relying on a select “crowd” of experts has been found to be both popular and reliable⁴⁸. It makes sense mathematically too: Condorcet's Jury Theorem tells us that when judgments are aggregated independently (more or less), and when the probability of each individual being “correct” is 50% or higher (e.g. in the case of experts), adding more votes to the majority consensus will increase the likelihood that the consensus is correct⁴⁹.

... Communication best practices

There are a variety of ways to convey the overwhelming agreement among climate scientists, and a number of studies have tested different approaches. One study that tested numeric versus non-numeric statements about the level of scientific agreement found that numeric statements were more effective⁴². For example, the statement “97% of climate scientists have concluded that human-caused climate change is happening” elicited estimates of the consensus that were 15 percentage points higher than the statement “An overwhelming majority of climate scientists have concluded that human-caused climate change is happening”.

Another study tested different ways of framing consensus such as using verbal and visual analogies (i.e., “if 97% of doctors concluded that your child is sick, would you believe them?”). They found that while metaphors are useful, a pie-chart that visually communicated the 97% consensus was the most effective, particularly among conservative audiences³⁷.



Figure 10: Pie-chart infographic from The Consensus Project, a website launched to communicate the results of Cook et al. (2013)⁷.

Asking people to estimate the level of agreement prior to telling them about the 97% consensus is another useful approach. This “estimation and reveal” technique has been found to be more effective than simply communicating the consensus⁴².

More generally, communication experts recommend the following approach to enhance the effectiveness of science communication: simple clear messages, repeated often, by a variety of trusted voices^{44,50}. This approach is echoed by Frank Luntz, the political strategist who recommended that opponents of climate action attack the scientific consensus⁵¹:

“You say it again, and you say it again, and then again and again and again and again, and about the time that you’re absolutely sick of saying it is about the time that your target audience has heard it for the first time.”

Opponents of climate action have followed the advice of Luntz and persistently attacked the consensus for nearly three decades. From a messaging campaign point of view, it is a sound strategy if one wishes to decrease public support for climate action. Fortunately, it is possible to defang that strategy.

... Inoculating against misinformation

A number of studies illustrate the importance and efficacy of communicating the 97% consensus. However, when consensus information is combined with misinformation about the consensus, the two cancel each other out¹⁶. This helps explain why public opinion has not shifted as much as it might have over the years – persistent misinformation about the consensus has reduced the effectiveness of communicating the scientific consensus. How might we resolve this stalemate?

One answer comes from inoculation theory: a branch of psychological research that takes the idea of physical vaccination and applies it to knowledge⁵². By exposing people to misinformation along with a clear warning that it is misinformation can help people become more resistant to such misinformation.

An inoculating text consists of two elements: a warning that people might be misled, and preemptive counter-arguments explaining the techniques used to distort the facts. Preemptively refuting misinformation has been found to be more effective than debunking the misinformation after people receive it³⁸. When it comes to misinformation, prevention is better than cure⁵³.

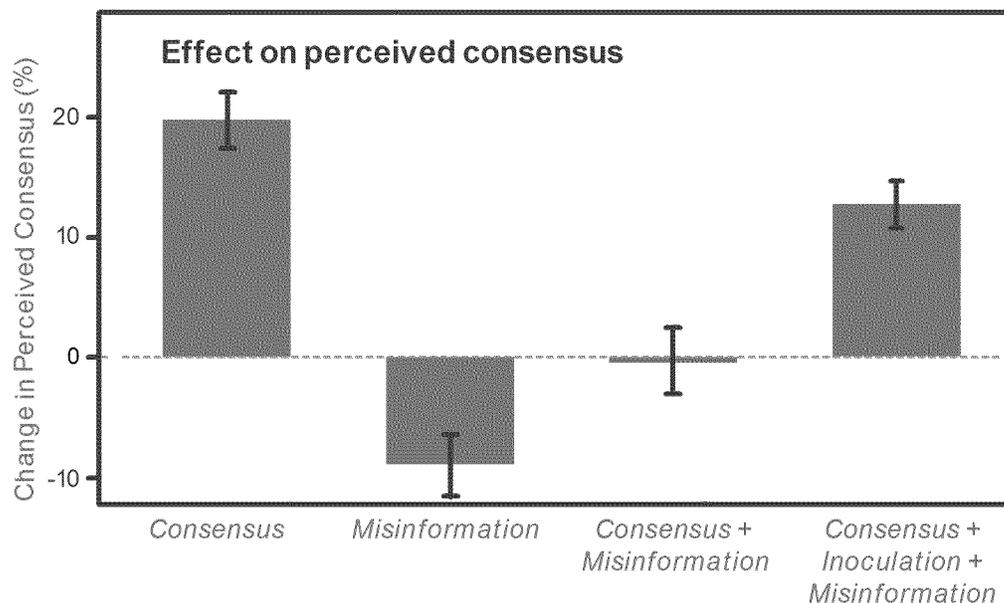


Figure 11: The effect of different types of messages about climate change. This figure is an amendment of Figure 8, now with a fourth bar showing the effect of inoculating people before showing them misinformation.

Several approaches to inoculation have been shown to be effective in supporting the scientific consensus on climate change. One study found that providing people with explicit forewarning about the type of misinformation they might encounter largely counteracted the effect of the misinformation¹⁶. Another study found that explaining the techniques of misinformation in general terms without specifically mentioning the misinformation is also helpful²⁵.

In addition, another study found that warning people that science shouldn't be politicized, along with a statement about the consensus, was successful in neutralizing misinformation about new energy technologies³⁸. Similarly, simply communicating the 97% consensus before false-balance media coverage was successful in neutralizing the negative influence of such misinformation²⁵.

Satire is a powerful form of inoculation. One example is a comedy video by John Oliver that parodies how televised debates about climate change reinforce the false balance problem. They produced a satirical weight-of-experts response, with 3 contrarian scientists debating 97 mainstream scientists as a "statistically representative climate change debate". Watching this video has been shown to increase people's acceptance of global warming and perceived consensus³⁹.



Deconstructing misinformation

To create an effective inoculation message, it helps to start with a strong understanding of how misleading arguments are constructed. This requires a critical thinking approach to argumentation, in order to detect the reasoning fallacies in a misleading argument⁶⁴.

Arguments are made up of one or more starting assumptions, or premises, leading to a conclusion. To reliably detect where an argument goes wrong, one needs to deconstruct the argument into its constituent premises and conclusion. This then allows one to determine whether all the premises are true, and if so, whether the premises logically lead to the conclusion. This process allows one to detect the fallacies included within a false argument, which can then be used in an inoculating text.

For example, the Global Warming Petition Project claims that there is no expert consensus on climate change based on two premises: a large proportion of science graduates dissent, and these dissenters are climate experts. By deconstructing the claim into its constituent parts, we are able to identify that both premises are false. The first premise uses the magnified minority fallacy: 31,000 is a tiny proportion of the total number of U.S. science graduates. The second premise relies on fake experts: almost all signatories have no expertise in climate science.

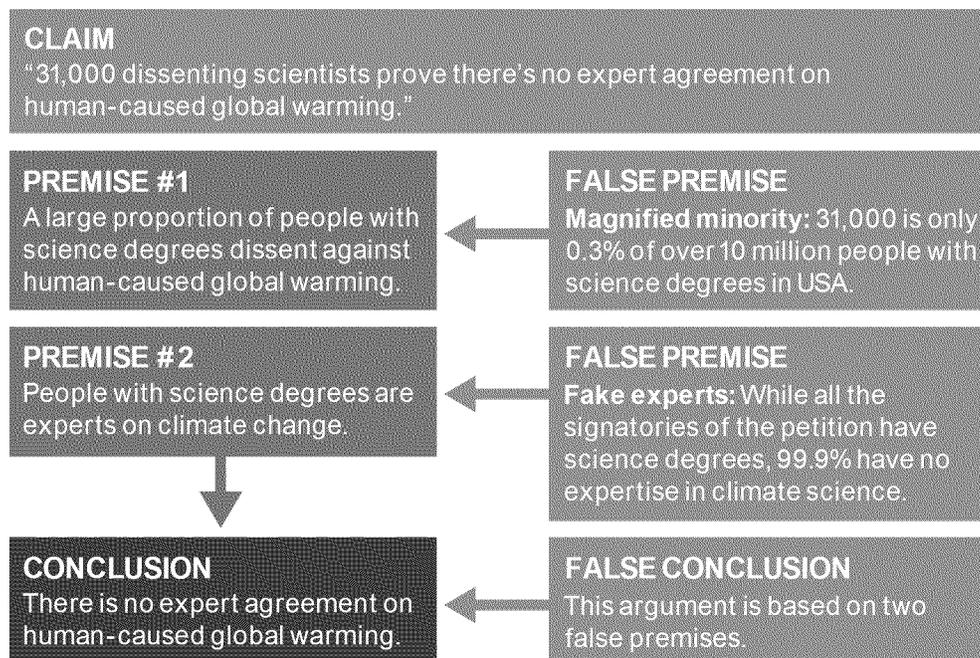


Figure 12: Structure of the claim that there is no scientific consensus, based on the Global Warming Petition Project.

... Critiques of consensus messaging & rebuttals

Opponents of climate action have used the insights of audience research and communicated “there is no consensus” for nearly three decades. While social scientists have also realized the important psychological role of perceived consensus, some scientists and others have raised objections about efforts to communicate the scientific consensus. These objections are worthy of rebuttal, because they typically ignore relevant evidence on how people think about scientific matters⁵⁵.

The false dichotomy between consensus & policy

One argument against consensus communication is that it distracts from policy discussion⁵⁶. This “either/or” choice between consensus or policy is a false dichotomy. Consensus messaging complements rather than competes with policy discussion. Establishing that experts agree there’s a problem serves as a stepping-stone to discussing how to solve it⁵⁷. In actual fact, therefore, consensus messaging *permits* discussion of policy rather than prevent it.

In contrast, misinformation that casts doubt on the consensus is designed to delay climate policy discussions. This was identified early by opponents of climate action who directed their focus on confusing the public about the consensus in order to reduce support for climate action. Consensus misinformation is a “lever for inaction”.

Consensus messaging is designed to remove a distraction designed to delay climate policy. The “consensus vs policy” false dichotomy runs the risk of causing the very outcome it seeks to avoid.

The 97% consensus offers a lot of bang for one’s communication buck.

The effectiveness of consensus messaging

A number of studies show that consensus messaging is a powerful communication tool (see page 14). Simply communicating the current state of scientific agreement (97%) not only raises perceived consensus, it also has a positive influence on acceptance that global warming is real, human-caused, and is a serious problem. Most importantly, it increases support for climate policy. The 97% consensus offers a lot of bang for one’s communication buck.

However, another objection to consensus messaging is that public perception of the consensus hasn't changed over the last decade. As scientists have been communicating the consensus over this period, the argument goes that consensus messaging doesn't work^{58, 59}.

This argument, however, is false on several points. First, public perception of the consensus is shifting. A number of independent surveys find that perceived consensus has been steadily increasing since 2010^{60, 61, 62}.

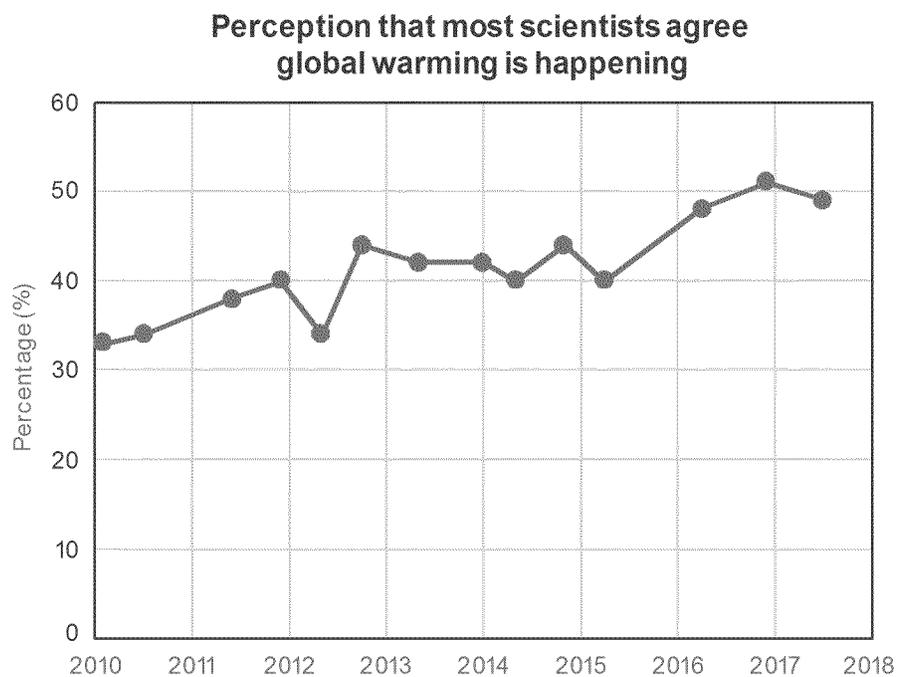


Figure 13: Public perception of scientific consensus from U.S. national representative surveys⁶².

Second, this argument ignores the role of misinformation in reducing the effectiveness of consensus messaging. Page 10 showed that misinformation can cancel out the influence of consensus information¹⁶. Attacking the consensus has been one of the most common arguments used by climate contrarians¹². This underscores the need to not only continue to communicate the 97% consensus but also to inoculate people against misinformation casting doubt on the consensus.

Neutralizing political ideology

A third objection to communicating the consensus is that it is a polarizing message⁵⁸. While one study found a small proportion of conservatives react negatively to consensus information¹³, the majority of studies testing consensus messaging find that either consensus neutralizes the influence of political ideology^{16, 25, 36, 37, 43} or works equally well across the political spectrum^{41, 42}. People's perception of the scientific consensus is a so-called "meta-cognition", a belief about what other people believe. It is therefore relatively less threatening for people to simply change their beliefs about what other people think than it is to overhaul one's deeply held worldview. However, we know that changing one's beliefs about what the experts think ultimately leads to subsequent changes in private beliefs (page 12). In short, we can think of perceived consensus as a non-identity threatening gateway cognition.

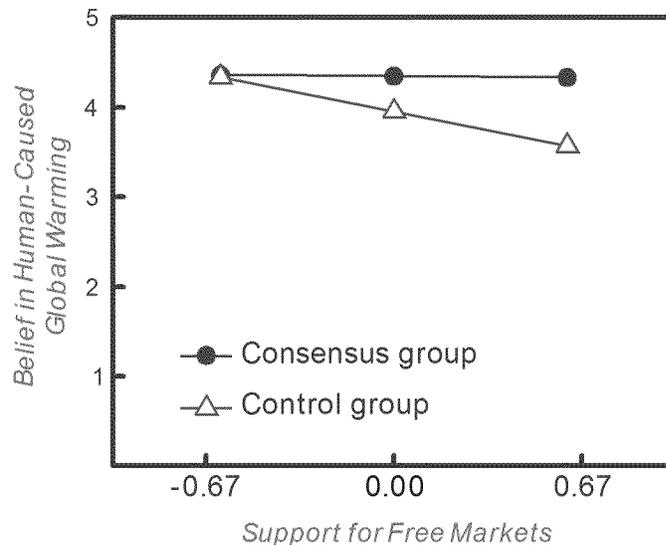


Figure 14: Effect of consensus message across political ideology. While a control group shows the biasing influence of political ideology, this influence is neutralized after receiving a consensus message³⁶.

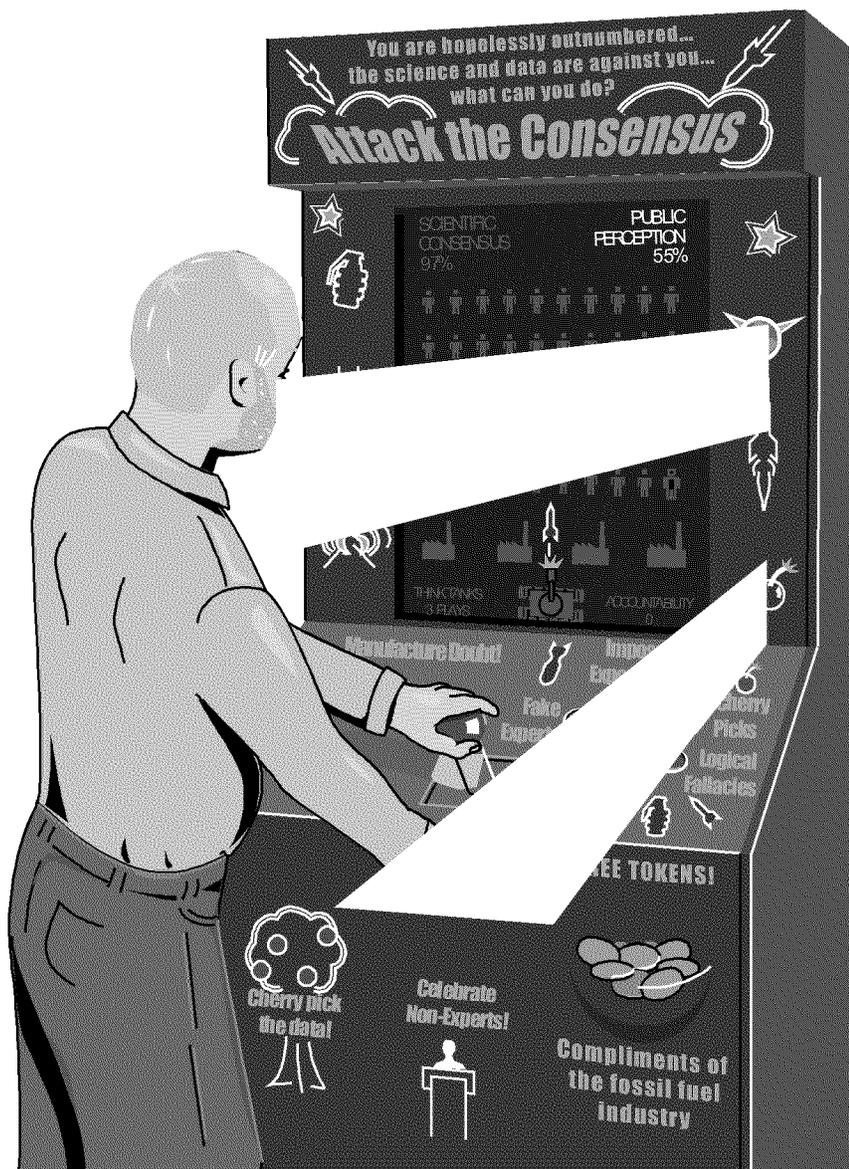
Political ideology is important but not the full picture. Figure 4 (page 5) shows two contributors to the consensus gap: political bias and information deficit/misinformation surplus. Consequently, science communicators should employ two channels of science communication: addressing both cultural values and information deficit⁶³.

Conclusion

There is strong support – in both theory and research findings – for the value of communicating the full extent of the scientific consensus about human-caused climate change in simple, clear numeric terms. As a result of sustained misinformation campaigns, few members of the public currently understand the extent of the consensus – a damaging misconception that reduces support for climate action. Moreover, efforts to inform people about the consensus have shown to be effective, and help people reach accurate conclusions about climate change. Lastly, efforts to inoculate members of the public against the misinformation campaign about the scientific consensus appear likely to help neutralize the harmful effects of that campaign.

Because successful science communication campaigns typically feature “simple clear messages, repeated often, by a variety of trusted voices,” the community of individuals and organizations seeking to help the public and policymakers better understand – and

make better decisions about – climate change should demonstrate the patience, perseverance, and communication discipline necessary to set the record straight about the scientific consensus on human-caused climate change.



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Based on the evidence, 97% of climate scientists agree that humans are causing global warming. However, only 12% of the American public are aware that the consensus is over 90%. Why the gaping chasm between the overwhelming consensus and public perceptions?

For three decades, opponents of climate action have sought to cast doubt on the scientific consensus. Their focus on consensus is due to a single, important reason: perceived consensus is a gateway belief that influences a range of attitudes and beliefs about climate change.

Scientists and communicators need to understand the psychology of consensus and the misinformation campaign that attempts to exploit this psychology to reduce public support for climate action.

The Consensus Handbook is written by scientists who have studied the psychology of consensus. It examines the misinformation campaigns attacking the consensus and explains how we can close the consensus gap.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 12/18/2017 7:24:32 PM
Subject: National Security Strategy Report

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/NSS-Final-12-18-2017-0905.pdf>

This is the only reference to climate change in the entire 56-page document:

Climate policies will continue to shape the global energy system. U.S. leadership is indispensable to countering an anti-growth energy agenda that is detrimental to U.S. economic and energy security interests. Given future global energy demand, much of the developing world will require fossil fuels, as well as other forms of energy, to power their economies and lift their people out of poverty. The United States will continue to advance an approach that balances energy security, economic development, and environmental protection. The United States will remain a global leader in reducing traditional pollution, as well as greenhouse gases, while expanding our economy. This achievement, which can serve as a model to other countries, flows from innovation, technology breakthroughs, and energy efficiency gains, not from onerous regulation.

As a growing supplier of energy resources, technologies, and services around the world, the United States will help our allies and partners become more resilient against those that use energy to coerce. America's role as an energy exporter will also require an assessment of our vulnerabilities and a resilient American infrastructure.

Finally, the Nation's long-term energy security future rests with our people. We must invest in our future by supporting innovation and R&D, including through the National Laboratories.

Tone perfect. Thank you, Mr. President. Merry Christmas and happy new year!

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 12/18/2017 6:28:09 PM
Subject: National Security Strategy Fact Sheet -- not one reference to climate change

This is what winning looks like, folks. That whole “global warming is a threat multiplier” thing is so over.

Joe

From: Sadler, Kelly J. EOP/WHO
Sent: Monday, December 18, 2017 12:09 PM
To: Sadler, Kelly J. EOP/WHO
Subject: National Security Strategy Fact Sheet

**PRESIDENT DONALD J. TRUMP ANNOUNCES A NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY TO
ADVANCE AMERICA’S INTERESTS**

“Our government’s first duty is to its people, to our citizens -- to serve their needs, to ensure their safety, to preserve their rights, and to defend their values.” – President Donald J. Trump

A NEW NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY FOR A NEW ERA: Less than a year after taking office, President Donald J. Trump is unveiling a new National Security Strategy that sets a positive strategic direction for the United States that will restore America’s advantages in the world and build upon our country’s great strengths.

● The 2017 National Security Strategy (Strategy) builds on the 11 months of Presidential action to restore respect for the United States abroad and renew American confidence at home.

● Strategic confidence enables the United States to protect its vital national interests. The Strategy identifies four vital national interests, or “four pillars” as:

- I. Protect the homeland, the American people, and American way of life;
- II. Promote American prosperity;
- III. Preserve peace through strength;
- IV. Advance American influence.

- The Strategy addresses key challenges and trends that affect our standing in the world, including:

- Revisionist powers, such as China and Russia, that use technology, propaganda, and coercion to shape a world antithetical to our interests and values;

- Regional dictators that spread terror, threaten their neighbors, and pursue weapons of mass destruction;

- Jihadist terrorists that foment hatred to incite violence against innocents in the name of a wicked ideology, and transnational criminal organizations that spill drugs and violence into our communities.

- The Strategy articulates and advances the President's concept of principled realism.

- It is a realist strategy because it acknowledges the central role of power in international politics, affirms that strong and sovereign states are the best hope for a peaceful world, and clearly defines our national interests.

- It is principled because it is grounded in advancing American principles spreads peace and prosperity around the globe.

I. PROTECT THE HOMELAND: President Trump's fundamental responsibility is to protect the American people, the homeland, and the American way of life.

- We will strengthen control of our borders and reform our immigration system to protect the homeland and restore our sovereignty.

- The greatest transnational threats to the homeland are:

- Jihadist terrorists, using barbaric cruelty to commit murder, repression, and slavery, and virtual networks to exploit vulnerable populations and inspire and direct plots.

- Transnational criminal organizations, tearing apart our communities with drugs and violence and weakening our allies and partners by corrupting democratic institutions.

- America will target threats at their source: we will confront threats before they ever reach our borders or cause harm to our people.

- We will redouble our efforts to protect our critical infrastructure and digital networks, because new technology and new adversaries create new vulnerabilities.

- We are deploying a layered missile defense system to defend America against missile attacks.

II. PROMOTE AMERICAN PROSPERITY: A strong economy protects the American people, supports our way of life, and sustains American power.

- We will rejuvenate the American economy for the benefit of American workers and companies, which is necessary to restore our national power.

- America will no longer tolerate chronic trade abuses and will pursue free, fair, and reciprocal economic relationships.

- To succeed in this 21st century geopolitical competition, America must lead in research, technology, and innovation. We will protect our national security innovation base from those who steal our intellectual property and unfairly exploit the innovation of free societies.

- America will use its energy dominance to ensure international markets remain open, and that the benefits of diversification and energy access promote economic and national security.

III. PRESERVE PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH: An America strengthened, renewed, and rejuvenated will ensure peace and deter hostility.

- We will rebuild America’s military strength to ensure it remains second to none.

- America will use all of the tools of statecraft in a new era of strategic competition—diplomatic, information, military, and economic—to protect our interests.

- America will strengthen its capabilities across numerous domains – including space and cyber - and revitalize capabilities that have been neglected.

- America’s allies and partners magnify our power and protect our shared interests. We expect them to take greater responsibility for addressing common threats.

- We will ensure the balance of power remains in America’s favor in key regions of the world: the Indo-Pacific, Europe, and the Middle East.

IV. ADVANCE AMERICAN INFLUENCE: As a force for good throughout its history, America will use its influence to advance our interests and benefit humanity.

- We must continue to enhance our influence overseas to protect the American people and promote our prosperity.

-

- America’s diplomatic and development efforts will compete to achieve better outcomes in all arenas—bilateral, multilateral, and in the information realm—to protect our interests, find new economic opportunities for Americans, and challenge our competitors.

-

- America will seek partnerships with like-minded states to promote free market economies, private sector growth, political stability, and peace.

- We champion our values – including the rule of law and individual rights – that promote strong, stable, prosperous, and sovereign states.

Our America First foreign policy celebrates America’s influence in the world as a positive force that can help set the conditions for peace, prosperity, and the development of successful societies.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 12/18/2017 4:44:17 PM
Subject: Some Recent Energy & Environmental News - 12/18/17

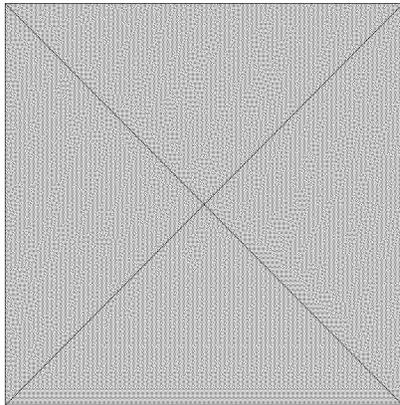
John Droz's latest newsletter, below, has links to some very interesting articles. [This one](#), on wind power, reports these findings:

- Despite a growing chorus of complaints, the wind industry has expanded largely unopposed. Ten years ago, less than 300 industrial wind farms dotted the U.S. landscape. Today, more than 1,000 exist. Much of the growth has been funded by American taxpayers. Billions of dollars in state and federal incentives have made wind farms so profitable that companies are racing to develop them before the handouts disappear.
- Industrial wind turbines generate countless complaints nationwide about sleep disturbances, migraines, nausea, ear pressure, blurred vision, tinnitus and heart palpitations. Rampant reports about such effects from the Shirley Wind Farm in Brown County, Wisconsin, prompted the local Board of Health to declare the turbines a [human health hazard](#).
- Wind industry officials have denounced people who complain about these symptoms, calling them misinformed or "anti-wind." Some wind companies offer money or other concessions to frequent complainers, often in exchange for silence and a waiver for turbine-related claims. "I call it a shut-up clause," said Jim Miller of South Dakota, who refused to sign such an [agreement](#) with Florida-based NextEra.
- Wind developers have used what some landowners describe as misleading tactics to get their contracts signed. Attorneys asked to review several such contracts called them one-sided, giving wind companies sweeping control over people's property with few rights for the landowner.
- Wind farms have divided communities across America. Contracted landowners eyeing profits spar with neighbors opposing turbines near their backyards. Lifelong friendships can end. Families sometimes fray. Hopkinton, New York, resident Janice Pease said she stopped talking to relatives who support a proposed wind farm in their town. Pease adamantly opposes it.

Pity Republicans didn't stick to their guns and end the subsidies to wind producers.

Joe

From: John Droz, jr. [mailto:aaprjohn@northnet.org]
Sent: Monday, December 18, 2017 6:10 AM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: Some Recent Energy & Environmental News - 12/18/17



Energy & Environmental Newsletter - 12/18/17

AWED Friends:

Welcome to the last *Energy and Environmental Newsletter* of 2017! Note that this issue has a special section on Offshore Wind Energy.

Superior news: a major US media organization just finished a six month investigation into some effects of wind energy on local communities. Unlike many journalists, these people wrote an *objective* report that was quite critical of the wind industry. Due to space constraints, they purposefully omitted some pertinent issues (like military impacts). We hope that a Part 2 will be forthcoming.

Some of the more informative energy articles in this issue are:

Peer-reviewed study:

[Why Wind Turbine Sounds are Annoying, and Why it Matters](#)

[Court Finds Wind Turbine Noise Exposure a 'Pathway to Disease'](#)

[What a local legislator learned from dealing with wind turbines](#)

Excellent Wind Energy related study: [Roadmap to Nowhere](#)

[Wind+Gas = the Death of Wind Energy](#)

[Final US Tax Bill is Favorable to Wind Energy](#)

[Who Saved US Solar Energy & Wind Energy Tax Credits?](#)

[France: 1.2 to 3.3 million bats destroyed by wind turbines](#)

[Are Big Wind Firms Actually "Subsidy Miners"?](#)

[Major Massachusetts Offshore Wind Project Is Terminated](#)

[New US wind energy rules regarding the military: minor improvements](#)

[For a huge 'peace dividend,' end the war on fossil fuels](#)

[End the "War on Coal"](#)

A Leading Environmentalist: [Why I Changed My Mind About Nuclear](#)

[Advanced Nuclear Finds a More Welcome Home in Canada](#)

Some of the more interesting Global Warming articles in this issue are:

[Revisiting The Endangerment Finding](#)

[Pruitt Guaranteeing Debate on Climate Soon](#)

[A new paper shows why the climate policy debate is broken](#)

[Global Warming Study Casts Doubt On Media's Climate Change Fairy Tale](#)

[A Veneer of Certainty Stoking Climate Alarm](#)

[The relationship between Physics and Philosophy](#)

[Death of Science Journalism](#)

I want to thank the loyal readers of our Newsletter for their efforts and encouragement in 2017. My very best wishes for an enjoyable holiday season and a successful New Year!

John Droz, jr.

physicist & citizen advocate

PS: Our intention is to put some balance into what most people see from the mainstream media about energy and environmental issues... As always, please pass this on to open-minded citizens, and on your social media sites. If there are others who you think would benefit from being on our energy & environmental email list, please let me know. If at any time you'd like to be taken off this list, simply send me an email saying that.

PPS: I am not an attorney, so no material appearing in any of the Newsletters (or our WiseEnergy.org website) should be construed as giving legal advice. My recommendation has always been: consult a competent attorney when you are involved with legal issues.

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 12/18/2017 3:26:19 PM
Subject: Blame Government, not the Market, for Dwindling Coal Market

This is where the debate is now, my friends.

Joe

The Hill

<http://thehill.com/opinion/energy-environment/365137-blame-government-not-markets-for-dwindling-coal-industry>

Blame government, not the market, for dwindling coal industry

BY ISAAC ORR, OPINION CONTRIBUTOR

12/15/17 03:00 PM EST 173

Renewable energy advocates [claim] free and competitive markets are to blame for coal-fired power plants being replaced by natural gas and wind generation. The problem is, there is no such thing as “free-market electricity generation,” because electricity markets are warped by a series of state and federal government policies.

These market-distorting policies include a host of regulations that require states to purchase a portion of their electricity from renewable sources (state renewable energy mandates) and federal policies that subsidize renewable energy sources and impose onerous regulations on coal-fired power plants, such as the Clean Power Plan.

The confluence of these policies has created carrots and sticks that have been used to manipulate wholesale electricity prices, to the detriment of coal and nuclear electricity generators.

Renewable energy mandates have decreed that more electricity generation capacity must be built, even though demand for electricity has been stagnant. Federal subsidies bankrolled much of the cost. As a result, the supply of electricity has outpaced demand for that electricity, causing wholesale prices to fall.

This is similar to the tactic called “product dumping,” which occurs when foreign companies sell their products in other countries for less than the cost of producing them to gain an unfair market share.

In the United States, product dumping in the electricity sector is enabled by a federal tax subsidy called the Renewable Electricity Production Tax Credit, which grants \$23 per megawatt hour of energy produced to wind electricity generators. The payment is issued regardless of whether there is consumer demand for the electricity created.

This government policy is important, because it enables wind producers to sell their power for a profit no matter what the market demand is, a phenomenon that occurs most frequently in areas where renewables have been aggressively pursued and are dictated by state mandates.

It is this government-induced oversupply of electricity, coupled with low natural gas prices, that provides the real explanation for why wholesale electricity prices are currently suppressed. However, it is important not to be fooled into believing artificially low wholesale electricity prices are a windfall for consumers. As additional coal and nuclear plants retire, the oversupply of electricity will decline and push prices upward.

This has already started to happen in California, which has experienced higher retail electricity prices, despite higher incidences of negative wholesale prices, thanks to state policies that mandate renewables and the shuttering of coal-fired facilities. Residential customers in California now pay 39 percent more for their electricity than the national average.

Coal and nuclear plants are not retiring because they are inefficient and need subsidies to remain competitive; they are retiring because state and federal policies have placed a thumb on the scale, unfairly favoring renewables over traditional forms of energy.

Isaac Orr is a research fellow for energy and environmental policy at The Heartland Institute.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sun 12/17/2017 8:13:32 PM
Subject: "Global Warming: Fake News from the Start"

Strong language from Tim Ball and Tom Harris, but this is justified and appropriate with Trump in the White House and Pruitt at EPA. The legacy media will never report it or admit it. No reason for us to keep silent about the disgraceful history of the global warming movement.

Joe

Hi Friends,

Here is our piece, just published on Townhall.com, the leading conservative Web site – note that there have already been 500 FaceBook shares!

<https://townhall.com/columnists/tomharris/2017/12/17/global-warming-fake-news-from-the-start-n2423586>

Here is the text:

Global Warming: Fake News from the Start

By Dr. Tim Ball and Tom Harris

President Donald Trump announced the U.S. withdrawal from the Paris Agreement on climate change because it is a bad deal for America. He could have made the decision simply because the science is false, but most of the public have been brainwashed into believing it is correct and wouldn't understand the reason.

Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, and indeed the leaders of many western democracies, though thankfully not the U.S., support the Agreement and are completely unaware of the gross deficiencies in the science. If they did, they wouldn't be forcing a carbon dioxide (CO₂) tax, on their citizens.

Trudeau and other leaders show how little they know, or how little they assume the public know, by calling it a 'carbon tax.' But CO₂ is a gas, while carbon is a solid. By calling the gas carbon, Trudeau and others encourage people to think of it as something 'dirty', like graphite or soot, which really are carbon. Calling CO₂ by its proper name would help the public remember that it is actually an invisible, odorless gas essential to plant photosynthesis.

Canadian Environment Minister Catherine McKenna is arguably the most misinformed of the lot, saying in a recent interview, for example, that "Polluters should pay." She apparently does not know that CO₂ is not a pollutant.

And, like many of her political peers, McKenna dismisses credentialed PhD scientists who disagree with her government's approach, labelling them "deniers." She does not seem to understand that questioning scientific hypotheses, even scientific theories, is what all scientists should do. That is why the official motto of the Royal Society is "Nullius in verba," Latin for "Take nobody's word for it." Ironically, the Society rarely practices this approach when it comes to climate change.

Mistakes such as those made by McKenna are not surprising considering that the entire claim of anthropogenic global warming (AGW) was built on falsehoods and spread with fake news.

The plot to deceive the world about human-caused global warming gathered momentum following creation of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). After spending five days at the U.N. with Maurice Strong, the first executive director of UNEP, Hamilton Spectator investigative reporter Elaine Dewar concluded the overarching objective of the IPCC was political. "Strong

was using the U.N. as a platform to sell a global environment crisis and the global governance agenda,” wrote Dewar.

The political agenda required ‘credibility’ to achieve the deception. It also required some fake news for momentum. Ideally, this would involve testimony from a scientist before a legislative committee.

U.S. Senator Timothy Wirth (D-CO) was fully committed to the political agenda and the deception as he explained in a 1993 comment, “We’ve got to ride the global warming issue. Even if the theory of global warming is wrong, we will be doing the right thing...”

In 1988 Wirth was in a position to jump start the climate alarm. He *worked with colleagues on the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee to organize a June 23, 1988 hearing where Dr. James Hansen, then the head of the Goddard Institute for Space Studies (GISS), was to testify.* Wirth explained in a [2007 interview with PBS Frontline](#):

“We knew there was this scientist at NASA, you know, who had really identified the human impact before anybody else had done so and was very certain about it. So, we called him up and asked him if he would testify.”

Hansen did not disappoint. The New York Times [reported](#) on June 23, 1988:

“Today Dr. James E. Hansen of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration told a Congressional committee that it was 99 percent certain that the warming trend was not a natural variation but was caused by a buildup of carbon dioxide and other artificial gases in the atmosphere.”

Specifically, Hansen told the committee,

"Global warming has reached a level such that we can ascribe with a high degree of confidence a cause and effect relationship between the greenhouse effect and observed warming...It is already happening now"

Hansen also testified:

"The greenhouse effect has been detected and it is changing our climate now...We already reached the point where the greenhouse effect is important."

Dr. John S. Theon, Hansen's former supervisor at NASA, wrote to the Senate Minority Office at the Environment and Public Works Committee on January 15, 2009. "Hansen was never muzzled even though he violated NASA's official agency position on climate forecasting (i.e., we did not know enough to forecast climate change or mankind's effect on it). Hansen thus embarrassed NASA by coming out with his claims of global warming in 1988 in his testimony before Congress."

Hansen never abandoned his single-minded, unsubstantiated claim that CO₂ from human activities caused dangerous global warming. He defied the Hatch Act that limits bureaucratic political actions, and, in 2011, was even arrested in a protest at the White House against the Keystone XL pipeline, at least his third such arrest to that point.

Wirth, who presided at the hearing, was pre-disposed to believe Hansen and told the committee:

"As I read it, the scientific evidence is compelling: the global climate is changing as the earth's atmosphere gets warmer. Now, the Congress must begin to consider how we are going to slow or halt that warming trend and how we are going to cope with the changes that may already be inevitable."

So, like Trudeau and other leaders duped by the climate scare, Wirth has either not read or not understood the science. In fact, an increasing number of climate scientists (including Dr. Ball) now conclude that there is no empirical evidence of human-caused

global warming; there are only computer model speculations that humans are causing it and every forecast made using these models since 1990 has been wrong.

More than any other event, that single hearing before the Energy and Natural Resources Committee publicly initiated the climate scare, the biggest deception in history. It created an unholy alliance between a bureaucrat and a politician, that was bolstered by the U.N. and the popular press leading to the hoax being accepted in governments, industry boardrooms, schools, and churches across the world.

Trump must now end America's participation in the fake science and the fake news of man-made global warming. To do this, he must withdraw the U.S. from further involvement with all U.N. global warming programs, especially the IPCC as well as the agency that now directs it—the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Only then will the U.S. have a chance to fully develop its hydrocarbon resources to achieve the president's goal of global energy dominance.

--

Tom Harris, B. Eng., M. Eng. (Mech.)

Executive Director

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613-728-9200

Note: To help ICSC cover its operating expenses, please go here:
<http://tinyurl.com/3ttkw82>.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sat 12/16/2017 6:01:02 PM
Subject: This is winning: Climate change is to be removed as a national security threat on Monday.

See the article at the end of this email. If this comes true... if the bureaucracy follows through with it... it is yet another big victory for us. It comes on top of a similar action by the Department of Interior:

<http://www.nydailynews.com/news/national/new-interior-strategy-doesn-mention-climate-change-report-article-1.3587435>

In July, some of us signed an open letter to the Trump administration asking it to remove AGW junk from Pentagon planning and operations:

<http://www.washingtonexaminer.com/groups-push-to-gut-pentagons-climate-directives-in-pending-bill/article/2628566>

Some of us met with a senior DOD official a couple years ago and laid out our case against making climate change part of national security policy. We were assured that while DOD might go through the motions of implementing Obama's directives, it would subject every real investment to rigorous cost-benefit analysis that didn't include alarmist AGW assumptions. A recent GAO report suggests this might in fact be what happened, which would be more good news:

<http://thehill.com/policy/defense/364760-watchdog-pentagon-taken-few-steps-to-prepare-overseas-bases-for-climate-change>

Sometimes, too, bureaucratic inertia and "deep state" opposition to a President works to our advantage.

Heartland produced two papers and circulated a third on this subject:

<https://www.heartland.org/publications-resources/publications/climate-change-energy-policy-and-national-power>

<https://www.heartland.org/publications-resources/publications/critique-of-climate-change-adaptation-dod-can-improve-infrastructure-planning-and-processes-to-better-account-for-potential-impacts>

[https://www.heartland.org/template-assets/documents/publications/Tom Hayward Global Warming .pdf](https://www.heartland.org/template-assets/documents/publications/Tom_Hayward_Global_Warming_.pdf)

We also have a 67-page draft chapter on this subject prepared for *Climate Change Reconsidered II: Benefits and Costs of Fossil Fuels*. If you want to be a peer reviewer for this chapter, let me know and I'll send you the latest draft.

H/T Nancy Thorner.

Joe

<https://wattsupwiththat.com/2017/12/15/breaking-trump-to-remove-climate-change-as-a-national-security-threat/>

BREAKING: Trump to remove 'climate change' as a national security threat

Anthony Watts / 22 hours ago December 15, 2017

This is encouraging news:

The Trump administration will reverse course from previous Obama administration policy, eliminating climate change from a list of national security threats. The National Security Strategy to be released on Monday will emphasize the importance of balancing energy security with economic development and environmental protection, according to a source who has seen the document and shared excerpts of a late draft.

“Climate policies will continue to shape the global energy system,” a draft of the National Security Strategy slated to be released on Monday said. “U.S. leadership is indispensable to countering an anti-growth, energy agenda that is detrimental to U.S. economic and energy security interests. Given future global energy demand, much of the developing world will require fossil fuels, as well as other forms of energy, to power their economies and lift their people out of poverty.”

...

President Obama made climate change, and the burdensome regulations that accompany its focus, a primary focus of his administration, including in his National Security Strategy released in 2015. “[W]e are working toward an ambitious new global climate change agreement to shape standards for prevention, preparedness, and response over the next decade,” that report said.

“In some ways, [climate change] is akin to the problem of terrorism and ISIL,” Obama said at climate talks in Paris in 2015. During a weekly address, Obama said “Today, there is no greater threat to our planet than climate change.”

In September 2016, President Obama released a memorandum requiring federal agencies to consider the effects of climate change in the development of national security-related doctrine, policies, and plans. All of this alarmed critics concerned with more pressing security risks.

Buh-bye!

Read more at [The Federalist](#)

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 12/15/2017 10:42:12 PM
Subject: Jeff Jacoby: Could global warming be a good thing?

H/T Larry Greenberg.

Joe

<https://townhall.com/columnists/jeffjacoby/2017/12/07/the-blessings-of-climate-change-n2419314>

The Blessings of Climate Change

Jeff Jacoby | Dec 07, 2017

POINT HOPE, ALASKA, is tiny and ill-provisioned, an Arctic backwater so inaccessible that basic groceries have to be flown in and gasoline can only be brought in by barge during the summer. The town is remote not only geographically, but also digitally: Its internet connection is so slow that teachers must spend hours downloading course material that most of us could pull off the internet in minutes.

But Point Hope's luck is changing. High-speed internet is coming, and with it the benefits of ties to the world: Improved education and health care, more options for consumers, new customers for local artists, and a chance to attract tourists.

All thanks to global warming.

The New York Times reported Sunday that Quintillion, a global communications company, is taking advantage of melting sea ice to build a faster digital link between Europe and Asia by positioning high-speed internet cables beneath the Arctic Ocean. Until recently, cable-laying ships couldn't get too far north, but climate change has meant less ice north of the Bering Strait. Consequently, Point Hope is now a stop on Quintillion's shipping route, and the company is supplying the town with broadband service. That means a better life for residents of one of the nation's most isolated communities.

In the church of climate alarmism, there may be no heresy more dangerous than the idea that the world will benefit from warming. Zealous preachers seek to scare their flock with forecasts of catastrophe, horror, and threats to civilization. Anyone who demurs is denounced as an apostate: an anti-science "denier."

But the truth — the inconvenient truth, to coin a phrase — is that while climate change brings negatives, it brings positives too. Polar melting may cause dislocation for those who live in low-lying coastal areas, but it will also lead to safe commercial shipping in formerly inhospitable northern seas, and to economic opportunity for high-latitude residents in places like Point Hope.

Shifts in climate are like shifts in the economy: They invariably spell good news for some and bad news for others. Falling interest rates are a blessing to homebuyers but a curse to savers; a strong dollar helps consumers buying imports but hinders exporters selling abroad. In the same way, changes in climate generate winners *and* losers. Some of global warming's effects will be disagreeable; others will be very welcome.

Worldwide, cold kills 20 times as many people as heat, so a warming planet will save lives. A plethora of data confirms the greater deadliness of cold weather, even in countries with very different climate patterns. One study of mortality rates, for example, found that deaths from cold outnumbered those from heat by a ratio of 33-to-2 in Australia, and 61-to-3 in Britain. Of 2,000 weather-related deaths in America tallied by the Centers for Disease Control, 63 percent were caused by excessive cold vs. 31 percent caused by excessive heat.

A warming planet will also be a greener planet. *Is* a greener planet. Rising levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere have already led to "persistent and widespread increase" in leaf cover — i.e., greening — across as much as half of the world's vegetated regions, according to a study published in Nature last year.

Alarmists mindlessly condemn atmospheric CO₂ as "carbon pollution," but carbon dioxide is essential to the health and growth of plant life.

NASA satellites show that over the past 35 years, there has been an increase in world greenery equal in area to twice the continental United States. Climate change has been a particular blessing in Africa, where the "Sahel greening" has significantly reduced famine.

The effects of climate change range from the obvious (lower heating bills) to the subtle (more habitat for moose and endangered sharks). Territory formerly deemed too forbiddingly cold will grow more temperate — and valuable. Delicacies from lobster to blueberries may become more plentiful.

Bottom line? Global warming will bring gains as well as losses, upsides no less than downsides. Climate science isn't a black-and-white morality tale. Our climate discourse shouldn't be either.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 12/15/2017 9:22:33 PM
Subject: Summary of 2012 District Court ruling upholding the Endangerment Finding

In the course of editing a policy study, I came across this summary of *Coalition for Responsible Regulation, Inc., et al., v. Environmental Protection Agency*, No. 09-1322 (D.C. Cir. June 26, 2012), in which the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the Endangerment Finding. It reminded me of several arguments made and still being made in the debate today. It helps explain why left environmentalists remain confident that the Endangerment Finding can withstand challenges, and should remind climate scientists why courtrooms are not necessarily a good place to debate the science.

Joe

<https://www.rmmenvirolaw.com/2012/06/d-c-circuit-court-of-appeals-upholds-epas-greenhouse-gas-regulations/>

D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals upholds EPA's Greenhouse Gas Regulations

June 29, 2012

On June 26, 2012, in *Coalition for Responsible Regulation, Inc., et al., v. Environmental Protection Agency*, No. 09-1322 (D.C. Cir. June 26, 2012), the D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the Environmental Protection Agency's Endangerment Finding and Tailpipe Rule regarding greenhouse gases. The court also upheld the agency's interpretation of the Clean Air Act (CAA) requiring major stationary sources of greenhouse gases to obtain construction and operating permits. Opponents of these rules disputed the Endangerment Findings and EPA's authority to regulate GHG emissions under the CAA based upon the finding.

Background and Procedure

The EPA promulgated the disputed rules following the Supreme Court's holding in *Massachusetts v. EPA* that GHGs may be regulated as an air pollutant under the CAA. In response to this holding, the EPA first issued its Endangerment Finding for GHGs. The Finding

was based “on a considerable body of scientific evidence,” and EPA concluded that emissions of specified GHGs “contribute to the total greenhouse gas air pollution, and thus to the climate change problem, which is reasonably anticipated to endanger public health and welfare.” Based on this finding, the EPA was required under the CAA to establish motor-vehicle emission standards for GHGs. The ensuing Tailpipe Rule set GHG emission standards for cars and light trucks as part of a joint rule-making with fuel economy standards issued by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Due to EPA’s standing interpretation of the CAA, the Tailpipe Rule automatically triggered regulation of stationary GHG emitters under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality (PSD) program and Title V. The PSD program requires state-issued construction permits for stationary sources producing either 100 tons per year (tpy) or 250 tpy of any air pollutant. Title V requires state-issued operating permits for stationary sources that have the potential to emit at least 100 tpy of any air pollutant. EPA then issued two rules phasing in stationary source GHG regulation. First, in the Timing Rule, EPA concluded that an air pollutant becomes subject to regulation under the CAA (and therefore to PSD and Title V) only once a regulation requiring control of that pollutant takes effect. Therefore, EPA determined major stationary emitters of GHGs would be subject to PSD and Title V permitting requirements on the date the Tailpipe Rule became effective—or the date when GHGs first became regulated under the CAA. Following the Timing Rule, EPA promulgated the Tailoring Rule, providing that only the largest sources of GHG emissions, those exceeding 75,000 or 100,000 tpy CO₂e, would initially be subject to the GHG permitting. This rule was adopted after the EPA determined requiring permitting for all sources would be overwhelmingly burdensome for both permitting authorities and stationary sources.

A number of states and regulated industries filed petitions for review of these new GHG regulations, arguing the EPA misinterpreted the CAA or otherwise acted arbitrarily and capriciously.

Challenges to the Endangerment Finding.

Petitioners challenged EPA’s Endangerment Finding on numerous substantive and procedural grounds. All challenges were rejected by the court.

EPA’s interpretation of CAA section 202(a)(1).

Petitioners argued that the EPA improperly interpreted CAA § 202(a)(1) as restricting the finding to a science-based judgment without considerations of policy concerns and regulatory consequences. Petitioners believed the EPA was required to consider the benefits of activities emitting GHGs, the effectiveness of emissions regulation, and the potential for societal adaptation to or mitigation of climate change. Petitioners argued that, by not considering these factors, EPA acted arbitrarily and capriciously.

The Court determined the plain language of CAA § 202(a)(1) was contrary to these arguments. The language of the section requires only that the endangerment evaluation relate to whether an air pollutant causes or contributes to air pollution which may reasonably be anticipated to endanger the public health or welfare. The court held that the evaluation process required “scientific judgment”—not policy discussions—about the potential risks of GHGs. The court also held that CAA § 202(a)(1) does not allow the EPA to consider, as part of the endangerment inquiry, the implications or impacts of regulations that might result from a positive endangerment finding.

The Scientific Record

Petitioners also challenged the adequacy of the scientific record underlying the endangerment findings. Petitioners initially challenged the EPA’s reliance on publications issued by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the U.S. Global Climate Research Program, and the National Research Council. The court summarily rejected this argument, noting the scientific literature was peer-reviewed and consisted of thousands of individual studies on GHGs and climate change. The court also rejected, as “little more than a semantic trick,” that EPA delegated its authority by relying on these studies. The EPA relied on the reports not as substitutes for its own judgment but as evidence upon which it relied to make its ultimate judgment. The court noted that EPA is not required to re-prove “the existence of the atom every time it approaches a scientific question.”

Finally, in their challenge to the adequacy of the scientific record, Petitioners argued EPA erred in reaching the Endangerment Finding due to scientific uncertainty surrounding climate change. The court responded by noting the “substantial” body of scientific evidence supporting the Endangerment Finding. The court held the existence of some uncertainty does not, without more, warrant invalidation of an endangerment finding. The statute itself is designed to be precautionary in nature and to protect the public health. Further, the Supreme Court itself ruled in *Massachusetts v. EPA* that the agency may make an endangerment finding despite lingering

uncertainty. The court held that the EPA’s decision was supported by substantial evidence and that the agency had relied on the scientific record “in a rational manner.” The court noted that it was not its role to reweigh the evidence before it and reach its own conclusion.

Lack of a quantitative threshold

Petitioners contended that the Endangerment Finding was arbitrary and capricious because the EPA did not define, measure or quantify either the atmospheric concentration at which GHGs endanger the public health or welfare, the rate or type of climate change anticipated to endanger the public welfare, or the risk or impacts of climate change. The court, again relying on the plain language of CAA § 202(a)(1), held that EPA is not required to establish a precise numerical value as part of its endangerment findings. Instead, section 202(a)(1) allows for a qualitative approach that allows the EPA to make case-by-case determinations based on the potential severity of harm in relation to the probability that the harm will occur.

EPA’s definition of “air pollutant”

EPA defined the GHG “air pollution” and “air pollutant” subject to the Endangerment Finding as an aggregate of six GHGs, which the EPA called “well mixed greenhouse gases”: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆). Industry Petitioners argued EPA’s decision to include PFCs and SF₆ was arbitrary and capricious because motor vehicles do not emit these pollutants. The court responded that no petitioner established standing to make this argument, as no petitioner could demonstrate an injury-in-fact resulting from EPA’s decision to include PFCs and SF₆ in the Endangerment Finding.

Failure to submit Endangerment Finding for review by Science Advisory Board

Petitioners claimed that the EPA’s failure to submit the Endangerment Finding to the Science Advisory Board (SAB) violates its mandate to “make available” to the SAB “any proposed criteria document, standard, limitation, or regulation under the Clean Air Act” at the time it provides the same “to any other Federal agency for formal review and comment.” The court noted that it wasn’t clear this obligation was even triggered because it wasn’t clear that the EPA provided the Endangerment Finding to any Federal agency for formal review and comment—it had only been submitted to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs pursuant to Executive Order 12,866 for informal review. The court found that even if the EPA violated its

mandate by failing to submit the Endangerment Finding to the SAB, Petitioners did not show this error was prejudicial to the rulemaking.

Denial of petitions seeking reconsideration of Endangerment Finding

In the final challenge, Petitioners argued the EPA erred by denying all ten petitions for reconsideration of the finding. Petitioners asserted that internal documents and emails obtained from the University of East Anglia's Climate Research Unit undermined the scientific evidence upon which the EPA relied. When determining whether to commence reconsideration of a rule, EPA considers an objection to be of "central relevance to the outcome" of that rule "if it provides substantial support for the argument that the regulation should be revised." Additionally, the party raising the objection must demonstrate that it was impracticable to raise the objection during the public comment period.

The court rejected Petitioners' assertion, finding that they failed to provide substantial support for their arguments that the Endangerment Findings should have been revised. The assessment had relied on over 18,000 peer-reviewed studies, and two errors identified in IPCC reports were harmless because EPA did not actually rely on such errors to reach the positive Endangerment Finding. Isolated errors identified by Petitioners did not rise to the level of substantial evidence required to support their arguments to overturn the Endangerment Findings.

Challenges to the Tailpipe Rule

Petitioners did not directly challenge the vehicle emission standards set by the Tailpipe Rule, and instead argued the EPA acted arbitrarily and capriciously by failing to consider and justify the costs of its conclusion that the Rule triggers stationary-source regulation under the PSD Program and Title V. The court rejected this argument and held that once EPA made the Endangerment Finding, the language of section 202(a)(1) created a non-discretionary duty that the EPA adopt regulation applicable to vehicle GHG emissions. The court noted this interpretation was supported by the Supreme Court's decision in *Massachusetts v. EPA*.

Petitioners also advanced a claim under the Administrative Procedures Act, alleging that EPA failed to show that the proposed standards "would meaningfully mitigate the alleged endangerment." The court rejected this argument, indicating that petitioner misread earlier D.C.

Circuit decisions on EPA air regulations. EPA was under no requirement to establish a particular level of mitigation that the regulation had to achieve. Instead, EPA was only required to show that the Tailpipe Rule would contribute to “meaningful mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions.”

Finally, the court rejected an argument made by Petitioners that EPA should have considered the cost of stationary source permitting that would follow adoption of the Tailoring Rule. The D.C. Circuit had previously held that section 202(a)(2) reference only compliance costs to the motor vehicle industry and does not mandate consideration of costs to other entities not directly subject to the proposed tailpipe emission standards.

Challenges to EPA’s interpretation of PSD Permitting, Timing and Tailoring Rules

Petitioners challenged EPA’s longstanding interpretation of the scope of the permitting requirements for construction and modification of major emitting facilities under the CAA. Since 1978, EPA has defined “major stationary source” as a source that emits major amounts of “any air pollutant regulated under the [CAA].” This interpretation held through EPA’s PSD regulations adopted in 1980 and 2002. “Any pollutant” was interpreted by the EPA to include both criteria pollutants for the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and non-criteria pollutants. As a result, when EPA determined that GHGs would become a regulated pollutant, emissions of more than 100 or 250 tpy of GHGs would trigger a PSD permitting requirement. Petitioners challenged this interpretation and argued that EPA could and should have avoided extending the PSD permitting program to major GHG emitters. The court adopted a plain meaning of section 169(1), which requires PSD permits for stationary sources emitting major amounts of “any air pollutant.” Both the EPA and the Supreme Court in *Massachusetts v. EPA* clearly established that GHGs are air pollutants. As a result, the court rejected Petitioners’ arguments that EPA should not have extended the PSD permitting program to major GHG emitters. The court rejected the Petitioners’ alternative interpretations of the PSD permitting triggers, as none cast doubt on the unambiguous nature of the statute.

Petitioners also challenged the Tailoring and Timing Rules established by EPA to facilitate initial regulations of GHGs. The court determined Petitioners lacked standing to challenge these two Rules because none had suffered an injury-in-fact as a result of the rules. Instead, the court found the Timing and Tailoring Rules actually mitigated Petitioners’ purported injuries, as many would be subject to PSD and Title V permitting requirements at an earlier time absent the rules.

===

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 11/16/2017 9:17:24 PM
Subject: Washington Post spies on our Red Team meeting, again
[Energy Freedom Score Card.pdf](#)

Friends,

Washington Post reporters continue their almost hysterical focus on The Heartland Institute's efforts to participate in the national and international debate over climate change. Apparently they were able to record our Red Team briefing in Houston last week, and even stole, scanned and posted a document that was circulated at the meeting.

The article is below. The stolen document is attached. If you can improve on this rough effort at an "Energy Freedom Score Card," please send me your suggestions. Maybe I can find the anonymous author and ask him to update it.

Joe

<http://wapo.st/2APVED1>

Washington Post
11/16/17

This group thinks Trump hasn't done enough to unravel environmental rules. Here's its wish list.

The activists gathered behind closed doors in a Houston hotel meeting room last week had long existed on the political fringe. They'd dismissed the science behind climate change, preached the virtues of fossil fuels and seethed about the Environmental Protection Agency's power and reach.

They also had been largely ignored by many top federal officials. Until the election of President Trump.

But now, at the private meeting sponsored by a free-market think tank, the Heartland Institute, the activists were both giddy and grumpy. So much of what the Trump administration had done to roll back Obama-era environmental regulations was positive, they agreed, as were the White House's efforts to promote the oil and gas industry and halt federal action to combat climate change.

Heartland officials handed out a three-page "[Energy Freedom Scorecard](#)" that evaluated the extent to which Trump and his deputies had delivered on their top policy priorities. As much as they welcome the administration's efforts, the scorecard made clear that they think the president could do more, much more.

The scorecard, obtained by The Washington Post, and the private discussion, which was recorded and shared by a participant, highlight the extent to which those on the right are pushing Cabinet members such as EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt and Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke to enact even more sweeping changes. And they show how conservatives are working to place key allies in top policy posts in the White House and elsewhere, including on boards that help guide federal policy.

"There are ways to get names in, and we've used every door and window and crack in the wall we can use," [David Schnare](#) remarked per the recording. Schnare served on Trump's beachhead team for the EPA but was forced out this spring after clashing with Pruitt.

The scorecard lists several items as "done," from rescinding Obama-era rules curbing carbon emissions from power plants and opting out of the Paris climate agreement to reducing "government funding of environmental advocacy groups" by limiting legal settlements and approving the Keystone XL pipeline as well as other oil pipelines. Nineteen other items fall into the "started" category, such as cutting "government funding of climate change research"; repealing "unnecessary restrictions and state bans on fracking"; and ending "conflict of interest on scientific review boards."

But 15 goals listed "not done" include ending federal tax credits to wind and solar producers and no longer basing military planning and strategies "on the predictions of flawed climate models."

Heartland Institute spokesman Jim Lakely confirmed that the group produced the scorecard but declined to elaborate.

The fact that so many priorities remain on the to-do list, which was drafted on Oct. 15, helps explain why several attendees at the private session still groused about the administration's pace. Schnare and other participants also railed about other issues. Competitive Enterprise Institute senior fellow [Myron Ebell](#), who headed the EPA's transition team for the administration, described its "key failing" as a "totally dysfunctional personnel process."

"We only got people nominated to the subordinate positions at EPA this summer," Ebell said.

Schnare criticized both Pruitt and the White House for not trying to revoke EPA's 2009

“endangerment finding,” which provided the scientific basis for the agency to regulate greenhouse gases as a pollutant under the Clean Air Act.

“So the question then becomes, what pressure can you put on Mr. Pruitt to make him do it?” Schnare told the group, before starting to mimic his former boss’s twang. “The answer he gave me was, ‘Dave, if the president tells me to do it, I’ll do it. Otherwise, I’ll decide what I’m going to do.’ Well, okay, and then I resigned.”

At another point, Schnare raised the idea of using the threat of litigation to force the EPA to act — an approach conservatives have dubbed “sue and settle,” and one that Pruitt curtailed after criticizing it for benefiting environmental groups.

“If we come up with this case and say, well, this is what we want to do, and then we send a little note off to Scott Pruitt and say, ‘We are going to sue you, would you like to sit down and talk.’ It’s not exactly sue and settle, it’s just, ‘We are going to sue your a–, and you ought to settle,’ ” Schnare said on the recording. His audience laughed in response.

But Pruitt, in a video message for the Heartland gathering, emphasized their shared sense of mission.

“Think back to Nov. 8 of last year, the lack of optimism, the concern about where we were headed as a country. And think about where we are today,” he said in the video. “So, I want to say to you at the Heartland Institute, thanks for what you’re doing to advance energy. Thank you for what you’re doing to advance natural resources.”

While neither Pruitt nor Interior Deputy Secretary David Bernhardt could make the meeting in person, Interior energy policy counselor Vincent DeVito did address the crowd.

Asked this week why DeVito had chosen to speak to the conservative group, Interior spokeswoman Heather Swift said in an email, “The summit was an opportunity to communicate the progress the department has made on energy and restoring multiple-use and access to federal lands, as well as share ideas and perspectives on how to achieve energy dominance.”

The institute’s scorecard on energy issues, Swift added, reflected that Interior “is making incredible progress on restoring traditional multiple uses and access to public lands and toward cutting costly and job-killing regulations on responsible energy development.”

One environmentalist had a different take on the gathering’s discussion. “You’d think these guys would be happy,” Greenpeace USA researcher Connor Gibson said in an email Wednesday. Instead, “at a time when they have extraordinary power, they have formed a circular firing squad, mocking each other for not holding extreme enough positions and chastising Trump’s EPA for not prioritizing an attack on the legal mandate for EPA to control carbon emissions.”

The closed-door discussion last week certainly featured praise for Trump and his deputies. Heartland’s chief executive Joseph Bast, for example, made a point of explaining to his colleagues how the president’s rhetoric on issues such as climate change had already produced

results.

“I think the president has done a nice job of not talking about global warming. When’s the last time you heard Donald Trump say ‘climate change’ or ‘global warming’?” Bast said, according to the recording. “That’s shifting the debate. The less the president talks about it, the less often it appears in news stories and on TV, the less often it’s going to be an issue. So, this is how big issues disappear.”

The following day’s events at what was dubbed the America First Energy Conference amounted to a lengthy assault on the conclusions of mainstream science and federal climate action. There were sessions on the “future of coal,” “the cost of excessive regulation” and the “benefits of ending the war on fossil fuels.” Speakers assailed most climate scientists as alarmists, extolled the benefits of fossil fuels and blasted environmental activists, whom they equated with government overreach.

“People don’t trust the environmental left. They know they’re crazy,” one speaker said.

Another criticized the country’s growing number of wind turbines, noting that they kill large numbers of eagles and other birds each year. Still another speaker dismissed efforts to curb carbon dioxide emissions to combat climate change — a cause embraced by literally every other nation in the world — and instead argued that increased emissions were helping crop growth.

“We are greening the planet with carbon dioxide,” he said, and cutting back on fossil fuels would be a “disaster. ... There is no downside to carbon dioxide. It is the breath of life.”

Energy Freedom Score Card
(as of October 15, 2017)

Mission Statement: Affordable, reliable, and plentiful energy enables us to protect the environment while also creating jobs and the goods and services we need. Expensive and unreliable energy, like the kind produced by ethanol and commercial wind and solar companies, destroys jobs and harms the environment.

Fossil fuels are the foundation of economic growth and prosperity. Taxing them or making them more scarce causes economic growth to slow, makes food and other essential goods more expensive, and many of the good things we take for granted are lost.

We owe it to future generations to leave the world a better place than we found it. Renewable energies don't protect the environment. They actually harm it by being less efficient and more land-intensive than fossil fuels.

Status	Recommendation
<p>1. Rein in EPA Repeal unnecessary regulations affecting air and water quality and energy production, end the abuse of science, end subsidies to leftist groups.</p>	
DONE	Withdraw implementation of the Waters of the U.S. rule.
<p>STARTED Some regs on coal-powered generation have been removed or delayed. Others are up for review.</p>	Roll back recent EPA regulations on ozone, small particles, and other air pollutants that are based on discredited epidemiology and toxicology.
<p>STARTED Trump ended terms of many long-time members of science advisory boards with conflicts of interest.</p>	End conflicts of interest on scientific review boards.
<p>STARTED Pruitt's withdrawal of the CPP said there are no health effects below EPA's standard for PM-2.5.</p>	Formally end the use of the "linear no-threshold assumption" in determining safe levels of exposure to pollutants.
<p>STARTED Trump said Obama's preliminary approval of higher CAFÉ standards will be reviewed.</p>	Roll back Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards, which result in the deaths of thousands of car and truck passengers every year, needlessly increase the price of new cars, and favor foreign car manufacturers.
<p>STARTED Pruitt announced an end to "sue-and-settle"</p>	Dramatically reduce government funding of environmental advocacy groups, including funds delivered to such groups through the "sue and settle" scam.
NOT DONE	End the use of "secret science" by EPA and other regulatory agencies.
NOT DONE	End reliance on near-zero risk ratios.
NOT DONE	Enforce the Data Quality Act with respect to the junk science promoted and funded by EPA on air pollution and toxicology.
NOT DONE	Congress should repeal the Delaney clause, which essentially commits the FDA and other government agencies to an impossible zero risk standard.

<p>2. Repeal Global Warming Regulations End the war on fossil fuels by withdrawing from the Paris and FCCC, the endangerment finding, the social cost of carbon, Clean Power Plan, and other regulations justified by global warming alarmism.</p>	
DONE	Withdraw from the Paris Accord and stop funding the Green Climate Fund.
DONE	Retract and rescind “social cost of carbon” estimates and stop including them in required cost-benefit analysis of new regulations.
DONE	Withdraw/repeal the Clean Power Plan.
STARTED Pruitt has announced plans for a Red Team, progress has been slow.	Create a President’s Council on Climate Change charged with cutting through the politics and bias that infected climate science and policymaking during the Obama administration and advising the President on what policies to repeal and what policies to pursue.
STARTED At least some research grants are being cancelled, the president’s budget called for a 30% cut to EPA budget.	Dramatically reduce government funding of climate change research pending the findings of the new President’s Council on Climate Change. When funding for such research resumes, require that equal amounts go to studying natural and man-made climate change.
NOT DONE	Withdraw from the UN’s Framework Convention on Climate Change.
NOT DONE	Stop basing military planning and strategies on the predictions of flawed climate models.
NOT DONE	Support legislation repealing Obama’s Executive Order 13693, which requires the Department of Defense to create a number of climate change programs and policies.
NOT DONE	End funding for the United Nations’ biased climate change programs, in particular the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).
<p>3. End Climate Profiteering End subsidies, tax credits, feed-in tariffs, regulatory carve-outs, and mandates that benefit wind, solar, and ethanol producers yet produce no environmental benefits.</p>	
STARTED Some states have frozen renewable energy mandate targets, some have considered repealing existing mandates, but progress is slow.	Repeal state Renewable Power Mandates (RPMs) where they exist and oppose their option in states that don’t currently have them.
STARTED* A DOE proposal to FERC would start to level the playing field between coal and renewables. See footnote below.	Have FERC grant higher rates to coal generation to recognize the important role they play in provide base-load energy.
STARTED Trump’s budget proposed moving forward with Yucca Mountain	Remove regulatory obstacles to the expansion of nuclear power and open the nuclear waste storage facility at Yucca Mountain.
STARTED Trump froze current ethanol production minimum rather than raising it.	Abolish the Renewable Fuels Standard (RFS) program, which mandates that refiners add ethanol to gasoline.

NOT DONE	End federal tax credits to wind and solar producers.
NOT DONE	Convince state PUCs not to implement “zombie” Obama-era regulations and subsidies that lead to the premature closing of coal-powered generation.
NOT DONE	Hold solar and wind power producers to the same environmental protection standards as are applied to coal and natural gas power generators.
<p>4. Use It, Don’t Lose It Achieve “energy dominance” by maximizing U.S. production of fossil fuels. End excessive restrictions of exploration, development, and production of fossil fuels on public lands as well as private lands,</p>	
DONE	Approve Keystone XL and other pipelines blocked by President Obama.
STARTED Some restrictions have been withdrawn, Interior is reducing size of some national monuments.	Roll back unnecessary regulations on hydraulic fracturing, mining, and oil and gas exploration offshore and on federal lands.
STARTED Trump ended an Obama-era anti-fracking rule, states are debating restrictions on fracking.	Repeal unnecessary restrictions and state bans on fracking.
STARTED	Expand U.S. exports of coal, liquefied natural gas, and oil as a way to reduce the reliance of allies and other countries on energy imports from Russia and other bad actors in the international community.

To: Jay Lehr (External) **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 11/15/2017 10:06:00 PM
Subject: Jay Lehr to lead team critique of Climate Science Special Report

Friends,

Jay Lehr has agreed to serve as senior editor of a critique of the "Climate Science Special Report." If you would like to serve on a team of scientists, economists, lawyers, and others who can help write that critique, please contact Jay at

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

A tentative deadline for release of this critique has been set for the end of January 2018. Perhaps obviously, a detailed critique of this 670-page report cannot be ready on such a short time line, but we hope for a clear and well documented reply nevertheless.

If you are aware of other organizations or individuals who are producing critiques, I hope you will bring them to Jay's attention, and Jay to theirs.

Best regards!

Joe

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Friday, November 03, 2017 1:47 PM
Subject: Climate Science Special Report released

The Climate Science Special Report, "volume one of the Fourth National Climate Assessment," was released a few minutes ago. The entire report can be found here: <https://science2017.globalchange.gov>

But in August the Trump administration disbanded the interagency committee that was working on the report:

https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/energy-environment/wp/2017/08/20/the-trump-administration-just-disbanded-a-federal-advisory-committee-on-climate-change/?utm_term=.5c0daa1fba41

Not sure why it was nevertheless released... probably the deep state at work. Here were my reactions to this report, from my earlier review of the draft back in August.

Scientific Critique of USGCRP's 2017 Climate Science Special Report

The U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) is a joint program of 13 U.S. national government agencies charged with developing a program to "understand, assess, predict, and respond to" global climate change. It produces reports to Congress every four years titled "National Climate Assessment." The three reports released to date have all exaggerated the amount of global warming, the human role in that warming, the negative impacts of the same, and the certainty of the science surrounding the causes and consequences of climate change. For example, a team of climate scientists led by Patrick Michaels of the Cato Institute said of the Third National Climate Assessment:

This National Assessment is much closer to pseudoscience than it is to science. It is as explanatory as Sigmund Freud. It clearly believes that virtually everything in our society is tremendously dependent the surface temperature, and, because of that, we are headed towards certain and inescapable destruction, unless we take its advice and decarbonize our economy, pronto. Unfortunately, the Assessment can't quite tell us how to accomplish that, because no one knows how.

<https://object.cato.org/sites/cato.org/files/pubs/pdf/the-missing-science-of-draft-assessment.pdf>

The latest (June 28) draft of the Fourth National Climate Assessment is similarly flawed. This brief critique makes ten points which track the content and organization of the assessment:

1. The report is a **legacy product** of a political regime that captured and "weaponized" this government agency to advance its agenda, much as it did to the IRS, Justice Department, and other departments. The report was written by hold-overs from the Obama administration, and represents only the very biased and politicized perspective of a small clique of government scientists on a complex issue.

2. The report **fails to provide an objective and comprehensive review** of the available literature. Contrary to media reports, the report was not made available to respected climate scientists for peer reviewed. Several scientists report that their requests for drafts were rejected. [Soon and Happer, others?] The final draft shows no evidence of being informed by the efforts of critics of the Obama administration’s legislative agenda or even a single reference to the multiple reports of the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change (NIPCC).
3. The report **relies on past reports by the United Nation’s Intergovernmental International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)**, which the Trump administration properly rejects. The report refers to the IPCC’s 2013 report as “rigorously-reviewed international assessments,” when in fact the IPCC is controversial, scandal-ridden, and its procedures fall far short of the requirements of the Data Quality Act. [*Why Scientists Disagree*, pp. 38-44]
4. The report’s most frequently quoted conclusion, “that it is *extremely likely* that human influence has been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century,” is **only a restatement of the opinions of activists and advocates in the field of global warming**, and *not* a statement about the underlying science, which remains incomplete and uncertain. This is the same flawed reasoning and semantic games as used by the IPCC to make the same statement. It is not a statement of scientific fact, but rather of “some experts’ opinions” without any basis in probability analysis or scientific forecasting. [*InterAcademy Council Audit*, p. 61ff]
5. The report **denies the existence of the “pause” in global warming** during the past 18 years or longer, something even the IPCC admits. It cites manipulated and unreliable databases when superior databases are readily available, apparently in an effort to once again “hide the decline.”
6. The report **ignores at least 27 peer-reviewed articles saying climate sensitivity** is lower than the amount assumed by IPCC and EPA. Climate sensitivity is the amount of temperature change likely to result from a doubling of the concentration of CO₂ in the atmosphere from pre-industrial times. If the climate is less sensitive to CO₂ than we thought four years ago, this report ought to reflect that fact. [Cited in Monckton, Soon, Legates, and Briggs 2015; reproduced in *Why Scientists Disagree* pp 66-69]
7. The report **denies extensive evidence that weather is not becoming more extreme** over time and physical evidence explaining why it will be less extreme in a warmer world. It recites Al Gore’s litany of extreme weather predictions even though IPCC and independent scholars have thoroughly debunked it. [*Chapter 7 of CCR-II: Physical Science*]
8. The report repeats **false claims about the loss of arctic sea ice** – falsifying trends and causes and making false forecasts – in order to support its narrative of catastrophic man-made global warming. Arctic sea ice is not at historic low levels, it varies naturally due to known and unknown external forcings and internal variability, and it is not evidence of a human impact on climate. [*Chapter 5 of CCR II: Physical Science*]
9. The report **misrepresents scenarios and computer-based simulations of future climate conditions as scientific forecasts of future climate conditions**, when in fact it is well known among scientists that future climates cannot be predicted. Prof. Scott Armstrong, the world’s

leading authority on scientific forecasting, and coauthors have shown conclusively that the predictions made by the IPCC, EPA, and other government agencies are merely the opinions of some experts, not scientific forecasts, and cannot provide a reliable basis for public policy.

10. The report **misrepresents sea-level rise and changes in ocean pH levels**, portraying both as dire catastrophes resulting from man-made global warming, when in fact there is considerable evidence that sea level has not accelerated from its historic rates and considerable evidence that higher pH levels have positive as well as adverse effects on ocean life. [Chapter 6 of CCR-II: Physical Science]

Joe

Joseph Bast
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Web site <http://www.heartland.org>

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To: Nonoy Oplasi [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 11/15/2017 5:45:04 PM
Subject: Heartland's America First Energy Conference in BusinessWorld, the Philippines' premier business newspaper

Thanks, Nonoy!

Joe

From: Nonoy Oplasi [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]
Sent: Wednesday, November 15, 2017 11:38 AM
To: Jim Lakely; Nikki Comerford; Joseph Bast; paul driessen Gmail 09; Willie Soon; Dave Legates; Joe Leimkuhler; Myron Ebell; Vincent DeVito
Subject: Articles about the Heartland Energy Conference

Hi Jim, Nikki, Joe and all,

May I share with you my recent articles on energy in my column in BusinessWorld, the Philippines' premier business newspaper.

1. US energy trading and implications for Asia and Philippines, Nov. 16, 2017,

<http://bworldonline.com/us-energy-trading-implications-asia-philippines/>

(I mentioned the Heartland conference, presentations by Joe Leimkuhler and Paul Driessen)

2. US energy policies and implications in Asia and Philippines, Oct. 31, 2017,

<http://bworldonline.com/us-energy-policies-implications-asia-philippines/>

(also mentioned the Heartland energy conf. here)

3. Airport transfers and tourism, Nov. 10, 2017,

<http://bworldonline.com/airport-transfers-tourism/>

(still mentioned the Heartland conf here)

Last month, I have a 2-parts debate with a former PH Secretary of Economic Planning who advocates a high carbon tax.

4. A high carbon tax is irrational, Oct. 19, 2017,

<http://bworldonline.com/high-carbon-tax-irrational/>

5. Why a carbon tax is wrong, Oct. 12, 2017,

<http://bworldonline.com/carbon-tax-wrong/>

Thanks again Jim, Nikki.

I hope to write about the presentations by Dave Legates, Myron Ebell, others in my future energy articles.

Nonoy

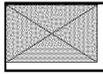
--

Bienvenido "Nonoy" Oplas, Jr.
President, Minimal Government Thinkers
Columnist, BusinessWorld, "My Cup of Liberty"

Fellow, Stratbase-Albert del Rosario Institute (ADRI)

Author, Health Choices and Responsibilities, (2011)
Author, Liberalism, Rule of Law and Civil Society (2014)

Mobile: **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**



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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 11/15/2017 3:19:47 PM
Subject: Finding "reviews" on Google
[Review Screenshot.PNG](#)

Friends,

Several of you replied to my request that you post a one-sentence review of Heartland on Google by reporting the “review” feature doesn’t appear on the search results page I linked to in my previous message. Heartland’s deputy communications director explains:

The reviews are part of the Google Maps platform. If you aren’t seeing the Google Maps widget on the right sidebar after you search, you can go to maps.google.com and search for Heartland Institute Arlington Heights, IL. You should find our entire Google ‘profile’ with address, photos, reviews, etc.

It does appear you have to be logged in to Google to actually write a review, and you will be prompted to login when you click on the ‘write a review’ link.

I use Google Maps frequently, which apparently is why this came up on my screen when I Google’d “Heartland Institute.”

I’ll appreciate it if you try again.

Joe

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

The Heartland Institute

3939 N. Wilke Road

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

Phone [312/377-4000](tel:312/377-4000)

Email jbast@heartland.org

Web site <http://www.heartland.org>

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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Heartland_Institute The Heartland Institute is an American conservative and libertarian public policy think tank founded in 1984 and based in Arlington Heights, Illinois, in the ... Founder(s): David Padden Budget: Revenue: \$4,398,175; Expenses: \$5,7... Location: 3939 North Wilke Drive, Arlington He... Key people: President and CEO: Joseph L. Bast, ...

Heartland Institute - SourceWatch

https://www.sourcewatch.org/index.php/Heartland_Institute Nov 2, 2017 - The Heartland Institute, according to the Institute's web site, is a nonprofit "think tank" that questions the reality and import of climate change, ... News and Controversies · Ties to the State Policy ... · About · Funding

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Heartland Institute Google Business Profile. Includes logo, address (3939 N Wilke Rd, Arlington Heights, IL 60004), phone ((312) 377-4000), hours (Open today · 8AM-5PM), 2.6 star rating with 25 reviews, and a list of reviews such as "As do most teachers in our schools."

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 11/14/2017 6:40:39 PM
Subject: Can you post a one-sentence review of Heartland on Google?

Friends,

I just Google'd "Heartland Institute" and noticed a section titled "reviews" under our contact information. 20 reviews, nearly all of them giving us a 1 on a scale of 1 to 5 written by alleged teachers pretending to be upset about our work on climate change. It looks like it is easy to add a review... can you spend just a minute right now and do this? Thanks in advance...

Joe

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 11/14/2017 2:27:31 PM
Subject: Heartland's America First Energy Plan covered by BuzzFeed

We were a “motley crowd”!

Joe

https://www.buzzfeed.com/zahrahirji/these-climate-skeptics-have-the-trump-administrations-ear?utm_term=.wy3ybMk5Mq#.laMevnKDnz

Buzzfeed

November 13, 2017

These Climate Skeptics Have The Trump Administration’s Ear. Here’s Their Wishlist.

Several federal officials attended an energy conference hosted by the conservative Heartland Institute. The group of climate skeptics is celebrating Trump’s environmental rollbacks and aiming for even bigger policy changes.

[Zahra Hirji](#)

BuzzFeed News Reporter

HOUSTON — A controversial free-market think tank, after years on the political fringe, has found an audience in the Trump administration.

At an energy meeting of the Heartland Institute last week, some of the nation’s most vocal [climate deniers](#) gushed about the Trump administration’s rapid rollback of environmental and climate rules and set their sights on a far more ambitious plan: gutting the policy that allows the EPA to treat carbon as an air pollutant.

The America First Energy Conference drew several federal officials. The Interior Department's counselor for energy policy, Vincent DeVito, gave a keynote over dinner; Richard Westerdale II, a senior energy adviser at the State Department, was a panelist; and Scott Pruitt, head of the Environmental Protection Agency, addressed attendees in a pre-taped video.

The meeting's mostly celebratory panels focused on climate myths, fossil fuels, and the dramatic shift in environmental policy under Trump: his announcement to withdraw from the Paris climate agreement, the proposed repeal of pollution rules for power plants, and EPA's overhaul of its science advisory boards.

"I can assure you none of us feel like we wasted our time," David Stevenson, a member of Trump's EPA transition team, said on the "Reforming EPA" panel.

"It's like Christmas with all the things that have happened in the last year and all the things that are going to happen next year," he said.

Other speakers strategized a lofty goal for the rest of the Trump presidency: reversing an EPA declaration known as the "endangerment finding." Under the Obama administration, the agency concluded that climate change poses a danger to public health. It's the foundation of the agency's authority to regulate carbon emissions as an air pollutant, and has been backed up by the Supreme Court.

To many legal experts, the endangerment finding is untouchable, or close to it. "I would be hard-pressed to guess at or articulate a theory whereby the Supreme Court would take the position that this wasn't already decided as a final matter," Joseph Goffman, executive director of Harvard's Environmental Law Program and a former EPA official, told BuzzFeed News.

The conference participants, too, recognized that gutting the policy would be tough. But under Trump, they see an opportunity that might not come around again, and are gearing up for a legal battle.

"If you have a compliant and helpful administration, I think you can just tear it down," said David Schnare, another panelist who served on the Trump transition team. "If you've got an administration that does not want to go down that road, I think it's very much like a marathon."

Although the Heartland Institute has held many conferences questioning the scientific consensus on man-made climate change, this was its first to focus on energy more broadly, with the agenda designed specifically around Trump's America First energy plan, according to spokesperson Jim Lakely.

The motley crowd of about 220 people included academics, a couple dozen Republican state lawmakers, free-market supporters, federal energy officials, and executives from small energy companies. Big Oil was notably absent. (In fact, it was still a sore spot at this conference that some corporate donors, including ExxonMobil, walked away from Heartland between 2007 and 2012.)

The keynote speeches and about half of the 12 sessions dealt with energy, mostly about removing regulatory red tape to produce more coal, gas, and oil. “The war on American energy is completely over,” said DeVito, who joined the Interior Department to help coordinate its energy portfolio in May. He boasted there’s been an increase in coal mining and new land has opened up to oil and gas drilling under Trump.

The other sessions, however, centered around climate denial or reducing environmental protections, and most participants openly questioned whether man-made climate change was real.

Sometimes it was an odd mix. On the “Energy and National Security” panel, former NASA engineer Hal Doiron and former Navy admiral Thomas Hayward talked about “climate alarmists” being a national security threat. They shared a stage with Westerdale, a top energy official at the State Department who outlined the Trump administration’s plan to become “energy dominant,” such as expanding US energy exports and related technologies. But he did not mention climate change.

Pruitt, who while head of the EPA has repeatedly questioned the link between human activity and global warming, also didn’t mention it in his video address. “So I want to say to you at the Heartland Institute, thanks for what you are doing to advance energy,” Pruitt said. “Thank you for what you are doing to advance natural resources. We’ve been blessed immensely as a country to whom much is given, much is acquired.”

But Pruitt’s team, according to Lakely, has reached out to the Heartland Institute for a list of scientists and policy experts who are skeptical of catastrophic man-made global warming. Some of those names ended up on the list of the agency’s new science advisers released earlier this month.

“Stanley Young was one of the people — we told the agency he was good on the ideas,” Lakely said, and now the North Carolina statistician is on the board advising Pruitt on science policy.

Another new EPA adviser, Robert Phalen of the University of California, Irvine, was also at the meeting. Both Young and Phalen have argued that pollution standards for small particulates in the air (called PM2.5) are too restrictive.

Referring to these two new appointments, Steve Milloy, a third EPA transition team member, said to the crowd: “We are making progress.”

The attendees had differing priorities for the Trump administration. Some advocated abolishing the EPA, as Trump once suggested on the campaign trail. Others just wanted it slimmed down. Other suggestions included redoing the EPA’s valuation for a human life, rolling back standards for small particulates and ozone, and updating the cost-benefit analysis of new regulations to include job impacts.

The most urgent goal, though, seemed to be eliminating the endangerment finding.

“The endangerment finding will hamstring the full exploitation of fossil fuels,” Harry MacDougald said at the “Endangerment Finding” session. He was part of the legal team that unsuccessfully challenged the finding at the DC Circuit Court in 2012, and then failed to convince the Supreme Court to take up the case in 2013.

Speaking about the Trump administration, he added, “they don’t understand how strong it is. We are doing our best to help [Pruitt] understand.”

Last month, EPA head Pruitt told Bloomberg that any review of the endangerment finding would take time, and did not mention any immediate plans to do so.

MacDougald encouraged audience members to write their own petition to the EPA to undo the policy, or write letters in support of existing petitions: On January 20, the Concerned Household Electricity Consumers Council petitioned the agency to reconsider the finding, arguing its underlying science is wrong. MacDougald helped write the submission. About a month later, two other groups filed a similar petition. A third petition, one challenging the legal rather than scientific basis of the finding, was filed in May by an Austin-based conservative think tank, the Texas Public Policy Foundation.

MacDougald noted that Kathleen Hartnett White, Trump’s pick to run the Council on Environmental Quality, comes from the Texas Public Policy Forum. “If you are trying to pick the winner in this horse race, you might want to put your money on them.”

If petitions don’t work, the panelists said, there’s also a plan to sue. “We’re going to do that,” Schnare said. “I think we’re going to look at specific farmers — large farmers — who are harmed by reductions in CO2.” Schnare didn’t explain exactly how farmers were being harmed, but the idea that carbon dioxide helps plants grow was a popular talking point at the conference.

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 11/13/2017 3:27:30 PM
Subject: Just one more: Heartland's America First Energy Conference in PBS Frontline

<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/frontline/article/amid-u-n-climate-talks-trump-officials-attend-event-hosted-by-skeptics/>

PBS Frontline

November 10, 2017

Amid U.N. Climate Talks, Trump Officials Attend Event Hosted By Skeptics

by [Katie Worth](#)

BONN, Germany — As global leaders gathered here at the annual United Nations climate talks Thursday, several senior Trump administration energy and environment officials were thousands of miles away participating in a much different kind of conference: One hosted by climate change skeptics.

While the focus in Bonn is on combating climate change, at the America First Energy Conference in Houston, hosted by the libertarian Heartland Institute, the talk was about fossil fuels and how — as one of the event’s panels asserted — “human activity ... is not causing a climate crisis.”

Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Scott Pruitt, who is not expected to go to Bonn, appeared at the conference with a welcome video to the attendees and speakers — many of whom were from groups like Heartland that reject the scientific consensus on climate change.

“There’s great optimism across the country, and I hope you’re feeling that in Houston, Texas,” Pruitt said in the video. “God speed in what you’re doing.”

Under Pruitt, the EPA has moved to [roll back regulations](#) related to climate change, notably the Obama administration’s signature domestic effort to limit carbon emissions, the Clean Power

Plan.

The Heartland event included discussions on energy and national security; the future of coal; the costs of excessive regulations; and the benefits to health, agriculture and the environment of ending the “war on fossil fuels.”

Heartland spokesman Jim Lakely called the timing of the two conferences “a happy coincidence.” He said Heartland has been impressed with President Donald Trump’s energy policy and conceived of the conference as a forum to discuss its progress. Heartland has sought to promote a more skeptical view on climate change, arguing that the near-unanimous consensus among scientists that humans are changing the climate is incorrect. Earlier this year, it mailed climate change skeptical materials to hundreds of thousands of science teachers across the country.

At the Houston conference, the keynote speaker was Vincent DeVito, a senior official at the Department of Interior involved in shaping policy around energy development on public lands. Richard Westerdale, a senior energy adviser for the State Department who worked at ExxonMobil for two decades, spoke on a panel on energy and national security. Also at the conference was Myron Ebell, who led Trump’s transition team for the EPA and has frequently rejected the threat of climate change.

In his keynote, DeVito said the Trump administration is moving as quickly as possible to open up the Interior Department’s lands to fossil fuel extraction, which he said would generate billions of dollars a year for the government.

“The war on American energy is completely over,” said DeVito of the Trump era in his keynote address. “We are becoming the strongest energy superpower that the world has ever known.”

Meanwhile, at the U.N.’s COP23 conference in Bonn, the United States has taken a backseat to ongoing international negotiations that address global warming. Notably, it became the sole U.N. party to reject the Paris Agreement, the historic 2015 climate accord, after both Nicaragua and Syria signed onto the agreement in recent weeks. In June, Trump vowed to withdraw from the Paris Agreement, calling it “draconian” and arguing it was not made on good terms for American taxpayers. A full U.S. withdrawal from the Paris Agreement would take a few years.

As in years past, the U.S. is being represented here by a State Department-led delegation, including some members that were involved in creating the Paris Agreement. This year’s negotiations are focused on teasing out the rules that will govern the climate accord.

In previous years the U.S. has hosted a large pavilion and dozens of events showing off U.S. efforts to curb carbon emissions. This year, the U.S. declined to host a pavilion and has organized just one event: A panel on how to make fossil fuels and nuclear power cleaner and more efficient.

This has inspired sneers from participants in the Bonn talks, many of whom believe keeping fossil fuels in the ground is the best way to stave off global warming’s most catastrophic

consequences. Just last week, 13 federal agencies released a report saying that evidence of the human role in global warming is stronger than ever. The Trump administration did not stand in the way of the report's release, as critics had feared, but downplayed its findings.

Sen. Sheldon Whitehouse (D-R.I.), who is in Bonn, said the timing of the Heartland conference was meant to confuse the public on the issue of climate change during the U.N. conference.

“Trump is a dream come true for the climate denial operation, which has always craved legitimacy,” Whitehouse said. “Trump being willing to send government officials to one of these phony-baloney things is really regrettable because there's no science behind it.”

This story was produced as part of a collaboration between FRONTLINE and [The GroundTruth Project](#).

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 11/13/2017 3:21:11 PM
Subject: Heartland's America First Energy Conference in Courthouse News

<https://www.courthousenews.com/right-wing-groups-accuse-epa-using-junk-science/>

Courthouse News

November 13, 2017

Right-Wing Groups Accuse EPA of Using ‘Junk Science’

November 13, 2017 CAMERON LANGFORD

HOUSTON (CN) – The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency “was always junk science-fueled” and the government should get “out of science,” so arctic drilling and a revived coal industry can boost the economy, speakers said at a fossil fuels conference in Houston sponsored by right-wing groups whose work was praised by EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt.

The Heartland Institute advocates for decreased government regulation and has been described as the leading U.S. organization pushing climate-change skepticism. The Illinois-based institute hired former Kansas congressman and Tea Party Caucus Chairman Tim Huelskamp as its president in July.

Several conservative groups and political action committees cosponsored the conference, including The Heritage Foundation, the Americans for Prosperity Foundation and the Ayn Rand Institute. David Koch, a top executive at the energy and commodities conglomerate Koch Industries, founded Americans for Prosperity.

To celebrate the first anniversary of Trump’s election, The Heartland Institute held an America

First Energy Conference on Thursday at a Houston hotel, where Pruitt praised its work in a taped message.

Since taking over the EPA in February, Pruitt has rolled back President Barack Obama's Clean Power Plan to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from power plants, and withdrawn the Waters of the United States rule, claiming it puts too many bodies of water, even dry creek beds, under federal jurisdiction.

"The attitude before we arrived said that you can't be about growth and jobs and also be a good steward of the environment," Pruitt said via video. "That's inaccurate. That's a false narrative.

"I want to say to you at The Heartland Institute, thanks for what you are doing to advance energy. Thank you for what you're doing to advance natural resources. We've been blessed immensely as a country."

Several panels focused on how the EPA is changing under Trump and Pruitt, and multiple panelists criticized the agency's history in the pre-Trump era.

"The EPA was always junk science-fueled," said Steve Milloy, founder of JunkScience.com and author of "Scare Pollution: Why and How to Fix the EPA," during a "Reforming EPA" panel.

"We need to get government out of science, especially in the EPA," he said.

Milloy claimed the Obama administration paid climate scientists to doctor data to bolster the narrative that fossil fuels contribute to global warming.

Panelists said they want to undo the Endangerment Finding, an official proclamation from the EPA in 2009 that says greenhouse gases are driving global warming.

Milloy's prescription for the agency is simple: "We want to shrink the EPA," he said.

One panelist likened Trump's industry-friendly stance on climate change to a holiday.

"We had a door opened, and it was opened when Trump was elected president. ... It's like Christmas," said David Stevenson, director of the Center for Energy Competitiveness at the Caesar Rodney Institute and a member of Trump's EPA transition team.

For The Heartland Institute, the consensus among world scientists that burning fossil fuels and their release of carbon dioxide is heating the planet and increasing the frequency and intensity of natural disasters is blasphemy. They say carbon dioxide is good for the Earth.

"Carbon dioxide is vital plant food," said Paul Driessen, senior fellow at the nonprofit institutes the Committee for a Constructive Tomorrow and the Center for the Defense of Free Enterprise.

Driessen called carbon dioxide "the miracle molecule that makes life on Earth possible. Rising atmospheric CO2 levels are actually greening our planet by spurring crop, forest and grassland

plants to grow faster and better for the past three decades,” Driessen said.

“Plant experts say that some 70 percent of that greening is due to higher levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide and that too is an enormous dividend worth countless billions and maybe even trillions of dollars.”

But authors of the “Greening of the Earth” study, published in the journal *Nature Climate Change* in April 2016, which Driessen cited, found that while carbon dioxide does contribute to greenery, the long-term impacts could be limited.

“Studies have shown that plants acclimatize, or adjust, to rising carbon dioxide concentration and the fertilization effect diminishes over time,” co-author Dr. Philippe Ciais, associate director of the Laboratory of Climate and Environmental Sciences in France, said in an interview with NASA.

But Heartland panelist John Dunn, a retired physician and licensed attorney, said he shares Driessen’s optimism for a world with abundant carbon dioxide.

“I would rather be in a warm place than a cold place,” Dunn said.

The United States gets about one-third of its electricity from coal and one-third from natural gas. The rest comes from nuclear plants and wind and solar power, according to conference panelists.

Many scoffed at the idea that wind and solar power will soon become the dominant forms of energy production in the United States.

“The environmentalists have this dream of everything running by solar power and wind, and we know that’s not going to happen,” said Richard Trzupek, a chemist and consultant for an Illinois engineering firm.

He said the U.S. Energy Information Administration did a study under the Obama administration that predicted the percentage of energy the country will get from wind and solar will increase to just 17 percent by 2040.

“I think it shows that the real choices we are going to be making here are between coal and nuclear and natural gas,” he said.

Louisiana Attorney General Jeff Landry, a Republican and Tea Party member, said in a high-energy speech that growing up in Louisiana, where 80,000 jobs are directly tied to the energy industry, he came to appreciate that oil and gas drilling has built the middle class better than any industry in the United States.

Landry represented Louisiana in the U.S. House of Representatives from 2011 to 2013.

Louisiana loses about a football field of coastal land every 100 minutes to erosion caused by canals and pipelines installed for oil and gas extraction, according to a recent study by the U.S.

Geological Survey. The study wasn't mentioned at the conference.

Heartland Institute research fellow Isaac Orr said that hydraulic fracturing and horizontal drilling, which let drillers extract oil and gas from shale, caused oil prices to drop from more than \$100 a barrel in 2013 to around \$55 today.

“Rising oil and gas production in the United States has created 1.7 million jobs in the U.S. And low energy prices have saved consumers millions of dollars. And it's also given us a really good competitive advantage when it comes to manufacturing,” Orr said.

“The average family has saved about \$675 per year in gasoline compared to 2013 prices. That's ginormous. Low natural gas prices have saved anywhere between \$181 to \$432 per person [on power bills], depending on the geographical area of the country you're living in,” Orr said.

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 9/11/2017 4:52:34 PM
Subject: Hillary says the climate change issue cost her the election

Friends,

A lot of people even on “our side” of the climate issue think global warming wasn’t a major issue in the 2016 election, that polls and focus groups showed voters didn’t put a lot of weight on it, that both major parties only played to their base by talking about it. I strongly disagree, and so does Hillary Clinton:

<https://www.businessinsider.com.au/hillary-clinton-biggest-campaign-mistake-2017-9>

It’s global warming, not health care or taxes or even jobs, that generates the most standing ovations and loudest applause when Trump speaks at his rallies and when Heartland spokespersons give talks around the country. It’s a pocketbook issue more than any other, it demonstrates how progressive elites lie and pretend to have knowledge that the average guy doesn’t have or can’t understand, and it shows in vivid color how those same elites are willing to sell out the working man and the middle class in pursuit of a socialist and (yes) globalist delusion. It gave a million voters who had given up on politics a reason to vote this time.

Hillary half-gets it... she realizes her admission that her green policies would “put a lot of coal miners and coal companies out of business” sunk her campaign, but she seems to think that if only she had phrased it a bit differently, her anti-coal position would not have killed her campaign. I don’t think so. The public figured this out despite the media’s attempted blockade and censorship of groups like Heartland.

If not for the global warming scam, Hillary would not have been campaigning on replacing coal and Trump would not have had coal miners joining him on the stage at many rallies. Global warming truly did kill her campaign in all the key states that Trump had to win.

Or so says I.

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sat 9/9/2017 6:55:51 PM
Subject: RE: Christine Todd Whitman on consensus, EPA, and Red Team

Friends,

It appears I accidentally put my "GW Posse" list on the "to" line of the message below, rather than on the blind copy line. Please do not hit reply all. Please delete the list from the "to" line if you choose to forward my message to anyone else. Please delete it from your "inbox."

Sorry in advance for the invasion of privacy this may cause.

Joe

From: William Happer [mailto:happer@Princeton.EDU]
Sent: Saturday, September 09, 2017 1:29 PM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: RE: Christine Todd Whitman on consensus, EPA, and Red Team

Me too!

Will

From: Joseph Bast [mailto:JBast@heartland.org]
Sent: Saturday, September 09, 2017 2:24 PM
To:
Subject: Christine Todd Whitman on consensus, EPA, and Red Team

This makes me want to throw up...

<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/09/08/opinion/how-not-to-run-the-epa.html?action=click&pgtype=Homepage&clickSource=story-heading&module=opinion-c-col-left-region®ion=opinion-c-col-left-region&WT.nav=opinion-c-col-left-region>

I've got a long list of policy studies and other publications Heartland needs to release before I leave at the end of the year, I don't have time to reply to this, but one of us should, explicitly rebutting four or five of her points. Amazing she didn't worry about how EPA was being run until Pruitt was appointed... really, eight years of Obama were all just fine? She's a dinosaur.

Joe

To:

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sat 9/9/2017 6:24:27 PM
Subject: Christine Todd Whitman on consensus, EPA, and Red Team

This makes me want to throw up...

<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/09/08/opinion/how-not-to-run-the-epa.html?action=click&pgtype=Homepage&clickSource=story-heading&module=opinion-c-col-left-region®ion=opinion-c-col-left-region&WT.nav=opinion-c-col-left-region>

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Joe

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sat 9/9/2017 5:33:45 PM
Subject: TheHill.com: Trump stacks administration with climate change skeptics

See:

<http://thehill.com/policy/energy-environment/349877-climate-skeptics-on-the-rise-in-trumps-epa>

Heartland's Sterling Burnett is quoted at the end of this article... note the cow-stupid references to “climate science,” he really has no idea what the phrase means:

Trump’s approach to climate change research has emboldened those who have waged years-long campaigns against the scientific consensus.

“People who were fighting it for a long time, they saw in Trump, for the first time in a long time, a real ally,” said Sterling Burnett, a researcher at the Heartland Institute, a think tank that questions climate science. [sic]

The group was an early backer of the “red team, blue team” exercise Pruitt has pitched for climate science. [sic] Burnett said he hopes such a review leads Trump to target other climate-related activities, including the U.S.’s involvement in international climate treaties and the federal finding that greenhouse gases harm public health and need to be regulated.

Trump, he said, focuses on “what he called ‘Make America Great Again!’ building jobs, energy dominance ... and he recognizes you can’t do that if you’re doing what Obama did on climate change.”

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sat 9/9/2017 5:15:58 PM
Subject: List of Candidates for the Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee posted

Friends,

Steve Milloy alerted me to this... EPA has announced 43 candidates for its Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee and is accepting comments on them until September 18: Here is part of the notice:

The SAB Staff Office received nominations for the attached 43 candidates based on their expertise and willingness to serve. We hereby invite public comments on the attached List of Candidates under consideration for appointment to the CASAC. Comments should be submitted to Mr. Aaron Yeow, Designated Federal Officer, at yeow.aaron@epa.gov no later than **September 18, 2017**. E-mail is the preferred mode of receipt. Please be advised that public comments are subject to release under the Freedom of Information Act.

The notice of comment period and bios of candidates are here:

<https://junkscience.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/CASAC-2017-List-of-Candidates.pdf>

Steve Milloy recommends only three candidates, and I heartily concur:

Tony Cox

Robert F. Phalen

Stan Young

You may notice they are also among the good guys who applied for positions on the Science Advisory Board. You can read Steve's post about the good and bad nominees here:

<https://junkscience.com/2017/09/action-alert-recommendations-for-epas-clean-air-scientific-advisory-committee/>

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sat 9/9/2017 4:03:36 PM
Subject: List of Candidates for the EPA Science Advisory Board posted

Friends,

EPA has posted a list and bios of 132 candidates for EPA Science Advisory Boards here:

<https://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabproduct.nsf//LookupWebProjectsRequestsforCommentsBOARD/09E>

The message sent from EPA to candidates for positions is below. It reads in part,

The SAB Staff Office identified 132 candidates based on their expertise and willingness to serve. We hereby invite public comments on the attached List of Candidates under consideration for appointment to the SAB. Comments should be submitted by email to Mr. Thomas Carpenter, Designated Federal Officer no later than September 28, 2017, at carpenter.thomas@epa.gov. Please be advised that public comments are subject to release under the Freedom of Information Act.

I recognize the following names on the list and think they would be good people to serve on the advisory board:

Richard Belzer

Edwin Berry

Alan Carlin

Anthony Cox

Joseph D'Aleo

Kevin Dayaranta

Paul Dreissen

James Enstrom

Gordon Fulks

John Graham

Michael Honeycutt

Craig Idso

Richard Keen

David Legates

Anthony Lupo

Robert Phalen

Anne Smith

Richard Smith

David Stevenson

H. Leighton Steward

Donald van der Vaart

Stan Young

If you take time to read their bios, I think you will agree this is a magnificent list. Please thank them all for applying. There may be others who I don't recognize on the list, but judging by their bios and the results of some Googling, I don't think so.

Please consider submitting comments to Thomas Carpenter, Designated Federal Officer no later than September 28, 2017, at carpenter.thomas@epa.gov.

As usual, you should keep your comments brief and as factual as possible. I think something as simple as “Mr. Smith’s bio and writings show bias and conflicts of interest likely to mean he opposes Administrator Pruitt’s announced intentions to depoliticize and make more transparent the science behind EPA’s regulatory actions.”

Joe

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Carpenter, Thomas** <Carpenter.Thomas@epa.gov>

Date: Thu, Sep 7, 2017 at 6:10 PM

Subject: List of Candidates for the EPA Science Advisory Board posted

To:

Cc: "Carpenter, Thomas" <Carpenter.Thomas@epa.gov>

Email to Candidates for the chartered SAB

Dear Colleague,

The Invitation for Public Comment on the List of Candidates for the EPA Chartered Science Advisory Board was posted this afternoon. The SAB Staff Office requested “comments to be submitted by email to Mr. Thomas Carpenter, Designated Federal Officer no later than September 28, 2017, at carpenter.thomas@epa.gov .”

The biosketches are available at:

<https://yosemite.epa.gov/sab/sabproduct.nsf//LookupWebProjectsRequestsforCommentsBOARD/09E>

Regards

Tom

Thomas Carpenter

Designated Federal Officer / Sr. Biologist

US EPA Science Advisory Board, MC 1400R

1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington DC 20460

ph 202 564 4885 Fax 202 565 2098

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 3/26/2018 8:05:46 PM
Subject: Tom Harris: "CARBON DIOXIDE IS MOSTLY OXYGEN, PEOPLE: Deceptive Language Ruins Earth Hour," my piece in The Daily Caller

Very entertaining piece.

<http://dailycaller.com/2018/03/23/deceptive-language-ruins-earth-hour/>.

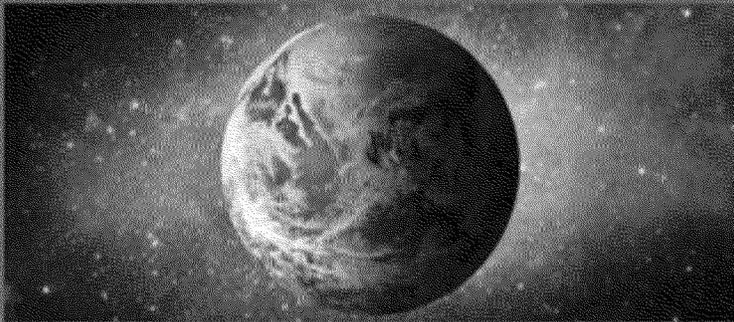
Joe



OPINION

CARBON DIOXIDE IS MOSTLY OXYGEN, PEOPLE: Deceptive Language Ruins Earth Hour

TOM HARRIS



Do we call water "hydrogen" and, if not, why not?

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EDUCATION | ERIC OWENS

CARBON DIOXIDE IS MOSTLY OXYGEN, PEOPLE: Deceptive Language Ruins Earth Hour



TOM HARRIS
Executive Director, Climate Science Coalition

5:20 PM 03/23/2018

With Earth Hour being held around the world between 8:30 and 9:30 pm local time on Saturday, we are going to hear a lot about reducing “carbon pollution,” “carbon emissions,” and our supposed “carbon footprint.”

But this makes no sense.

Carbon is a solid, naturally occurring, non-toxic element found in all living things. It forms thousands of compounds, much more than any other element. Medicines, trees, oil, and even our bodies are made of carbon compounds.

Pure carbon occurs in nature mainly in the forms of graphite and diamond. So, what is the “carbon pollution” environmentalists are concerned about? Are they speaking about soot emissions reduction? Amorphous carbon, carbon without structure, is the main ingredient in soot, which is a pollutant important to control. Power plants have already done a good job reducing soot, as they have with other pollutants.

No, activists are crusading against emissions of one specific compound of carbon, namely carbon dioxide (CO₂). Ignoring the oxygen atoms and calling CO₂ “carbon” makes about as much sense as ignoring the oxygen in water (H₂O) and calling it “hydrogen.”

Calling CO₂ “carbon,” or worse, “carbon pollution,” encourages people to think of it as something dirty and so important to restrict. Calling CO₂ by its proper name would help the public remember that, regardless of its role in climate change (a point of intense debate among scientists), CO₂ is really an invisible gas essential to plant photosynthesis, and so to all life.

Climate change campaigners do not seem to understand that commercial greenhouse operators routinely run their internal atmospheres at up to 1,500 parts per million (ppm) CO₂ concentration for a good reason. Plants inside grow far more efficiently than at the 400 ppm in the outside atmosphere. Yet there is

no hint of any consequent temperature rise.

Climate Change Reconsidered II: Biological Impacts, a report from the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change, cites over 1,000 peer-reviewed studies that document rising productivity of forests and grasslands as CO₂ levels have increased, not just in recent decades, but in past centuries.

And increasing CO₂ levels pose no direct hazard to human health. CO₂ concentrations in submarines can reach levels above 10,000 ppm, 25 times current atmospheric levels, with no harmful effects on the crew.

Politically correct but deceptive language is dangerous because it dumbs down important science debates and inappropriately influences millions of people, and ultimately, government policy. People educated in the sciences must complain loudly whenever they hear such mistakes.

We are actually near the lowest level of CO₂ in Earth's history. About 440-million years ago, CO₂ was over 1000 percent of today's level while Earth was in one of the coldest periods in the record. This is just one of many findings that indicate that the climate models' assumption that temperature is driven by CO₂ is wrong.

Activists say that there will be important pollution reduction co-benefits to CO₂ emission control. Yet US Environmental Protection Agency data show that total emissions of six major air pollutants dropped 62 percent since 1980 even though CO₂ emissions increased by 14 percent. Using climate regulations to reduce pollution would obviously be an expensive mistake.

While some commentators promote using as much energy as possible during Earth Hour to demonstrate opposition to the event, a better approach might be to change its name to 'Energy Hour' and encourage citizens to minimize their energy use for an hour to give them a sense of what societies without adequate power are actually like. This could increase public pressure on politicians to ensure that reliable power generation from proven energy sources — coal, oil, natural gas, nuclear, and hydro — will be available for years to come.

Tom Harris is executive director of the Ottawa, Canada-based International Climate Science Coalition.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sun 3/25/2018 3:41:31 PM
Subject: Professor Will Happer: Would Einstein be a global warming skeptic if alive today?

“Albert Einstein would almost certainly have been a global warming skeptic if he were alive today. Many distinguished, contemporary scientists are skeptics too.”

William Happer, Ph.D.

<http://www.southcoasttoday.com/opinion/20180323/would-einstein-be-global-warming-skeptic-if-alive-today/1>

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sun 3/25/2018 3:22:16 PM
Subject: HuffPost gets the "climate science tutorial" story wrong... what's new?

https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/climate-change-trial-california_us_5ab53d0ce4b054d118e2a0d9

Heartland and other conservative think tanks "outlived their usefulness to the fossil fuel industry" by 2006, and they dumped us then. So we ramped up our efforts relying almost entirely on non-industry funding. The oil industry will pursue its defense without refuting the left's pseudoscience, except to say "even IPCC admitted lots of uncertainty until as recently as 2013." That strategy is apparently enough to win a legal case but is bad science and bad for the country. We've convinced the president of the United States and nearly all members of his cabinet and all Republican members of Congress that the IPCC is unreliable, that the war on fossil fuels should end, and they are moving as fast as they can to undo the Obama climate legacy. Who's winning now?

Joe

Joseph Bast
Director and Senior Fellow
The Heartland Institute
3939 N. Wilke Road
Arlington Heights, IL 60004
Phone 312/377-4000
Email jbast@heartland.org
Web site <http://www.heartland.org>

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sun 3/25/2018 12:13:10 AM
Subject: FW: Wow someone by the name Jaymam counted Myles CO2, N2 and O2 molecules pictures and see what he found

A detailed and sophisticated critique of the plaintiffs' science presented at the San Francisco "climate science tutorial":

Sophistry In San Francisco; Half-Truths are Twice the Lie
<https://co2islife.wordpress.com/2018/03/24/sophistry-in-san-francisco-half-truths-are-twice-the-lie/>

Joe

Joseph Bast

Director and Senior Fellow

The Heartland Institute

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To: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
Cc: Keely Drukala[KDrukala@heartland.org]; Taylor, Brian[Taylor.Brian@epa.gov]; Slotkin, Ron[slotkin.ron@epa.gov]
From: John Nothdurft
Sent: Wed 11/8/2017 7:58:18 PM
Subject: Re: Heartland Video

John,
Yes, we have the video and it is great! Thank you again.

Is it okay for us to post it and promote it publicly as well?

Thanks

Respectfully,

John Nothdurft
Director of Government Relations
The Heartland Institute

Sent from my iPhone

On Nov 8, 2017, at 1:45 PM, Konkus, John <konkus.john@epa.gov> wrote:

Did this get straightened out? Thanks.

From: Keely Drukala [<mailto:KDrukala@heartland.org>]
Sent: Tuesday, November 7, 2017 2:28 PM
To: Taylor, Brian <Taylor.Brian@epa.gov>
Cc: John Nothdurft <JNothdurft@heartland.org>; Konkus, John <konkus.john@epa.gov>; Slotkin, Ron <slotkin.ron@epa.gov>
Subject: Re: Heartland Video

Hi Brian,

I tried to download the file, but it say Is don't have access. Can you please make sure that I (kdrukala@heartland.org) has access? I believe I sent a request through the dropbox app.

Thank you,

Keely

On Nov 7, 2017, at 9:14 AM, Taylor, Brian <Taylor.Brian@epa.gov> wrote:

Keely,

Here's the Dropbox link to Administrator Pruitt's video message:

https://www.dropbox.com/scl/fi/u3oztciv6xtudbo5qyp9a/2017-11-06_VM_AdminPruitt_HeartlandInst.mp4?dl=0&oref=e&r=AAgnorrC-xChJ0loJqivCzCFLarDISS0mNErGnAZoFQD5jDjuF36l62Q1sdFlh8FIWT_fYm1RG7PCtk7c35fm_n1gkFHf

If you have any issue with downloading call me on

202-564-3211.

From: Keely Drukala [<mailto:KDrukala@heartland.org>]

Sent: Monday, November 06, 2017 4:25 PM

To: John Nothdurft <JNothdurft@heartland.org>

Cc: Konkus, John <konkus.john@epa.gov>; Taylor, Brian <Taylor.Brian@epa.gov>; Slotkin, Ron <slotkin.ron@epa.gov>

Subject: Re: Heartland Video

John,

I can receive the video in whatever way is easiest for you. In the past, we've used Dropbox, email Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy — Heartland servers don't accept large files) or what ever service is easiest for you.

Feel free to call my cell phone if you have any problems 312-282-1390.

Thanks,

Keely

On Nov 6, 2017, at 3:10 PM, John Nothdurft <JNothdurft@heartland.org> wrote:

John,

Thanks again for your help with this! I have copied Keely Drukala, our AV person to let you know how we would like to receive the file.

I will follow up and let you know when we plan on showing the video to the audience, etc.

Respectfully,

John Nothdurft

The Heartland Institute

Cell: 662-801-2707

From: Konkus, John [<mailto:konkus.john@epa.gov>]

Sent: Monday, November 06, 2017 3:05 PM

To: John Nothdurft

Cc: Taylor, Brian; Slotkin, Ron

Subject: Heartland Video

John: Brian and Ron with EPA's office of multimedia will have the edited video ready, likely tomorrow morning. Please let them know how you would like them to send you the file.

Thank you!

John Konkus

Environmental Protection Agency

Deputy Associate Administrator for Public Affairs

Mobile: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

To: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
From: John Nothdurft
Sent: Wed 11/8/2017 7:45:36 PM
Subject: Automatic reply: Heartland Video

I will be out of the office until Monday, November 10, 2017. I will be checking emails, but it may take me longer than normal to respond.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 11/6/2017 9:25:06 PM
Subject: Pruitt records Video for our energy conference, and more

Friends,

Heartland staff are about to head for Houston for three conferences in two days. See some good news below from John Nothdurft, our government relations director, regarding our [America First Energy Conference](#). 250 people signed up, and more planning to show up at the door... Not bad for Heartland's first energy conference, and the first conference ever on President Trump's energy plan.

Joe

From: John Nothdurft
Sent: Monday, November 06, 2017 3:13 PM
To: Tim Huelskamp; Joseph Bast; Jim Lakely
Cc: Keely Drukala; Nikki Comerford
Subject: Videos for AFEC

All,

I just got off the phone with EPA. Administrator Pruitt just finished recording a video for us to use at AFEC.

They said he was really fired up in the video and was happy to do it. We should be receiving it tomorrow morning sometime.

I have also been told we will be getting videos from Sen. Ted Cruz, Sen. Jim Inhofe, and Chairman Lamar Smith.

Respectfully,

John Nothdurft

The Heartland Institute

Director of Government Relations

Ph: 312-377-4000

Cell: 662-801-2707

<http://www.heartland.org>

[Follow me on Twitter](#)

To: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
Cc: Taylor, Brian[Taylor.Brian@epa.gov]; Slotkin, Ron[slotkin.ron@epa.gov]; Keely Drukala[KDrukala@heartland.org]
From: John Nothdurft
Sent: Mon 11/6/2017 9:10:39 PM
Subject: RE: Heartland Video

John,

Thanks again for your help with this! I have copied Keely Drukala, our AV person to let you know how we would like to receive the file.

I will follow up and let you know when we plan on showing the video to the audience, etc.

Respectfully,

John Nothdurft

The Heartland Institute

Cell: 662-801-2707

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Sent: Monday, November 06, 2017 3:05 PM
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Cc: Taylor, Brian; Slotkin, Ron
Subject: Heartland Video

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Thank you!

John Konkus

Environmental Protection Agency

Deputy Associate Administrator for Public Affairs

Mobile:

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sun 11/5/2017 6:52:37 PM
Subject: Tom Harris and Tim Ball at Daily Caller: "An Avalanche Of Global Warming Alarmism Is About To Hit"

<http://dailycaller.com/2017/11/03/an-avalanche-of-global-warming-alarmism-is-about-to-hit/>

An Avalanche Of Global Warming Alarmism Is About To Hit

TOM HARRIS AND TIM BALL

With the United Nations Climate Change Conference starting on Monday in Bonn, Germany, we need to brace ourselves for an avalanche of global warming alarmism. We'll be told that extreme weather, sea level rise, and shrinking sea ice are all about to get much worse if we do not quickly phase out our use of fossil fuels.

An important data set used by the computer models cited by the IPCC is the 'HadCRUT4' global average temperature history for the past 167 years produced by the Climatic Research Unit at the University of East Anglia, and the Hadley Centre, both based in the United Kingdom.

Until the 1960s, HadCRUT4 temperature data was collected using mercury thermometers located at weather stations situated mostly in the United States, Japan, the UK, and eastern Australia. Most of the rest of the planet had very few temperature sensing stations. And none of the Earth's oceans, which cover 70% of the planet, had more than the occasional station separated from its neighbor by thousands of kilometers.

The data collected at weather stations in this sparse grid had, at best, an accuracy of +/- 0.5 degrees Celsius, often times no better than +/-1 degree. Averaging such poor data in an attempt to determine global conditions cannot yield anything meaningful.

Modern weather station surface temperature data is now collected using precision thermocouples. But, starting in the 1970s, less and less ground surface temperature data was used for plots such as HadCRUT4. This was done initially because governments believed that satellite monitoring could take over from most of the ground surface data collection. But the satellites did not show the warming forecast by computer models. So, bureaucrats closed most of the colder rural surface temperature

sensing stations, thereby yielding the warming desired for political purposes.

Today, there is virtually no data for approximately 85% of the Earth's surface. Indeed, there are fewer weather stations in operation now than there were in 1960.

So, the HadCRUT4 and other surface temperature computations after about 1980 are meaningless. Combining this with the problems with the early data, and the fact that we have almost no long-term data above the surface, the conclusion is unavoidable: *it is not possible to know how the Earth's climate has varied over the past century and a half*. The data is therefore useless for input to the computer models that form the basis of the IPCC's conclusions.

In fact, there is insufficient data *of any kind*—temperature, land and sea ice, glaciers, sea level, extreme weather, ocean pH, etc.—to be able to determine how today's climate differs from the past. So, the IPCC's climate forecasts have no connection with the real world.

This will not stop Bainimarama and other conference leaders from citing the IPCC in support of their warnings of future climate catastrophe. No one should take them seriously.

Dr. Tim Ball is an environmental consultant and former climatology professor at the University of Winnipeg in Manitoba. Tom Harris is executive director of the Ottawa, Canada-based International Climate Science Coalition.

Tom Harris, B. Eng., M. Eng. (Mech.)

Executive Director,

International Climate Science Coalition (ICSC)

P.O. Box 23013

Ottawa, Ontario

K2A 4E2

Canada

www.climatescienceinternational.org

613-728-9200

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sun 11/5/2017 2:39:41 PM
Subject: Junkscience.com posts my comments about the Climate Science Special Report

My comments below are also available online at:

<https://junkscience.com/2017/11/joe-bast-scientific-critique-of-usgcrps-2017-climate-science-special-report/>

Nice ad on this site for the NRDC. Hmm. Sleeping with the enemy, Steve?

Joe

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Friday, November 03, 2017 1:47 PM
Subject: Climate Science Special Report released

The Climate Science Special Report, "volume one of the Fourth National Climate Assessment," was released a few minutes ago. The entire report can be found here: <https://science2017.globalchange.gov>

But in August the Trump administration disbanded the interagency committee that was working on the report:

https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/energy-environment/wp/2017/08/20/the-trump-administration-just-disbanded-a-federal-advisory-committee-on-climate-change/?utm_term=.5c0daa1fba41

Not sure why it was nevertheless released... probably the deep state at work. Here were my reactions to this report, from my earlier review of the draft back in August.

Scientific Critique of USGCRP's 2017 Climate Science Special Report

The U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) is a joint program of 13 U.S. national government agencies charged with developing a program to "understand, assess, predict, and respond to" global climate change. It produces reports to Congress every four years titled "National Climate Assessment." The three reports released to date have all exaggerated the amount of global warming, the human role in that warming, the negative impacts of the same, and the certainty of the science surrounding the causes and consequences of climate change. For example, a team of climate scientists led by Patrick Michaels of the Cato Institute said of the Third National Climate Assessment:

"This National Assessment is much closer to pseudoscience than it is to science. It is as explanatory as Sigmund Freud. It clearly believes that virtually everything in our society is tremendously dependent the surface temperature, and, because of that, we are headed towards certain and inescapable destruction, unless we take its advice and decarbonize our economy, pronto. Unfortunately, the Assessment can't quite tell us how to accomplish that, because no one knows how."

<https://object.cato.org/sites/cato.org/files/pubs/pdf/the-missing-science-of-draft-assessment.pdf>

The latest (June 28) draft of the Fourth National Climate Assessment is similarly flawed. This brief critique makes ten points which track the content and organization of the assessment:

1. The report is a **legacy product** of a political regime that captured and "weaponized" this government agency to advance its agenda, much as it did to the IRS, Justice Department, and other departments. The report was written by hold-overs from the Obama administration, and represents only the very biased and politicized perspective of a small clique of government scientists on a complex issue.
2. The report **fails to provide an objective and comprehensive review** of the available literature. Contrary to media reports, the report was not made available to respected climate scientists for peer reviewed. Several scientists report that their requests for drafts were rejected. [Soon and Happer, others?] The final draft shows no evidence of being informed by the efforts of critics of the Obama administration's legislative agenda or even a single reference to the multiple reports of the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change (NIPCC).
3. The report **relies on past reports by the United Nation's Intergovernmental International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)**, which the Trump administration properly rejects. The report refers to the IPCC's 2013 report as "rigorously-reviewed international assessments," when in fact the IPCC is controversial, scandal-ridden, and its procedures fall far short of the requirements of the Data Quality Act. [*Why Scientists Disagree*, pp. 38-44]
4. The report's most frequently quoted conclusion, "that it is *extremely likely* that human

influence has been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century,” is **only a restatement of the opinions of activists and advocates in the field of global warming**, and *not* a statement about the underlying science, which remains incomplete and uncertain. This is the same flawed reasoning and semantic games as used by the IPCC to make the same statement. It is not a statement of scientific fact, but rather of “some experts’ opinions” without any basis in probability analysis or scientific forecasting. [InterAcademy Council Audit, p. 61ff]

5. The report **denies the existence of the “pause” in global warming** during the past 18 years or longer, something even the IPCC admits. It cites manipulated and unreliable databases when superior databases are readily available, apparently in an effort to once again “hide the decline.”

6. The report **ignores at least 27 peer-reviewed articles saying climate sensitivity** is lower than the amount assumed by IPCC and EPA. Climate sensitivity is the amount of temperature change likely to result from a doubling of the concentration of CO₂ in the atmosphere from pre-industrial times. If the climate is less sensitive to CO₂ than we thought four years ago, this report ought to reflect that fact. [Cited in Monckton, Soon, Legates, and Briggs 2015; reproduced in Why Scientists Disagree pp 66-69]

7. The report **denies extensive evidence that weather is not becoming more extreme** over time and physical evidence explaining why it will be less extreme in a warmer world. It recites Al Gore’s litany of extreme weather predictions even though IPCC and independent scholars have thoroughly debunked it. [Chapter 7 of CCR-II: Physical Science]

8. The report repeats **false claims about the loss of arctic sea ice** – falsifying trends and causes and making false forecasts – in order to support its narrative of catastrophic man-made global warming. Arctic sea ice is not at historic low levels, it varies naturally due to known and unknown external forcings and internal variability, and it is not evidence of a human impact on climate. [Chapter 5 of CCR II: Physical Science]

9. The report **misrepresents scenarios and computer-based simulations of future climate conditions as scientific forecasts of future climate conditions**, when in fact it is well known among scientists that future climates cannot be predicted. Prof. Scott Armstrong, the world’s leading authority on scientific forecasting, and coauthors have shown conclusively that the predictions made by the IPCC, EPA, and other government agencies are merely the opinions of some experts, not scientific forecasts, and cannot provide a reliable basis for public policy.

10. The report **misrepresents sea-level rise and changes in ocean pH levels**, portraying both as dire catastrophes resulting from man-made global warming, when in fact there is considerable evidence that sea level has not accelerated from its historic rates and considerable evidence that higher pH levels have positive as well as adverse effects on ocean life. [Chapter 6 of CCR-II: Physical Science]

Joe

Joseph Bast
Chief Executive Officer

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 11/3/2017 7:47:58 PM
Subject: WSJ: Koonin, "A deceptive new report on climate"

Steven Koonin calls out a couple of the more flagrant exaggerations in the Climate Science Special Report in today's Wall Street Journal.

Joe

<https://www.wsj.com/articles/a-deceptive-new-report-on-climate-1509660882>

A Deceptive New Report on Climate

True, the U.S. has had more heat waves in recent years—but no more than a century ago.

By Steven E. Koonin

Nov. 2, 2017 6:14 p.m. ET

[425 COMMENTS](#)

The world's response to climate changing under natural and human influences is best founded upon a complete portrayal of the science. The U.S. government's Climate Science Special Report, to be released Friday, does not provide that foundation. Instead, it reinforces alarm with incomplete information and highlights the need for more-rigorous review of climate assessments.

A team of some 30 authors chartered by the U.S. Global Change Research Program began work in spring 2016 on the report, "designed to be an authoritative assessment of the science of climate change." An early draft was released for public comment in January and reviewed by the National Academies this spring. I, together with thousands of other scientists, had the opportunity to scrutinize and discuss the final draft when it was publicized in August by the [New York Times](#). While much is right in the report, it is misleading in more than a few important places.

One notable example of alarm-raising is the description of sea-level rise, one of the greatest climate concerns. The report ominously notes that while global sea level rose an average 0.05 inch a year during most of the 20th century, it has risen at about twice that rate since 1993. But it fails to mention that the rate fluctuated by comparable amounts several times during the 20th century. The same research papers the report cites show that recent rates are statistically indistinguishable from peak rates earlier in the 20th century, when human influences on the climate were much smaller. The report thus misleads by omission.

This isn't the only example of highlighting a recent trend but failing to place it in complete historical context. The report's executive summary declares that U.S. heat waves have become more common since the mid-1960s, although acknowledging the 1930s Dust Bowl as the peak period for extreme heat. Yet buried deep in the report is a figure showing that heat waves are no more frequent today than in 1900. This artifice also appeared in the government's 2014 National Climate Assessment, which emphasized a post-1980 increase in hurricane power without discussing the longer-term record. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration recently stated that it has been unable to detect any human impact on hurricanes.

Such data misrepresentations violate basic scientific norms. In his celebrated 1974 "Cargo Cult" [lecture](#), the late Richard Feynman admonished scientists to discuss objectively all the relevant evidence, even that which does not support the narrative. That's the difference between science and advocacy.

These deficiencies in the new climate report are typical of many others that set the report's tone. Consider the different perception that results from "sea level is rising no more rapidly than it did in 1940" instead of "sea level rise has accelerated in recent decades," or from "heat waves are no more common now than they were in 1900" versus "heat waves have become more frequent since 1960." Both statements in each pair are true, but each alone fails to tell the full story.

Several actions are warranted. First, the report should be amended to describe the history of sea-level rise, heat waves and other trends fully and accurately. Second, the government should convene a "Red/Blue" adversarial review to stress-test the entire report, as I [urged](#) in April. Critics argue such an exercise would be superfluous given the conventional review processes, and others have questioned even the minimal time and expense that would be involved. But the report's deficiencies demonstrate why such a review is necessary.

Finally, the institutions involved in the report should figure out how and why such shortcomings survived multiple rounds of review. How, for example, did the National Academies' review committee conclude that the chapter on sea level rise "accurately reflects the current scientific literature on this topic"? The Academies building prominently displays Einstein's dictum "one must not conceal any part of what one has recognized to be true."

Mr. Koonin was undersecretary of energy for science during President Obama's first term and is director of the Center for Urban Science and Progress at New York University.

Appeared in the November 3, 2017, print edition as 'A Deceptive New Report On Climate.'

Joe

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

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https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/energy-environment/wp/2017/08/20/the-trump-administration-just-disbanded-a-federal-advisory-committee-on-climate-change/?utm_term=.5c0daa1fba41

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<https://object.cato.org/sites/cato.org/files/pubs/pdf/the-missing-science-of-draft-assessment.pdf>

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4. The report’s most frequently quoted conclusion, “that it is *extremely likely* that human influence has been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century,” is **only a restatement of the opinions of activists and advocates in the field of global warming**, and *not* a statement about the underlying science, which remains incomplete and uncertain. This is the same flawed reasoning and semantic games as used by the IPCC to make the same statement. It is not a statement of scientific fact, but rather of “some experts’ opinions” without any basis in probability analysis or scientific forecasting. [*InterAcademy Council Audit*, p. 61ff]

5. The report **denies the existence of the “pause” in global warming** during the past 18 years or longer, something even the IPCC admits. It cites manipulated and unreliable databases when superior databases are readily available, apparently in an effort to once again “hide the decline.”

6. The report **ignores at least 27 peer-reviewed articles saying climate sensitivity** is lower than the amount assumed by IPCC and EPA. Climate sensitivity is the amount of temperature change likely to result from a doubling of the concentration of CO₂ in the atmosphere from pre-industrial times. If the climate is less sensitive to CO₂ than we thought four years ago, this report ought to reflect that fact. [Cited in Monckton, Soon, Legates, and Briggs 2015; reproduced in *Why Scientists Disagree* pp 66-69]

7. The report **denies extensive evidence that weather is not becoming more extreme** over time and physical evidence explaining why it will be less extreme in a warmer world. It recites Al Gore’s litany of extreme weather predictions even though IPCC and independent scholars have thoroughly debunked it. [*Chapter 7 of CCR-II: Physical Science*]

8. The report repeats **false claims about the loss of arctic sea ice** – falsifying trends and causes and making false forecasts – in order to support its narrative of catastrophic man-made global warming. Arctic sea ice is not at historic low levels, it varies naturally due to known and unknown external forcings and internal variability, and it is not evidence of a human impact on climate. [[Chapter 5 of CCR II: Physical Science](#)]

9. The report **misrepresents scenarios and computer-based simulations of future climate conditions as scientific forecasts of future climate conditions**, when in fact it is well known among scientists that [future climates cannot be predicted](#). Prof. Scott Armstrong, the world's leading authority on scientific forecasting, and coauthors have shown conclusively that the predictions made by the IPCC, EPA, and other government agencies are merely the opinions of some experts, not scientific forecasts, and cannot provide a reliable basis for public policy.

10. The report **misrepresents sea-level rise and changes in ocean pH levels**, portraying both as dire catastrophes resulting from man-made global warming, when in fact there is considerable evidence that sea level has not accelerated from its historic rates and considerable evidence that higher pH levels have positive as well as adverse effects on ocean life. [[Chapter 6 of CCR-II: Physical Science](#)]

Joe

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To: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
From: Jim Lakely
Sent: Thur 11/2/2017 4:41:40 PM
Subject: FW: EPA Announces Public Hearing on Proposed Repeal of Clean Power Plan

John,

I'm very excited to learn of this news. Is there a way some of Heartland's experts – all huge supporters of repealing the CPP – can pre-register before the online registration link goes live? We'd hate to be swamped by alarmists who will be spamming that link.

Also: I love that this hearing is in the heart of coal country. Nice touch. Gina McCarthy would hold this in Berkeley.

Cheers!

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
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America First Energy Conference
NOVEMBER 9, 2017 · HOUSTON, TEXAS

From: Dewey, Amy [mailto:Dewey.Amy@epa.gov]
Sent: Thursday, November 02, 2017 11:32 AM
Subject: EPA Announces Public Hearing on Proposed Repeal of Clean Power Plan

CONTACT: press@epa.gov

EPA Announces Public Hearing on Proposed Repeal of Clean Power Plan

Hearing will be held November 28-29 in Charleston, WV

WASHINGTON (November 2, 2017) — The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will hold a public hearing on the proposed repeal of the Clean Power Plan in Charleston, WV on November 28-29, 2017. All persons wanting to speak are encouraged to register in advance.

“The EPA is headed to the heart of coal country to hear from those most impacted by the CPP and get their comments on the proposed Repeal Rule. The agency looks forward to hearing from all interested stakeholders,” said **EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt**.

What: Public hearing on proposed repeal of the Carbon Pollution Emission Guidelines for Existing Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units (commonly known as the Clean Power Plan).

When: November 28-29, 2017. The hearing will convene each day 9:00 a.m. (Eastern Standard Time) and will conclude at 5:00 p.m. If the EPA receives a high volume of requests, we may continue the public hearing to November 30, 2017. The EPA may also hold an additional hearing to be announced at a later date. See the website for updates about the hearing.

Where: West Virginia Capitol Complex, 1900 Kanawha Boulevard East, Charleston, West Virginia 25305.

Contact: Registration information will be posted at: <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/electric-utility-generating-units-repealing-clean-power-plan>

Pre-registration to provide an oral presentation will begin when the notice is published in the Federal Register and close on November 16, 2017. People will be contacted about speaking slots via email starting on November 17, 2017.

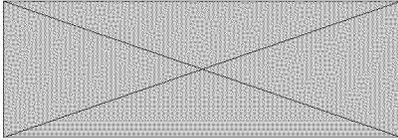
Oral comments and supporting information presented at the public hearing will be considered with the same weight as written statements and supporting information submitted during the public comment period. Written comments must be received by the last day of the comment period, which has been extended to January 16, 2018. Comments should be identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0355 and may be submitted by one of the methods listed on the Clean Power Plan Proposed Repeal: How to Comment web page.

Background: Soon after the previous Administration issued the Clean Power Plan in 2015, 150 entities including 27 states, 24 trade associations, 37 rural electric co-ops, and three labor unions challenged the CPP, highlighting a range of legal and technical concerns. A few months later, the United States Supreme Court stayed the CPP, immediately halting implementation—the first time the Supreme Court had ever issued a stay to block the enforcement of a regulation.

On March 28, 2017, Administrator Pruitt signed a notice indicating the EPA’s intent to review the Clean Power Plan, in accord with the President’s Energy Independence Executive Order. On October 16, the EPA proposed to repeal the Clean Power Plan, proposing that it is not consistent

with the Clean Air Act. EPA is now taking comment on that proposal and has extended the public comment period to January 16, 2018.

More information about the public hearing, and the proposed rulemaking can be found online.



From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 12/15/2017 3:24:12 PM
Subject: Utterly pathetic: "10 scalable solutions for carbon neutrality and climate sustainability"
[Bending the Curve F6 low-res.pdf](#)

Friends,

It's hard to beat this report from the University of California for its recital of liberal cant on the climate change issue and wishful thinking about mankind's ability to change the weather. But maybe some folks can try their hand at writing pithy and hurtful critiques? It stands as Exhibit I in the role universities play in the global warming movement.

Joe

Joseph Bast

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computer.

BENDING THE CURVE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ten scalable solutions for carbon
neutrality and climate stability

“We must combine rigor and imagination to confront climate change: the rigor of scientific facts with the imagination to perceive what is now unseen – the dangers that lie ahead if we do not act.”

Honorable Edmund G. Brown, Jr.
Governor of California
September 25, 2015

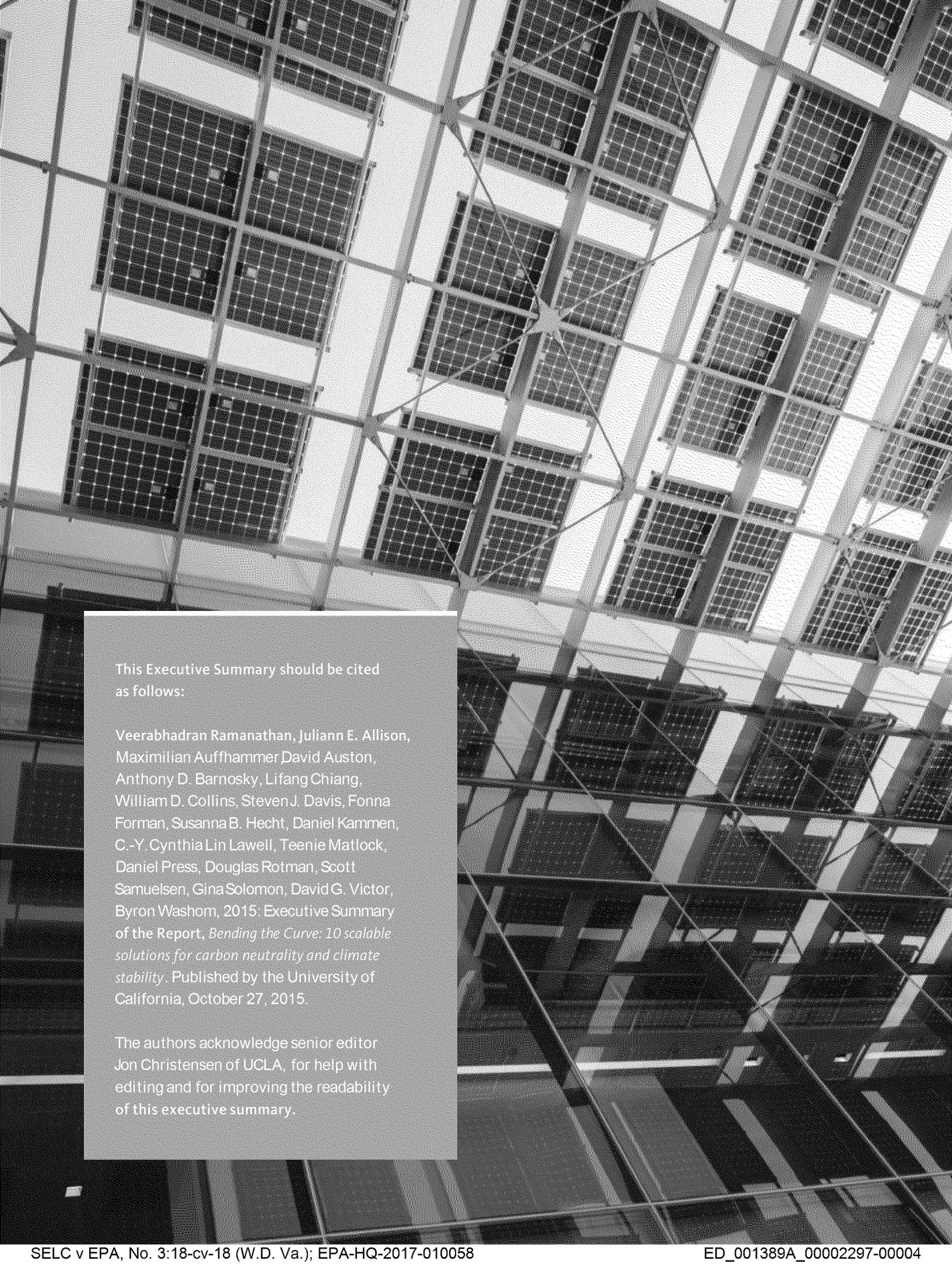
Speech given at the UN Foundation dinner in New York City in honor of the Vatican's Pontifical Academy of Sciences for its role in shaping the Vatican's position on climate change as espoused in Pope Francis' encyclical, *Laudato Si'*



“We are the University of California, and there is no reason that UC can’t lead the world in this quest, as it has in so many others.”

President Janet Napolitano
University of California
2013

Statement issued during the
announcement of the Carbon
Neutrality Initiative of the
University of California



This Executive Summary should be cited as follows:

Veerabhadran Ramanathan, Juliann E. Allison, Maximilian Auffhammer, David Auston, Anthony D. Barnosky, Lifang Chiang, William D. Collins, Steven J. Davis, Fonna Forman, Susanna B. Hecht, Daniel Kammen, C.-Y. Cynthia Lin Lawell, Teenie Matlock, Daniel Press, Douglas Rotman, Scott Samuelson, Gina Solomon, David G. Victor, Byron Washom, 2015: Executive Summary of the Report, *Bending the Curve: 10 scalable solutions for carbon neutrality and climate stability*. Published by the University of California, October 27, 2015.

The authors acknowledge senior editor Jon Christensen of UCLA, for help with editing and for improving the readability of this executive summary.

Bending the Curve: Executive Summary

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PART ONE FOREWORD



I. Seizing the Moment

Climate change is scientifically incontrovertible. What the world urgently needs now are scalable solutions for bending the curve—flattening the upward trajectory of human-caused greenhouse gas emissions and consequent global climate change.

This executive summary of the full report, *Bending the Curve: 10 scalable solutions for carbon neutrality and climate stability*, presents pragmatic paths for achieving carbon neutrality and climate stability in California, the United States and the world. More than 50 researchers and scholars—from a wide range of disciplines across the University of California system—formed a climate solutions group and came together in recent months to identify these solutions, many of which emerge from UC research as well as the research of colleagues around the world. Taken together, these solutions can bend the curve of climate change. The full report will be published in spring 2016 after peer review.

This report is inspired by California's recent pledge to reduce carbon emissions by 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030, and by the University of California's pledge to become carbon neutral by 2025. What is taking place in California today is exactly the sort of large-scale demonstration project the planet needs. And this statewide demonstration project is composed of many of the kinds of solutions that can be scaled up around the world.

Over the past half century, California has provided a remarkable example for the world by achieving dramatic reductions in air pollution, while continuing to grow economically. In this report, we propose a set of strategies for combating climate change and growing the economy in California, the nation and the world, while building present-day and intergenerational wealth, and improving the well-being of people and the planet.

The University of California has played a key role in California's pioneering leadership in energy and environmental policy through research, teaching and public service, and currently is partnering with local, state, federal and international leaders in the public, private and philanthropic sectors to address our pressing climate change challenges. We still have much more to do here in California. We are eager to share these lessons with the world at the upcoming global climate summit in Paris, and together build a better, safer, healthier and more equitable world, while bending the curve of climate change.

As we make the changes necessary to achieve carbon neutrality at the University of California, employing solutions that can be scaled up to developing energy and climate solutions for the world, hundreds of thousands of faculty, students and staff across our 10 campuses and three affiliated laboratories will be learning and sharing with the world how we can bend the curve of greenhouse gas emissions and stop global warming through taking bold yet pragmatic steps and lowering the barriers so others can follow.

II. We Are at a Crossroads and We Must Make a Choice

Climate change is real and it is happening now.

This is evident in the increased frequency and intensity of storms, hurricanes, floods, heat waves, droughts and forest fires. These extreme events, as well as the spread of certain infectious diseases, worsened air pollution, drinking water contamination and food shortages, are creating the beginning of what soon will be a global public health crisis. A whole new navigable ocean is opening in the Arctic. Sea levels are rising, causing major damage in the world's most populous cities. All this has resulted from warming the planet by only about 0.9 degrees Celsius, primarily from human activities. Since 1750, we have emitted 2 trillion metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other greenhouse gases. The emission in

2011 was around 50 billion tons and is growing at a rate of 2.2 percent per year. If this rate of increase continues unabated, the world is on target to warm by about 2 degrees Celsius in less than 40 years. By the end of the century, warming could range from 2.5 degrees Celsius to a catastrophic 7.8 degrees Celsius. We are transitioning from climate change to climate disruption. With such alarming possibilities the planet is highly likely to cross several tipping points within decades, triggering changes that could last thousands of years. All of this is occurring against a backdrop of growing needs and pressures by humans, as our population is set to increase by at least 2 billion people by 2050.

III. Bending the Curve

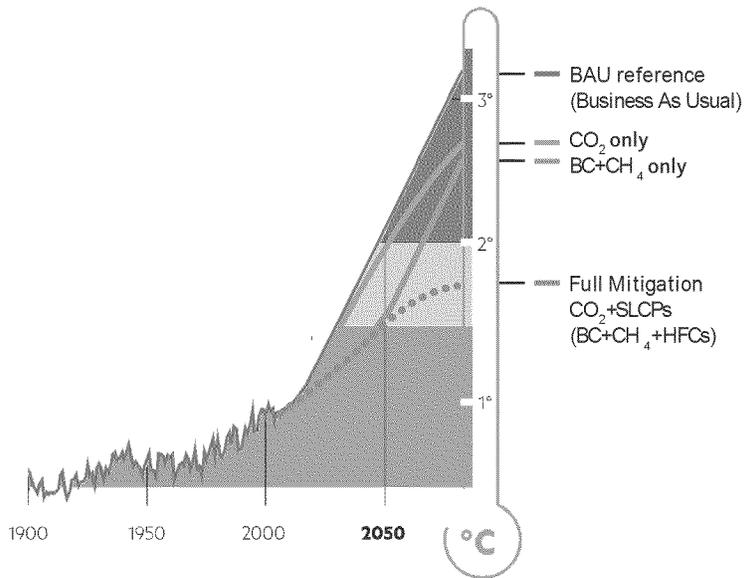
SLCP CLIMATE BENEFITS

Avoided Global Warming by 2050

(Climate and Clean Air Coalition, United Nations Environment Programme)

BC + CH ₄	0.5°C
HFCs	0.1°C
SLCPs	0.6°C

Simulated temperature change under various mitigation scenarios



“Bending the curve” refers to flattening the upward trajectory of human-caused warming trends. Reducing CO₂ emissions by 80 percent by 2050 and moving to carbon neutrality post-2050 would begin to bend the temperature curve downward and reduce overall warming by as much as 1.5 degrees Celsius by 2100.¹ More rapid reductions can be achieved by reducing four short-lived climate pollutants. These short-lived climate pollutants, known as SLCPs, are

¹ Temperature estimates for future warming trends as well as for the mitigated warming given throughout this report have a 95 percent probability range of ±50 percent. For example, a value of 2 degrees Celsius in the report is the central value with a 95 percent range of 1 to 4 degrees Celsius. That is, there is a 95 percent probability the true value will be within that range.

methane (CH₄), black carbon, hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs, which are used in refrigerants) and tropospheric ozone. If currently available technologies for reducing SLCPs were fully implemented by 2030, projected warming could be reduced by as much as 0.6 degrees Celsius within two to four decades, keeping the mid-century warming well below 2 degrees Celsius relative to the pre-industrial average. This could give the world additional time to achieve net-zero emissions or even negative carbon emissions through scaling up existing and emerging carbon-neutral and carbon sequestration technologies and methods. Achieving both maximum possible mitigation of SLCPs and carbon neutrality beyond 2050 could hold global warming to about 2 degrees Celsius through

2100, which would avert most disastrous climate disruptions. This is our goal in this report.

In this executive summary of the full *Bending the Curve* report, we describe 10 practical solutions to mitigate climate change that are scalable to the state, the nation and the world. There are many such reports offering recommendations and solutions to keep climate change under manageable levels. We take full account of such action-oriented reports and offers some unique solutions to complement them. Many of the solutions proposed here are being fieldtested on University of California campuses and elsewhere in California. The background, the criteria, the quantitative narrative and justification for these solutions can be found in the full report.

IV. The California Experience: 1960 to 2015

In the economic boom following World War II — fueled by large increases in population, vehicles, diesel trucks and coal-burning industries — California recorded some of the highest air pollution levels, competing with the city of London for the dubious title of the worst polluted region in the world. Since then, California has made a remarkable turnaround. From 1960 to the present, California has reduced levels of particles and gases related to air pollution by as much as 90 percent.

The concentration of black carbon was reduced by 90 percent across California. In the meantime, fuel consumption for the transportation sector increased by a factor of five and population grew from 15.5 million (1959) to 39 million (2014). California also has made impressive gains in energy efficiency and in lowering its carbon footprint. Its per capita energy consumption is among the lowest in the United States (48th) and its per capita electricity consumption is the lowest — roughly half of the U.S. per capita consumption.

California is one of the most energy-efficient and greenest economies in the world. It is the second-to-least carbon-intense economy in the world next to France, which relies heavily on nuclear power. It also is a leader in renewable power generation with 23 percent of its electricity

generated from renewables (not including hydropower), second only to Germany (which generates 27 percent of its electricity from renewables). These impressive environmental gains did not hurt California's economy, which grew at an impressive pace with the highest gross domestic product of all states in the nation, constituting the world's eighth largest economy. California has shown how to reduce fossil fuel related pollution emissions while sustaining strong economic growth.

Emboldened by this favorable experience in regulating air pollution, California in 2002 passed the first law in the country that targeted greenhouse gas emissions from vehicles. In 2006, it enacted the precedent-setting Global Warming Solutions act and gave authority to California's air pollution agency, the California Air Resources Board (CARB), to enact policies to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. The state responded with a suite of measures that include a cap and trade program, a low carbon fuel standard for vehicles, automobile emission standards expected to reduce emissions by 30 percent by 2016, renewable portfolio standards for utilities, energy efficiency programs for buildings and appliances, and transit and land use programs to reduce vehicle miles traveled. This has been followed by another milestone in 2015 when

Gov. Brown issued an executive order setting a goal of reducing CO₂ emissions to 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030, which is the pathway required for stabilizing climate below 2 degrees Celsius relative to the pre-industrial average. The legacy of California's air quality and energy efficiency programs since the 1960s and the depth of expertise at CARB on the multi-dimensional aspects of climate change mitigation have placed California in a unique position to embark on such ambitious low carbon pathways.

While its geography, equable climate and commerce have favored green growth, this progress came as a result of five decades of consistent and innovative policies that relied on sound research, innovative development and aggressive implementation of policies. While California relied only on command and control regulation until the 1990s, the state began rolling out market incentives for controlling nitrous oxide emissions and demonstrated the efficacy of market instruments to mitigate certain types of emissions. Relying on this experience, CARB launched a cap and trade system in 2013 to reduce carbon emissions from utilities, industrial facilities and fuel distributors, covering 85 percent of California's emissions, making it the most comprehensive cap and trade market in the world.

V. The Carbon Neutrality Initiative of the University Of California

California cannot address climate change on its own, but the state can serve as a living laboratory for “the art of the possible,” sharing its good practices and cooperating with other states and nations to mitigate their emissions. To achieve this goal, California has created an “Under 2 MOU,” an agreement Gov. Brown co-founded with the state of Baden-Württemberg in Germany. The “Under 2 MOU” is an agreement among subnational jurisdictions around the world to limit the increase in global average temperature to below 2 degrees Celsius. Since the global agreement was first signed in May 2015, a total of 45 jurisdictions in 20 countries and five continents, with a total GDP of US\$14 trillion, have signed or endorsed the agreement.

This report is an outgrowth of the University of California President’s Carbon Neutrality Initiative. The authors of this report and our colleagues at the University of California’s 10 campuses and three affiliated laboratories are strongly motivated by the special demands of this ambitious goal, and we are also motivated by corresponding goals for the state of California, the nation and the world. The UC Carbon Neutrality Initiative is dedicated to achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2025 across all 10 UC campuses. It should be emphasized that a net-zero emission target is enormously demanding and requires careful strategic planning to arrive at a mix of technologies, behavioral measures and policies, as well as highly effective communication—all of which, taken together, are far more challenging than simply reducing emissions by some 40 percent or even 80 percent. Each campus has a unique set of requirements based on its current energy consumption and emissions. Factors such as a local climate, reliance on cogeneration facilities, access to wholesale electricity markets and whether the campus has a hospital and medical school, shape the specific challenges of the campuses, each of which is a “living laboratory” for learning and adapting.

Examples of current projects related to the Carbon Neutrality Initiative are described in the full report. These include an 80 megawatt solar array in the Central Valley (the largest at any U.S. university), an experimental anaerobic digester that is using food waste to produce bio-methane, a large fuel cell that generates 2.8 megawatts of electricity from a municipal waste water treatment facility, smart lighting and smart building systems that dramatically reduce energy consumption and a solar greenhouse that selectively harvests light for solar electricity. These and other works at the University of California illustrate the commitment that we have made to mitigate climate change.

PART TWO THE SOLUTIONS





I. 10 Scalable Solutions

These 10 pragmatic, scalable solutions — all of which can be implemented immediately and expanded rapidly — will clean our air and keep global warming under 2 degrees Celsius and, at the same time, provide breathing room for the world to fully transition to carbon neutrality in the coming decades. More detail on each solution can be found in Section III.

- 1**

Bend the warming curve immediately by reducing short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) and sustainably by replacing current fossil-fueled energy systems with carbon neutral technologies. Achieve the SLCP reduction targets prescribed in solution #9 by 2030 to cut projected warming by approximately 50 percent by 2050. To limit long-term global warming to under 2 degrees Celsius, cumulative emissions from now to 2050 must be less than 1 trillion tons and approach zero emissions post-2050. Solutions #7 to #9 cover technological solutions to accomplish these targets.
- 2**

Foster a global culture of climate action through coordinated public communication and education at local to global scales. Combine technology and policy solutions with innovative approaches to changing social attitudes and behavior.
- 3**

Deepen the global culture of climate collaboration by designing venues where stakeholders, community and religious leaders converge around concrete problems with researchers and scholars from all academic disciplines, with the overall goal of initiating collaborative actions to mitigate climate disruption.
- 4**

Scale up subnational models of governance and collaboration around the world to embolden and energize national and international action. Use the California examples to help other state- and city-level jurisdictions become living laboratories for renewable technologies and for regulatory as well as market-based solutions, and build cross-sector collaborations among urban stakeholders because creating sustainable cities is a key to global change.
- 5**

Adopt market-based instruments to create efficient incentives for businesses and individuals to reduce CO₂ emissions. These can include cap and trade or carbon pricing and should employ mechanisms to contain costs. Adopt the high quality emissions inventories, monitoring and enforcement mechanisms necessary to make these approaches work. In settings where these institutions do not credibly exist, alternative approaches such as direct regulation may be the better approach — although often at higher cost than market-based systems.
- 6**

Narrowly target direct regulatory measures — such as rebates and efficiency and renewable energy portfolio standards — at high emissions sectors not covered by market-based policies. Create powerful incentives that continually reward improvements to bring down emissions while building political coalitions in favor of climate policy. Terminate subsidies that encourage emission-intensive activities. Expand subsidies that encourage innovation in low emission technologies.

7

Promote immediate widespread use of mature technologies such as photovoltaics, wind turbines, battery and hydrogen fuel cell electric light-duty vehicles, and more efficient end-use devices, especially in lighting, air conditioning, appliances and industrial processes. These technologies will have even greater impact if they are the target of market-based or direct regulatory solutions such as those described in solutions #5 and #6, and have the potential to achieve 30 percent to 40 percent reduction in fossil fuel CO₂ emissions by 2030.

8

Aggressively support and promote innovations to accelerate the complete electrification of energy and transportation systems and improve building efficiency. Support development of lower-cost energy storage for applications in transportation, resilient large-scale and distributed micro-scale grids, and residential uses. Support development of new energy storage technologies, including batteries, super-capacitors, compressed air, hydrogen and thermal storage, as well as advances in heat pumps, efficient lighting, fuel cells, smart buildings and systems integration. These innovative technologies are essential for meeting the target of 80 percent reduction in CO₂ emissions by 2050.

9

Immediately make maximum use of available technologies combined with regulations to reduce methane emissions by 50 percent and black carbon emissions by 90 percent. Phase out hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) by 2030 by amending the Montreal Protocol. In addition to the climate and health benefits described under solution #1, this solution will provide access to clean cooking for the poorest 3 billion people who spend hours each day collecting solid biomass fuels and burning them indoors for cooking.

10

Regenerate damaged natural ecosystems and restore soil organic carbon to improve natural sinks for carbon (through afforestation, reducing deforestation and restoration of soil organic carbon). Implement food waste reduction programs and energy recovery systems to maximize utilization of food produced and recover energy from food that is not consumed. Global deployment of these measures has the potential to reduce 20 percent of the current 50 billion tons of emissions of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases and, in addition, meet the recently approved sustainable development goals by creating wealth for the poorest 3 billion.

Of the 10 solutions proposed here, seven (solutions #1 and #4 through #9) have been or are currently being implemented in California (see “The California Experience: 1960 to 2015” in this executive summary).

California’s experience provides valuable lessons, and in some cases direct models, for scaling these solutions to other states and nations. Decades of research on University of California campuses and in national laboratories managed by the university contributed significantly to the development of these solutions. Several of the renewable energy technology solutions in solutions #6 and #7 have been field tested on University of California campuses (see “The Carbon Neutrality Initiative of the University of California” in this report). Scaling these solutions to other states and nations and eventually globally will require attitudinal and behavioral changes covered in solutions #2 and #3.

UC researchers currently are working on many of these solutions, along with colleagues around the world. UC faculty also are involved in research on solution #10 to identify and improve carbon sinks in natural and managed ecosystems by expanding existing, proven practices worldwide. The cost of fully implementing these solutions will be significant, but California shows that it can be done while maintaining a thriving economy. And the cost is well justified in light of the social costs of carbon emissions, including 7 million deaths every year due to air pollution linked to fossil fuel and biomass burning which also releases climate warming pollutants to the atmosphere.

If we can scale these 10 solutions beginning now, we can dramatically bend the curve of deadly air pollution and global warming worldwide. California can’t bend the curve on its own. Neither can the University of California. But we can be part of powerful networks and collaborations to scale these solutions.



II. Unique Aspects of the 10 Solutions

- This report is one of the first documents that treats mitigation of air pollution and climate disruption under one framework. The solutions proposed here recognize the fact that fossil fuel combustion— which produces greenhouse gases — also produces particles and gases such as ozone and black carbon, which also contribute to global warming. Others, such as sulfates, cause sunlight to dim and dry the planet. We can accelerate solutions and gain some time for long-term change to a carbon-neutral world by bending the curve of all of these pollutants immediately and simultaneously as part of one unified strategy.
- These 10 solutions leverage the power of concern for human health worldwide. People care about human health. Burning fossil fuels causes both air pollution and climate changes that result in human illnesses and death. As the Lancet Commission concluded in June 2015: “The effects of climate change are being felt today and future projections represent an unacceptably high and potentially catastrophic risk to human health.”
- This report recognizes that intra-regional, intra-generational and inter-generational equity and ethical issues are inherent in climate change and any solutions to climate change. These issues arise in part because consumption by about 15 percent of the world’s population contributes about 60 percent of climate pollution; while 40 percent of the population, who contribute very little to this pollution, as well as generations unborn, are likely to suffer the worst consequences of climate disruption.
- These solutions represent an integrated approach that includes familiar goals for achieving carbon neutrality through renewable energy, with new goals for reducing SLCPs immediately; building on California’s success to encourage sub-national governance, regulations and market-based instruments; and innovative approaches in education, communication and incentives to encourage attitudinal and behavioral changes. To be effective, this integrated strategy requires engagement by diverse stakeholders and the creation of a culture of climate action through localized interventions that lower barriers for citizens to take concrete steps to participate in solving our climate crisis.
- These solutions recognize the fact that fundamental changes in human attitudes and behaviors toward nature and each other are critical for bending the curve of air pollution and global warming. As a result, two of the solutions deal with bringing researchers and scholars together with community and religious leaders and stakeholders to lower barriers to addressing climate change from the local level on up.
- This report recognizes the fundamental importance of effective communication to reach and engage diverse constituencies throughout the world to bend the curve of emissions and warming, achieve carbon neutrality and stabilize Earth’s climate.

III. Pathways for Implementing the 10 Solutions

Our 10 scalable solutions are grouped in six clusters listed below.

- Science Solutions Cluster
- Societal Transformation Solutions Cluster
- Governance Solutions Cluster
- Market- and Regulations-Based Solutions Cluster
- Technology-Based Solutions Cluster
- Natural and Managed Ecosystem Solutions Cluster

Science Solutions Cluster

1. Bend the warming curve immediately by reducing short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) and sustainably by replacing current fossil-fueled energy systems with carbon neutral technologies. Achieve the SLCP reduction targets prescribed in solution #9 by 2030 to cut projected warming by approximately 50 percent by 2050. To limit long-term global warming to under 2 degrees Celsius, cumulative emissions from now to 2050 must be less than 1 trillion tons and approach zero emissions post-2050. Solutions #7 to #9 cover technological solutions to accomplish these targets.

- Maximize use of existing technologies to cut emissions of methane and black carbon immediately. Since both are air pollutants, air pollution control agencies can require this now. This also will reduce another short-lived climate pollutant, ozone. Phase out HFCs immediately — replacement refrigerant compounds are available now. Mitigation of SLCPs also has significant local benefits, saving 2.4 million lives lost to outdoor pollution and 3 million lives lost to indoor pollution each year, and saving as much as 140 million tons of maize, rice, soybean and wheat lost annually to air pollution.

- Phase out the current fossil-fueled energy system and replace it with a diverse mix of carbon-neutral and carbon sequestration technologies. California's targets of 50 percent renewables in power generation, a 50 percent increase in energy efficiency and a 40 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 provide an excellent medium-term roadmap for the nation and the world. If carbon emissions are reduced by 80 percent by 2050, transitioning to zero emissions soon after, this action along with the SLCP mitigation action can keep global warming below 2 degrees Celsius for the rest of the century.
- Set up calibrated monitoring to quantify trends in emission sources and verify and make public the bending of ambient concentration curves of all air and climate pollutants.

Societal Transformation Solutions Cluster

The intra-regional, intra-generational and inter-generational equity issues of climate change raise major questions of ethics and justice. These questions compel us to reflect deeply on our responsibility to each other, to nature, and to future inhabitants of this planet — *Homo sapiens* and all other living beings alike. It is for these reasons that societal transformation merits such high ranking in this

report, even above regulatory and technological solutions. Top-down action will be difficult to implement without substantial support from the general public, which can be accelerated by societal transformations from the bottom up.

2. Foster a global culture of climate action through coordinated public communication and education at local to global scales. Combine technology and policy solutions with innovative approaches to changing social attitudes and behavior.

- Promote coordinated information campaigns to inform choices available to strategic constituents:
 - o The world's top carbon emitters, numbering 1 billion people, both individuals and institutions, who contribute about 60 percent of the world's greenhouse gas emissions. This targeted audience is easy to reach as they have readily available access to information technologies.
 - o Investors in and supporters of sustainable development throughout the world, by providing information on best practices in clean energy access for the world's poorest 3 billion citizens with very low carbon footprints. Among the energy poor are forest managers who offset the consumption and energy patterns of other consumers.
 - o The 3 billion low carbon emitters can serve as partners in worldwide de-carbonization by actively committing themselves, their families and their communities to learn about and to strategize for future access to carbon-neutral energy.
- Make the distribution of accountability and responsibility for sustainable energy consumption clear to all constituencies through accurate, transparent, widely available energy calculators that reveal how much energy different constituencies are consuming.
- Provide evidence-based indicators of the cumulative impacts of climate injustices. Past studies have demonstrated that the poorest 3 billion, whose emissions account for only 5 percent of total emissions, will nevertheless be disproportionately

harmed by climate change, and that energy access choices based on more sustainable, low-carbon sources for these populations will result in prevention of climate disruption and collective harm to the planet and biodiversity.

- Create and integrate curricula at all levels of education, from kindergarten through college, to educate a new generation about climate change impacts and solutions.
3. Deepen the global culture of climate collaboration. Design venues where stakeholders, community and religious leaders converge around concrete problems with researchers and scholars from all academic disciplines, with the overall goal of initiating collaborative actions to mitigate climate disruption.
- Climate solutions require integrated behavioral, ethical, political, social, humanistic and scientific knowledge. Public and private institutions at every scale can create venues where decision makers, business leaders, community and religious leaders, and academics spanning the natural sciences, social sciences, humanities and arts converge around concrete problems, with the goal of creating dialogues, developing common understanding, and fostering collaborative action to mitigate climate disruption. Public universities must use their public missions and mobilize their knowledge and resources to partner with community-based agencies, local school districts and industry partners to educate locally for climate action.
 - Initiate a culture of climate action by localizing interventions. Research shows that behavioral change and positive public opinion are more likely when the impacts of climate are recognized at a local scale and when barriers are lowered for people to participate in concrete actions to solve our climate crisis.
 - Religious leaders can integrate protection of the environment with their traditional efforts to protect the poor and the weak. A model exhortation in this

vein is Pope Francis' encyclical *Laudato Si'*, which stated: "We are faced not with two separate crises, one environmental and the other social, but rather with one complex crisis which is both social and environmental. Strategies for a solution demand an integrated approach to combating poverty, restoring dignity to the excluded, and at the same time protecting nature."

Governance Solutions Cluster

4. Scale up subnational models of governance and collaboration around the world to embolden and energize national and international action. Use the California examples to help other state- and city-level jurisdictions become living laboratories for renewable technologies and for regulatory as well as market-based solutions, and build cross-sector collaborations among urban stakeholders because creating sustainable cities is a key to global change.

- State- and city-level jurisdictions can set the standards and the pace for national actions by serving as living laboratories for renewable technologies, regulatory-based ("command and control") strategies and market-based solutions. Such efforts also speed up translation of science to policy actions, especially if those who have been marginalized in systems of governance are included in authentic ways that advance justice and equity. Over the past several decades, California has shown that subnational leadership in technological development, regulatory action, market-based solutions and provision of equitable benefits has demonstrated a viable path forward for other states and nations.
- National and subnational leaders must promote international action and cooperation in order for unilateral climate policies — such as California's climate mitigation mandate AB 32 or the American Clean Energy and Security Act — to succeed and to minimize potential detrimental effects, such as the risk of emissions leakages which arise when only one jurisdiction (California, for example) imposes climate policy but other jurisdictions do not.

- State-level climate policy should encourage innovation and commercialization of technologies and solutions that can replace fossil fuels and concurrently enable the poorer nations of the world to achieve economic growth with zero and low-carbon technologies.
- Accelerate the impact of cities on climate mitigation through: (1) municipal and regional Climate Action Plans (CAPs); (2) green infrastructure projects, such as: (a) urban forestry to improve carbon sequestration and reduce the urban heat island effect; (b) locally decentralized micro-grids using renewable energy sources; (3) smart mobility planning and design for active living and healthy place-making (such as mixed-use in-fill and transit oriented development), which reduces greenhouse gas emissions by making cities less auto-centric and more walkable and bikeable; (4) incentivizing photovoltaic retrofits and new net-zero energy technology; and (5) corresponding civic engagement and public education strategies, accompanied by concrete local opportunities for participatory climate action, to change attitudes and behaviors.
 - o The 25th session of the UN-Habitat's Governing Council (April 2015) approved new International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning which highlight the vital role cities can play in addressing climate change and other pressing social and ecological problems of the 21st century.
 - o Cities cover less than 2 percent of Earth's surface, but they consume 78 percent of the world's energy and produce more than 60 percent of all carbon dioxide and significant amounts of other greenhouse gas emissions (UN-Habitat 2015).

Market-and Regulations-Based Solutions Cluster

5. Adopt market-based instruments to create efficient incentives for businesses and individuals to reduce CO₂ emissions. These can include cap and trade or carbon pricing and should employ mechanisms to contain costs. Adopt the high quality emissions inventories, monitoring and enforcement mechanisms necessary to make these approaches work. In settings where these institutions do not credibly exist, alternative approaches such as direct regulation may be the better approach—although often at higher cost than market-based systems.

6. Narrowly target direct regulatory measures—such as rebates and efficiency and renewable energy portfolio standards—at high emissions sectors not covered by market-based policies. Create powerful incentives that continually reward improvements to bring down emissions while building political coalitions in favor of climate policy. Terminate subsidies that encourage emission-intensive activities. Expand subsidies that encourage innovation in low-emission technologies.

The problem of emissions won't solve itself. Policy makers must send decisive signals to firms and individuals. So far, very few places in the world have adopted strong greenhouse gas mitigation policies. California is an exception, but California is less than 1 percent of the global problem. If we are to lead, we need to adopt policies that others can emulate; this is tricky because the best policies will vary with local circumstances. In general, there are two flavors of emissions policies: direct regulation and market-based (cap and trade and carbon pricing) regulation.

Economic theory and empirical evidence tell us that market approaches are more cost-effective. In a few cases where market based control systems have been used at scale—such as trading of lead pollution, trading of sulfur dioxide pollution, and European and Californian carbon markets—that theory is borne out by evidence. Yet it is already clear that market approaches are politically very difficult to implement in part for the very reasons that many analysts find them attractive: They make the real costs of action highly transparent.

As a matter of policy design, we have chosen not to come down in favor of either market based or regulatory approaches, but to include both. Specifically, we recommend the following:

- It is imperative to anticipate and design climate policies in a way that can contain compliance costs. Pure regulation leaves policies susceptible to large increases in compliance costs, particularly in the presence of capacity or production constraints that are inherent in energy markets.
- Another artificial market distortion that must be corrected is subsidization of fossil fuels worldwide, which provides carbon-intensive fuels with an advantage over low-carbon fuels. Where necessary, charge royalties for fossil fuels extracted on public lands and territorial waters.
- Regulation requires extremely sophisticated institutions and enforcement (such as the California Air Resources Board) to prevent leakage and to look ahead and assess how regulatory decisions interact with business strategy and the evolution of technology.
- Revenues from cap and trade or carbon taxes should be used to fund aggressive pursuit of innovative new technologies that can bend the curve and protect disadvantaged communities and those adversely affected by cap and trade or other regulatory strategies (for example, through payments for environmental services to rural communities engaged in low carbon development paths, such as forest dependent communities).

Technology-Based Solutions Cluster

The technological measures under solutions #7 and #8, if fully implemented by 2050, will reduce global warming by as much as 1.5 degrees Celsius by 2100, and combined with measures to reduce SLCPs in solution #9 will keep warming below 2 degrees Celsius during the 21st century and beyond.

Global emissions of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases in 2010 totaled 49 gigatons of equivalent CO₂ per year, with 75 percent due to increases in CO₂ and 25 percent from other greenhouse gases. This estimate from the IPCC (2013) does not include two of the SLCPs, ozone and black carbon. About 32 gigatons per year are due to CO₂ from fossil fuels and industrial processes. The challenge for technology solutions is to bring down emissions of CO₂ to less than 6 gigatons per year by 2050, and reduce the emissions of methane and black carbon by 50 percent and 90 percent respectively by 2030. This in turn will reduce ozone levels by at least 30 percent. In addition, HFCs must be phased out completely by 2030. To indicate the importance of these non-CO₂ mitigation measures: HFCs are the fastest growing greenhouse gases; if emissions continue to grow at current rates, HFCs alone will warm the climate by 0.1 degrees Celsius by 2050 and 0.5–1.0 degrees Celsius by 2100.

7. Promote immediate widespread use of mature technologies such as photovoltaics, wind turbines, battery and hydrogen fuel cell electric light-duty vehicles and more efficient end-use devices, especially in lighting, air conditioning, appliances and industrial processes. These technologies will have even greater impact if they are the target of market-based or direct regulatory solutions such as those described in solutions #5 and #6 and have the potential to achieve 30 percent to 40 percent reduction in fossil fuel CO₂ emissions by 2030.

- Use of renewables and other low carbon energy sources are increasing rapidly. Catalyzed by falling prices, in 2014, renewables accounted for about 50 percent of all new power generation in the world (primarily in China, Japan, Germany and the United States), representing an investment of about \$270 billion.

- Technologies exist today that can provide significant carbon reductions if used widely. Achieve a more reliable and resilient electric grid with at least 90 percent of all new generation capacity by 2030 from distributed and renewable technologies, such as photovoltaics, wind turbines, fuel cells, biogas and geothermal.
- Expand electrification of highly-efficient end-use devices, especially lighting, electric vehicles, machinery and plug load appliances.
- Examples from UC campuses demonstrate that deep energy efficiency investments are immediately amenable to widespread implementation.
- Accelerate the transition from fossil to zero-carbon, locally sourced transportation fuels such as hydrogen to power fuel-cell-powered electric vehicles, and low-carbon grid electricity to power battery electric vehicles, to meet the carbon reduction required from the light-duty and goods movement transportation sectors.
- Overall, these measures, if implemented with market and regulatory measures, can mitigate about 10 gigatons per year of CO₂ emissions by 2030.

8. Aggressively support and promote innovations to accelerate the complete electrification of energy and transportation systems and improve building efficiency. Support development of lower cost energy storage for applications in transportation, resilient large-scale and distributed micro-scale grids, and residential uses. Support research and development of a portfolio of new energy storage technologies, including batteries, super-capacitors, compressed air, hydrogen and thermal storage, as well as advances in heat pumps, efficient lighting, fuel cells, smart buildings and systems integration. These innovative technologies are essential for meeting the target of 80 percent reduction in CO₂ emissions by 2050.

- This solution will require significant investments in both basic and applied research and development, demonstration of prototypes, and commercial deployment.

-
- Energy storage is a vital enabling technology that holds the key to transitioning from fossil fuels for our vehicular needs and managing the intermittency of renewables on the electric power grid. Over the past five years, electric vehicles have been entering the market and storage technologies are being tested now on various grid applications, mainly driven by innovations in lithium-ion batteries and hydrogen. While these innovations are promising, more research and development is needed to reduce the cost and ensure widespread deployment of battery and hydrogen storage. To achieve carbon-free electrification, complementary energy storage technologies over a variety of scales must be developed and deployed, requiring a new generation of sophisticated dynamic system control methods.
 - Smart grid and micro-grid technology make possible the increasing penetration of intermittent solar and wind generation resources, the emergence and integration of plug-in electric vehicles into the grid infrastructure, and a proactive response to the increasing demand for enhanced grid resiliency, thereby meeting the challenging environmental goals associated with climate change, air quality and water consumption. The evolution of this technology represents a paradigm shift. Our power grids will be designed, configured and operated in the future across a range of scales, from smart home devices to central plant power generation. Smart micro-grid systems also enable the ability to go off the main grid, which is especially important in regions that historically have been deprived of energy access, such as developing countries in Africa and Asia.
 - Advanced lighting based on efficient light-emitting diode (LED) technology is now commercially available and has a pay-back time of only one to two years. The replacement of all incandescent, metal halide and fluorescent lighting fixtures with LED lighting can reduce energy consumption from lighting by 40 percent. Investments are needed to capture further efficiencies, which are possible with the development of next-generation intelligent and more efficient 200 lm/Watt LED lighting products. These will be optimized for color and brightness to improve work and school productivity and building efficiency.
 - Residential natural gas consumption can be reduced by 50 percent or more with widespread deployment of heat pumps and systems coupled to solar thermal and solar power generation. To accelerate this goal, we recommend deployment of an incentive program of rebates comparable to those for energy efficiency appliances. We also recommend the elimination of disincentives such as outdated and inappropriate regulations for ground source heat pump installations. Although more challenging, widespread deployment of heat pumps in larger commercial buildings also is possible, but will require further investments in applied research and development to accomplish comparable reductions in natural gas consumption. A promising approach that now is being tested is the capture of waste heat (and water) from cooling towers and recirculating it with heat pumps into the heating loop of buildings.
 - The development of zero-carbon fuels such as hydrogen and highly-efficient engines with zero criteria pollutant emissions is required to substantially reduce the carbon footprint from light-duty vehicles and goods movement (medium-duty and heavy-duty vehicles, locomotives and ships) and, at the same time, achieve urban air quality goals.
 - While full electrification is an achievable goal for light-duty and medium-duty transportation, some form of environmentally friendly renewable fuel solutions will be needed for heavy-duty transport, such as algal-based biofuels. Using algae, we can capture and beneficially reuse carbon dioxide produced from existing fossil energy sources such as natural gas electricity generation to produce diesel and jet fuels. Using wastewater and saline waters for algae growth, we will not place additional burdens on our limited fresh water resources, and can remediate pollutants

such as nitrogen and phosphate from wastewaters before they reenter the environment to contaminate aquifers or oceans. Because these currently are not scalable in an economically competitive manner, further research is needed in this area.

9. Immediately make maximum use of available technologies combined with regulations to reduce methane emissions by 50 percent and black carbon emissions by 90 percent. Phase out hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) by 2030 by amending the Montreal Protocol. In addition to the climate and health benefits described under solution #1, this solution will provide access to clean cooking for the poorest 3 billion people who spend hours each day collecting solid biomass fuels and burning them indoors for cooking.

- The specific technological measures for reducing methane and black carbon are described in the table on page 21. These measures were developed by an international panel and reported in *UNEP WMO Report, 2011*.

Natural and Managed Ecosystem Solutions Cluster

10. Regenerate damaged natural ecosystems and restore soil organic carbon to improve natural sinks for carbon (through afforestation, reducing deforestation and restoration of soil organic carbon). Implement food waste reduction programs and energy recovery systems to maximize utilization of food produced and recover energy from food that is not consumed. Global deployment of these measures has the potential to reduce 20 percent of the current 50 billion tons of emissions of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases and, in addition, meet the recently approved sustainable development goals by creating wealth for the poorest 3 billion.

- The potential for carbon mitigation from afforestation, reduced deforestation and restoration of soil organic carbon is about 8 to 12 gigatons per year.
- Integrate payment for environmental services into global, national and local economic systems to support forest-dependent communities

in sustaining forest ecosystems as an effective and rapid means of sequestering carbon and achieving carbon neutrality. This also will achieve co-benefits for biodiversity, hydrological cycles and soil development.

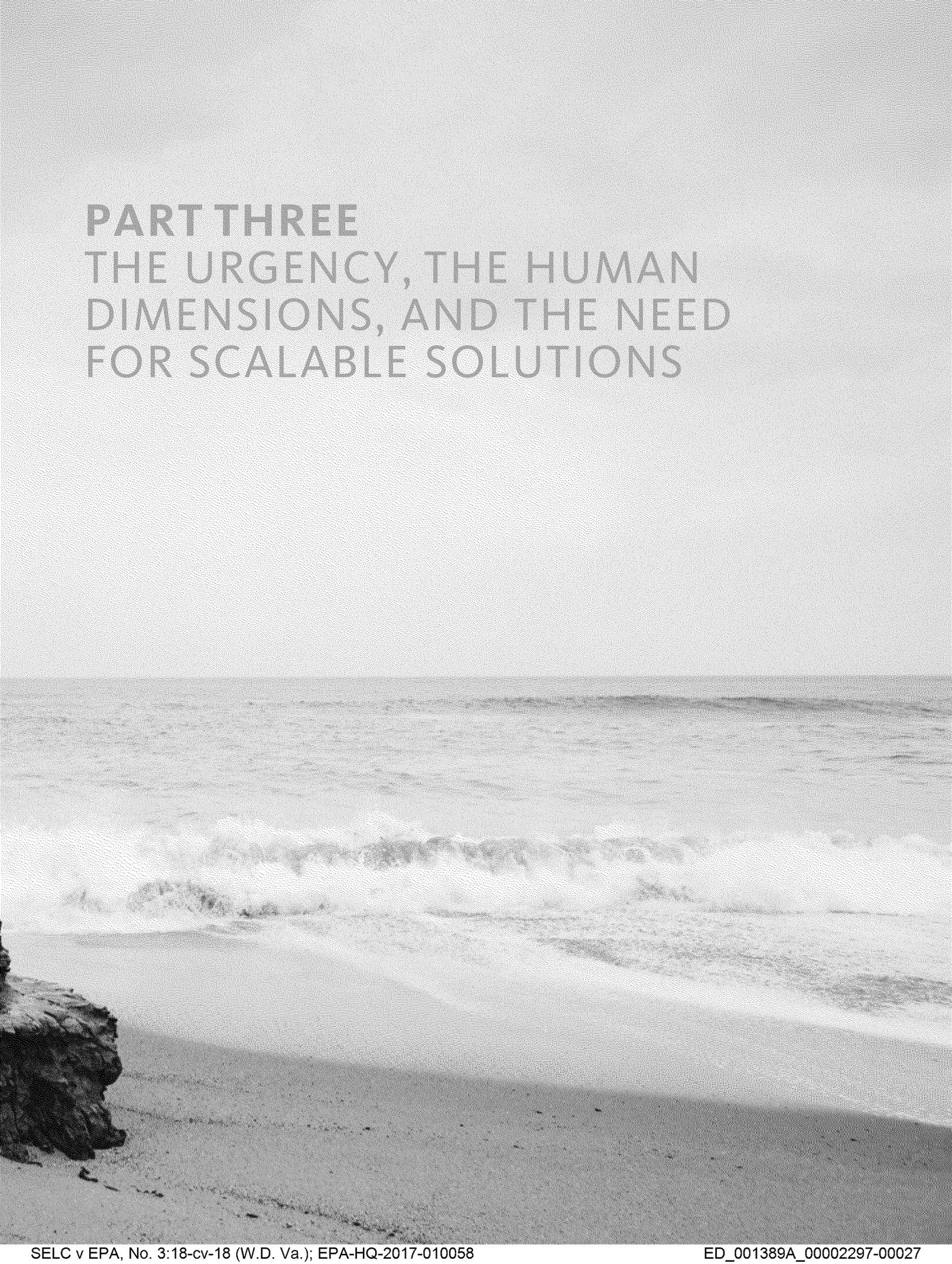
- Support policies that reward complex agro-ecological systems rather than simplified tree crop systems. Half the world is still rural, and rural communities need to be part of the solution. This can be facilitated by reforming agrarian policy with a focus on managing carbon, which in many areas will involve natural forest management or agroforestry.
- Globally, one-third of food produced is not eaten; in the United States 40 percent is not eaten. The CO₂ and other greenhouse gases emitted in producing this wasted food contribute 3.3 gigatons annually to emissions. And when food is thrown away, methane — which is about 80 times more potent than CO₂ as a greenhouse gas — is released in landfills.

TECHNOLOGICAL MEASURES FOR CURBING SLCIP EMISSIONS

Measure ¹	Sector
CH₄ measures	
<p>Extended pre-mine degasification and recovery and oxidation of CH₄ from ventilation air coal mines</p> <p>Extended recovery and utilization, rather than venting, of associated gas and improved control of unintended fugitive emissions from production of oil and natural gas</p> <p>Reduced gas leakage from long-distance transmission pipelines</p>	Extraction and transport of fossil fuels
<p>Separation and treatment of biodegradable municipal waste through recycling, composting and anaerobic digestion as well as landfill gas collection with combustion/utilization</p> <p>Upgrading primary wastewater treatment to secondary/tertiary treatment with gas recovery and overflow control</p>	Waste management
<p>Control of CH₄ emissions from livestock, mainly through farm-scale anaerobic digestion of manure from cattle and pigs</p> <p>Intermittent aeration of continuously flooded rice paddies</p>	Agriculture
BC measures (affecting BC and other co-emitted compounds)	
<p>Diesel particle filters for road and off-road vehicles</p> <p>Elimination of high-emitting vehicles in road and off-road transport</p>	Transport
<p>Replacing coal by coal briquettes in cooking and heating stoves</p> <p>Pellet stoves and boilers, using fuel made from recycled wood waste or sawdust, to replace current wood-burning technologies in the residential sector in industrialized countries</p> <p>Introduction of clean-burning biomass stoves for cooking and heating in developing countries^{2,3}</p> <p>Substitution of clean-burning cookstoves using modern fuels for traditional biomass cookstoves in developing countries^{2,3}</p>	Residential
<p>Replacing traditional brick kilns with vertical shaft kilns and hoffman kilns</p> <p>Replacing traditional coke ovens with modern recovery ovens, including the improvement of end-of-pipe abatement measures in developing countries</p>	Industry
<p>Ban on open field burning of agricultural waste²</p>	Agriculture

- 1 There are measures other than those identified in the table that could be implemented. For example, electric cars would have a similar impact to diesel particulate filters but these have not yet been widely introduced; forest fire controls could also be important but are not included due to the difficulty in establishing the proportion of fires that are anthropogenic.
- 2 Motivated in part by its effect on health and regional climate, including areas of ice and snow.
- 3 For cookstoves, given their importance for BC emissions, two alternative measures are included.





PART THREE
THE URGENCY, THE HUMAN
DIMENSIONS, AND THE NEED
FOR SCALABLE SOLUTIONS

I. How Did We Get Here?

The invention of the steam engine and the subsequent acquisition of breathtaking technological prowess culminating in the current information age two centuries later have led to enormous improvements in human well-being. But the impressive improvement has come at a huge cost to the natural environment. The combination of air and water pollution, species extinction, deforestation and climate change has become an existential threat to life on this planet. The gargantuan transformation of the environment has stimulated ecologists and geologists to consider whether the Holocene epoch — the past 12,000 years of relatively constant climate and environmental conditions that stimulated the development of human civilization — has ended, and a new epoch, the Anthropocene, has begun, an epoch that recognizes that human exploitation of Earth has become akin to a geologic force (see side table).

Most of the changes listed in this table, and many others, have occurred in a span of time equivalent to a human lifetime beginning in the 1950s, which is considered the beginning of the so-called “great acceleration” of human impacts. This also is the period that has seen the steepest increase in global mean temperatures, global pollution and deforestation.

The most imminent threat that can harm the entire planet and its inhabitants is climate change.

ANTHROPOCENE: GROWTH IN HUMAN ACTIVITIES
(1880s to 1990s) Crutzen (2002)

Human activity	Increase in size
World population	Increased six-fold
Urban population	Increased thirteen-fold
World economy	Increased fourteen-fold
Industrial output	Increased forty-fold
Energy use	Increased sixteen-fold
Coal production	Increased seven-fold
Carbon dioxide emission	Increased seventeen-fold
Sulfur dioxide emission	Increased thirteen-fold
Lead emission	Increased eight-fold
Water use	Increased nine-fold
Fish catch	Increased thirty-five fold
Blue whale population	99 percent decrease

Taken from *Climate and Common Good, Statement*: P. Dasgupta*, V. Ramanathan*, P. Raven*, Mgr M. Sanchez Sorondo*, M. Archer, P.J. Crutzen, P. Lena, Y.T. Lee, M.J. Molina, M. Rees, J. Sachs, J. Schellnhuber. Published by Pontifical Academy of Sciences, April 2015.

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II. Carbon Dioxide Is Not the Only Problem

The greenhouse gas CO₂ contributes about 50 percent to the manmade heat added to the planet. The other 50 percent is due to several other greenhouse gases and particles in soot. Those greenhouse gases include nitrous oxide, methane, halocarbons (CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs), and tropospheric ozone. The warming particles in soot are black carbon and brown carbon. The sources of these pollutants include fossil fuels (ozone, methane, black carbon), agriculture (methane and nitrous oxide), organic wastes (methane), biomass cooking and open burning (black and brown carbon) and refrigeration (halocarbons). Among these pollutants, the SLCPs (methane, black carbon, tropospheric ozone and HFCs) have lifetimes of days (black carbon) to 15 years (HFCs), which are much shorter than the century or longer lifetimes of CO₂ and nitrous oxide.

When we add up the warming effects of CO₂ with the other greenhouse gases, the planet should have warmed by about 2.3 degrees Celsius, instead of the 0.9 degrees Celsius observed warming. About 0.6 degrees Celsius of the expected warming is still stored in the deep oceans (to about 1,500 meters). That heat is expected to be released and contribute to atmospheric warming in two to four decades. The balance of 0.8 degrees Celsius

Between CO₂ and other manmade greenhouse gases, we already have added enough heat to warm the planet by 2.3 degrees Celsius. The planet has already warmed by 0.9 degrees Celsius. About 0.8 degrees Celsius of this warming has been masked by air pollution particles that reflect sunlight and cool the atmosphere. This masking effect will go away when strict air pollution controls are adopted worldwide. Another 0.6 degrees Celsius is stored in the oceans; this will be released in the coming decades.

involves a complication due to air pollution particles. In addition to black and brown particles (which warm the climate), fossil fuel combustion emits sulfate and nitrate particles, which reflect sunlight like mirrors and cool the planet. The mechanisms of warming and cooling are extremely complex. But when we add up all of the effects, sulfate and nitrate particles have a net cooling effect of about 0.8 degrees Celsius (0.3–1.2 degrees Celsius range). Summing 0.9 degrees Celsius of observed warming, 0.6 degrees Celsius stored in the oceans, and the 0.8 degrees Celsius masked by particles, adds up to the 2.3 degrees Celsius warming we should have seen from the build up of greenhouse gases to-date.

The particle cooling effect of 0.6 degrees Celsius should not be thought of as offsetting greenhouse gas warming. This is because the lifetimes of these particles last just days, and when stricter air pollution controls worldwide eliminate the emission of these particles, the 0.6 degrees Celsius cooling effect will disappear. This however does not imply that we should keep on polluting, since air pollution leads to 7 million deaths worldwide each year, as well as reductions in precipitation and decreases in crop yields.

III. Planetary Scale Warming: How Large and How Soon?

Of the CO₂ released to the air, 44 percent remains for a century or longer; 25 percent remains for at least a millennium. Due to fast atmospheric transport, CO₂ envelops the planet like a blanket. That blanket is growing thicker and warmer at an accelerating pace. It took us 220 years—from 1750 to 1970—to emit about 1 trillion tons of CO₂. We emitted the next trillion in less than 40 years. Of the total 2 trillion tons humans have put into the atmosphere, about 44 percent is still there. At the current rate of emission—38 billion tons per year and growing at a rate of about 2 percent per year—the third trillion will be added in less than 20 years and the fourth trillion by 2050.

How does the CO₂ blanket warm the planet? It works just as a cloth blanket on a cold winter night keeps us warm. The blanket warms us by trapping our body heat. Likewise, the CO₂ blanket traps the heat given off by the Earth's surface and the atmosphere. The surface and atmosphere absorb sunlight and release this solar energy in the form of infrared energy, some of which escapes to space. The human-made CO₂ blanket is very efficient at blocking some of this infrared energy, and thus warms the atmosphere and the surface.

How large? Each trillion tons of emitted CO₂ can warm the planet by as much as 0.75 degrees Celsius.

The 2 trillion tons emitted as of 2010 has committed the planet to warming by 1.5 degrees Celsius. The third trillion we would add under business-as-usual scenarios would commit us to warming by 2.25 degrees Celsius by 2030.

How soon? A number of factors enter the equation. To simplify, we likely will witness about 1.5 degrees Celsius (or two-thirds of the committed warming) by

Unless we act within few years, 2 degrees Celsius warming will be upon on us by 2050. Unlike in a game of chess played with a compassionate opponent, we cannot take back our flawed moves when checkmate is imminent.

2050, mostly due to emissions already released into the atmosphere (although that amount of warming could come as early as 2040 or as late as 2070). By 2050, under a business-as-usual scenario, we will have added another trillion tons and the 2050 warming could be as high as 2 degrees Celsius—and the committed warming would be 3 degrees Celsius by 2050.

What is our predicament? We get deeper and deeper into the hole as time passes if we keep emitting at present rates under business-as-usual scenarios. The problem is that CO₂ stays in the atmosphere so long; the more that is there, the hotter Earth gets. If we wait until 2050 to stop emitting CO₂, there would be no way to avoid warming of at least 3 degrees Celsius because the thickness of the blanket covering Earth would have increased from 900 billion tons (as of 2010) to about 2 trillion tons (in 2050). Our predicament is analogous to stopping a fast-moving train: You have to put on the brakes well in advance of the point you need to stop; otherwise you will overshoot the mark.

IV. Facing the Worst Scenario: the Fat Tail

A warming of 4 to 7.8 degrees Celsius can cause collapse of critical natural systems.

A projection such as 2 degrees Celsius warming by 2050 is subject to a three-fold uncertainty range. It is important to note, however, that the uncertainty goes both ways: Things could be a little better than the average expectation, or a lot worse. The most disturbing part of the uncertainty is that it has a so-called “fat tail,” that is, a probability of a warming two to three times as much, or even more, than the 2 degrees Celsius that would result from best-case greenhouse gas mitigations. For example, the IPCC (2013 report) gives a 95 percent confidence range of 2.5–7.8 degrees Celsius warming for the baseline case without any mitigation actions. A warming in the range of 4 to 7.8 degrees Celsius can cause collapse of critical natural systems such as the Arctic sea ice, the Asian monsoon system and the Amazon rain forest. Economists

The “fat tail,” when combined with the current 50 billion tons per year of emissions of warming pollutants, poses existential risks to civilizations and ecosystems alike.

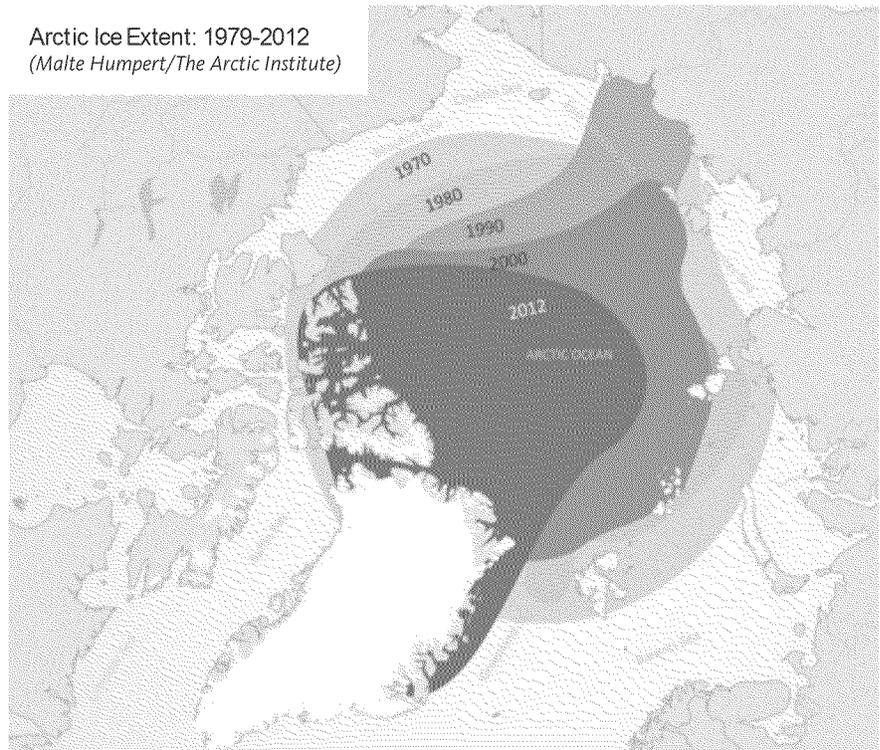
argue that our decisions should be guided by such extreme possibilities and that we should take actions to prevent them, much as we already do in requiring buildings to withstand earthquakes and automobile manufacturers to equip our cars with seat belts and air bags in the unlikely event of an accident.

V. From Climate Change to Climate Disruption: Amplifying Feedbacks

Observations with satellites, aircraft, ships and weather balloons gathered over the past three decades are providing disturbing evidence of nonlinear amplification of global warming through feedbacks. This has raised concerns that continued warming beyond 2 degrees Celsius can lead to crossing over tipping points in the climate system itself or in other natural and social systems that climate influences. Examples of climate-mediated tipping points include depletion of snowpack, drought, fires and insect infestations threatening whole forests, and the opening of new oceans in the Arctic. The following are among the many major feedbacks for which we have empirical evidence.

Nonlinear feedbacks are kicking in and leading to climate disruptions and they largely are underestimated in most climate models.

Arctic Ice Extent: 1979-2012
(Malte Humpert/The Arctic Institute)



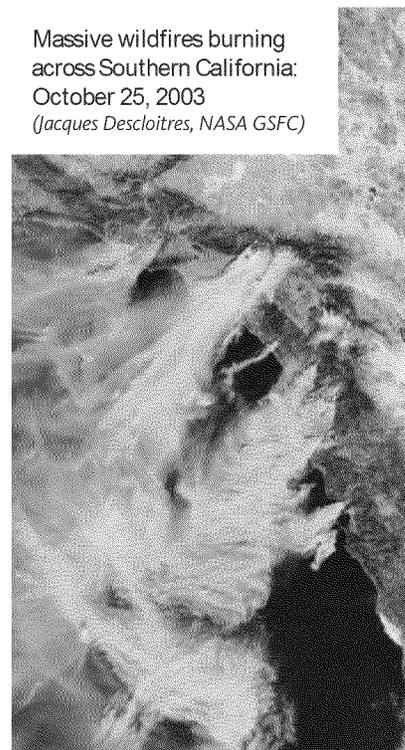
Feedbacks between warming, Arctic sea ice and absorption of the sun's heat

Observations from 1979 to 2012 reveal that warming in the Arctic has been amplified by 100 percent due to a feedback (a vicious cycle) between surface warming, melting sea ice and increased absorption of solar heat. Melting ice exposes the underlying darker ocean, which then absorbs rather than reflecting sunlight as the bright ice does. The added absorption of solar energy has been equivalent to the addition of 100 billion tons of CO₂ to the air. The large warming has exposed a whole new oceanic region in the Arctic.

U.S. Drought Monitor – California: October 6, 2015
(David Miskus, NOAA/NWS/NCEP/CPC)



Massive wildfires burning
across Southern California:
October 25, 2003
(Jacques Descloitres, NASA GSFC)



Feedbacks between warming, snowpack, drought and fires

The California example: California has kept up with the average warming of the planet by about 0.9 degrees Celsius, with regions such as the Central Valley warming in excess of 2 degrees Celsius. This warming melts the snowpack, and the dark surface underneath absorbs more heat and therefore increases moisture loss by 7–15 percent per degree of warming. This amplified drying becomes chronic, since the warming gets worse each year due to increase in emissions of warming pollutants. The chronic drying is drastically magnified into a mega-drought when rainfall decreases sporadically due to variability in the weather, similar to what has happened over the past four years. The resulting extreme drying of the soil and vegetation contributes to fires. The forest fires, in turn, emit more CO₂ as well as black carbon and methane, the two largest contributors to warming next to CO₂. This phenomenon is not confined to California. Similar problems are occurring throughout western North America. The melting of northern latitude permafrost and resultant increases in methane emissions are another potential feedback element in warming driven by similar patterns.

Feedbacks between warming and atmospheric moisture

With every degree of warming, air holds about 7 percent more moisture. This means that warming is amplified by a factor of two, since water vapor itself is a dominant greenhouse gas. This is one of the most vicious cycles that amplifies greenhouse warming. Increases in water vapor also contribute to extreme storms and increased rainfall, which have become more common, leading to devastating floods around the world.



VI. The Human Dimension: Public Health and Food and Water Security

Climate change directly affects human health through heat waves and increasing frequency and severity of weather extremes such as storms, floods and droughts. Secondary effects include wildfires, worsened air quality, drinking water scarcity and contamination, crop and fishery failures, and expansion of transmissible diseases. Floods, droughts and resource shortages trigger population displacement, mental health effects and potentially violent conflict, both within countries and across borders. Such events will affect poorer nations much more severely, at least initially, but wealthy countries will not be spared significant harm, such as we have already seen from

The effects of climate change are being felt today and future projections represent an unacceptably high and potentially catastrophic risk to human health.

Lancet Commission
June 2015

several major hurricanes, floods, droughts and fires in the United States. Within wealthy nations, poor communities will tend to suffer disproportionately from the health effects of climate change.

While the focus of climate change discussions is on CO₂ from fossil fuel combustion, particulate pollution — nitrogen oxides, toxic pollutants and ozone created from power plants, vehicles and other fossil fuel combustion — also have devastating impacts on human lives and well-being, including:

- 3 million premature deaths every year from air pollution originating from fossil fuel combustion.
- Stroke, cardiovascular disease, acute and chronic respiratory disease and adverse birth outcomes.
- More than 200 million tons of crops are destroyed every year by ozone pollution.
- Mega-droughts in sub-Saharan Africa and the Indo-Gangetic plains of South Asia. The blocking of sunlight by particles from combustion of coal and petroleum, and the resulting surface dimming has slowed down rain-bearing weather systems.

Direct and Indirect Health Effects of Coal, Petroleum and Gas

(Lancet Commission, June 2015)

- Mortality and morbidity
- Cardiovascular disease
- Acute respiratory infection
- Stroke
- Mental health
- Vector-borne diseases
- Water- and food-borne diseases
- Heat stroke and other extreme weather related effects
- Lung cancer, drowning, under-nutrition
- Harmful algal blooms
- Mass migration
- Decreases in labor productivity

Cost: \$70 to \$840 per ton of CO₂



VII. Environmental Equity, Ethics, and Justice: What Is Our Responsibility?

One billion of us consume about 50 percent of the fossil fuel energy consumed on Earth and emit about 60 percent of the greenhouse gases. In contrast, the poorest 3 billion, who still rely on pre-industrial era technologies for cooking and heating, contribute only 5 percent to CO₂ pollution. Thus, the climate problem is due to unsustainable consumption by just 15 percent of the world's population. Fixing the problem thus has to simultaneously lower the carbon footprint of the wealthiest 1 billion, while allowing for growth of energy consumption and expansion of carbon sinks, such as forests, needed to empower the poorest 3 billion. It is in this context that it is critical to bend the curve through transforming to carbon neutrality in developed nations while sharing technology that enables developing nations to leapfrog over use of fossil fuels to produce the energy they need. Indeed, for the poorest 3 billion, doing so is literally a matter of life and death.

For example:

- The poorest 3 billion live mainly in rural areas relying on mixed market and subsistence farming on few acres. A four-year mega-drought of the type that California is experiencing now would change their forms of livelihood and expand the likelihood of both temporary and permanent migration.
- Small island nations in the tropical Pacific already are facing mass migration caused by increased sea level. If sea level rise reaches 1 meter or more, as is plausible with business as usual, low-lying coastal nations with populations of more than 100 million people — such as Bangladesh — will move to India and other neighboring nations. While likely slower than sudden catastrophic events, the size and scope of such climate migration could make today's Syrian migration crisis look mild by comparison.
- With melting of Himalayan and other glacier systems, such as those of the Andes, more than 1.5 billion people would be left without most of their permanent water supply.
- These are critical practical issues, but there are even more substantial inter-generational ethical issues. A large fraction of CO₂ and other greenhouse gases stay in the air longer than a century, and when combined with the added heat stored in the depths of the ocean, will affect climate for thousands of years. Moreover, increased CO₂ makes the oceans more acidic, which threatens at least a quarter of the ocean's species with extinction.

If the carbon footprint of the entire 7 billion became comparable to that of the top 1 billion, global CO₂ emissions would increase from the current 38 billion to 150 billion tons every year and we would add a trillion tons every seven years, in turn adding 0.75 degrees Celsius warming every seven years.

Such impacts mean that children alive today, their children, and their grandchildren, along with all generations to come, will suffer from our unsustainable burning of fossil fuels. What is our responsibility to them?

Citations in the Report

The 10 solutions in the executive summary were distilled from the critical analyses provided in the seven chapters listed below. These seven chapters along with the executive summary comprise the full report: *Bending the Curve: 10 Scalable Solutions for Climate and Carbon Mitigation*. The full report will be published in spring 2016 after peer review. The seven chapters, along with the references therein, form the basis of the quantitative estimates provided in the executive summary. In addition to the seven chapters, we also list a few published studies and reports below which provided us with critical analyses and some of the quantitative estimates mentioned in the executive summary.

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 12/15/2017 2:34:45 PM
Subject: Ross McKitrick on the Endangerment finding

McKitrick reviews the procedural arguments for overturning the Endangerment Finding.

H/T Vern Moore.

Joe

<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/454662/epa-clean-power-plan-basis-rules-may-be-faulty>

Revisiting the EPA Endangerment Finding

Ross McKitrick, NRO, December 15, 2017

Obama's EPA used semantic tricks to avoid rigorous scientific evaluation. Is Trump's EPA more honest?

EPA administrator Scott Pruitt is mulling over how, or whether, to respond to demands from climate skeptics that he reexamine the science that obligates the EPA to issue costly carbon-emission regulations. While he has recently acknowledged that agency staff short-circuited the science review early in the regulatory process, he may not realize that the EPA inspector general's office flagged this problem years ago, and the agency staff blew him off by means of a preposterous legal fiction that has long been in need of correction.

In 2009, the EPA issued the *Endangerment Finding*, which created a statutory obligation to regulate carbon emissions. In the lead-up to this decision the EPA had published its *Technical*

Support Document. Numerous petitions for reconsideration were subsequently filed with the administrator citing evidence of bias and cherry-picking in this report, but all of them fell on deaf ears.

In April 2010, Senator James Inhofe (R., Okla.) asked the EPA's *Office of the Inspector General* to review the adequacy of the peer-review process behind the *Technical Support Document*. The EPA was not happy with what he unearthed.

It turns out that the federal government has rules in place governing how the scientific basis for regulations should be reviewed. Guidelines from the *Office of Management and Budget* issued under the *Information Quality Act* impose varying requirements depending on the uses to which a scientific assessment will be put. The most rigorous process is for so-called *Highly Influential Scientific Assessments* (HISA). These are scientific assessments that will, among other things, lead to rules that have an annual economic impact exceeding \$500 million.

The inspector general issued a lengthy report in 2011 concluding (pp. 15–22) that the EPA's science assessment for the *Endangerment Finding* was highly influential, but the peer-review process fell short of the required standard. It even violated internal EPA guidelines, by failing to publicly report the review results and cutting corners in ways that potentially hindered the work of reviewers.

The EPA argued back, rather brazenly, that their report was not an assessment at all, merely a summary of previous findings by the *U.N. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*, the *National Climate Assessment*, and other reports, and these documents — not any original research by the EPA — underpinned the *Endangerment Finding*.

The IG rejected this argument for several reasons. First, the EPA study clearly was an assessment, since it selected certain lines of evidence for emphasis or exclusion and used data not found in the underlying reports. Second, the guidelines do not allow an agency such as the EPA to rely on peer reviews conducted by outside groups such as the IPCC or the *National Climate Assessment* team. Third, the IG noted (p. 53) numerous occasions when the EPA cited the *Technical Support Document* as the basis of its *Endangerment Finding*.

The EPA then argued that even if it was an assessment, it was not “highly influential.” Since the *Endangerment Finding* was being issued on a “stand-alone” basis with no specific regulations attached, the investigation ended without resolution.

Thereafter the EPA proceeded to issue rules like the *Clean Power Plan* with impacts far exceeding \$500 million annually. By declining to designate its science assessment as highly influential, the EPA skirted the need to conduct the required peer review, but in so doing it thwarted the intent of the statutory guidelines and undermined the ethical basis of its actions.

While the courts may not demand that this situation be rectified, Pruitt himself should. Administrative honesty demands it, especially since the determination has large potential economic ramifications. Specifically Pruitt needs to declare that the *Technical Support Document* was a *Highly Influential Scientific Assessment* that should have been reviewed as such in the first place, and he should see to it that such a review now takes place.

While climate activists may object, they have also spent years insisting that the science is settled, so if they are right, they have no reason to worry about the outcome. And if they are unhappy that this might delay the next round of rule-making, they should direct their ire at Pruitt's predecessor, who ought to have undertaken the review back in 2011 rather than playing semantic games to justify evading statutory peer-review requirements.

Regardless of Pruitt's views on climate science, he should agree that the regulatory process needs to be honest and procedurally sound. This alone gives him sufficient grounds to initiate the review that was supposed to have been done years ago.

— Ross McKittrick is a professor of economics at the University of Guelph and an adjunct scholar of the Cato Institute.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 3/16/2018 5:43:57 PM
Subject: More winning, this time at FEMA

FEMA Strips Mention of 'Climate Change' From Its Strategic Plan

Bloomberg - March 15, 2018

The Federal Emergency Management Agency, responsible for dealing with the effects of disasters like hurricanes and floods, has stripped the words “climate change” from the document meant to guide its actions over the next four years.

FEMA on Thursday released its strategic plan for 2018-2022. It replaces a version issued under former President Barack Obama that repeatedly cited the challenges caused by a changing climate, and the need for FEMA to incorporate those risks into its long-term plans.

By contrast, the new document doesn't mention climate, global warming, sea-level rise, extreme weather, or any other terminology associated with scientific predictions of rising surface temperatures and their effects.

“Disaster costs are expected to continue to increase due to rising natural hazard risk, decaying critical infrastructure, and economic pressures that limit investments in risk resilience,” the plan states, without saying what might be causing that natural hazard risk to rise.

In a statement, the agency said that its plan “fully incorporates future risks from all hazards regardless of cause. Building upon the foundation established by FEMA's previous two Strategic Plans, this plan commits the agency, and the nation, to taking proactive steps to increasing pre-disaster investments in preparedness and mitigation.”

The document notes that hurricanes and wildfires in 2017 represented “historic disasters,” but it makes no mention of the conclusions by other federal agencies that such disasters are likely to get worse as the concentration of greenhouse gases in the

atmosphere increases.

Brock Long, whom President Donald Trump appointed to run FEMA last year, has equivocated on whether climate change is real and man-made. “The term climate change has become such a political hot button that, I think, it keeps us from having a real dialogue,” he told Bloomberg in an interview last summer.

The National Centers for Environmental Information said there were 16 weather and climate disaster events with losses of \$1 billion or more in the U.S. in 2017. For 1980 through 2017 the annual average of such events, adjusted for inflation is 5.8.

Overall, those incidents resulted in 362 deaths and had significant economic impacts on the areas impacted, said the centers, which are part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 9/7/2017 7:28:04 PM
Subject: WSJ: Democrats Have the Green Party Blues

A lot of truth in this.

Too many PR and campaign types think climate change alarmism isn't a big issue in elections because surveys show the American people rank it at the bottom of issues that concern them. But those surveys actually help explain why the public is upset with elites spending billions of dollars and denying people choice of where to work, where to live, what to drive, etc. in the name of a liberal fantasy. Trump won because fewer than 10% of the public believe global warming merits the attention Obama gave and Clinton said she would give to it.

Melloan concludes, "If the Democrats want to make a comeback, they should think about purging their ranks of these zealots." Amen to that, and if **Republicans** want to keep their majorities in the House and Senate and keep the White House, they should resist efforts by these zealots to join their party or, if already in the party, to embrace this death wish.

Joe

<https://www.wsj.com/articles/democrats-have-the-green-party-blues-1504735290>

Democrats Have the Green Party Blues

The party's environmental extremism puts it at odds with working people whose aspiration is prosperity.

By George Melloan

We know that the Democrats have been, since the New Deal, the party of government. Some of the outrage at Mr. Trump comes from federal bureaucrats who fear for their jobs. That's understandable enough—simple economic determinism, as the Marxists might say.

But recent history reveals something else that may help explain the Democratic Party's

problems. Whereas it became the party of labor in the late 1930s and then snatched the civil-rights banner out of Republican hands in the 1960s, of late it has veered in a direction that does not particularly suit the interests of either working people or people of color with ambitions to climb the economic ladder. It has become, in essence, America's Green Party, eclipsing the tiny party that bears that name.

Underlying the Green philosophy is a distrust of economic growth. That's what distinguishes Greens from garden-variety environmentalists who simply want a safe and clean environment, as everyone does. Although the Greens operate under the flag of environmentalism, they have greater ambitions. They are a modern manifestation of a back-to-nature movement, feeding on the guilt and anxiety that accompany scientific advance.

Greens adopted the Democratic Party precisely because it is the party of government. They see government power as the way to suppress the animal spirits of private enterprise that produce innovation and new wealth.

Under Green influence, Democratic lawmakers, when they controlled Congress, designated large tracts of the American West as new "wilderness areas." They fostered the Endangered Species Act, which has been an effective barrier to industrial or agricultural development in more than a few states, often on specious claims of endangerment. They vastly expanded the amount of private property officially designated as "wetlands," thus restricting its use. Other examples abound.

And of course the Democrats, with Al Gore as their Joan of Arc, took up arms against fossil fuels with the fantastic claim that burning them endangers the planet. If that isn't a call for a return to the dark ages—literally—what is? Without oil, coal and gas to run the power plants that supply electricity for lights, household appliances and factories, the economy would shut down. In Australia, Green attacks on coal have in fact caused blackouts.

To demonstrate how Green the Democrats have become, one need go no further than President Obama's statement last year that climate change (the new code word for global warming) is the nation's No. 1 problem. He also claimed 97% of scientists agree that "climate change is real, man-made and dangerous." But actual scientists don't agree 97% on much of anything.

The modern Green movement got traction from the 1968 founding of the Club of Rome at that city's Accademia dei Lincei. Describing itself as a global think tank concerned with the "future of humanity," it produced a global best seller called "The Limits to Growth," predicting, inaccurately, that at the then-current rate of development mankind would soon exhaust the Earth's natural resources. Maurice Strong, a self-described socialist and former oil tycoon, imported the Club of Rome's philosophy into the United Nations, launching the U.N.'s propagation of the global warming theory.

The Democrats still claim to be the party of labor, but their attack on the energy sources that keep the economy running can hardly be described as pro-worker. Government employee unions still adhere to the Democrats, but the leaders of industrial unions, who now represent only a single-digit percentage of the workforce, are belatedly beginning to have second thoughts.

Working people, fed up with the diktats of the Greens who infest their farms and factories, were a major factor in the election of Mr. Trump. The Greens, concentrated in coastal blue states, were shocked that anyone would question their motives. But to many Americans it looked like the Greens were disdainful of the aspirations of working people to live the good life—and there may have been some truth to that. When Mrs. Clinton described them as “deplorables,” that was the last straw.

If the Democrats want to make a comeback, they should think about purging their ranks of these zealots. Greens want to deprive the economy of its basic energy sources, and they have little regard for the consequences, mainly because they don’t think they will be among the victims. It might take some doing, but ditching the Greens is, if you’ll excuse the expression, Democrats’ best path out of the wilderness.

Mr. Melloan is a former deputy editor of the Journal editorial page and author of “Free People, Free Markets: How the Wall Street Journal Opinion Pages Shaped America” (Encounter, 2017).

Appeared in the September 7, 2017, print edition.

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

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received this message in error, please notify us immediately by replying to the message and deleting it from your computer.

To: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
From: Jim Lakely
Sent: Wed 9/6/2017 3:02:16 PM
Subject: RE: WaPo

Sheesh. Are the career bureaucrats really going to scream like stuck pigs over every single dollar?

Jim Lakely
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From: Konkus, John [mailto:konkus.john@epa.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, September 06, 2017 9:27 AM
To: Jim Lakely
Subject: RE: WaPo

Here's another grants story for you all to chew on, this one just popped...

Washington Post

https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/powerpost/paloma/the-energy-202/2017/09/06/the-energy-202-epa-cuts-funding-to-newspaper-reporting-on-it/59aef5a330fb04264c2a1ce9/?utm_term=.0d4ba6bac971

The Energy 202: EPA cuts funding to newspaper reporting on it

By Dino Grandoni, 9/6/17

For nearly three decades, the Environmental Protection Agency has funded the Bay Journal, a

publication with a print circulation of 50,000 focused on covering environmental issues in the Chesapeake Bay.

Since its inception in 1991, and through four presidential administrations, the EPA financially backed the monthly newspaper — until last month when, without warning, the agency cut off the Bay Journal's funding.

"If this brings about the demise of the Bay Journal, it will be a devastating loss," said Will Baker, president of the Chesapeake Bay Foundation.

The cancellation of the \$325,000 grant to the Bay Journal may just be one small piece of EPA chief Scott Pruitt's "back-to-basics" effort to reorient the agency toward its bare-bones, statutory responsibilities. But some Chesapeake Bay environmentalists note the decision comes shortly off the heels of the Bay Journal's scrutinizing coverage of President Trump's environmental priorities.

It "seems suspicious to me that the Trump administration announced this cut after the Bay Journal reported, accurately, on how the administration's elimination of all federal funding for the Chesapeake Bay Program would be devastating to the bay," said Tom Pelton, director of communications for the Environmental Integrity Project and host of a radio show on Baltimore's WYPR about environmental issues in Maryland.

"I could see that that would be threatening," Betsy Nicholas, executive director of Waterkeepers Chesapeake, said of the Bay Journal's coverage, noting that she couldn't be sure why funding was cut. She added the loss of the grant "took everybody as a surprise."

In late June, the Bay Journal wrote a story on the "wide and deep swath" the White House's proposed budget would cut through Chesapeake Bay-related environmental initiatives, including most notably the Chesapeake Bay Program, a regional partnership meant to restore water quality in the bay that the Trump administration proposed to eliminate.

The proposed cuts, the article said, would "delay key environmental initiatives, end important research and spur experienced workers to leave their jobs." And the loss of the Chesapeake Bay Program could "dramatically set back cleanup efforts."

Another article, from March, that described Trump's proposed budget cuts as "steep" and "massive" was titled "Trump budget plan would slam Bay."

The EPA decided to cut off its funding to the Bay Journal two years into a six-year grant, citing in its notice a "shift in priorities" at the agency, without elaborating further. It is the only grant of its kind to come up for review by the EPA in 2017, according to an EPA official.

"It is highly unusual in that EPA is canceling the support in the middle of the award period rather than deciding not to renew," said Donald Boesch, a marine scientist at the University of Maryland and president of the school's Center for Environmental Science. "In my experience, EPA has only done that when there has been noncompliance with the terms of the agreement or misconduct." Boesch added that neither appeared to be the case here.

When asked for the reasons that the grant was canceled, including whether the Bay Journal's coverage was a factor in the decision, EPA spokeswoman Amy Graham said in a statement: "It's not unprecedented for a new administration to conduct a thorough review of the previous administration's funding decisions, which is currently ongoing for all grants."

Graham added that the EPA is "focused on ensuring taxpayer funds are spent responsibly on programs that yield tangible results to protect clean air, land and water, and as part of that effort, funding for the Bay Journal will now go back into the Chesapeake Bay Program to fund other Chesapeake Bay grants."

Under Pruitt, the EPA has taken the unusual step of putting a political appointee, John Konkus, in charge of all grants it awards. So far, Konkus has canceled close to \$2 million in competitively awarded grants to universities and nonprofit organizations. One priority, according to reporting from The Post's Juliet Eilperin, is to eliminate references to "the double C-word" — climate change — in solicitations.

The Bay Journal was slated in February to get the EPA grant, constituting about a third of the publication's overall budget. The monthly newspaper gets the rest of its funding from nonprofit grants and individual contributions.

Tim Wheeler, managing editor of the Bay Journal, was confident in an interview Tuesday that the publication could endure the loss of government funding.

“It’s not going to put us out of business,” Wheeler said, before adding that the editors “would like to be able to persuade the EPA to rethink its reasoning here.”

When asked about the possibility of the Bay Journal’s coverage playing a role in the decision, Wheeler said he couldn’t say.

“Well, I would hope not,” he said, noting that the stories went unchallenged by the EPA. “They were pretty much straight reporting.”

From: Jim Lakely [<mailto:JLakely@heartland.org>]
Sent: Tuesday, September 5, 2017 5:04 PM
To: Konkus, John <konkus.john@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: WaPo

Heartland’s new president, former Congressman Tim Huelskamp, tweeted about this in the AM.

<https://twitter.com/CongHuelskamp/status/905104044636737536>

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From: Konkus, John [<mailto:konkus.john@epa.gov>]

Sent: Tuesday, September 05, 2017 2:10 PM
To: Jim Lakely
Subject: RE: WaPo

Thank you Jim!

I'll check on the invite for you.

From: Jim Lakely [<mailto:JLakely@heartland.org>]
Sent: Tuesday, September 5, 2017 3:07 PM
To: Konkus, John <konkus.john@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: WaPo

John,

This is outstanding! I didn't realize until reading it that the focus of the hit-piece was you. Congrats!

I've shared this story with all Heartland staff, asking them to jump to your aide and defend this position. I had to laugh, though, at the story. It's not that Eilperin would have written a story other than the pearl-clutching one she did. It's that she went to Christie Todd Whitman for comment. That she would defend the politicization of EPA grants – which for decades have gone only to alarmist nonprofits and scientists, not to mention wasteful scams like subsidizing “green” cookstoves – shows how EPA grows and becomes more alarmist through Republican and Democratic administrations alike. At least, that is, until now.

Congrats! And let me know how else we can help. I expect an op-ed, a couple of blog posts, some social media activity, and perhaps a podcast on this.

And don't forget! Can you check on our invitation to Administrator Pruitt to give a keynote address at our [America First Energy Conference](#) on November 8 in Houston? We've got three keynote slots, and I've got tentative affirmation from Zinke to take one of them. I'd love to have Zinke and Pruitt speak to an audience of hundreds of energy industry influentials.

Best,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
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Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: Konkus, John [mailto:konkus.john@epa.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, September 05, 2017 9:27 AM
To: Jim Lakely
Subject: WaPo

Jim: Check out this article: https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/epa-now-requires-political-aides-sign-off-for-agency-awards-grant-applications/2017/09/04/2fd707a0-88fd-11e7-a94f-3139abce39f5_story.html?hpid=hp_hp-more-top-stories_epagrants-730pm-winner%3Ahomepage%2Fstory

- Accountability and process being put in place to protect the taxpayers.
- An agency that's actually NOT spending the taxpayer's money!
- The last administration inserted its politics into nearly all funding awards, we're taking politics out.
- This is draining the swamp, it's what the American people voted for.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 9/6/2017 2:29:08 PM
Subject: Myron Ebell in the Washington Post

Friends,

The Washington Post ran a long, inaccurate, and hopelessly biased account of the history the global warming debate, parroting the left's framing of the issue as industry stoolies versus "the science" and liberal "consensus" versus a few conservative wacknuts:

https://www.washingtonpost.com/investigations/a-two-decade-crusade-by-conservative-charities-fueled-trumps-exit-from-paris-climate-agreement/2017/09/05/fcb8d9fe-6726-11e7-9928-22d00a47778f_story.html?hpid=hp_rhp-more-top-stories_coolerheads-6pm%3Ahomepage%2Fstory&utm_term=.189650efe8bb

Still, Myron deserves the credit he gets. Congratulations to him.

While I wasn't in Paris in 2015 to witness this moment, I watched the video and will always appreciate this:

Ebell and several coalition allies were also there [in Paris], at a day-long "counter conference" held at a Paris hotel on Dec. 7 in opposition to the agreement. Their arguments were familiar: Government regulation, not global warming, was the true threat. They claimed scientific data supported their cause.

Ebell joked about how some Cooler Heads members worked to shape public debate.

"I'd say, Heartland does the science, CFACT [the Committee for a Constructive Tomorrow] does the activism, and unfortunately it is left to CEI to do the politics in Washington, D.C.," Ebell said, according to a video of the event.

Ebell added: “Thank God for Heartland. . .” Before he could finish, protesters in the audience drowned him out.

“Thank God for Heartland! Thank God for Heartland!” the protesters yelled sarcastically.
“Thank God!”

For once, the protesters were right!

Joe

Joseph Bast

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To: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
From: Jim Lakely
Sent: Tue 9/5/2017 7:48:27 PM
Subject: RE: WaPo

Thanks. And Heartland's H. Sterling Burnett, who produces our Climate Change Weekly email, will be featuring a commentary on this story as his lead item. Past examples at the link below.

<https://www.heartland.org/publications-resources/newsletters/climate-change-weekly>

Best,

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Director of Communications
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From: Konkus, John [mailto:konkus.john@epa.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, September 05, 2017 2:10 PM
To: Jim Lakely
Subject: RE: WaPo

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Subject: RE: WaPo

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Congrats! And let me know how else we can help. I expect an op-ed, a couple of blog posts, some social media activity, and perhaps a podcast on this.

And don't forget! Can you check on our invitation to Administrator Pruitt to give a keynote address at our [America First Energy Conference](#) on November 8 in Houston? We've got three keynote slots, and I've got tentative affirmation from Zinke to take one of them. I'd love to have Zinke and Pruitt speak to an audience of hundreds of energy industry influentials.

Best,

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Sent: Tuesday, September 05, 2017 9:27 AM
To: Jim Lakely
Subject: WaPo

Jim: Check out this article: https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/epa-now-requires-political-aides-sign-off-for-agency-awards-grant-applications/2017/09/04/2fd707a0-88fd-11e7-a94f-3139abce39f5_story.html?hpid=hp_hp-more-top-stories_epagrants-730pm-winner%3Ahomepage%2Fstory

- Accountability and process being put in place to protect the taxpayers.
- An agency that's actually NOT spending the taxpayer's money!
- The last administration inserted its politics into nearly all funding awards, we're taking politics out.
- This is draining the swamp, it's what the American people voted for.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 9/5/2017 3:27:33 PM
Subject: Paul Driessen on exactly how many wind turbines it would take...

This is a difficult point, well made.

Joe

September 5, 2017

Revisiting wind turbine impacts

Erroneous recent calculation highlights need to assess renewable energy sustainability claims

Paul Driessen

It's amazing, though hardly surprising, how quickly some used Hurricane Harvey's devastation to claim that fossil fuel emissions are driving catastrophic climate change and weather. Their proffered solution, of course, is to replace those fuels with "clean, sustainable, renewable" energy.

I've critiqued this supposed solution many times, on multiple grounds. Unfortunately, a hasty numerical calculation for a recent column was way off base, and readers properly chastised me for the error. I just blew it, using megawatts instead of megawatt-hours to derive the number of wind turbines ... and amount of land ... it would take to replace the world's 2016 electricity entirely with wind energy.

My conclusion that it would require 830 million turbines and twice the land area of North America was thus off by embarrassing amounts. However, my reviewers offered many "correct" numbers.

Their turbine totals ranged from 2 million to 4, 10 and 12 million; their acreage figures from 0.5 to 40, 60 and even 247 per turbine. Total acreage for all the turbines ranged from the size of France or Texas – to half of North America. Energy scholar Cork Hayden graciously provided analytical aid.

Bottom line: Assumptions are key – about turbine size; number, location and extent of good wind sites; ability to actually erect turbines on those sites; wind turbine capacity factor, in average hours per day of electricity generation; duration and quality of wind power per year, especially as turbines proliferate into increasingly poor wind areas; and power generation needed to charge huge battery arrays to ensure reliable electricity during multiple windless days (2, 7, 14 or more) when turbines provide no power.

Another variable, of course, is the amount of electricity that is to be replaced by wind. In 2016, the world used 25 billion megawatt-hours (MWh) of electrical energy, generated by fossil fuel, hydroelectric and nuclear power stations, with minor contributions from wood (biomass) and trivial amounts of wind and solar. Year-round average *power generation* was 2.85 million megawatts (MW) or 2.85 terawatts (TW) – compared to *zero* generation in 1881.

Electricity makes our industries, jobs, travel, communication, living standards, health and safety possible, and demand will certainly grow as more nations electrify, and more vehicles are battery-powered.

Here are my fundamental assumptions: Wind turbines replace 100% of today's 2.85 TW global electricity generation, by some future date – as many activists and politicians insist we must (and can) do. Turbines are all 1.8-MW nameplate power. Average turbine capacity factor gradually falls from 33% to 16.5% as the best wind sites are utilized, and much poorer sites must be developed.

(In the USA many of the best wind sites are off the Washington-to-California and Maine-to-Georgia coastlines, and in the Great Lakes, where water depths and powerful local opposition would make it impossible to install many turbines. Onshore turbine size is limited by the size of blades that can be hauled by trucks on winding roads. The same situation would likely apply around most of the globe.)

Further assumptions: One-third of turbine output powers society; two-thirds charge batteries that provide power for 48 of every 72 hours that wind is not blowing. And winds always cooperate with that scheme – always arriving just in the nick of time, as batteries are depleted, and never disappearing for more than two days, even during sweltering summers or frigid winters when demand soars but winds disappear.

Of course, most of these assumptions exist only in the realm of fairies, pixie dust, green energy utopia and easy number crunching. They are meant to initiate important analyses and debates that climate alarmists, renewable energy proponents, legislators and policy makers have never conducted.

Using these assumptions, generating 25 billion megawatt-hours would require *1.6 million 1.8-MW turbines* functioning at full 1.8-MW capacity in strong winds, all day, every day, with no worries about storage. If they operate only eight hours a day (33% engineered capacity), we just use electricity when it's available, instead of when we need it. But that's terribly inconvenient and disruptive.

So we employ the Dr. Hayden system, instead. We erect 4.8 million turbines that operate steadily for eight hours, sending one-third of their electricity to the grid and two-thirds to batteries. That would yield 8 hours of direct power while the wind is blowing (33% capacity factor) – and let us draw power from the batteries for the next 16 hours, until the wind regularly picks up again. "I love magic," he says.

That clearly won't work. We really need at least 48 hours of storage – and thus three times as

many turbines, under a similar arrangement, but providing more flexibility, to recognize unpredictable wind patterns and the likelihood of two windless days in a row. We're up to *14.4 million 1.8-MW turbines*.

Want a bigger safety net? To assure against seven windless days? 50 million turbines should do it.

But then we're really into the mediocre wind sites. Capacity plummets to 16.5% or so. Perhaps 100 million turbines will do the trick. Pray that lulls last no more than a week. Or send the army to those intransigent, unpatriotic coastal communities, and forcibly install turbines in their super windy areas.

That would also ensure that electricity generation is close to our big urban centers – hence shorter transmission lines, and less cement, steel, copper, et cetera to build the power lines. It's a win-win situation, except for those who have to look at or live next to turbines and transmission lines, of course.

How much land are we talking about, to generate 25 billion megawatt-hours of global annual electricity? Assuming top quality wind sites, at 5 kilowatts per acre (average output per land area for any turbine at the windiest locations), *onshore turbines operating 24/7/365 would require some 570 million acres*.

That's 25% of the United States – or 30% of the Lower 48 US states. It's almost all the land in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, Utah and Arizona combined!

Change the assumptions – change the numbers. To store electricity for windless days, total power generation (and thus turbine numbers and land acreage) begins to skyrocket. For 48 hours of backup, triple the power generation; that's the entire Lower 48. For a full week of backup, add in Canada. Bring electricity to energy-deprived developing countries, and you can at least double all these numbers.

Let's not forget the transmission lines and batteries. They also need land (and raw materials).

How many batteries? Storing 1 gigawatt-hour (GWh) of electricity – to provide power for 48 windless hours for a US city of 700,000 people – would require 480,000 of Tesla's new 100-kWh lithium-ion battery packs. Backing up 2.85 TW of 2016 generation for just two windless days would require *1.4 trillion Tesla units!* And this assumes the batteries are charged and discharged with 100% efficiency.

Just imagine the land, raw materials, mining, manufacturing *and energy* that would be needed to make all those batteries (and replace them every few years). As energy and technology analyst [Mark Mills](#) has noted, all the world's existing lithium battery factories combined manufacture only a tiny fraction of that.

I'm sure the world's battery makers would be more than happy to take our hard-earned taxpayer

and consumer cash to build more factories and make all those batteries – to save us from dangerous climate change that is no longer governed by the sun and other powerful natural forces.

Let's get real. It's time to stop playing with pixie dust and renewable energy utopia schemes. Time to open our schools and legislatures to actual thinking about energy, sustainability, climate change and what makes our jobs, health and living standards possible. Time for full-bore studies and legislative hearings on all these issues – in the USA, UK, EU and everywhere else.

Sustainability and renewable energy claims are too grounded in ideology, magic and politics. Wind and solar energy forecasts ignore the need to find and mine vast new metal and mineral deposits – and open US lands that are now off limits, unless we want to import all our wind turbines, solar panels and batteries. They assume land use impacts don't really exist if they are in other people's backyards.

Worse, too often anyone trying to raise these inconvenient truths is shouted down, silenced, ignored. That has to stop. The stakes are too high for ideology and pixie dust to drive fundamental public policies.

Paul Driessen is senior policy analyst for the Committee For A Constructive Tomorrow (www.CFACT.org), and author of *Eco-Imperialism: Green power - Black death* and other books on the environment.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 9/5/2017 2:00:59 PM
Subject: WSJ: Roger Pielke Jr., "The Hurricane Lull Couldn't Last"

Wall Street Journal

September 1, 2017

<https://www.wsj.com/articles/the-hurricane-lull-couldnt-last-1504220969>

The Hurricane Lull Couldn't Last

The U.S. hadn't been hit by a Category 3 or stronger storm since Katrina in 2005. We were overdue.

By Roger Pielke Jr.

Aug. 31, 2017 7:09 p.m. ET

Activists, journalists and scientists have pounced on the still-unfolding disaster in Houston and along the Gulf Coast in an attempt to focus the policy discussion narrowly on climate change. Such single-issue myopia takes precious attention away from policies that could improve our ability to prepare for and respond to disasters. More thoughtful and effective disaster policies are needed because the future will bring many more weather disasters like Hurricane Harvey, with larger impacts than those of the recent past.

For many years, those seeking to justify carbon restrictions argued that hurricanes had become more common and intense. That hasn't happened. Scientific assessments, including those of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the U.S. government's latest National Climate Assessment, indicate no long-term increases in the frequency or strength of hurricanes in the U.S. Neither has there been an increase in floods, droughts and tornadoes, though heat waves and heavy precipitation have become more common.

Prior to Harvey, which made landfall as a Category 4 storm, the U.S. had gone a remarkable 12

years without being hit by a hurricane of Category 3 strength or stronger. Since 1970 the U.S. has only seen four hurricanes of Category 4 or 5 strength. In the previous 47 years, the country was struck by 14 such storms. President Obama presided over the lowest rate of hurricane landfalls—0.5 a year—of any president since at least 1900. Eight presidents dealt with more than two a year, but George W. Bush (18 storms) is the only one to have done so since Lyndon B. Johnson. The rest occurred before 1960.

Without data to support their wilder claims, climate partisans have now resorted to shouting that every extreme weather event was somehow “made worse” by the emission of greenhouse gases. Earlier this week, [New York Times](#) columnist David Leonhardt directed researchers “to shed some of the fussy over-precision about the relationship between climate change and weather.”

Turning away from empirical science—or “fussy over-precision”—comes with risks. But whatever one’s views on climate, there should be broad agreement today that bigger disasters are coming. Some may blame greenhouse gases while others may believe it to be some sort of karmic retribution. But there is a simpler explanation: Because the world has experienced a remarkable period of good fortune when it comes to catastrophes, we are due.

Agreement that more big disasters are on their way should provide opportunity for those otherwise opposed on matters of climate policy to come together and make some smart decisions. Here is where they might start:

- *Establish disaster review boards.* In the aftermath of every plane crash, the federal government convenes experts under the auspices of the National Transportation Safety Board to find out what went wrong and what might be done to prevent it happening again. Meteorologist Michael Smith of AccuWeather (a scientist who decades ago helped identify the “microburst” weather phenomena and its role in plane crashes) has long argued that the nation needs a National Disaster Review Board. After every disaster, it would evaluate what went wrong—and right—and distill lessons. The Trump administration should create such a board in the wake of Harvey.
- *Encourage resilient growth.* Disaster researcher Dennis Mileti has explained that the choices made at the local level—such as where to build—determine how a community will experience disasters. As communities develop, it can be difficult to see how local decisions might affect disasters years or decades down the road. This is particularly the case in the immediate aftermath of a disaster, when the push to “return to normal” might mean simply reinforcing the conditions that led to problems. Local communities need to take better advantage of experts who can explore development choices with an eye toward better preparing for an uncertain future.
- *Enhance federal capacity.* The federal government plays a crucial role in supporting states and local communities to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters. When Harvey was out at sea, accurate forecasts from the National Weather Service saved many lives. The National Flood Insurance Program shapes how communities develop, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency and other agencies provide resources for those whose lives are upturned by natural disasters. President Trump should also appoint a science adviser, whose primary job traditionally has been to coordinate federal science agencies, facilitate budget requests and assess performance. There is no reason to go more than seven months without one.

The hyperpoliticized debate over climate change sees the same tiresome script play out with every extreme event. We need not all agree on the reasons why disasters will assuredly get worse in the coming years in order to come together to make sensible decisions about disaster policies. The time is now. Our good luck appears to have run out.

Mr. Pielke is a professor of environmental studies at the University of Colorado, Boulder. He is the author of "The Climate Fix" (Basic Books, 2011) and "Disasters and Climate Change" (ASU/CSPO, 2014).

Joe

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

The Heartland Institute

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To: Roger Bezdek[rbezdek@misi-net.com]; 'Tim Huelskamp
Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy Jim Lakely[JLakely@heartland.org]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 12/11/2017 3:21:25 PM
Subject: RE: Trump, Heartland, & Red Team

The article below is interesting, especially this:

"The big question in my mind is to what extent the Heartland Institute has the ear of Scott Pruitt," said Judith Curry, a former professor at the School of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences at Georgia Tech whose name has been circulated as a possible red team member. She has said that having Heartland's name affiliated with the effort detracts from its credibility. "I hope this is set up with sensible high-level people who are outside the everyday fray of the debate," she said.

Heartland had to cast a wide net to identify scientists, economists, lawyers, and generalists to respond to climate change alarmism. Climate scientists like Curry don't understand or respect disciplines outside their own. They also think, wrongly, that a Red Team would focus only on the science.

A team led by Curry is likely to recommend "more research" and a low carbon tax. It would be a catastrophe for Republicans.

Joe

From: Roger Bezdek [mailto:rbezdek@misi-net.com]
Sent: Monday, December 11, 2017 9:09 AM
To: Joseph Bast; 'Tim Huelskamp (Gmail)'; Jim Lakely
Subject: Trump, Heartland, & Red Team

FYI

Climatewire

WHITE HOUSE

Sources: Trump supports Pruitt's plan to question science

Robin Bravender, E&E News reporter Published: Monday, December 11, 2017

President Trump has privately said he supports a public debate to challenge mainstream climate science, according to administration officials. But there's infighting about how it should occur — if at all.

The president has told U.S. EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt during several conversations that he supports Pruitt's plan for a "red-team, blue-team" debate aimed at challenging the prevailing scientific consensus about humans' impact on climate change, a senior administration official told E&E News. Another administration official said that "there is support for the initiative at the highest levels."

Pruitt has been pushing the idea of a climate science critique for months, suggesting at one point that it could be a debate that's aired on television. Conservative groups and some Republicans have been eager for the EPA boss to get started; they see the exercise as an avenue to torpedo the so-called endangerment finding that underpins EPA's climate rules.

Pressed by a House Republican last week to offer a timeline for the red team, Pruitt said work on the initiative is "ongoing" but that details could be unveiled as early as next month. "We may be able to get there as early as January next year," he testified.

But the administration isn't unified behind the idea. "Pruitt has not been given authorization to go ahead with red team, blue team; there are still many issues to be ironed out," another administration official said.

It's the latest example of infighting within the Trump administration over high-profile energy and environmental policies. It follows internal clashing earlier this year over whether to exit the Paris climate accord. In that case, Pruitt's camp — the one pushing for withdrawal — came out on top, and Pruitt became the administration's spokesman for the Paris exit.

Trump's public statements — dismissing global warming as a "hoax" invented by the Chinese — indicate that he hasn't bought into the consensus views about climate science and suggest he may welcome such a debate.

A White House spokeswoman did not respond to requests for comment.

EPA spokeswoman Liz Bowman said, "We have nothing to share at this time, and we will share additional details if and when they're available."

Middle ground?

Conservative think tanks and influential Republican donors are anxious to get the process underway.

They contend that critics of mainstream climate science have been marginalized for years, and they see it as a way to undermine EPA's endangerment finding, which is a scientific determination that greenhouse gases threaten public health and welfare.

Some conservatives have been pressuring Pruitt to overturn that finding, but many acknowledge that he'll face a tough court battle if he takes on the finding directly (*Climatewire*, July 18). He's already been criticized by some who fear he won't challenge the endangerment finding. Leaving it intact would make it easier for the next administration to roll out new versions of the climate rules the Trump team is working hard to dismantle.

The red team forum may present Pruitt with a middle ground — a way to appease conservatives who want to discredit the endangerment finding while avoiding legal fights for now.

Bob Murray, the CEO of Murray Energy Corp. who's a key Trump ally on energy issues, said Pruitt told him recently that the red team debate is the first step toward a possible challenge to the endangerment finding.

"They're laying groundwork for it; they want to do this red, blue study, debate on science before we get there," Murray said of the endangerment finding. "I said, 'You need to get it done; if you don't get it repealed, you're going to have this climate agenda forever. It needs to be repealed'" (*Climatewire*, Dec. 1).

Myron Ebell, who led the EPA transition team for the Trump administration, sees the red team as a way to help unravel the endangerment finding.

"What we've been pushing is that the EPA should grant our petition to reopen the endangerment finding, and they should then put out an advance notice of proposed rulemaking," said Ebell, who's the director of the Center for Energy and Environment at the Competitive Enterprise Institute.

EPA should then begin its climate science critique as part of its plan to re-examine the finding, he added. "That would put the exercise in a legal framework that could then be used consequentially."

H. Sterling Burnett, a research fellow on environmental policy for the conservative Heartland Institute, said a red team will allow the administration to "make decisions based upon a fuller, more accurate understanding of the state of climate science."

Once that's done, he said, "there will be little justification for the endangerment finding, then they can safely withdraw it and defend it in court."

The Heartland Institute has been holding closed-door meetings for months to strategize how to push the administration to move ahead with the red team.

Heartland also sent lists of recommendations to EPA for potential members of the red team, according to documents obtained by the Climate Investigations Center and shared with E&E News (*Climatewire*, Oct. 26).

'Self-inflicted wound'

Despite the support from conservative circles, the exercise presents some political perils, and some say the administration and Pruitt would be wise to steer clear.

"I think that there are people in the White House who think we've got a lot of stuff we've got to do, and in the regulatory reform initiatives that we are advancing, we in the White House take incoming fire all the time," said an energy industry lawyer.

"In the case of red team, blue team, we'll be taking incoming fire all right, but it'll be completely voluntary. It'll be like a self-inflicted wound."

One line of attack the administration is already facing is that the operation aims to treat the two sides of the debate as equal. That would give the minority of researchers who question mainstream science a bigger platform.

There are also outstanding questions of who participates and how it would be run.

Pruitt was rumored to be considering Steven Koonin, a former Obama administration energy official, to lead the red team effort. Koonin said in an August interview that he'd consider it if certain conditions were met. His participation would allow Republicans to claim bipartisan support.

Koonin said in August that he's driven by science, not politics.

"I've got no dog in the fight about whether [climate change] is the greatest catastrophe that's facing the planet or this is a nothing burger," he said. "This is something that is a national issue, and I feel the scientific community has an obligation to see that this is accurately portrayed" (*Climatewire*, Aug. 7).

Some critics of mainstream climate science have said they'll only participate if they see it as a serious effort with researchers they deem credible.

"The big question in my mind is to what extent the Heartland Institute has the ear of Scott Pruitt," said Judith Curry, a former professor at the School of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences at Georgia Tech whose name has been circulated as a possible red team member. She has said that having Heartland's name affiliated with the effort detracts from its credibility.

"I hope this is set up with sensible high-level people who are outside the everyday fray of the debate," she said.

There's also uncertainty about a possible "blue team" that would defend the mainstream science. Scientists may refuse to participate, arguing that it's an insincere effort or a waste of time. And the Trump administration may not want those optics.

The administration could also risk unflattering media coverage from the debate itself. Inflammatory assertions from either side of the debate would undoubtedly generate a flurry of news coverage, which could exacerbate criticisms that the administration isn't doing enough about climate change or generate intense scrutiny of the researchers picked for the red team.

Even some who welcome the debate say it comes with pitfalls.

"It's a very complicated thing, and it has to be gotten right or it won't have credibility and it won't produce a good product," said Ebell.

He doesn't think EPA is the correct agency to lead the charge, he said, suggesting instead that it be situated within the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy, where the president's top

science adviser typically works.

But Trump hasn't nominated a leader for his science shop yet. Pruitt, meanwhile, appears eager to get started.

"It's something we hope to do," he told lawmakers last week. "That would be a process where we would focus on objective, transparent, real-time review of questions and answers around the issue of CO2."

Twitter: [@rbravender](#) Email: rbravender@eenews.net

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sun 12/10/2017 2:22:06 AM
Subject: Frank Buckley's new book, "The Republic of Virtue"

Frank Buckley is a long-time Heartland policy advisor, a brilliant writer and legal thinker, and a good friend. He has a new book out, "The Republic of Virtue," and just sent me (and others) the message below and asks that we forward it to friends. Please take a moment to read it, order a copy of his book, and be prepared to be amazed.

Joe

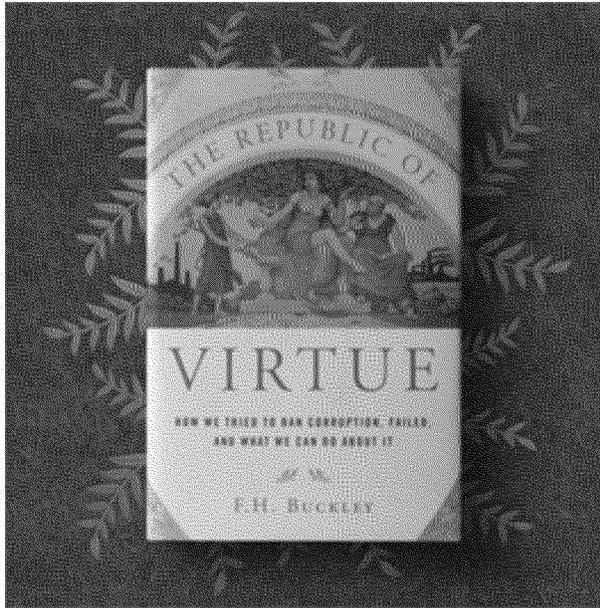
From: Francis Buckley [mailto:fbuckley@gmu.edu]
Sent: Saturday, December 09, 2017 8:39 AM
To: Francis Buckley
Cc: Francis Buckley
Subject: Can you take a look a my new book?

I need a favor from you.

Can you go on Amazon.com or EncounterBooks.com and buy my new book?

The Republic of Virtue is out this week. It's about how the Framers of our Constitution wanted more than anything a corruption-free government, why it's not turned out that way, and what we can do about it.

Listen to [this interview](#), which introduces the book.



When the Framers looked for a model for their Constitution, the British version beckoned. There were two problems, however. First, we weren't going to have a king (even if Obama seemed to think otherwise). And second, we didn't want British-style corruption, where the king was able to gather supporters in parliament with promises of patronage. That's why, at crucial moments during the Framers' debates, it was the fear of corruption that won the day. And that's also why, when you look closely at the Constitution, it's best understood as an anti-corruption covenant.

Problem is, it didn't turn out that way. Congress was supposed to check the president's powers and keep him honest, but instead the separation of powers has immunized the president from attack, and that's a recipe for corruption. The 2016 election was so very close. Consider where we'd have been had Hillary Clinton won, or if someone like her ever won in the future. That's one reason why, on cross-country measures of corruption, we don't fare very well.

Federalism was also supposed to keep us honest. If you're in a corrupt state, you can move to an honest one. That still works, but much less so since power shifted from the states to the federal government. You can escape a corrupt Louisiana and move to Texas, but it's a little harder to escape from a corrupt federal government.

In one respect, we'd be less corrupt if power shifted from the states to the federal government. Right now, state courts in places like Mississippi routinely ding out-of-state civil defendants in order to benefit in-state trial lawyers. In all such cases, the out-of-state defendant should be able to move the case into federal court.

Finally, the folks who tell us they worry about corruption are mostly partisan voices who simply want to shut down Republican money. Our present campaign finance laws are a mess. They're a net with the curious feature that the big fish sail through while the small fish get caught. We don't want to make the laws tougher. We'd be better off getting rid of all of them. They're just a trap for the unwary. What we should be doing, very narrowly, is going after the lobbyists who contribute to Congressional campaigns, or who offer lucrative jobs to sitting Congressmen and senior staffers. That's made Congress a farm team for K Street. Let's put an end to that.

If you can [forward this email](#) to all your friends and colleagues I'd *greatly* appreciate it.

Encounter Books has created a friends and family discount code for a total of 35% off the list price (better than Amazon's price). Just apply the coupon **VIRTUE** in the shopping cart. [Click here](#) to buy it.

I'm also more than willing to speak and do media events about the book.

Thanks!

Frank Buckley

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 12/8/2017 11:04:22 PM
Subject: Leyland & Harris commentary: End the 'war on coal'

Great stuff. This is where the rubber hits the road, my friends. We can't say and write this often enough.

Joe

From: Paul Driessen [mailto:[Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy](#)]
Sent: Friday, December 08, 2017 4:44 PM
To: 'Paul Driessen'
Subject: Leyland & Harris commentary: End the 'war on coal'

One lives in New Zealand, the other in Canada. But climate and energy experts Bryan Leyland and Tom Harris perfectly understand the importance of coal for the United States and other modern industrialized societies, the minimal to nonexistent role of plant-fertilizing carbon dioxide in climate change, and the callous indifference that radical anti-fossil fuel environmentalists have toward energy-deprived, impoverished families around the world.

Their observations are important reminders of the vital role this much-vilified fuel has played ... and continues to play ... in lifting billions out of poverty, disease and premature death. As they say, it is time to end the War on Coal.

Thank you for posting their commentary, quoting from it, and forwarding it to your friends and colleagues.

Best regards,

Paul

End the 'war on coal'

Far from being a threat, coal continues to bring health, welfare and prosperity to billions

Bryan Leyland and Tom Harris

At the recent Environmental Protection Agency public hearing in Charleston, West Virginia, on withdrawing the "Clean Power Plan," anti-coal activists were out in force: the Climate Justice Alliance, Sierra Club, Citizens Climate Lobby, Natural Resource

Defense Council and many others.

The *New York Times* reported that several groups also met at the University of Charleston, to discuss the purported “environmental, health and climate benefits of reducing coal consumption.”

They apparently do not understand that the abundant, low-cost energy provided by coal laid the foundations of the industrial revolution and modern society. It provided power for trains that transported raw materials and factories that turned them into vital products.

In the twentieth century coal-fired power stations provided the reliable, inexpensive electricity that is the lifeblood of modern economies. It still does today.

The world has vast coal reserves. The USA alone still has a 380-year supply at current usage rates. It could be burned in modern clean power plants.

Sadly, in the Western world, radical environmentalists are working to shut down existing coal-fired stations, and prevent new ones from being built. Meanwhile, hundreds of new coal-fired stations are being built annually in the rest of the world, to power expanding economies and bring improved health, welfare and prosperity to billions of people who until recently had no access to electricity.

Developing countries *must* build new coal-fired stations to provide their poverty-stricken populations with reliable low-cost electricity. But environmentalists have convinced international development banks that coal is evil and persuaded the banks to squander vast sums on expensive wind and solar power that keeps a few lights burning a few hours a day.

For commercial and industrial development, hospitals, schools and families, developing nations need abundant, continuous, low-cost electricity. In many cases, coal is by far the best option.

So why is coal vilified? It is because of the mistaken belief that man-made carbon dioxide (CO₂) is causing dangerous global warming. Indeed, coal stations are a major source of CO₂ emissions. However, this climate change connection rests entirely on the output of computer models that are *programmed* to predict warming if CO₂ increases. The models assume what they are supposed to prove!

Speaking at the recent America First Energy Conference in Houston, Texas, University of Delaware climatology professor Dr. David Legates showed that climate models consistently predict far greater temperature rises than are actually observed: a full degree Fahrenheit difference by 2017.

Models are “tuned” to give the results desired for political purposes, he explained. “This is not science!”

Yet, the *benefits* of increasing atmospheric carbon dioxide – the only gas controlled by the Clean Power Plan – are clear. CO₂ is essential for plant growth. Center for the Study of Carbon Dioxide and Global Change expert Dr. Craig Idso told the Houston audience, “The entire terrestrial biosphere is reaping incredible benefits from an approximately 40% increase in atmospheric CO₂ since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution.”

If it were true that man-made CO₂ caused dangerous global warming, the best option would be nuclear power that is proven, safe and environmentally friendly. But environmental extremists claim that nuclear power is too dangerous, even though the only recorded deaths from nuclear power generation occurred at the obsolete and mal-operated Chernobyl station in Ukraine.

The next best option is natural gas. This has been spectacularly successful in the United States, and hydraulic fracturing is producing abundant supplies of this vital fuel. Yet, despite its excellent safety record, activists violently oppose fracking.

Instead, they push wind and solar power that exist only because they are heavily subsidized, and their health and environmental impacts are ignored. The huge expansion of wind and solar power has massively increased electricity costs because of subsidies, mandated purchases and the high cost of providing backup power whenever the wind doesn't blow or the sun doesn't shine.

Reliability is also a problem, especially with wind power. For example, extensive blackouts occurred recently in South Australia when their wind power went offline in a gale and so overloaded the backup supply that it also shut down.

Few people understand that the war against coal is actually a war against people and a cleaner environment.

Modern highly efficient coal-fired power plants with stack gas cleanup – the kind that can be built all over the world – are as clean as they can be. Their emissions consist of water, CO₂ and nitrogen. The stack gas cleanup removes virtually all the real pollutants, especially sulphur dioxide and nitrous oxides.

The only pollution left behind is coal ash, which freezes pollutants in its glassy matrix and can be stored safely in disposal facilities.

The USA is not building modern coal-fired power plants because EPA regulations set allowable CO₂ emissions per megawatt of electricity far below what can be achieved using the best technology. If it had been set slightly higher – or better still, if no limit had been imposed on CO₂ emissions – the United States would be still leading the world in building modern, clean, efficient, economical coal-fired stations. That's exactly what Europe, China, India and dozens of other countries are doing.

It's clearly high time to end the war on coal!

Bryan Leyland is an Auckland, New Zealand-based consulting engineer and the founding secretary and energy issues adviser for the International Climate Science Coalition (ICSC). Tom Harris is the ICSC's executive director.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 12/7/2017 9:23:44 PM
Subject: Heartland Institute Statement on ALEC Endangerment Finding Resolution

This will be released very soon.

Joe

From: Billy Aouste
Sent: Thursday, December 07, 2017 3:09 PM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: Heartland Institute Statement on ALEC Endangerment Finding Resolution

THE HEARTLAND INSTITUTE
HEARTLAND.ORG



Heartland Institute Statement on ALEC Endangerment Finding Resolution

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, IL (December 7, 2017) – Yesterday, a task force of the American Legislative Exchange Council (ALEC) debated a resolution calling for a review of the Environmental Protection Agency’s 2009 “Endangerment Finding.” After a lively debate and straw vote, the sponsor of the resolution, Rep. John Piscopo (R-CT), along with Bette Grande, a research fellow for The Heartland Institute who helped draft the resolution, withdrew it for now, saying “the final decision on this issue will be made by the Trump Administration.”

Background links:

Resolution to review the Endangerment Finding [[click here](#)]

Coalition letter in favor of the resolution [[click here](#)]

Letter withdrawing the resolution [[click here](#)]

Rep. Piscopo and Ms. Grande agreed to withdraw the resolution after corporate members of ALEC, led by ExxonMobil and Edison Electric Institute (EEI), packed the meeting room with lobbyists and allies and indicated they would vote against the resolution. Heartland’s discussions with state legislators on the task force, as well as a straw vote of elected officials attending the committee meeting, showed a majority of them supported the resolution.

The following statement from Tim Huelskamp, Ph.D., president of [The Heartland Institute](http://www.heartlandinstitute.org) – may be used for attribution. For more comments or to book Dr. Huelskamp on your radio or television program, please contact Director of Communications Jim Lakely at jlakely@heartland.org and 312/377-4000 or (cell) 312/731-9364.

“This result is disappointing, but not surprising. Big corporations like ExxonMobil and trade groups like EEI have long been members of the discredited and anti-energy global warming movement. They’ve put their profits and ‘green’ virtue signaling above sound science and the interests of their customers.

“Heartland thanks Rep. Piscopo for taking the lead on this important issue, and thanks ALEC for allowing this debate to take place. The debate will continue both inside ALEC, where a majority of legislative members and policy advisors agree that the Endangerment Finding ought to be reviewed, as well as outside the organization. We will continue to work with scientists, economists, policy experts, and allies at ALEC to strengthen the case for rescinding the Endangerment Finding.

“This discussion at ALEC changes nothing at the federal level, where action to repeal the Endangerment Finding will take place. President Trump and EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt have rejected unscientific alarmism, embraced sound science, and are implementing pro-energy, pro-America policies. Rescinding the Endangerment Finding is the logical and necessary next step. We are optimistic that the self-serving regulatory capture and green preening of big corporations like ExxonMobil may delay but will not prevent that step.”

Tim Huelskamp, Ph.D.

President, The Heartland Institute

thuelskamp@heartland.org

312/377-4000

Dr. Huelskamp represented Kansas’ 1st District in the House of Representatives from 2011 to 2017.

The [Heartland Institute](http://www.heartlandinstitute.org) is a 33-year-old national nonprofit organization headquartered in Arlington Heights, Illinois. Its mission is to discover, develop, and promote free-market solutions to social and economic problems. For more information, visit our [website](http://www.heartlandinstitute.org) or call 312/377-4000.

To: Lennie Jarratt[LJarratt@heartland.org]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 12/7/2017 5:15:55 PM
Subject: Global warming speaker near Ashville, NC?

If you are interested in taking this speaking opportunity, please reply to Lennie Jarratt.

Joe

From: Lennie Jarratt
Sent: Thursday, December 07, 2017 11:13 AM
To: Sam Karnick; Jim Lakely; Joseph Bast; Tim Huelskamp
Subject: Global Warming Policy Advisor Near Ashville, NC

A professor at UNC Asheville is interested in having a speaker for his course, Communicating Climate Change. He is using WSDAGW as a resource for his 16 students. Do any of you have a recommendation for someone who could speak on properly messaging global warming? The professor is not going to be able to pay for a speaker, so we would be paying for this. Is there someone within driving distance?

Lennie

[Project Manager for Transforming Education](#)

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E-mail: ljarratt@heartland.org

[@LennieJarratt](#)

[@SchoolReform](#)

[@HeartlandInst](#)

Support Heartland today!

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 12/7/2017 4:27:51 PM
Subject: ALEC's corporate members veto resolution calling for review of the Endangerment Finding

FYI

Heartland will release a statement about what happened at ALEC yesterday later today.

This was not unexpected. Corporate rent-seekers – especially Exxon and EEI – and some bedwetters – especially Pfizer and UPS -- and a few lackeys (e.g., R Street Institute) over-ruled ALEC's legislator members. By withdrawing the resolution, we live to fight another day.

Joe

Climatewire

ALEC abandons measure against endangerment finding

Zack Colman, E&E News reporter

Published: Thursday, December 7, 2017

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The American Legislative Exchange Council, a conservative policy group known for crafting model bills, will not vote on a draft resolution that called for reviewing the endangerment finding.

Connecticut state Rep. John Piscopo (R) withdrew his measure after members at a meeting of ALEC's Energy, Environment and Agriculture subcommittees signaled disapproval.

"The final decision on this issue will be made by the Trump Administration. So, at this time, we respectfully withdraw the resolution," Piscopo and Bette Grande, with the Heartland Institute, said in an email to members of the task force obtained by E&E News.

Sources said an overwhelming majority of private-sector members — corporations, think tanks and other nongovernmental organizations — were wary of the proposal, while a slim majority of lawmakers opposed it.

The move effectively tables the discussion over the endangerment finding, the anthology of scientific evidence that says greenhouse gas emissions harm human health and is the basis for federal climate regulation.

The draft measure had become a flashpoint for ALEC members.

Many, including those in the business community, wanted to avoid the appearance of wading into an argument about climate science. Some hard-line conservatives, however, said ALEC was a natural forum to push for challenging the endangerment finding, noting that ending climate regulation would be more difficult if the finding remains in place.

Twitter: [@zcolman](#) Email: zcolman@eenews.net

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 10/31/2017 9:27:51 PM
Subject: Jay Lehr in Oklahoma City

Another day, another speech by [Dr. Jay Lehr](#).

Joe

From: Jay Lehr [mailto:] **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**
Sent: Tuesday, October 31, 2017 2:59 PM
To: Tim Huelskamp; Joseph Bast; Sam Karnick (External); Diane Bast; H. Sterling Burnett; Isaac Orr; John Nothdurft; Veronica Harrison; Nikki Comerford
Cc: William Happer; Rich Tiller; Teresa Mull; Jesse Hathaway
Subject: Today in Oklahoma City

Today I spoke to a hundred members of an Insurance CO-OP in Oklahoma City on a variety of agricultural topics as well as energy, foreign Policy and economics. It was in an arena style room with tables and executive chairs rising from the stage high up in the room. It always makes me better because I am on a stage looking up.

The highlight of the talk was my carbon dioxide discussiion with my new carbon dioxide meter which I will use in Houston at the energy conference. A lecture with a scientific demonstration will not be easily forgotten. I really had the audience on the edge of their seats. The CO2 meter began a little over 700 when they entered the hall and 90 minutes later exceeded 1100. That brought forth many easily answered questions which Will Happer has schooled me on.

Everyone left with our book *Why Scientists Disagree*, the current issue of ECN and my card all of which Nikki and Roy supplied me with.

It was fun being in Scott Pruitt's back yard and talking about the good things he is doing at EPA. It was a studious and intense group who I think grasped everything I was saying. The other talks all on insurance were excellent too. I learned a lot about cyber security which is now a policy they sell. They knew that most of the ransomware hackers appear to be in North Korea, Singapore and Russia, not kids in their basements in the U.S.

Jay

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 10/31/2017 6:45:58 PM
Subject: Awesome: Administrator Pruitt Issues Directive to Ensure Independence, Geographic Diversity & Integrity in EPA Science Committees

Joe

From: EPA Press Office [mailto:press=epa.gov@cmail19.com] **On Behalf Of** EPA Press Office
Sent: Tuesday, October 31, 2017 1:00 PM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: [***POSSIBLE_SPAM*** Score/Req: 06.20/6] Administrator Pruitt Issues Directive to Ensure Independence, Geographic Diversity & Integrity in EPA Science Committees

Administrator Pruitt Issues Directive to Ensure Independence, Geographic Diversity & Integrity in EPA Science Committees

WASHINGTON (October 31, 2017) – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Scott Pruitt issued a new directive today to ensure that any advisors serving on an EPA Federal Advisory Committee (FAC) are independent and free from any real, apparent, or potential interference with their ability to objectively serve as a committee member.

“Whatever science comes out of EPA, shouldn’t be political science,” **said EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt.** “From this day forward, EPA advisory committee members will be financially independent from the Agency.”

The directive explains that: members shall be independent from EPA, which shall include a requirement that no member of any of EPA’s federal advisory committees be currently in receipt of EPA grants, either as principal investigator or co-investigator, or in a position that otherwise would reap substantial direct benefit from an EPA grant. This principle would not apply to state, tribal or local government agency recipients of EPA grants. An accompanying memorandum issued by EPA Administrator Pruitt explains the directives to improve the independence and integrity of EPA’s FACs in ways that advance the Agency’s mission.

According to EPA calculations, in just the last three years, members of three of EPA’s 22 FACs – the Science Advisory Board (SAB), Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC) and the Board of Scientific Counselors (BOSC) – received upwards of \$77 million in direct EPA grant funding while concurrently serving on these committees.

Today, Administrator Pruitt also announced his plan to appoint new leadership and new members to SAB, CASAC and BOSC. In the spirit of cooperative federalism, Administrator Pruitt intends to appoint members that will significantly increase geographic diversity and state, tribal, and local government participation on the committees. A list of members will be posted in coming days.

The directive focuses on the importance of the following areas pertaining to EPA FACs:

1. **Strengthen Member Independence:** Members shall be independent from EPA, which shall include a requirement that no member of an EPA federal advisory committee be currently in receipt of EPA grants, either as principal investigator or co-investigator, or in a position that otherwise would reap substantial direct benefit from an EPA grant. This principle shall not apply to state, tribal or local government agency recipients of EPA grants.

2. **Increase State, Tribal and Local Government Participation:** In the spirit of cooperative federalism and recognition of the unique experience of state, tribal and local government officials, committee balance should reflect prominent participation from state, tribal and local governments. Such participation should be appropriate for the committee's purpose and function.

3. **Enhance Geographic Diversity:** Given the range of environmental and public health considerations across the country, membership should be balanced with individuals from different states and EPA regions. Emphasis should be given to individuals from historically unrepresented or underrepresented states and regions.

4. **Promote Fresh Perspectives:** To encourage and promote the inclusion of new candidates with fresh perspectives and to avoid prolonged and continuous service, membership should be rotated regularly.

"Strengthening independence from EPA, increasing state, tribal and local government participation, and adding geographic diversity and fresh perspectives will improve the integrity of EPA's scientific advisory committees," **said EPA Administrator Pruitt.**

To read the full directive please visit [here](#).

To read the full memo please visit [here](#).

<http://usenvironmentalprotectionagency.cmail19.com/t/d-l-uidklhl-azdlhkuj-j/>

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 9/4/2017 6:14:16 PM
Subject: Attacks on Jim Bridensteine for NASA head

Heartland GW team:

I'm sure the Trump administration would appreciate any writing in defense of his nomination of Republican Rep. Jim Bridenstine to head NASA, from crap like this:

<http://www.nydailynews.com/news/politics/stasi-hurricane-trump-taps-climate-change-denier-nasa-article-1.3464200>

Still waiting for this page to come down:

<https://climate.nasa.gov/scientific-consensus/>

Multiple studies published in peer-reviewed scientific journals¹ show that 97 percent or more of actively publishing climate scientists agree: Climate-warming trends over the past century are extremely likely due to human activities. <1>.

References

1. J. Cook, et al, "[Consensus on consensus: a synthesis of consensus estimates on human-caused global warming](#)," *Environmental Research Letters* Vol. 11 No. 4, (13 April 2016); DOI:10.1088/1748-9326/11/4/048002

Quotation from page 6: "The number of papers rejecting AGW [Anthropogenic, or human-caused, Global Warming] is a miniscule proportion of the published research, with the percentage slightly decreasing over time. Among papers expressing a position on AGW, an overwhelming percentage (97.2% based on self-ratings, 97.1% based on abstract ratings) endorses the scientific consensus on AGW."

J. Cook, et al, "[Quantifying the consensus on anthropogenic global warming in the scientific literature](#)," *Environmental Research Letters* Vol. 8 No. 2, (15 May

2013); DOI:10.1088/1748-9326/8/2/024024

Quotation from page 3: "Among abstracts that expressed a position on AGW, 97.1% endorsed the scientific consensus. Among scientists who expressed a position on AGW in their abstract, 98.4% endorsed the consensus."

W. R. L. Anderegg, "Expert Credibility in Climate Change," *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* Vol. 107 No. 27, 12107-12109 (21 June 2010); DOI: 10.1073/pnas.1003187107.

P. T. Doran & M. K. Zimmerman, "Examining the Scientific Consensus on Climate Change," *Eos Transactions American Geophysical Union* Vol. 90 Issue 3 (2009), 22; DOI: 10.1029/2009EO030002.

N. Oreskes, "Beyond the Ivory Tower: The Scientific Consensus on Climate Change," *Science* Vol. 306 no. 5702, p. 1686 (3 December 2004); DOI: 10.1126/science.1103618.

Chapter 1 of *Why Scientists Disagree about Global Warming* systematically demolishes every one of these sources. Why is it still up?

Joe

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 9/4/2017 6:03:41 PM
Subject: Investors Business Daily: No, Michael Mann, Global Warming Didn't Cause Hurricane Harvey's Devastation

Outstanding piece.

Joe

<http://www.investors.com/politics/editorials/no-michael-mann-global-warming-didnt-cause-hurricane-harveys-devastation/>

No, Michael Mann, Global Warming Didn't Cause Hurricane Harvey's Devastation

• 8/31/2017



Reprints

Global Warming: When a controversial climatologist claims Hurricane Harvey's brutal downpour that devastated Houston is a result of global warming, it warrants examining the claim. We have, and it appears baseless. But that won't stop climate-change extremists from making that claim again in the future.

First, a little background.

Penn State meteorology professor Michael Mann has gained dubious renown for something no scientist desires: fiddling with data, and getting caught. In this case, it was temperature data. Mann's famous "hockey stick" rendition of temperature and climate changes makes it appear as if temperatures began rising sharply in the 19th century as carbon dioxide from the Industrial Revolution began to build up, and then soared uncontrollably in recent years to near-record highs

for the last millennium.

Mann used proxy data for much of his chart, which, because of its distinctive shape, was soon called the hockey stick. It became the symbol of "science" proving that global warming was now disastrously heating our planet. And it was the centerpiece of the United Nations' efforts to propagandize on behalf of making the developed world poorer to temper the effects of global warming. The U.N.'s proposals would require a massive decline in the West's standard of living, and hundreds of billions of dollars in taxes.

The only problem is, according to critics, Mann's data were manipulated in such a way as to make them incorrect. Ironically, Mann published his hockey-stick paper in 1998, after which satellite temperature data — the most complete and accurate weather data we have — show virtually no statistically significant change in global temperatures.

Worse still, Canadian statisticians Stephen McIntyre and Ross McKittrick discovered that Mann's statistical manipulations of the raw data were mathematically questionable at best and dishonest at worst. When the two force-fed Mann's own statistical formulas with random data, they generated ... a hockey stick. So, in essence, the climate books were cooked to make global warming seem extreme, no matter what data were used.

"Suddenly the hockey stick, the poster child of the global-warming community, turns out to be an artifact of poor mathematics," science writer Richard Muller noted in the 2004 issue of the MIT Review, on the controversy. "How could it happen?"

It could happen because the giant global-warming industry — made up of government bureaucrats, professors, scientists, researchers and think-tank fellows, and allied as it is to the U.N.'s socialist agenda — depends on government grants and aid to "prove" global warming is a threat. This year, according to a Daily Caller Foundation estimate, the U.S. federal government alone will spend some \$27 billion on climate change, much of it on research.

Any scientist whose work doesn't slavishly follow the strict theology of the climate-change religion has little chance of getting his or her research funded by the U.S. government, whose bureaucracy has every reason to want to see global warming as a threat.

And now, Mann is at it again.

Writing in the leftist British newspaper The Guardian, under the alarming headline "It's a fact: climate change made Hurricane Harvey more deadly," Mann had this to say: "Harvey was almost certainly more intense than it would have been in the absence of human-caused warming, which means stronger winds, more wind damage and a larger storm surge."

Interesting observation, but not a "fact" at all, as he suggests, but rather a hotly disputed opinion. Moreover, it's cherry-picking of the worst sort: Wait for a disaster to happen, and then say, in effect, "Global warming. I told you so."

"This is an example of what will be a relentless tirade of statements. Say nothing, make no

forecast you can actually be held accountable for, then come out after and grab headlines with stuff like this," wrote Joe Bastardi, the chief forecaster of Weather Bell Analytics, a weather consultancy and forecasting firm.

Yet, ever since Hurricane Katrina in 2004, climate-change advocates have warned that hurricanes and storms would be far worse as a result of global warming. It was inevitable, we were told.

But the fact is, since 2010, the number of severe, category 4 hurricanes has declined sharply. Moreover, those who follow hurricanes and tropical storms for a living suggest global warming isn't the cause.

CNN Newsroom host John Berman asked former National Hurricane Center Director Bill Read point-blank whether climate change had affected the intensity of Hurricane Harvey.

Read said he "probably wouldn't attribute (global warming to) what we're looking at here. This is not an uncommon occurrence to see storms grow and intensify rapidly in the western Gulf of Mexico. That is, as long as we've been tracking them, that has occurred."

In short, it's part of a long-term weather pattern — not climate change. And a look at the number of hurricanes by decade shows conclusively that the number and severity of hurricanes have mostly declined in recent decades, not risen.

"There is no reason to be debating Harvey and climate change in the context of an unfolding disaster, other than political opportunism and attention-seeking," said climate scientist and University of Colorado Professor Roger Pielke. "It's not a good look for scientists or journalists who are promoting this issue."

Pielke destroys the notion that global warming has made hurricanes or tropical storms worse by noting that from 1926 to 1969, a period of 44 years, there were 14 category 4 hurricanes that made landfall. From 1970 to 2017, or 47 years, there have been just four. If anything, if you were a global warming advocate and being honest, you'd have to say that higher temperatures have caused the number of severe hurricanes hitting the U.S. to decline by 70%.

All of the news shows, newspapers, news websites and magazines will be peddling the same shamanistic nonsense: Global warming is to blame for everything nasty in the natural world, but especially for the brutal hurricanes that occasionally rip into our coast. But the facts show it just ain't true.

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 3/15/2018 10:23:17 PM
Subject: More winning: Lawrence Kudlow to become Trump's White House Economic Adviser

Another AGW skeptic joins the White House.

Joe

From: The White House [mailto:info@mail.whitehouse.gov]
Sent: Thursday, March 15, 2018 5:17 PM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: Lawrence Kudlow to become Trump's White House Economic Adviser

Lawrence Kudlow to become Trump's White House Economic Adviser

“Lawrence Kudlow, a conservative economic commentator whose career included jobs in the White House, Wall Street, radio and business television, will become one of President Donald Trump’s top economic advisers as director of the National Economic Council,” Nick Timiraos writes in *The Wall Street Journal*. “Mr. Kudlow was a strong supporter of tax cuts and deregulation championed by Mr. Trump,” Timiraos adds.

[Click here to read more.](#)

In *Recode*, Senior Adviser to the President Jared Kushner and CMS Administrator Seema Verma write that “health innovation is accelerating at a striking pace. In the past year, we have seen advances in treatments that could not have been imagined a generation ago.” Kushner and Administrator Verma note that “the President has been clear through executive order that his administration is committed to putting patients in control of their health care, so that they may drive competition and better value.”

“Sen. John Barrasso said Thursday that he is confident in CIA Director Mike Pompeo and believes he will be confirmed as secretary of state,” Sally Persons reports in *The Washington Times*. “He understands clearly, along with [the] president, that to put America first means economically, means militarily, as well as politically,” the Wyoming Republican explained on Fox News. “But if we want safety and security at home, we want a world that is peaceful and stable.”

Morgan Chalfant writes in *The Hill* that Lt. Gen. Paul Nakasone, President Trump’s pick to lead the National Security Agency, “boasts a breadth of experience in intelligence operations.” Chalfant notes that “the Senate is expected to confirm Nakasone as NSA director, a job that will also make him head of U.S. Cyber Command, the Pentagon’s burgeoning cyber warfare unit.”

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 3/15/2018 10:12:33 PM
Subject: Ron Rotunda, RIP

Friends,

It is with a heavy heart that I report the passing of Prof. Ronald Rotunda, the Doy & Dee Henley Chair and distinguished professor of

jurisprudence at the Fowler School of Law at Chapman University and a long-time policy advisor to The Heartland Institute.

Ron was one of the most distinguished legal scholars in the United States, as you can see by a quick review of his bio here:

<https://www.heartland.org/about-us/who-we-are/ronald-d-rotunda>

On September 14, 2016, Ron testified before the House Committee on Science, Space, & Technology in defense of global warming skeptics who were being attacked by NY State AG Eric T. Schneiderman and 16 other attorneys general (15 Democrats and one socialist). His testimony, titled "Affirming Congress' Constitutional Oversight Responsibilities: Subpoena Authority and Recourse for Failure to Comply with Lawfully Issued Subpoenas," can be found here:

https://www.heartland.org/template-assets/documents/EDITED_Rotunda_TestimonyPDF.pdf

His writings for us began with a policy study on term limits way back in 1997:

<https://www.heartland.org/template-assets/documents/publications/5522.pdf>

You can read other essays and comments by Ron here:

<https://www.heartland.org/policybot/index.html?q=Ronald%20Rotunda&page=2&view=10#results>

A distinguished and influential voice in debates on a wide range of topics, he will be sorely missed.

Joe

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To: Jim Lakely[JLakely@heartland.org]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 9/1/2017 2:55:00 PM
Subject: Bjorn Lomborg on hurricanes

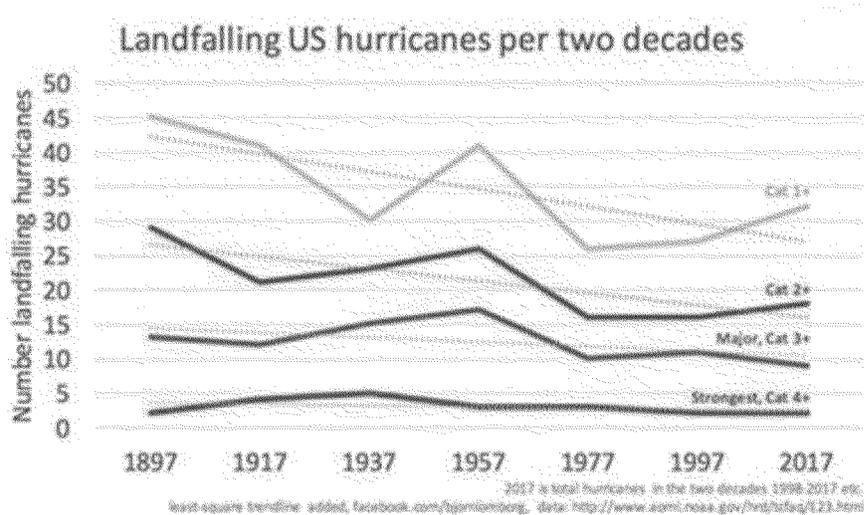
Good piece by Lomborg on his Facebook page:

<https://www.facebook.com/bjornlomborg>

A lot of people want to claim that hurricane Harvey is caused by climate change.

But for all categories of US landfalling hurricanes, there are **fewer** not more hurricanes today than in the past.

Here you see the trends since 1878 in batches of two decades (there are too few hurricanes to make one decade meaningful). 2017 contains all the hurricanes from 1998-2017. 1997 contains all the hurricanes from 1978-1997 etc.



The trend for the strongest hurricanes (cat 4+) is downwards.

The trend for major hurricanes (cat 3+) is downwards.

The trend for hurricanes cat 2+ is downwards.

And the trend for all hurricanes is downwards.

It is likely that global warming will, in the long run, create somewhat stronger, but fewer hurricanes, although we can't see this yet in the data.

MOREOVER, if you want to help future victims of future hurricane Harveys, tackling climate change is the most expensive way to help the least.

Climate affects hurricanes marginally, and our climate policies affect climate marginally. Even policies like Paris, which will cost \$1+ trillion a year, will do trivially little to help future victims.

INSTEAD, we should focus on:

better infrastructure, porous surfaces, and drainage (get rid of water faster),
levees and dams (to avoid flooding),
better building codes (creating safer houses),
better zoning (don't build in flood plains or on the coast, where the risk is the highest) and
dropping subsidies for insurance (which encourages building in high-risk areas).

This would help much more, much faster, much cheaper.

This does not mean we shouldn't fix climate in the long run, through higher investment in green R&D. But it means that using Harvey to argue for demonstrating climate impacts runs against the evidence across the past 140 years. And using Harvey to advocate for climate policies first is simply bad policy advice.

It will waste more money while helping much less.

Data: <http://www.aoml.noaa.gov/hrd/tcfaq/E23.html> and 2017 from
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2017_Atlantic_hurricane_season
Least-square trendlines added

Willie Soon adds,

The "energetics" issues are easily debunked using this quote from Clifford Mass ...

<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/climate-change-harvey-should-serve-as-a-warning-climate-scientist-says/>

University of Washington atmospheric scientist Cliff Mass said climate change is simply not

powerful enough to create off-the-chart events like Harvey's rainfall.

"You really can't pin global warming on something this extreme. It has to be natural variability," Mass said. "It may juice it up slightly but not create this phenomenal anomaly."

Joe

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To: Jim Lakely[JLakely@heartland.org]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 9/1/2017 2:35:15 PM
Subject: Pope Francis: "Listen to the Cry of the Earth"

Argh. Good hook for op-eds here, too.

Can you believe the opening sentence? "Pope Francis, who has a strong belief in the science of climate change..." Maybe if he *understood* science (not "the science," you dummy), he wouldn't have to *believe* (to accept without questioning, without proof) what some of its worst distorters say it is. This is the same guy who thinks our greening earth is "an immense pile of filth."

Joe

<https://www.ecowatch.com/pope-francis-climate-change-2479496671.html>

Lorraine Chow

Aug. 30, 2017

Pope Francis to World Leaders: 'Listen to the Cry of the Earth'

Pope Francis, who has a strong belief in the science of climate change, called upon world leaders on Wednesday to "listen to the cry of the Earth and the cry of the poor, who suffer most because of the unbalanced ecology."

Francis and Patriarch Bartholomew I, the head of the Orthodox Christian Church, will

issue a joint message to commemorate the annual "World Day of Prayer for the Care of Creation" on Friday, the Associated Press reported.

In 2015, the Pope designated Sept. 1 as "a precious opportunity to renew our personal participation in this vocation as custodians of creation," framing the preservation of the environment as a moral responsibility.

Similarly, Bartholomew—who backed Francis' 2015 encyclical on the environment, *Laudato Si*—once said:

"There has never been so much turmoil on our planet, but there has never been greater opportunity for communication, cooperation and dialogue. Basic human rights such as access to water, clean air and sufficient food should be available to everyone without distinction or discrimination. We are convinced that we cannot separate our concern for human dignity, human rights or social justice from the concern for ecological preservation and sustainability."

Pope Francis has long pressed for strong climate action. In May, during their meeting at the Vatican, the pontiff gifted President Trump a copy of the climate encyclical right as POTUS considered whether the U.S. should exit from the Paris climate agreement. Trump, a notorious climate skeptic who does not agree with Francis about the global phenomenon, apparently didn't take the Pope's message to heart—he controversially withdrew the U.S. from the Paris accord just a month later.

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 9/1/2017 2:14:56 PM
Subject: Can anyone reply to today's Financial Times?
[IMG 9179.JPG](#)
[IMG 9180.JPG](#)

See attached.

Joe

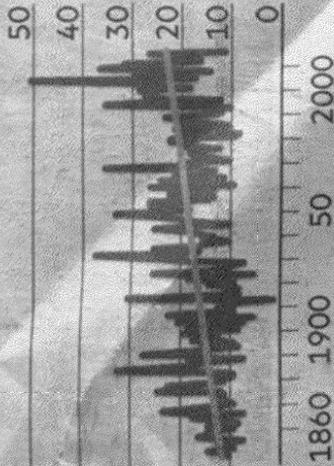
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Sea change

Tropical storms and hurricanes in Atlantic basin



Source: NOAA

The number of big Atlantic basin storms shows a pronounced upward trend, which researchers say is correlated with rising sea surface temperatures. They add that warming will probably intensify hurricanes

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sat 3/3/2018 8:23:59 PM
Subject: U.S. Senate Report: Russia is funding enviro groups to lie about fossil fuels and climate change

This ought to be front-page news in every daily newspaper in America:

<https://science.house.gov/sites/republicans.science.house.gov/files/documents/SST%20Staff%20Report%20-%20Russian%20Attempts%20to%20Influence%20U.S.%20Domestic%20Energy%20Markets%20by%20Explo>

Many of us have been saying for years that communists are major supporters of left-wing environmental groups, and liberal reporters are being used as “useful idiots” to advance the Kremlin’s agenda. Here is proof we were right all along.

Would there even be an environmental movement without the support of communists? And tell me again why “Earth Day” is celebrated on Lenin’s birthday...

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 3/2/2018 4:28:03 PM
Subject: FW: Kill Climate Deniers: Playwright takes on Andrew Bolt, climate change sceptics and Breitbart News

H/T Willie Soon. I'm sure this play is very funny.

Except... The Heartland Institute's address is public information and other than cameras and alarms, it has little security. In two clicks any wacknut can find my home address (and yours), and with four more clicks he can probably figure out where our moms live. Would this playwright feel any responsibility or regret if someone decided to kill a prominent climate denier for real, or maybe just threaten his elderly mom? Rather than shoot up your old high school, why not shoot up a conservative or libertarian think tank? That wouldn't be funny at all, would it?

Joe

<http://www.abc.net.au/news/2018-03-01/kill-climate-deniers-playwright-takes-on-bolt-breitbart/9478748>

Kill Climate Deniers: Playwright takes on Andrew Bolt, climate change sceptics and Breitbart News

RN

By [Hannah Reich](#) for [The Hub on Stage](#)

Updated Thu at 3:14am

PHOTO: [Actor Eden Falk, as playwright David Finnigan, in Kill Climate Deniers. \(Supplied: Griffin Theatre Company/Brett Boardman\)](#)

Four years after backlash shut down the original staging of the play, David Finnigan's Kill Climate Deniers has now opened in Sydney.

In 2014, Finnigan was commissioned by Canberra's Aspen Island Theatre Company to write a play that explored climate change and Australian politics. He called the play Kill Climate Deniers, and was given a \$19,000 grant from the ACT Government to develop it.

A small production from a relatively unknown playwright, it might've ended in a small run with a small audience. But then Andrew Bolt caught wind of it.

The Herald Sun columnist was not impressed:

"What sane government donates to a project urging others to kill fellow citizens, even as a "joke"?"

Others shared Bolt's concerns, including climate change sceptics and the ACT Opposition arts spokesman. Even right-wing US website Breitbart News Network criticised the funding of the play.

Concerned about how the online controversy might escalate, Finnigan and his collaborators decided to cancel the planned performance of Kill Climate Deniers.

Engaging with climate deniers

Finnigan said that despite the name, his play is not a violent call to arms but rather "a pretty joyful comedy".

"It's a high-octane action adventure thriller set in Parliament House," he said.

The Parliament House of Finnigan's play, however, has been invaded by eco-terrorists. They've taken everyone hostage while demanding that the government stop climate change.

Finnigan, who based his 2012 Churchill Fellowship on studying the intersection between science and the performing arts, creates theatre in collaboration with climate and systems scientists.

Scientists were informally involved in the development of this play ensuring that "all the science was double and triple fact-checked," he said.

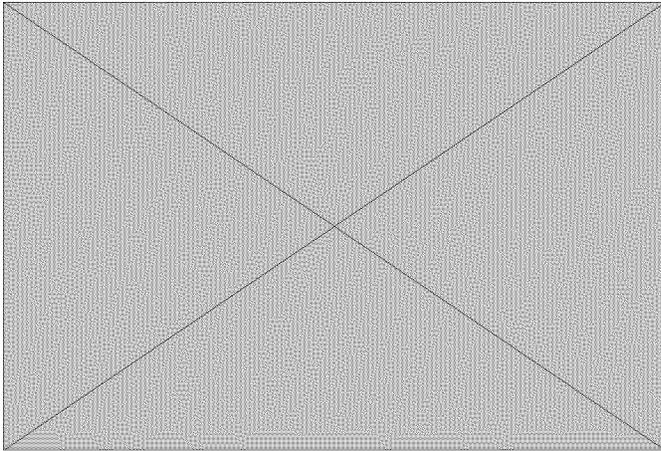


PHOTO: Playwright David Finnigan has woven all the criticism of his play straight back into it. (ABC RN: Patrick Carey)

The backlash to Finnigan's original play has shaped the work in unexpected ways, leading him to engage directly with the climate deniers who criticised his play's title.

"I think his [Andrew Bolt's] followers and the people that very actively wrote to me following his attacks are a really interesting group that deserve engaging with," Finnigan said.

"I genuinely think they [climate deniers] understand perhaps better than myself and a lot of left-leaning liberals the consequences of climate science. And because they understand the consequences, they can't accept the science.

"These deniers see climate change as the leading edge of this massive effort to restructure society with a socialist frame.

"I think they've got a really good handle on how climate change is going to affect every facet of society in the next 50 years."

His reworked play includes quotes from the sceptics, the playwright himself, as well as a version of Bolt.

"I didn't ask him to get involved in the project but since he did, I'm not going to ignore the comedy value that he brings to everything he touches," Finnigan said.

Since 2014, Finnigan has released Kill Climate Deniers as an eBook, film script, walking tour of Parliament House, dance party and album — all ways to get his words out into the world beyond the critical headlines.

A uniquely Australian train-smash

Sydney's Griffin Theatre Company's production of Kill Climate Deniers is the first full-scale mounting of the play, which won the company's Griffin Award in 2017.

While in 2014 Finnigan was concerned with the new anti-terrorism laws which included an offence of "advocating terrorism", he's less afraid now.

"I don't think anyone is going to take this play literally," he said.

The artistic director of Griffin Theatre Company, Lee Lewis, directed this staging of Kill Climate Deniers, which she described as having "a uniquely Australian train-smash structure".

"He has a clown show with politicians in it, he has an epic tragedy with eco-activists in it and he has a documentary with himself in it; those three strands run really strongly through the play and... collide at a certain point," she said.

"In the wreckage of that train smash emerges a really unique point of view on climate science and the audience's relationship to that."

Finnigan is ecstatic to finally see this play, delayed by four years, fully performed. "[Griffin have] taken the work from me ... It's stopped being my play and become their play."

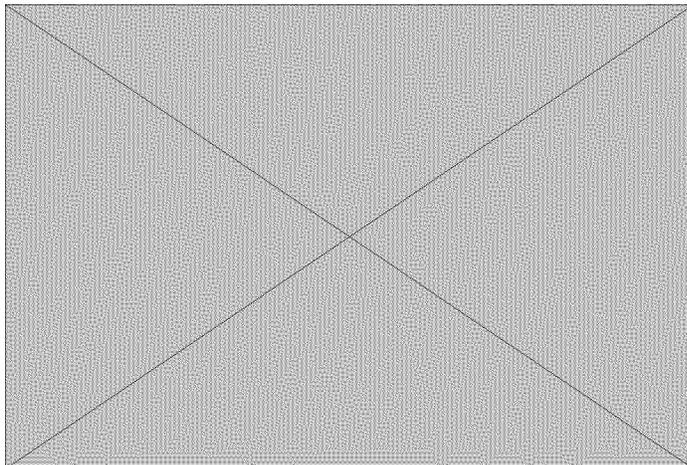


PHOTO: (L-R) Lucia Mastrantone, Sheridan Harbridge, Emily Havea and Rebecca Massey in Kill Climate Deniers. (Supplied: Griffin Theatre Company/Brett Boardman)

Lewis believes that ultimately Kill Climate Deniers must be read as a satire and that "satire is one of our most useful forms for critiquing really difficult politics".

"It critiques the artist and the audience. It asks everybody to look at it through a different, lighter eye, in order to have the conversation, not the argument," Lewis said.

As Finnigan sees it, "the play is far from making a point about climate denial. A work of art is always more complex than [a single point], and who knows what an audience is going to take from it."

Kill Climate Deniers is showing at Sydney's Griffin Theatre Company until April 7.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 10/30/2017 11:00:21 PM
Subject: Tom Harris in Daily Caller: Pruitt is right to withdraw Clean Power Plan

Outstanding piece!

<http://dailycaller.com/2017/10/30/pruitt-right-to-withdraw-clean-power-plan/>

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 10/30/2017 10:04:22 PM
Subject: Heartland issues statement on HuffPost fake news reporting

Our statement appears below, followed by the disgraceful Huffington Post piece by Alexander Kaufman. I encourage you to contact Mr. Kaufman at 917-606-4668 or alexander.kaufman@huffpost.com and ask him to issue a retraction.

Joe

<https://www.heartland.org/news-opinion/news/heartland-institute-ceo-corrects-false-huffpost-story>

Heartland Institute CEO Corrects False HuffPost Story

October 30, 2017

By [Joseph Bast](#)

The following statement can be attributed to Joseph Bast, CEO of The Heartland Institute.

A story appearing on Friday at HuffPost, a liberal website, claimed The Heartland Institute urged the Trump administration to put a “[convicted child sex offender](#)” on a “Red Team” to impartially review the science that underpins United States climate and energy policy. That story is false. The Heartland Institute never recommended that individual for any position, advisory or otherwise. We have asked Huffpost for corrections and retractions.

The list of scientists and other experts obtained by HuffPost was actually just an invitation list sent to the Environmental Protection Agency for an EPA event that was scheduled to take place on June 14, 2017. That event, titled the “EPA Scientific Integrity Annual Stakeholder Meeting,” was subsequently cancelled when EPA’s “Science Integrity Officer,” an Obama administration hold-over named Francesca Grifo, learned skeptics of catastrophic man-caused global warming were planning to attend.

The “convicted child sex offender” was not on any list of scientists or other experts

recommended by The Heartland Institute to serve on a Red Team or any other position in the Trump administration.

The shoddy and dishonest reporting by *HuffPost*, *E&E News*, and other outlets is shameful and even disgusting, but no different from what we've come to expect from the green left.

<https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/epa-heartland-institute-us-59f3486be4b07fdc5fbd13a?zkg>

Conservative Think Tank Urged EPA To Consider Convicted Child Sex Offender For Climate Panel

The retired nuclear chemist made it onto the Heartland Institute's list of climate change deniers submitted to the EPA.

By Alexander C. Kaufman

In 2008, Oliver Manuel, a nuclear chemist whose crank theories about the sun alienated even ardent climate change deniers, was convicted of attempted sodomy of his 11-year-old daughter.

Manuel retired in 2000, and became a professor emeritus at the school. But the college ended its affiliation with him after the arrest in 2006, university spokeswoman Mary Helen Stoltz told HuffPost.

Manuel spent much of his career crusading for his theory that the sun is made primarily of iron, not hydrogen. The solar-magnetic fields that attract burning gases such as hydrogen to the surface of this iron core actually control the Earth's climate, he contested in [paper](#) explaining his view. He [presented a paper](#) arguing the theory to the American Astronomical Society in 2002.

But his website [TheSunIsIron.com](#) displays the hallmarks of a conspiracy theory site, with low-fi design, a header reading "Truth is victorious, never untruth," and an image of a document brandished "CENSORED" in big red letters. In 2010, Anthony Watts, who runs the popular climate change denier blog Watts Up With That, [wrote in a post](#) that he'd banned Manuel from his site "for carpet bombing threads with his vision of the Iron Sun Theory, which I personally think is nutty."

Alexander C. Kaufman

Business & Environment Reporter



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[@AlexCKaufman](#)

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 10/30/2017 5:05:52 PM
Subject: No, Heartland did not recommend a child sex offender to serve on a Red Team

Friends,

During the past few weeks, the Washington Post, Huffington Post, E&E News, and some other outlets have been making hay of a directory of climate scientists and others that The Heartland Institute allegedly sent to EPA. The list is reported in this [Huffington Post](#) article, and a redacted version of the list is now available online [here](#).

On [Friday](#), the Huffington Post ran an article titled “Conservative Think Tank Urged EPA to Consider Convicted Child Sex Offender for Climate Panel.” It described one person in the table, retired professor Oliver Manuel.

The table referred to in these articles and now publicly available at scribd.com is one I composed and sent to EPA, but I did not recommend these people be chosen to serve on a Red Team. It was just a list of people I suggested be invited to attend a June 14 event sponsored by EPA, called the “EPA Scientific Integrity Annual Stakeholder Meeting.” The title of the table, which reads “U.S. Climate Scientists Mailing List,” communicates that.

Mr. Manuel was on the invitation list because he signed petitions in the past objecting to global warming alarmism. I did not conduct background checks on everyone on the list.

The EPA meeting was an annual event supposedly open to the public, but people were asked to RSVP in order to get through security. The event subsequently was “postponed” and then apparently canceled when Francesca Grifo, EPA’s “Science Integrity Officer,” learned that some skeptics planned to attend. See [here](#) for Grifo’s announcement that the event was cancelled and reactions.

We are issuing a statement to this effect today. I will send you all the link as soon as it is posted. Jim Lakely has asked WaPo, HuffPost, E&E News, and scribd.com to issue retractions and accurately describe the invitation list they have misrepresented. However, it is unlikely that any of them has sufficient journalistic integrity to admit their mistake or to make any changes to their reporting.

If any of you want to defend us from criticism that we “Urged EPA To Consider Convicted Child Sex Offender For Climate Panel,” you can say (or quote me saying) “absolutely not. That name was just on an invitation list for an annual EPA event that was open to the public. That name was NOT on a list of scientists recommended for the Red Team or for any other position in the Trump administration.”

Joe

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

The Heartland Institute

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[Support Heartland today!](#)

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sun 10/29/2017 8:58:01 PM
Subject: FW: Oct. 25 Michael Mann Debate

Hal Doiron has produced an excellent write-up of his debate with Michael Mann. I share it with his permission...

Joe

From: Hal Doiron [mailto:haldoiron@trcs.org] **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**
Sent: Friday, October 27, 2017 9:31 PM
To: Marilyn Doiron
Subject: Fw: Oct. 25 Michael Mann Debate

My debate with Michael Mann took place Wed eve Oct 25 at the Greystone Mansion in Beverly Hills CA. The program was hosted by two of the several chapters of the Los Angeles area Young Presidents Organization (YPO). One of the Chapter members, Leslie Michaels, was the Moderator. The event started at 5pm with a one hour cocktail reception with hors d'ourves and later dinner catered by Wolfgang Puck. The 1.5 hour climate program began at 6pm and dinner followed the program.

Both Mann and I were allowed a 15 minute Powerpoint presentation to stake out our positions. I gave a presentation summarizing the results of the TRCS independent assessment of the AGW issue. I gave our study conclusions with a best estimate for Transient Climate Sensitivity(TCS) < 1.2C, and ECS < 1.5C based on the current Q = 0.9 W/m² transported from the earth's surface to the deeper oceans.

$ECS = TCS + 0.302 (0.9) = 1.2 + 0.3 < 1.5C$ when Q=0 at equilibrium.

This CO2 climate sensitivity, coupled with our RCP6.0 emissions scenario projects < 1C additional AGW by 2100. Our RCP6.0 scenario is based on burning all currently known world-wide reserves of coal, oil, and nat gas by 2130. This RCP6.0 scenario estimates 585 ppm atm. CO2 in 2100 with other GHG and aerosols providing their historical 50% radiative forcing of CO2, based on a market-driven transition to alternative fuels that will have to begin by 2060 to meet world-wide energy demand.

With the constant "beta" accounting for the fraction of CO2 radiative forcing caused by other GHG and aerosols, the CO2 concentration rise and HadCRUT4 temp rise since 1850 yields, $TCS (1+\beta) = 1.8C$,

And, if $\beta = 0.5$, then $TCS = 1.2C$. I claim $TCS < 1.2C$ because we conservatively assumed all GMST increase since 1850, ignoring Super El Nino weather events was caused by GHG concentration rise in the atm.

Mann followed and gave an Al Gore type presentation with all of the climate alarm speculation you ever hear about, including devastating sea level rise (he said New York City will be under water, but he didn't mention when), more frequent extreme weather events, Global Mean Surface Temp increase by 2100 at the high end of the TAMU Climate Statement projection, ad nauseum.

Later in response to my inquiry, he said his GMST projection for 2100 was based on an $ECS = 3$ and the IPCC's RCP8.5 "Business as Usual" scenario. When I challenged the RCP8.5 scenario as not a best estimate scenario, but by the authors' own admission, a 90th percentile high emissions scenario based on our TRCS investigation of RCP8.5, he disagreed profusely and claimed it was what the mainstream climate community really expected to happen. I don't know if he is just ignorant or inherently dishonest.

He claimed there were enough fossil fuels on earth (he carefully did not say economically recoverable reserves) to provide more than 5 times needed for the RCP8.5 scenario which has about 930 ppm CO2 in 2100. At one point when I challenged his claims, he told the audience they could check his facts in a Rolling Stone magazine article. Several audience members laughed out loud.

I could have made a much better presentation because, as usual, I could not get thru all of my slides I wanted to present in 15 minutes. I basically was able to present what we concluded from our research, but did not have time to explain our methodology for determining $TCS < 1.2C$.

Based on feedback from attendees who sought me out during and after dinner, I think we did change some minds and reinforced what others were beginning to suspect.

One young lady who was a trained clinical psychologist (also a professional golfer), told me she saw right away that Mann was just trying to scare the audience to convince them that his desire to curtail use of fossil fuels was an urgent need. She came to the event very concerned about the AGW issue and said the program completely changed her mind. The YPO chapter leadership is encouraging its members to do their own research on the AGW issue and offered this "debate" as a starting point to highlight points of disagreement.

Hal

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sun 10/29/2017 3:37:48 PM
Subject: Newsweek: We were wrong about ancient ocean temperatures...

... so the global warming crisis is *even worse than we thought!!!*

From the distinguished science writers at ~~Newspeak~~ Newsweek:

<http://www.newsweek.com/ancient-ocean-temperatures-wrong-unparalleled-climate-change-694434>

H/T Dennis Groh.

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 3/1/2018 9:34:30 PM
Subject: Rolling Blackouts: Closer than you think

Donn Dears wrote a great piece on how New England narrowly avoided brownouts just last month:

<http://bit.ly/2ChS58m>

Joe

On Mar 1, 2018, at 2:40 PM, Joseph Bast <JBast@heartland.org> wrote:

The media and others on the left continue to hide from the public the fact that wind and solar are unreliable and intermittent sources of energy, especially in the winter. Gordon van Welie, president and CEO of ISO New England Inc., is quoted below saying “Looking ahead seven years, ‘the study found that rolling blackouts would be needed in 19 out of the 23 scenarios,’ he said.”

Rolling blackouts in New England! Just like third world countries. Remember New York’s 1977 blackout?

By the time the power came back, 25 hours later, arsonists had set more than 1,000 fires and looters had ransacked 1,600 stores, per the New York Times.

Opportunistic thieves grabbed whatever they could get their hands on, from luxury cars to sink stoppers and clothespins, according to the New York Post. The sweltering streets became a battleground, where, per the Post, “even the looters were being mugged.”

<http://time.com/3949986/1977-blackout-new-york-history/>

A liberal paradise!

Joe

Energywire

GRID

Keeping lights on in New England becoming 'tenuous'

Rod Kuckro, E&E News reporter

Published: Wednesday, February 28, 2018

During most times of the year, electricity supply in New England is reliable and competitively priced.

But in the winter, when home heating competes with power generation for limited natural gas supplies, operating the grid is more and more a chancy proposition, according to Gordon van Welie, president and CEO of ISO New England Inc.

"As more oil, coal and nuclear plants seek to retire in the coming years, keeping the lights on could become even more tenuous," van Welie said yesterday during a call with media on the "State of the Grid" in

2018.

While "the power system continues to operate reliably and competitive markets are working," significant challenges are on the horizon, he said.

There are enough power plants and demand-side resources on the six-state grid to meet peak consumer demand, and extensive transmission system upgrades are bolstering reliability, van Welie said.

But "there are challenges to the timely delivery of the fuels needed to produce electricity," and that risk endangers market operations, van Welie said, referring to a fuel security analysis the grid operator released in January that found getting through winters is going to get harder over the next decade, simply because there may not be enough fuel (*Energywire*, Jan. 19).

That analysis considered 23 possible power generation scenarios with five key variables: liquefied natural gas, oil, electricity imports, renewable resources and retirements of non-gas generators.

Looking ahead seven years, "the study found that rolling blackouts would be needed in 19 out of the 23 scenarios," he said.

In the winter of 2024-2025, the ISO said that New England is vulnerable to a seasonlong outage of any of several major energy facilities, that the power system will be "heavily dependent" on LNG and electricity imports, and that fuel shortages that require curbing electricity delivery are likely.

This past winter may have been a harbinger of that outlook when the region was pummeled by a two-week cold spell in the last week of December and the first week of January. The "bomb cyclone" required seldom-used oil-fired generating units to rescue the power grid. About 3.9 million barrels of fuel oil held in reserve by dual-fuel gas and oil generators picked up the slack when gas was unavailable (*Energywire*, Jan. 5).

Oil-fired plants generally run about 2 percent of the time, van Welie said.

New England's energy mix has changed significantly since 2000. Natural gas now provides 48 percent of electricity, versus 15 percent in 2000. Oil provides 1 percent compared with 22 percent in 2000. Coal is down to 2 percent from 18 percent, and renewables have risen from 8 percent to 11 percent.

"The [fuel security] study does not propose solutions or address costs, but it's clear that solving these fuel security challenges will be costly," van Welie said.

The financial cost already includes chronic price spikes for consumers during cold weather.

To avoid greater reliability risks, "we need to connect up replacement sources of energy and/or relieve the constraints on the pipelines before we lose the older resources that are no longer economic," van Welie said.

"We may have to change our tariff — the tariff really being the market rules that we use to administer the wholesale market — to allow for retention of resources [such as nuclear or oil units] for fuel security," he said. And that will require the agreement of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, he added.

"That's a conversation that will play out in the coming years," van Welie said.

Twitter: [@RodKuckro](https://twitter.com/RodKuckro) Email: rkuckro@eenews.net

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 3/1/2018 8:48:16 PM
Subject: WSJ: The biggest lie in American climate journalism is that reporters cover climate science as a science.

H/T Willie Soon. After 33 years, I've cancelled my Wall Street Journal subscription, so you won't be seeing many messages like this from me. Maybe a mistake, but it is feeling rather liberating for now.

The article below by columnist Holman W. Jenkins, Jr., is very good, although he overestimates the value of the Cox, Williamson, and Huntingford paper. As I understand it, it's just more computer model tuning, and while we can be happy they believe it rules out catastrophic scenarios, we shouldn't believe them, any more than we believe any other computer model. [The Right Climate Stuff's estimate](https://www.wsj.com/articles/good-climate-news-isnt-told-1519772044) of about 1 degree C by 2100 is, in my book, the only empirically validated forecast.

Joe

<https://www.wsj.com/articles/good-climate-news-isnt-told-1519772044>.

Good Climate News Isn't Told

Reporting scientific progress would require admitting uncertainties.

By Holman W. Jenkins, Jr.
Feb. 27, 2018 5:54 p.m. ET

The biggest lie in American climate journalism is that reporters cover climate science as a science.

Except for a report on the Washington Post website that was picked up by a couple of regional papers, an important study on the most important question in climate science last month went completely unnoticed in the U.S. media. Consult the laughably named website Inside Climate News, which poses as authoritative. A query yields only the response "Your search did not return any results" plus a come-on for donations to "Keep Environmental Journalism Alive."

So we'll quote a passage in an exemplary French report that begins, "But uncertainty about how hot things will get also stems from the inability of scientists to nail down a very simple question:

By how much will Earth's average surface temperature go up if the amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere is doubled?"

"That 'known unknown' is called equilibrium climate sensitivity (ECS), and for the last 25 years the U.N.'s Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)—the ultimate authority on climate science—has settled on a range of 1.5 C to 4.5 C."

The French report describes a new study by climate physicists Peter Cox and Mark Williamson of the University of Exeter and Chris Huntingford of the U.K.'s Center for Ecology and Hydrology. Not only does it narrow the range of expected warming to between 2.2 and 3.4 degrees Celsius, but it rules out the possibility of worrying outcomes higher than 4 degrees.

Their study might be less interesting and newsworthy if it weren't the latest crystallization of a trend. Even the IPCC is an example. Slightly contrary to the French report, it backpedaled in 2013 to adopt a wider range of uncertainty, and did so entirely in the direction of less warming.

More to the point, this 2013 move was a much-needed confession of scientific failure that the Exeter group and others now are trying to remedy. The IPCC's estimate was no more useful or precise than one developed in 1979 by the U.S. National Research Council, when computers and data sets were far more primitive.

This 40-year lack of progress is no less embarrassing for being thoroughly unreported in the mainstream press. The journal *Nature*, where the new study appears, frankly refers to an "intractable problem." In an accompanying commentary, a climate scientist says the issue remains "stubbornly uncertain."

You may be falling out of your chair right now if you recall a recent lawsuit by New York's attorney general against Exxon, itself a pioneering pursuer of climate studies, for daring to mention the existence of continuing "uncertainties."

This question of climate sensitivity goes not just to how much warming we can expect. It goes to the (almost verboten) question of whether the expected warming will be a net plus or net minus for humanity. And whether the benefit of curbing fossil fuels would be worth the cost.

Yet you can practically chart the deepening idiocy of U.S. climate reporting since the 1980s by how these knotty, interesting questions have fallen away in favor of an alleged fight between science and deniers.

"Fake news" is not our favorite pejorative. A better analysis is offered by former New York Times reporter Michael Cieply in a piece he wrote in 2016 when he started a new job at Deadline.com. He describes how, unlike at a traditional "reporter-driven, bottom-up newspaper," reporters at the Times were required to "match stories with what internally was often called 'the narrative.'"

Leaving climate sensitivity uncertainties out of the narrative certainly distorts the reporting that follows. Take a widely cited IPCC estimate that, "with 95% certainty," humans are responsible

for at least half the warming observed between 1951 and 2010.

This sounds empirical and is reported as such. In fact, such estimates are merely derivative of how much warming should have taken place if the standard climate sensitivity estimate is correct. Imagine predicting an 8 before letting the dice fly, then assuming an 8 must have come up because that's what your model predicted.

To be clear, the U.S. and other governments have done increasingly minute and exacting work in cataloging actual climate and weather patterns. We argue here they have grossly underperformed in sorting out cause and effect. And since the press's job is to hold institutions accountable, the output of government climate science is so poor partly because of the abysmally bad job done by reporters on the climate beat.

No better example exists than their gullibility in the face of U.S. government press releases pronouncing the latest year the "warmest on record." Scroll down and the margin of error cited in the government's own press release would lead you rightly to suspect that a clear trend is actually hard to find in recent decades despite a prodigious increase in CO2 output.

Well, guess what? Taking account of the actual temperature record and its tiny variations is exactly what the Exeter group and others have been doing in order to make progress on the 40-year problem of climate sensitivity. And they are finding less risk of a catastrophic outcome than previously thought.

Appeared in the February 28, 2018, print edition.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 3/1/2018 7:40:12 PM
Subject: Rolling Blackouts

The media and others on the left continue to hide from the public the fact that wind and solar are unreliable and intermittent sources of energy, especially in the winter. Gordon van Welie, president and CEO of ISO New England Inc., is quoted below saying “Looking ahead seven years, ‘the study found that rolling blackouts would be needed in 19 out of the 23 scenarios,’ he said.”

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resources [such as nuclear or oil units] for fuel security," he said. And that will require the agreement of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, he added.

"That's a conversation that will play out in the coming years," van Welie said.

Twitter: [@RodKuckro](https://twitter.com/RodKuckro) Email: rkuckro@eenews.net

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 3/1/2018 7:30:21 PM
Subject: This is what winning looks like: Pruitt interviewed by The Daily Signal

It's one thing when we say it, it's another when EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt says it:

http://dailysignal.com/2018/02/25/weaponization-epa-exclusive-interview-scott-pruitt/?utm_source=TDS_Email&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=MorningBell%22%22&mkt_tok=

“But the key to me is the weaponization of the agency that took place in the Obama administration, where the agency was used to pick winners and losers. Those days are over. ... Can you imagine, in the first instance, an agency of the federal government, a department of the U.S. government, declaring war on a sector of your economy? Where is that in the statute? Where does that authority exist? It doesn't. And so to restore process and restore commitment to doing things the right way, I think we've seen tremendous success this past year.”

“Think about those farmers and those ranchers. They're our first conservationists. They're our first environmentalists. ... We shouldn't start from the premise that those folks are adversaries or don't care about clean air or clean water. We should start from the premise that they do, and work with them to achieve good outcomes. That's the difference in how we approach it versus the past administration.”

Joe

Joseph Bast

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 3/15/2018 9:34:52 PM
Subject: E&E News: Science goes to court. Does alarmism equal 'perjury'?

See my comments and corrections in red, below. Scott Waldman is worse than Seth Borenstein when it comes to reporting on climate science. What he doesn't know could fill a sports stadium; what he thinks he knows that isn't true could fill the parking lot.

Joe

<https://www.eenews.net/climatewire/stories/1060076367>

Science goes to court. Does ~~skepticism~~ alarmism equal 'perjury'?

Scott Waldman, E&E News reporter

Published: Thursday, March 15, 2018

Climate science is getting its day in court.

Unusual developments in two separate legal cases last week will bring climate science into a courtroom, pitting environmental advocates and cities run by Democrats against the Trump administration, most objective scientists knowledgeable about climate change, and the oil industry.

Neither case will resolve one of the most partisan issues in American politics, but it could influence future environmental policy and set a precedent for using climate science in legal cases. It also comes as U.S. EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt is calling for a similar debate through a red team exercise that seeks to ~~poke holes in~~ restore mainstream climate science after 8 years of politicization and weaponization by the Obama administration.

There could be contrasts. Pruitt's idea would be heard in the court of public opinion, not a courtroom. That might result in different arguments.

"In a debate, alternative facts are alternative facts," said Phil Gregory, an attorney for 21 children who are suing the federal government over climate change. "In a trial, alternative facts are perjury." Depending on the outcomes of these trials, Gregory and environmental activists like

him could be sent to prison for committing perjury.

The judges overseeing the separate cases are delving into the scientific research around climbing temperatures. A "tutorial" on climate science is scheduled for March 21 in San Francisco in a case involving two cities that are suing large oil companies for causing damage related to sea-level rise. The other case, called *Juliana v. United States*, is scheduled for trial in about six months. Also known as the "kids' climate case," it was filed by a group of environmental activists claiming to represent children who claim that the federal government violated their constitutional rights by pursuing policies that exacerbate climate change.

The cases are a test for lawyers from the government and the oil industry at a time when the president has called climate change a "hoax" and more recently suggested the Earth could be cooling. Making those claims in a political context is different from questioning credible scientific findings in a court of law.

"All of the forums in which the Trump administration has been advancing its climate-denial agenda are political and media," said Michael Gerrard, director of the Sabin Center for Climate Change Law at Columbia University. "Now they may be in a position where they are subject to cross-examination before an independent decisionmaker." The judges overseeing the separate cases are both liberals without any scientific training, so it is unclear who he thinks is an "independent decisionmaker" in these cases.

The first of those is scheduled for next week, when the cities of Oakland and San Francisco — and the oil companies they're suing, including BP PLC, Chevron Corp., ConocoPhillips Co., Exxon Mobil Corp. and Royal Dutch Shell PLC — will present a five-hour climate science "tutorial" to Judge William Alsup in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California.

Alsup requested a history of the scientific study of climate change as well as "the best science now available on global warming, glacier melt, sea rise, and coastal flooding." Both sides will be given equal time to prove their point, though even most of the oil companies have tried to appease environmental groups and Obama-era regulators by "confessing" to alleged climate crimes. Consequently, the oil companies cannot now argue that the science is on their side, making this hearing meaningless and little more than a charade. now acknowledge the reality of climate change.

Meanwhile, judges in the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals last week allowed a separate case to proceed to trial. Some observers contend the kids' climate case could prompt the Trump administration to argue that immediate government action isn't needed, because the U.S. alone is unable to substantially lower temperatures.

Next week's courthouse tutorial could be as close to a red team debate for climate skeptics since Trump took office, said Steven Koonin, a physicist at New York University and a former Obama administration Energy Department official known for his luke-warm ~~contrarian~~ take on climate science.

Because the courtroom offers the promise of a neutral arbitrator [cough, cough], it is one of the rare occasions where consensus and divergent views on climate science are represented on "equal footing," he said. Koonin, who has been cited by Pruitt as an inspiration for the red-team concept, said the court case could help inform future policy by creating a legal foundation around the idea that scientific uncertainty is greater in the climate community than some are willing to admit.

"What I would hope to come out of any adversarial review or discussion would be for people to understand the uncertainties, the strengths, the weaknesses of the consensus case, which to my mind have not been properly represented in the media or the policy-informing summaries," Koonin said.

Others see a different outcome.

The science doesn't support inaction on climate, Gerrard said. He asserts that bending science to fit political goals won't work in a courtroom, where "truth matters, unlike in some corners of Congress these days."

"Anything that they say in this case will be quoted back at them if they try to undermine the endangerment finding or vice versa," Gerrard added, referring to a major finding by EPA that provides its authority to regulate greenhouse gases from cars, power plants and other sources, echoing calls by climate realists that the Trump administration needs to begin the process of rescinding the Obama-era the Endangerment Finding.

The *Juliana* case was filed during the Obama administration, which acknowledged a number of climate risks even as it fought the lawsuit. That means experts brought in by the Trump administration will have to accept the presence of climate dangers. Actually, all the Trump administration has to do is report that new science findings since 2009 justify reversing its previous Endangerment Finding. That is trivially simple, since hundreds of articles have been published since 2009 showing man-made climate change is less of a threat than previously thought. Evidence has also been found that the IPCC, on whose reports EPA relied on heavily for its Endangerment Finding, failed to meet EPA's scientific standards. That could complicate their attempts to discredit climate science, said Gregory, the *Juliana* case attorney.

Both cases could set a legal precedent by forcing the Trump administration and fossil fuel companies to show exactly where they land on climate science, even as both have at times sought to highlight the uncertainties.

"Where the fossil fuel industry and the current administration can attempt to play the merchants of doubt uncertainty game before their little fossil fuel and Heritage Foundation groups, that's not going to work in a court of law," Gregory said. "It will force them to set out what they actually believe what the science is."

Trump and many of his top Cabinet officials have routinely rejected mainstream the Gore-Obama extremist interpretation of climate science, and fossil fuel companies have funded groups to ~~sow doubt among~~ educate the public. For years, Trump has tweeted on cold days that the

world needs more global warming. Pruitt has suggested that climate change will benefit humans. Energy Secretary Rick Perry has said carbon dioxide is not the primary control knob for the atmosphere. The bulk of climate science shows all those contentions to be ~~false~~ true.

Even though Trump and some of his Cabinet members dismiss climate science, they haven't yet put forward an alternative argument. The *Juliana* case might change that. The administration now has about six months to show an alternate set of research or acknowledge it doesn't exist, critics said.

The government might try to avoid focusing on climate science in the courtroom, said David Bookbinder, chief counsel at the self-described libertarian Niskanen Center. That's because Justice Department lawyers know it's a hard case to make; they could instead focus on getting a summary judgement or taking the case to the Supreme Court.

"Even this administration has no interest in trying to humiliate itself in trying to overturn the endangerment finding," Bookbinder said. "I think the enviros would be delighted if they tried to do that. For one, it would tie up the idiots at EPA for years trying to come up with this, trying to justify 'Here's the 100,000 pages of science we based the endangerment finding on and, you know, sorry, we got that wrong, our bad.'" But then, Bookbinder flunked the only college science course he ever took.

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 3/15/2018 8:50:48 PM
Subject: FW: Suzuki attack leads to an ICSC OpEd and five letters to the editors published, all boosting CCR-II

Great work by Tom Harris!

Joe

From: tom.harris@climatescienceinternational.net [mailto:tom.harris@climatescienceinternational.net]
Sent: Thursday, March 15, 2018 2:15 PM
To: Joseph Bast; Diane Bast; Jay Lehr (External); Billy Aouste; Jim Lakely; Tim Huelskamp; Keely Drukala
Subject: Suzuki attack leads to an ICSC OpEd and five letters to the editors published, all boosting CCR-II

Hi friends,

I love it when David Suzuki attacks ICSC in the press since it shows that he is concerned about us and, given that his pieces are usually chock full of mistakes, it gives us a chance to respond in the press.

Here is the latest example: over the past couple of weeks' Suzuki attacked us on his club's home page and then in a half-dozen newspapers across Canada. Here is the version on his Web site:

<https://davidsuzuki.org/story/climate-science-deniers-credibility-tested/>

Sooo, we got five letters to the editor published in response. Here is the first, March 9, in Kelowna, British Columbia:

<https://www.kelownacapnews.com/opinion/letter-suzuki-claims-are-not-true/>

Here is the latest (today) in Halifax, Nova Scotia, a shorter version of the BC one:

<https://www.thecoast.ca/halifax/letters-to-the-editor-march-8-2018/Content?oid=13312434>

And, just a few minutes ago, PJ Media (5,000,000 separate readers a month I am told) out of Los Angeles published an OpEd by Dr. Ball and me which dismantles Suzuki's position completely:

<https://pjmedia.com/trending/climate-change-please-address-science-not-politics/>

Here is the text of the OpEd:



TRENDING

On Climate Change, Please Address the Science, Not the Politics

BY DR. TIM BALL AND TOM HARRIS MARCH 15, 2018



Colonialism wagon at the People's Climate March. Image Credit: Tyler O'Neil, PJ Media.

The climate debate is one of the most important discussions in the world today. At stake are billions of dollars, millions of jobs, and -- if people like Canadian environmental activist Dr. David Suzuki are right -- the fate of the global environment. Consequently, we need all parties in the debate to behave responsibly.

Sadly, climate discussions are often poisoned by misrepresentations and errors in reasoning. Suzuki does this in "[Climate science deniers' credibility tested](#)," his March 1 article attacking those of us who question the science promoted by the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Published on the David Suzuki Foundation website and reproduced by media across Canada, Suzuki's attack is typical of what independent thinkers about climate science experience on a regular basis. For that reason, his article is worth examining in detail.

Suzuki implies that the argument presented by Canadian ecologist Patrick Moore, that glaciers "are basically dead zones," is somehow wrong. Similarly, Suzuki mocks as "anti-climate-science" the position I (Harris) promote: that "carbon dioxide is harmless plant food." In neither case does Suzuki explain in his article what is mistaken with these statements. Perhaps this is because both are obviously true.

While he may not understand glaciers, one would assume that, as a biologist, Suzuki would comprehend that carbon dioxide is the stuff of life, an essential reactant in plant photosynthesis on which all life on Earth depends. That's why commercial greenhouse operators routinely run their internal atmospheres at up to 1,500 parts per million (ppm) carbon dioxide concentration. Plants inside grow far more efficiently than at the 400 ppm in the outside atmosphere.

Climate Change Reconsidered II: Biological Impacts, a report from the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change, cites over 1,000 peer-reviewed studies that document rising productivity of forests and grasslands as carbon dioxide levels have increased, and not just in recent decades, but in past centuries.

Despite the excited proclamations of climate activists, increasing carbon dioxide levels poses no direct hazard to human health. Carbon dioxide concentrations in submarines can reach levels well above 10,000 ppm, 25 times current atmospheric levels, with no harmful effects on the crew.

Aside from these two issues, and his false claim that I doubt “the existence of human-caused climate change altogether,” Suzuki says nothing about the science we present.

He complains about “personal attacks” from those of us who do not agree with his position on climate change, but then does a similar thing himself: he implies that we have “suspect motives.” He says “[s]kepticism and rational debate are healthy,” but then condemns our skepticism as “logical fallacies, misinformation and outright lies designed to support destructive industries by duping the gullible and muddying the waters,” an approach he labels “unconscionable.”

Over the years, Suzuki has often made these sorts of charges -- they are in effect ad hominem attacks, directed against a person rather than the position they are maintaining. This is common in the climate change debate. It often occurs when people don't really understand the subject under discussion or see that they are losing the argument. But such an approach merely serves to underscore the weakness in their position and demonstrates that Suzuki, like so many others who support the IPCC position, does not really understand Thomas Huxley's observation:

The improver of natural knowledge absolutely refuses to acknowledge authority, as such. For him, skepticism is the highest of duties; blind faith the one unpardonable sin.

The term denier is more problematic and troubling, of course, because of the Holocaust connotation. Making an analogy, even indirectly, between denial of the Holocaust and questioning the causes of climate change is irrational and offensive to Holocaust survivors and their families. The former was a horrific event that is part of established history, while the latter concerns arguably the most complex science ever tackled.

No scientist on either side of the issue denies that climate changes. Indeed, they know that the only constant about climate is change. It is merely the causes and extent of those changes that are being questioned, very sensible issues to be carefully examined considering what is at stake.

Suzuki's attack piece was apparently triggered by the February 13, 2018 British Columbia Supreme Court ruling that I (Ball) did not defame Dr. Andrew Weaver in my article “Corruption of Climate Science Has Created 30 Lost Years,” published on the Canada Free Press website on January 10, 2011 (since removed). The point I was making in my article and later in court was the inappropriateness of Weaver using

climate science to achieve a political agenda. Weaver said that point was defamatory, but the presiding judge, the Honourable Mr. Justice Skolrood, agreed with my point in his ruling.

Mr. Skolrood opened the trial by saying his court would not be used to determine the global warming issue. This is similar to U.S. Justice Antonin Scalia's comment when ruling on the Environmental Protection Agency carbon dioxide issue. This is the standard legal argument: that the courts are not qualified to make science judgments because they are not scientists.

Yet later in the trial, likely as a sop to Weaver, who appeared in court as leader of the Green party and elected member of the BC Legislature, Mr. Skolrood violated his opening statement by asserting that the article in question was poorly written and therefore not persuasive to a reader.

How could he know this? It is probable that Mr. Skolrood, like the majority of the public, doesn't understand that the issue is not whether climate change occurs, it is whether humans are the principle cause and if "anthropogenic" global warming is in any way a threat.

In November 2013, Suzuki announced in MacLean's magazine that "Environmentalism has Failed." What he doesn't appear to realize is that only his misuse and misrepresentation of environmentalism has failed.

Like Weaver, he appeared to use the moral high ground of the necessary new paradigm of environmentalism for a political agenda. It doesn't make sense to soil your own nest, of course. But Suzuki essentially claimed that only he and his followers cared about the environment, and that no other point of view should be tolerated. That is the real anti-science in the climate debate.

In court, Weaver did not present any witnesses or empirical evidence in support of dangerous human-caused global warming. He couldn't. The only "evidence" is output from IPCC computer models, and they were wrong about every prediction they have made since 1990.

It is simple: if your predictions are wrong, the science is wrong. And even if the science behind the computer models was correct, Bjorn Lomborg, President of the Copenhagen Consensus Center, estimates:

"The climate impact of ... every nation fulfilling every [Paris Agreement] promise by 2030, **the total temperature reduction will be 0.048°C (0.086°F) by 2100.**" (His emphasis)

This means there is only massive cost and damage with no tangible climatic benefit. The objective is therefore clearly political -- precisely the point I made in my original Canada Free Press article.

Dr. Tim Ball is an environmental consultant and former climatology professor at the University of Winnipeg in Manitoba. Tom Harris is executive director of the Ottawa, Canada-based International Climate Science Coalition.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 12/6/2017 8:22:27 PM
Subject: A second, third, and fourth chance: EPA Announces Additional Public Listening Sessions on Proposed Repeal of Clean Power Plan

FYI.

Joe

From: EPA Press Office [mailto:press=epa.gov@cmail19.com] **On Behalf Of** EPA Press Office
Sent: Wednesday, December 06, 2017 2:11 PM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: EPA Announces Additional Public Listening Sessions on Proposed Repeal of Clean Power Plan

EPA Announces Additional Public Listening Sessions on Proposed Repeal of Clean Power Plan

WASHINGTON (December 6, 2017) — The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will hold three additional public listening sessions on the proposed repeal of the Clean Power Plan in San Francisco, Calif., Gillette, Wyo. and Kansas City, Mo.

“Due to the overwhelming response to our West Virginia hearing, we are announcing additional opportunities for the public to voice their views to the Agency,” **said EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt.**

Public listening sessions will be on EPA’s proposed repeal of the Carbon Pollution Emission Guidelines for Existing Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units (commonly known as the Clean Power Plan). Dates and specific locations will be released in coming weeks; please see the website for details. All persons wanting to speak are encouraged to register in advance.

“The Trump administration is listening to the people of Wyoming,” **said U.S. Senator John Barrasso (R-WY), chairman of the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works (EPW).** “Today’s announcement that the EPA will hold a listening session in Gillette, on the impacts of the so-called ‘Clean Power Plan,’ demonstrates the administration’s commitment to hear directly from the people who would have been hurt most by this punishing regulation. The Clean Power Plan would have meant lost jobs for energy workers in Gillette and across Wyoming. I am thankful to EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt for his leadership on this important issue.”

Registration information will be posted at: <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/electric-utility-generating-units-repealing-clean-power-plan>

Oral comments and supporting information presented at each session will be included in the docket for this proceeding.

Written comments about EPA's proposal must be received by the last day of the comment period, January 16, 2018. Comments should be identified by Docket ID No. EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0355 and may be submitted by one of the methods listed on the Clean Power Plan Proposed Repeal: How to Comment web page.

Background:

Soon after the previous Administration issued the Clean Power Plan in 2015, 150 entities including 27 states, 24 trade associations, 37 rural electric co-ops, and three labor unions challenged the CPP, highlighting a range of legal and technical concerns. A few months later, the United States Supreme Court stayed the CPP, immediately halting implementation—the first time the Supreme Court had ever issued a stay to block the enforcement of a regulation.

On March 28, 2017, Administrator Pruitt signed a notice indicating the EPA's intent to review the Clean Power Plan, in accord with the President's Energy Independence Executive Order. On October 16, the EPA proposed to repeal the Clean Power Plan, proposing that it is not consistent with the Clean Air Act. EPA is now taking comment on that proposal and has extended the public comment period to January 16, 2018.

<http://useenvironmentalprotectionagency.cmail19.com/t/d-l-ukhdlhy-azdlhkuj-y/>

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 3/23/2018 4:35:29 PM
Subject: The "Climate Science Tutorial" in San Francisco
[image001.emz](#)

GW Posse,

We are still waiting for the transcript of the tutorial, but here are my preliminary reactions to what happened on Wednesday:

The Powerpoint used by the lawyers for Chevron (the other oil companies didn't send someone to speak, but all of the defendants submitted the Powerpoint into testimony) is now posted here:

http://blogs2.law.columbia.edu/climate-change-litigation/wp-content/uploads/sites/16/case-documents/2018/20180321_docket-317-cv-06011_na.pdf

The Daily Caller's Michael Batasch observes the irony of an oil company citing the IPCC reports while environmentalists say those reports are inaccurate:

[TABLES TURNED: Alarmists Now 'Deny' Climate Science While Big Oil Defends It](#)

Here is my take on **what is good** about Chevron's presentation:

* We have long argued that the full reports of the IPCC reports contain many admissions of uncertainty and doubt (see, e.g., page 39 of *[Why Scientists Disagree About Global Warming](#)*) while the "summaries for policymakers" are political documents that exclude all language implying doubt and are edited by environmental activists and politicians to serve political ends. Chevron quite rightly looked to the actual studies and documented the admissions of uncertainty during the period of time when they are accused of hiding a scientific consensus. That's a good and safe argument. If you believe the IPCC is a credible source (more on that below), this seems to be a compelling argument for the defense.

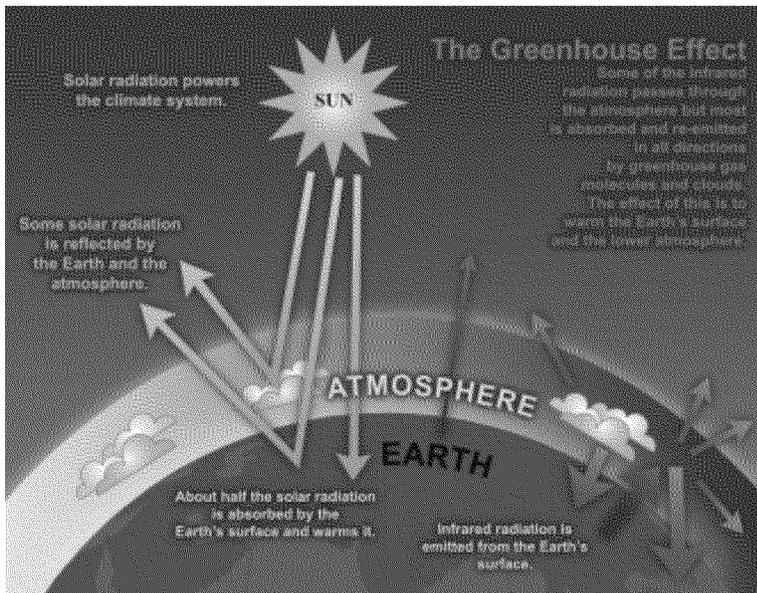
* Chevron asks the court to distinguish between the defendants' activities – the extraction of fossil fuels from the ground – and the activity that may be causing climate change – the combustion of fossil fuels. The IPCC of course recognizes the use of fossil fuels by consumers and industry releases the lion's share of carbon dioxide, not the exploration, drilling, refining, and transportation of the product. Therefore, Chevron argues in effect, the IPCC reports do not prove that oil companies are responsible for global warming, or at least oil companies cannot solve the problem without the active help (sacrifice) of others. This is at least a clever argument that separates the question of "what causes climate change" from "who should be responsible for whatever harms climate change brings." It supports the oil industry's long-standing position that *if* global warming is a problem in need of solution, *then* the solution must involve the users (through mechanisms like cap and trade or a tax on carbon dioxide emissions) and must be international (a binding treaty requiring China and India to limit their emissions).

* Chevron directly questions plaintiffs' claims that sea level rise attributable to global warming poses a threat to California cities by quoting IPCC reports admitting to uncertainty about the amount of rise and whether California has or will face much sea level rise in the future. For example, "It is likely that [Global Mean Sea Level] rose between 1920 and 1950 at a rate comparable to that observed between 1993 and 2010," and "Since the late 20th century, satellite measurements of the height of the ocean surface relative to the center of the Earth (known as geocentric sea level) show differing rates of geocentric sea level change around the world. ... [T]hose in the eastern Pacific Ocean are lower than the global mean value, with much of the west coast of the Americas experiencing a fall in sea surface height over the same period." This is consistent with recent [NIPCC](#) and [Heartland](#) research on the topic.

* Chevron quotes the plaintiffs own words, contained in municipal bond offerings, admitting future sea level rise cannot be predicted. E.g., "The City is unable to predict whether sea-level rise or other impacts of climate change or flooding from a major storm will occur, when they may occur, and if any such events occur, whether they will have a material adverse effect on the business operations or financial condition of the City and the local economy." Citing "City & Cty. of S.F. Tax-Exempt General Obligation Bonds, Official Statement (Jan. 2017)" and a similar statement by the City of Oakland. Hypocrisy of this sort is rife in the environmental movement (cf. Al Gore), it's nice to see it documented in this case.

Here is **what is wrong** with the Chevron presentation:

* There appears to be no critique of IPCC's claim to represent the consensus of scientific thought. There is an extensive literature showing IPCC's mandate is to make a case for action on man-made climate change rather than to test the hypothesis that a human impact is detectable and would be harmful. This makes it a political organization and not a scientific body. The way it appoints people to its task forces, conducts fake peer review, and claims confidence in its findings all suggest politics and bias. See the many references in *Why Scientists Disagree About Global Warming* (pp. 38-44).



* Chevron's graphic showing "The Greenhouse Effect," although taken from IPCC AR4, is more appropriate for a middle-school science class than a briefing before a federal district judge. Earth's climate is probably the most complicated system known to man. Most natural processes are poorly understood, and even the most sophisticated climate models incorporate educated guesses and assumptions that are then "tuned" to produce results that conform to the modelers' expectations (and the expectations of their government funders). Why not use this moment to admit that no progress has been made in determining climate sensitivity to a doubling of CO₂ from pre-industrial levels since research began in the 1970s? That's a missing fact in the debate.

* Chevron's history of climate science after the 1950s erases any mention of widespread skepticism toward the claims that carbon dioxide from the combustion of fossil fuels could be affecting climate, whether it could be causing warming rather than cooling, whether future climate conditions can be forecast with any degree of reliability, and whether natural processes are sufficiently understood to distinguish their effects from the hypothetical effects of rising concentrations of carbon dioxide. The

Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change has exhaustively catalogued this literature, as have prolific authors including Patrick Michaels and Rupert Darwall. To tell the history of climate science as the steady and inevitable climb from uncertainty to absolute confidence in the increasingly bizarre claims of the environmental left is completely and utterly wrong and, like the graphic of “the greenhouse effect,” childlike in its naiveté.

* Chevron never questions the use of the adulterated surface temperature record instead of more accurate and truly global satellite records, the latter showing very little warming since the record began in 1979. This is hardly a trivial point, since an unusual or unnatural rise in global temperatures beginning in the second half of the 20th Century is alleged to be the primary and central fact at the heart of the litigation and the entire global warming issue. Recent findings of manipulation of the temperature record, coming on top of devastating critiques of the Michael Mann “Hockey Stick” temperature record, a record endorsed and promoted by the IPCC, and the Climategate scandal exposing misconduct by many prominent IPCC authors, editors, and contributors, explain why the defendants should not concede this point.

* Chevron fails to mention even one of the series of frauds that have undermined the credibility of climate science. Those scandals include the Climategate scandal, the Phil Jones “missing database” scandal, the John Beale scandal, the UN/IPCC peer-review scandal, the NOAA surface temperature “corrections” scandal, the climate model “tuning scandal,” the PM 2.5 epidemiology scandal, the “RICO 20” scandal, and most recently the Russian collusion with environmental groups scandal. If Chevron bothered to turn some of its hundreds of lawyers loose on even two or three of these scandals, it would easily discredit the plaintiff’s alleged experts.

In short, Chevron may have made only so many arguments as it thinks is necessary to win this case, which I suppose is what good lawyers do. It made those arguments well, and perhaps they will convince a liberal judge to end a frivolous case. But Chevron left many false and misleading claims before the court, claims that contaminate the public debate on climate change and will continue to haunt the fossil fuel industry and threaten our energy freedom unless they are faced and debunked.

Joe

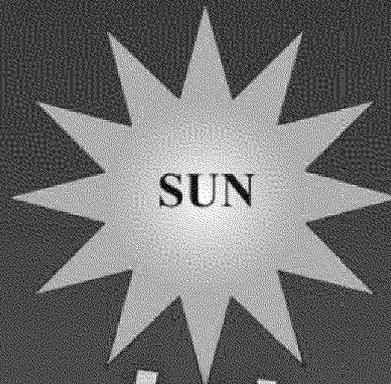
From: Jameson Campaigne [mailto:Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]
Sent: Friday, March 23, 2018 12:24 AM
To: Joseph Bast; Jim Lakely

Subject: TABLES TURNED: Alarmists Now 'Deny' Climate Science While Big Oil Defends It

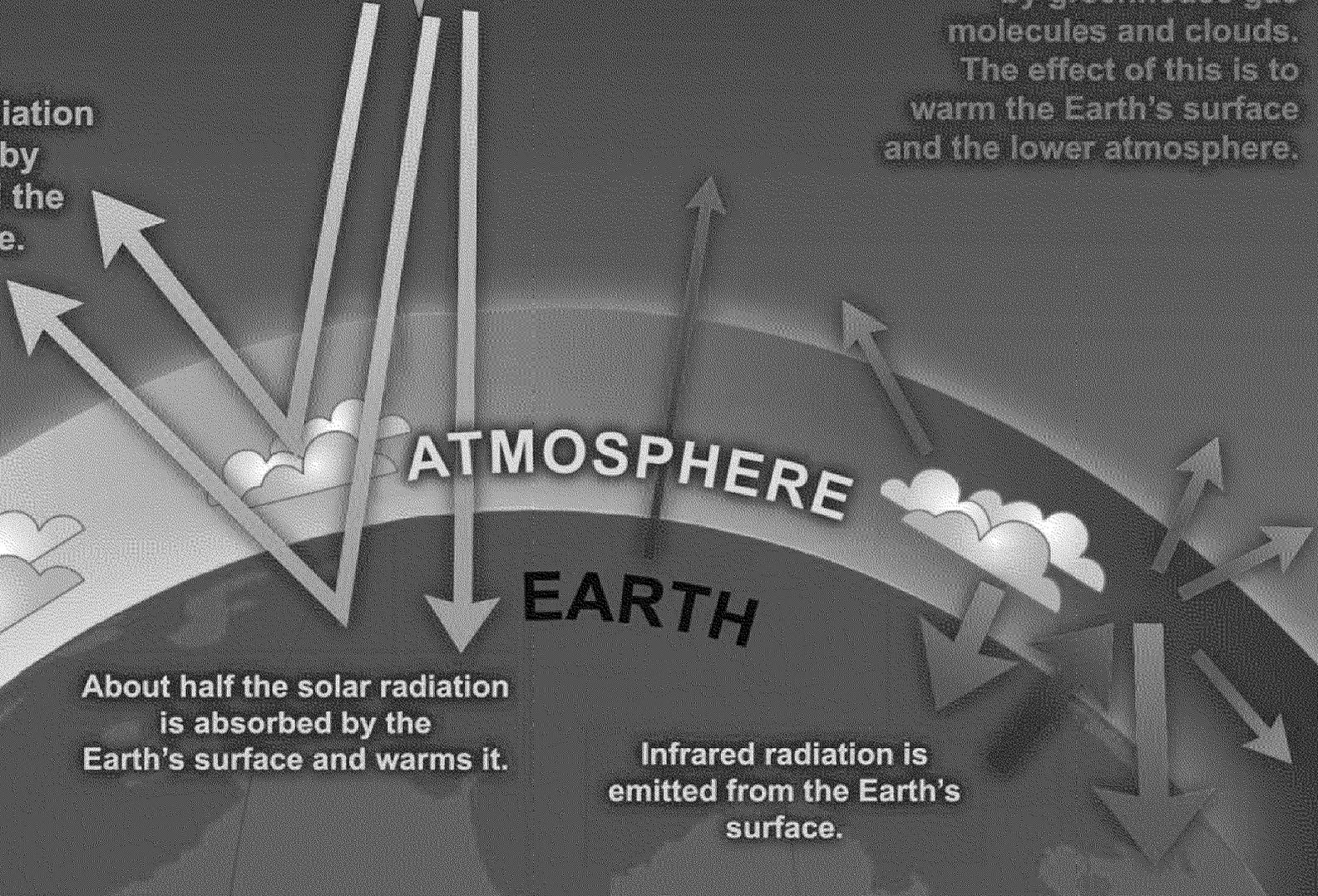
The Greenhouse Effect

Some of the infrared radiation passes through the atmosphere but most is absorbed and re-emitted in all directions by greenhouse gas molecules and clouds. The effect of this is to warm the Earth's surface and the lower atmosphere.

Solar radiation powers the climate system.



Some solar radiation is reflected by the Earth and the atmosphere.



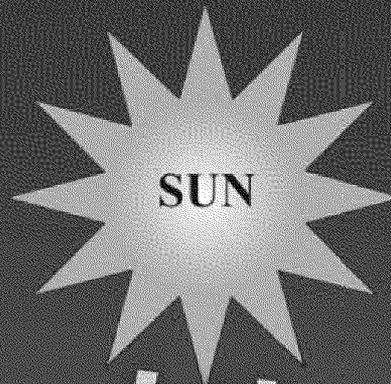
About half the solar radiation is absorbed by the Earth's surface and warms it.

Infrared radiation is emitted from the Earth's surface.

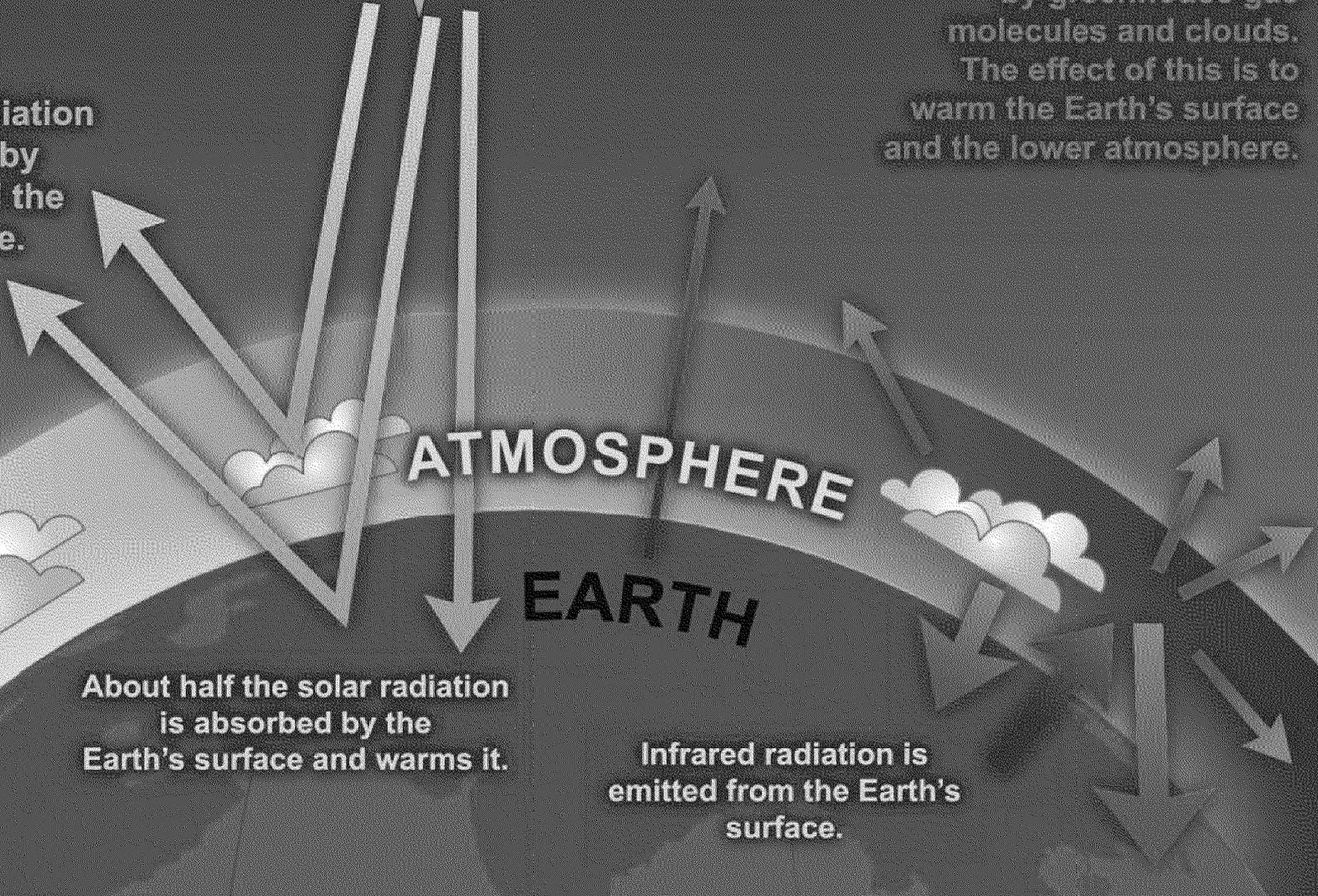
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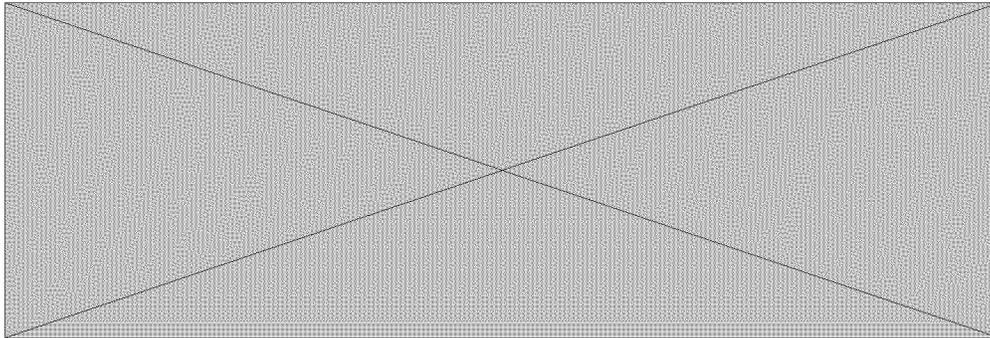
About half the solar radiation is absorbed by the Earth's surface and warms it.

Infrared radiation is emitted from the Earth's surface.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 10/27/2017 10:45:54 PM
Subject: One more huge victory: Department of the Interior Releases Energy Burdens Report

----- Forwarded message -----

From: U.S. Department of the Interior <interior_news@updates.interior.gov>
Date: Wed, Oct 25, 2017 at 4:52 PM
Subject: Department of the Interior Releases Energy Burdens Report



Date: October 25, 2017
Contact: Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

Department of the Interior Releases Energy Burdens Report

Outlines Trump Administration's bold approach to achieving American energy dominance

WASHINGTON – Today, the U.S. Department of the Interior released the "[Review of the Department of the Interior Actions that Potentially Burden Domestic Energy](#)" report which was produced in response to Executive Order 13783. The report identified agency actions that potentially burden the development or use of domestically produced energy resources, with particular attention to oil, natural gas, coal, and nuclear energy resources. Interior oversees America's oil, gas, coal, hydropower, and renewable energy resources produced on federal lands and waters, which account for almost one-fifth of the Nation's energy and generate on average \$10 billion per year in annual revenue. Today, Secretary Zinke also signed [Secretarial Order 3358](#), that will establish the Executive Committee for Expedited Permitting.

“Developing our energy resources to grow our economy and protecting the environment are not mutually exclusive. However, while conducting the review outlined in the Executive Order, we found that several costly and burdensome regulations from the past threaten that balance by hampering the production or transmission of our domestic energy,” **said U.S. Secretary of the Interior Ryan Zinke**. “Our public lands are meant to be managed for the benefit of the people. That means a multiple-use approach where appropriate and making sure that multiple-use

includes energy development under reasonable regulations. Following President Trump's leadership, Interior is fostering domestic energy production by streamlining permitting and revising and repealing Obama-era job killing regulations – all while doing so in an environmentally responsible way.”

“The federal government can and must be a better business partner,” **Vincent DeVito, Counselor to the Secretary for Energy Policy, said.** “Secretary Zinke’s bold approach to achieving American energy dominance is making our nation freer, more secure, and more prosperous. Regulations should not unnecessarily burden energy production, but that is what occurs in many cases. The recent actions outlined in this energy report show how Interior is rolling back some of these burdensome regulations that add little or no value, while promoting responsible energy development.”

The report identified a number of burdens that specifically impede the production and transportation of energy resources, including, but not limited to:

- **Obama-Era 5-Year Program** Under the last Administration, 94% of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) was put off-limits from leasing, having an adverse effect on jobs and energy dominance, while drastically reducing access to future revenue.
 - Trump Administration Action: Secretarial Order 3350, America-First Offshore Energy Strategy started the process of developing a new 5-Year Program to responsibly develop the OCS and generate much-needed revenue.
- **Federal Coal Leasing Moratorium (Secretarial Order 3338, Discretionary Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement to Modernize the Federal Coal Program)** Nearly 40% of our nation's coal comes from public lands. The 2016 coal moratorium undermines American energy security, inhibits job creation, and reduces revenues to state and local governments.
 - Action: Secretarial Order 3348, Concerning the Federal Coal Moratorium repealed the Obama-era moratorium on new federal coal leases.
- **Hydraulic Fracturing on Federal and Indian Lands Rule** The compliance costs of the existing 2015 rule on hydraulic fracturing are not justified. All 32 states with federal oil and gas leases and some tribes currently have laws or regulations that address hydraulic fracturing operations.
 - Action: Secretarial Order 3349: American Energy Independence put the rule under review. The BLM published a rulemaking to rescind the rule on July 25th.
- **Waste Prevention, Production Subject to Royalties, and Resource Conservation AKA the Venting and Flaring Rule** The rule imposes a substantial burden on industry, especially for marginal well production in energy-rich states like New Mexico, particularly the requirements that are set to become effective on January 17,

2018.

- Action: Secretarial Order 3349: American Energy Independence put the rules under review for subsequent action by the Department. On October 5, 2017, the BLM issued a proposed rule to temporarily suspend certain requirements of the rule. The BLM is also actively reviewing the underlying regulation for potential revision.
- **Unnecessarily lengthy NEPA reviews delay projects** The NEPA process has added extra time and analysis to project completion, which adds to uncertainty for industry and higher costs for taxpayers. This is particularly true for Departmental actions that impact energy and infrastructure projects, such as resource management planning, permitting, and issuance of rights-of-way for pipeline projects and electricity transmission.
 - Actions: The Department has identified a number of rules and regulations to revise or rescind such as the Master Leasing Plans, the NEPA Compliance for Oil and Gas Lease Reinstatement Petitions, and the Sage-Grouse Resource Management Plans. In addition, the Deputy Secretary issued an August memo setting a deadline of one year and limiting EIS statements to 150 pages or 300 pages for unusually complex projects.
- **Holding energy producers hostage via Compensatory Mitigation (Secretarial Order 3330)** Current compensatory mitigation policies have reduced predictability, created conflicts, and unnecessarily increased permitting/authorization timelines. Additionally, industry stakeholders believe the mitigation planning goal exceeds statutory authority. Currently, Interior and its bureaus lack a consistent terminology and framework for mitigation.
 - Action: Secretarial Order 3349: American Energy Independence reexamined the use of mitigation policies and practices in order to better balance conservation strategies and job creation. Bureaus at the Interior will review various handbooks and manuals on the use of mitigation for energy and infrastructure projects.
- **Systematic delays in the leasing program and permitting process** The long period from when acreage is first nominated to when those acres are offered at a lease sale, as well as delays between the lease sale date and when leases are awarded reduces industry certainty and hinders states from receiving their share of lease sale revenues. These delays have rendered industry less able to plan for and execute exploration and production strategies in a timely fashion, and less able to respond effectively to changing market conditions.
 - Action: Secretarial Order 3354 Supporting and Improving the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Program and Federal Solid Mineral Leasing Program. Secretarial Order 3358 to form a permit expediting committee. In January 2017 there were 92 vacancies in key positions related to the permitting process. Since that time this

administration has filled nearly half of those positions. The BLM is also modernizing the software used to track and coordinate permitting while seeking to add regional teams that will be able to greatly streamline the permitting process. So far this year the BLM has decreased their processing time for APDs by an average of 46 days.

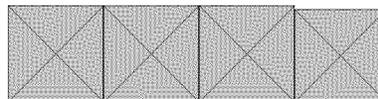
- **Endangered Species Act** The Endangered Species Act (ESA) is taken into consideration for both on- and offshore energy and infrastructure projects. It has far-reaching negative impacts on energy production and transmission as well as on critical infrastructure projects. ESA abuses have led to increased costs and delays on projects.

○ Action: Secretarial Order 3353: Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation and Cooperation with Western States Work with the Western Governors Association and other local partners to develop recommendations to improve the application of the ESA. Launch a review of ESA regulations and policy documents regarding outdated, unnecessary, ineffective, and inconsistently aligned with Executive and Secretarial Orders.

The report also detailed extensive action taken to advance American Energy Dominance at the Department of the Interior, including, but not limited to:

- Secretarial Order 3351: Strengthening the Department of the Interior's Energy Portfolio
- Secretarial Order 3352: National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska
- Secretarial Order 3353: Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation and Cooperation with Western States
- Reestablishing the Royalty Policy Committee to ensure the public continues to receive the full value of energy produced on federal lands.
- Review, repeal, and rewriting of the following rules: the BSEE Well Control and BOP Rules, the ONRR Valuation Rule, and the OSMRE Stream Protection Rule.

###



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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sun 12/3/2017 9:27:43 PM
Subject: The Empire Strikes Back: Effort to debunk Christy & McNider

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-5133897/Climate-skeptics-fire-new-paper.html>

Joe

Joseph Bast

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sun 12/3/2017 9:16:23 PM
Subject: This is what winning sounds like: Pruitt Brings State Action Tour To Iowa & Kentucky

From: EPA Press Office [mailto:press=epa.gov@cmail19.com] **On Behalf Of** EPA Press Office
Sent: Saturday, December 02, 2017 9:19 AM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: Pruitt Brings State Action Tour To Iowa & Kentucky

Pruitt Brings State Action Tour To Iowa And Kentucky

[Click Here To Watch Administrator Pruitt's Interview On KCCI-TV Des Moines](#)

The [Cedar Rapids Gazette](#) reports that Administrator Pruitt wants to use our natural resources. "The new head of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency told an Iowa crowd Friday he will work with states when crafting environmental rules, and he criticized the Obama administration for doing the reverse. 'What's important for us in Washington, D.C., to do is to learn and partner and work with folks at the state level to achieve good outcomes together. That just simply has not happened for a number of years,' said EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt, during a stop in Nevada. Pruitt, the former Oklahoma attorney general, also said the United States should use the natural resources it has, not 'put up fences' around them."

The [Des Moines Register](#) reports Pruitt called farmers the first 'conservationists, environmentalists.' "Pruitt said the country needed to discuss what 'true environmentalism' means: 'We have been blessed with a bounty of natural resources. And some view that as 'We should simply not use them' — that we should put up fences and not use our natural resources. 'I don't buy that. We, as a country, have an obligation to feed the world and power the world,' he said, getting applause. 'When you have the natural resources like we do, we should use them to benefit our neighbors, our country and world.'"

The [Quad-City Times](#) reports that EPA is studying if E15 can be approved for year-round sale. "Pruitt, during his remarks at the Friday afternoon event near Nevada, said his agency is studying whether it has the legal standing to approve E15 for year-round sale. He said if it is determined the agency can do so without Congressional approval, it will make E15 available year-round. If not, Pruitt said he would make a recommendation to Congress to change the law."

In Kentucky, [WHAS-TV in Louisville](#) reports that next year, Pruitt will have changes to Obama's WOTUS. "The head of the United States Environmental Protection Agency was in Louisville Thursday with a promise of change to one of the most controversial environmental regulations for Kentucky farmers. Administrator Scott Pruitt told the Kentucky Farm Bureau's 98th Annual Meeting that the "Waters of the United States" regulation will be changed forever by mid-2018."

[Click Here To Watch The Video](#)

Finally, the [West Kentucky Star](#) reports that Pruitt denounced Obama's WOTUS.

"Environmental Protection Agency chief Scott Pruitt found a friendly audience in Kentucky as he lambasted an Obama-era clean-water rule. Pruitt told a Kentucky Farm Bureau audience on Thursday that the rule aimed at protecting small streams and wetlands from development and pollution was an example of federal overreach. He said the rule tried to redefine the Clean Water Act to cover puddles, dry creek beds and drainage ditches. President Donald Trump's environmental chief drew applause from the farm group as he said the rule is being 'fixed' and said a replacement rule is coming next year."

TWEETS ...

<http://usenvironmentalprotectionagency.cmail19.com/t/d-l-uktdjry-azdlhkuj-n/>

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sun 12/3/2017 7:22:29 PM
Subject: Harris: Another great piece referencing the Houston conference

http://www.bdtonline.com/opinion/columns/end-the-war-on-coal/article_0d83f2d0-e191-5d99-b517-60dca4b08b7c.html

Here is the text:



December 3, 2017:

End the 'war on coal'

By Bryan Leland and Tom Harris

At last week's Environmental Protection Agency public hearing on the withdrawal of the Clean Power Plan in Charleston, anti-coal activists were out in force. The meeting was swamped with activists — Climate Justice Alliance, Sierra Club, Citizens Climate Lobby, Natural Resources Defense Council, etc. Several groups also met at the University of Charleston, to discuss, according to the New York Times, the “environmental, health and climate benefits of reducing coal consumption.”

They apparently do not understand that the abundant, low-cost energy provided by coal laid the foundations of the industrial revolution and modern society.

Low-cost energy provided continuous power for factories and trains that transported goods and raw materials. In the 20th century coal-fired power stations provided the reliable, inexpensive supply of electricity that is the lifeblood of our economy.

The world still has huge resources of coal (the U.S. has a 381-year reserve at current

usage rates) that could be burned in modern clean power stations. Sadly, in the Western world, environmentalists are working to shut down existing coal-fired stations, and prevent new ones from being built. Yet, hundreds of new coal-fired stations are being built in the rest of the world to power expanding economies.

Developing countries must build new coal-fired stations to provide their poverty-stricken populations with reliable low-cost electricity. But environmentalists have convinced international development banks that coal is evil and persuaded the banks to squander vast sums on expensive solar power that keeps the home lights burning for a few hours every evening.

So why is coal vilified? It is because of the mistaken belief that man-made carbon dioxide (CO₂) is causing dangerous global warming, and coal stations are indeed a major source of CO₂ emissions. This belief rests entirely on the output of computer models that are programmed to predict warming if CO₂ increases. The models assume what they are supposed to prove!

Speaking at the America First Energy Conference, on Nov. 9 in Houston, Texas, University of Delaware climatology professor Dr. David Legates showed that climate models consistently predict far greater temperature rises than are actually observed. He explained that models are “tuned” to give the results desired for political purposes.

If it was true that man-made CO₂ caused dangerous global warming, the best option would be nuclear power that is proven, safe, and environmentally friendly. But environmental extremists claim that nuclear power is too dangerous even though the only recorded deaths from nuclear power generation occurred at the obsolete and mal-operated Chernobyl station in the Ukraine.

The next best option is fracking for natural gas. This has been spectacularly successful in the U.S. and there is currently an abundant supply of gas from fracking. Yet, despite its excellent safety record, activists violently oppose fracking.

Instead, activists push wind and solar power that only exist because they are heavily subsidized.

Emissions regulations that block the construction of new efficient and clean coal-fired stations result in the need to extend the life of old, more polluting stations. So, the war against coal is also a war against a cleaner environment. It's time to end the war on coal.

By Bryan Leyland, an Auckland, New Zealand-based consulting engineer and the founding secretary and energy issues adviser of the International Climate Science Coalition (ICSC), and Tom Harris, executive director of ICSC.

Tom

Tom Harris, B. Eng., M. Eng. (Mech.)

Executive Director,

International Climate Science Coalition (ICSC)

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Ottawa, Ontario

K2E 6L5

Canada

www.climatescienceinternational.org

613-728-9200

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 10/27/2017 2:59:46 PM
Subject: Donn Dears on DOE's recommendation to FERC re grid reliability.

Donn Dears has written an excellent piece on an important issue in the climate change and energy policy debates that doesn't get enough attention. While we debate how CO2 behaves in the atmosphere or the health effects of extremely low levels of PM-2.5, the other side is wiping out coal-fired generation and undermining the reliability of America's electric grid. Heartland is about to release a series of three policy studies on this issue. Keep an eye out for them, and write about it!

Joe

On Friday, October 27, 2017, 10:11 AM, Donn Dears [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy](#) wrote:

After the Endangerment Finding, how electricity is dispatched is one of the most important policy issues that needs to be addressed. My article today supports Secretary Perry's proposal and attempts to frame the issue so that more people can understand it. Here's the link to my article:

<http://bit.ly/2gNW47S>

Joe

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 12/1/2017 10:28:06 PM
Subject: Rupert Darwall's comments at CEI event

Sorry to burden you with so many emails today, but this write-up of Rupert Darwall's talk at CEI earlier this week is really good. I share it with permission from Aaron Stover, Heartland's Wash DC guy. Have a great weekend! Decorate the tree!

Joe

From: Aaron Stover
Sent: Friday, December 01, 2017 4:13 PM
To:

Subject: FW: Cooler Heads Coalition: new climate science review paper by Rupert Darwall and two reminders

Hello all,

On Tuesday I attended a Hill briefing hosted by CEI featuring Rupert Darwall to speak about his new book *Green Tyranny* (he also distributed the paper cited below). Here is a brief summary of his remarks:

- Darwall had recently served as CEI's delegate at COP-23 in Bonn, Germany. He stated that Trump's Paris climate treaty withdrawal was enormously important, as the treaty was designed to have Obama avoid having to send it to the Senate for ratification. The climate change debate is a battle of the administrative state vs. constitutional order and freedom.

- The age of global warming was originally about nuclear energy, not wind and solar. It started as a political project for the Swedes in 1974 under Olof Palme, then Prime Minister. Sweden has been a model for the progressive Left in the U.S., as they've had a centralized party apparatus for centuries.

- Darwall recommended the book *The New Totalitarians* by Roland Huntford on early 1970s Sweden. The country is known for its cradle-to-grave welfare system, and at one point had a state-sponsored eugenics program.

- During this period Sweden promoted anti-Americanism as state policy that was also reflected in student protests. The state aligned itself with the Viet Cong, Khmer Rouge, and Fidel Castro.

- Sweden pursued a war on coal to bring about nuclear power. Acid rain was an early environmental scare blamed on coal power, and the campaign served as a template for global warming. The head of the Swedish Meteorological Institute, Bert Bolin, wrote the first UN report on acid rain, which was very similar to future reports on global warming.

- Darwall turned to Germany, revealing that the German Nazis were the first party to champion wind energy, with Hitler calling it the energy of the future.

- In the 1960s West German Social Democrats radicalized the youth, and many student radicals in the 70s turned to terrorism, with hijackings, kidnappings, etc. They were alienated by West German society but found their way back in with the anti-nuclear movement of the 1980s. Darwall joked that “red and green were turning to brown,” as they essentially adopted the Nazi ecological position. The Greens merged with the peace movement during this time.

- Greens also shared with Nazis the ideas of ecological utopia and a cult of the forest. The people on the wrong side of the Cold War however ended as the victors in German politics. German’s Red-Green coalition won in 1998 and introduced the first renewable energy policy two years later. The highest feed-in tariffs went to the least efficient energy. Similar to Obamacare in the U.S., no legislators actually knew what was in the law.

- This was the start of Germany’s Energiewende (energy transformation) that led to its destruction by the hand of the state through regulation and subsidies. This wasn’t Schumpeter’s “creative destruction” of the market, rather it was destructive destruction.

- The Greens employed systematic deceit and propaganda, using empty phrases like “ecological equilibrium.” Despite arguments to the contrary, environmental and economic policies are in conflict.

- Darwall noted how Fred Singer served on a Reagan-appointed panel on acid rain in the 1980s. George H.W. Bush’s EPA suppressed the panel report that exposed the shoddy science on acid rain, and Singer also unmasked the nuclear winter scare. This was planted by the KGB as a Soviet disinformation scheme. Carl Sagan and Fred Singer took opposite sides on the possibility of a climate catastrophe due to burning oilfields in the first Gulf War. Nightline host Ted Koppel actually reported that Singer’s skepticism proved right and Sagan was wrong.

- Global warming alarmism is in complete conflict with liberty as it has adopted a totalitarian approach.

- During Q&A Scott Walter of CRC asked about the economics of science funding. Darwall cited the climate industrial complex and multi-billion dollar foundations such as Pew and Rockefeller, who had their origins in successful U.S. entrepreneurs. This issue isn’t going away, as they’ve poured billions into it and also have their reputations to protect.

-Aaron

From: Myron Ebell [<mailto:Myron.Ebell@cei.org>]

Sent: Tuesday, November 28, 2017 10:16 AM

To: Myron Ebell

Subject: Cooler Heads Coalition: new climate science review paper by Rupert Darwall and two reminders

CEI released a paper by Rupert Darwall this morning. Our news release is pasted below.

Rupert will be speaking at a Cooler Heads Coalition briefing today, 28th November, at **4 PM in 2322 Rayburn** House Office Building. Attendees will receive copies of Rupert’s new book, *Green Tyranny: Exposing the*

Totalitarian Roots of the Climate Industrial Complex, compliments of CEI.

The Cooler Heads Coalition will hold its December strategy meeting next Monday, 4th December, beginning at 12 noon, at CEI, 1310 L Street, N. W., Seventh Floor. Please e-mail or ring me at 331-2256 with agenda items or questions.

New CEI Paper Asks: Where is the Scientific Debate in the Climate Debate?

A Veneer of Certainty Stoking Climate Alarm by Rupert Darwall

The national discussion on climate change has escalated under the Trump administration, which makes it crucial to ensure that actual debate is happening regarding the science used to create policy and inform public opinion. A new paper from the Competitive Enterprise Institute, released today, highlights how open debate is key to improving the state of scientific knowledge and achieving sound policy outcomes.

“Open debate in science is crucial,” says report author Rupert Darwall. “Climate change policy advocates habitually make claims about the strength of the science that go far beyond what is warranted by the state of current scientific knowledge on the climate system. We need more debate in order to arrive at the best science possible. The red team/blue team approach is a good model to follow.”

Taking a lesson from the 2014 American Physical Society (APS) climate workshop, Darwall’s paper suggests taking EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt’s proposal for red/blue team assessment as a means to encourage healthy scientific debate. Open debate was on display at the APS workshop, which took place in Brooklyn and lasted just over seven hours. A unique event in the annals of the climate debate, it featured three climate scientists who support the climate change consensus and three climate scientists who do not. That format required an unusual degree of honesty about the limitations of the current understanding of the climate system. For the most

part, circumspection, qualification, and candid admissions of lack of knowledge were the order of the day.

“Open debate is as crucial in science as it is in a democracy. Things are different when climate scientists are on the stand alongside their peers who know the science as well as they do, but disagree with the conclusions they draw from the same body of knowledge,” explains Darwall. “The biggest winner from a red/blue team assessment will be the public. If people are to buy into policies that will drastically alter their way of life, they should be fully informed of the consequences and justifications.”

Instead of debating, highlighting and, where possible, resolving disagreement, many mainstream climate scientists work in a symbiotic relationship with environmental activists and the news media to stoke fear about allegedly catastrophic climate change, providing a scientific imprimatur for an aggressive policy response while declining to air private doubts and the systematic uncertainties.

You can find the paper, [**A Veneer of Certainty Stoking Climate Alarm,**](#) [here.](#)

Myron Ebell

Director, Center for Energy and Environment

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Stop continental drift!

To: Abboud, Michael[abboud.michael@epa.gov]
Cc: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
From: Jim Lakely
Sent: Wed 2/14/2018 12:10:40 AM
Subject: RE: Heartland at EPA Listening Session in Kansas City

Thanks, Michael and John. Much appreciated.

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
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Arlington Heights, IL 60004

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c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: Abboud, Michael [mailto:abboud.michael@epa.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, February 13, 2018 9:06 AM
To: Jim Lakely
Cc: Konkus, John
Subject: RE: Heartland at EPA Listening Session in Kansas City

Hey Jim, you can have Isaac register at the link below. The time limit on comments is 5 minutes. I'll be in Kansas City, if you would like to connect Isaac with me I would love to meet him.

<https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/forms/kansas-city-listening-session-repealing-clean-power-plan>

If you have anyone attending the San Francisco or Gillette hearings you can have them register at this link below.

<https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/listening-sessions-repealing-clean-power->

plan

Michael Abboud

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Office of Public Affairs

M: 202-578-9013

From: Jim Lakely [<mailto:JLakely@heartland.org>]
Sent: Friday, February 9, 2018 6:05 PM
To: Konkus, John <konkus.john@epa.gov>
Subject: Heartland at EPA Listening Session in Kansas City

John,

I hope you are doing well. Keep up the great work!

I'm just dropping you a line to let you know that Heartland Research Fellow for Energy Policy Isaac Orr is going to be at the Kansas City Listening Session on February 21. Can you help us get him on the schedule for offering comments? If that can happen, what's the ideal length of such a comment?

Best,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
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Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 12/1/2017 9:05:34 PM
Subject: Interesting article on the Democrats climate dilemma

This will be posted on Heartland's blog, [The Freedom Pub](#), shortly, but I figured I would share it with you first.

Joe

Why Democrats Lose on Global Warming

By Joseph Bast, CEO, The Heartland Institute

12/1/2017

Robinson Meyer's November 15 article for The Atlantic, titled "[Democrats Are Shockingly Unprepared to Fight Climate Change](#)," is an important article because it accurately reports some of the history of the debate over global warming in the United States. For example, Myer writes:

In June 2009, Waxman-Markey passed the House. But as that summer wore on, the bill's prospects floundered. By August, the Tea Party rose to command more media attention, and public opinion turned against Democrats. Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid—focused on passing what would become the Affordable Care Act—declined to take the climate bill to the Senate floor. By the middle of the next summer, Waxman-Markey was effectively dead. Only a few years after it opened, the window to pass climate legislation had already shut.

Meyer's account doesn't explain why the Tea Party adopted global warming skepticism, why "public opinion turned against Democrats," and why members of the Senate convinced Reid to call off a vote on Waxman-Markey. The Heartland Institute and one man, [Arthur Robinson](#), played major roles in all three developments.

Starting in 2007, Heartland began distributing what would eventually be millions of copies of

books, brochures, and videos explaining why man-made climate change was not a crisis. It ran over \$1 million in ads challenging Al Gore to debate his critics. (Gore never did.) Heartland focused much of its efforts on the nascent Tea Party movement, providing its leaders with free publications, speakers, and other types of support.

In 2009, Art Robinson was going from office to office in the Russell Senate Office Building handing out and discussing a hefty directory of signers of the Petition Project, some 31,000 scientists opposed to legislation to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. He met with senators and their senior staff and patiently explained how the left had hijacked the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and EPA. A brilliant scientist and disarming communicator, Robinson converted scores of people.

Meanwhile, Heartland's Sandy Liddy Bourne, often accompanied by others from Heartland or allies from Americans for Tax Reform, was going door to door in the Senate with copies of the first volume in the *Climate Change Reconsidered* series. Senate staff have told us repeatedly that this publication plus Robinson's directory of scientists, delivered at exactly the right moment, made a big difference in Senate deliberations. No other nonprofit group or individual was so successful in opposing Waxman-Markey.

Meyer also reports,

Even in defeat, Waxman-Markey cost the party dearly. More than two dozen congressional Democrats who had supported the cap-and-trade bill lost in the 2010 midterm election. The casualties included Rick Boucher, a 14-term veteran of Congress whose district included much of southwest Virginia's coal country. Boucher had negotiated concessions for local coal companies into Waxman-Markey, but this could not save his seat. Ten House Democrats, including Boucher, voted for Waxman-Markey and against the Affordable Care Act. Six of them lost their seats in 2010.

This is the history many members of Congress remember and newcomers need to be reminded of: The last time global warming came up in Congress, in 2010, most of the members who voted for it lost their next elections.

Later in the article, writing about Democrats' current climate change efforts in Congress, Meyer

writes,

There are only two bills that come close to serving as a flagship bill. The first is the 100 by '50 Act, released in April by Senators Jeff Merkley of Oregon and Bernie Sanders of Vermont. “100 by '50” is an ambitious economic-planning package that would require 100 percent of American electricity to come from clean or renewable energy by 2050.

The bill’s release was timed to the People’s Climate March in Washington, D.C., and McKibben attended its unveiling. It represents the triumph of the 350.org wing of the environmental movement, blocking future fossil-fuel investment and directing plenty of funding to help historically at-risk and marginalized communities. But the 100 by '50 Act debuted to a fizzle and Sanders, its more prominent cosponsor, spends little time discussing it publicly.

Yup, that’s what happened. They thought by tying this legislation to the People’s Climate March, it would get a big media bump and political momentum. But the march was quickly identified with the emerging “resistance” movement, with meaningless and sometimes violent protests, and with identity politics gone wild. It mobilized the 20% hard-left anti-Trump base but turned off the other 80% of Americans. The bill got little attention and was quickly forgotten.

Meyer makes a rare admission by a MSM liberal writer:

...Democratic voters still don’t care about climate change very much. Like other Americans, most of the party’s electorate experience it as a “low-intensity” issue. Though a majority of Americans in every state believe in climate change, very few people use climate policy to decide whom to vote for. Even Democrats say that a candidate’s proposed climate policy matters less when making a voting decision than his or her proposed policies about jobs, health care, the economy, education, income inequality, and terrorism.

This is true about Democrats, but not about Republicans. Climate change is not a “low-intensity” issue for Republican voters because they rank it low on lists of “major problems facing the country.” Just listen to the crowd reactions whenever Trump talks about “energy abundance” and his pro-energy, pro-environment, and pro-jobs agenda. By ranking climate change low on their list of problems facing the country, Republican voters are telling pollsters they want less – dramatically less – action on global warming than what politicians have given them in the past. They are practically shouting “Stop doing this!!” And the MSM’s take on this is to say it’s a “low intensity issue.” Who’s the “denier” now?

This is another rare and honest admission:

If Democrats win unified control of Congress and the White House in, say, 2020, history suggests they will get a sliver of time to commit any kind of new policy to statute before public opinion turns against them. During that window, dozens of issues will compete for law makers' attention.

Democrats, Meyer is saying, can win if they exaggerate and pander to public ignorance on issues like health care and global warming, but once elected and their "solutions" to the fake problems are put on the table, they immediately start to lose public support. Maybe if they were honest during their campaigns, and then did what they promised they would do, their "window" would be more than a "sliver of time." Trump's window, for example, is four years wide, maybe eight. Just sayin'.

Near the end of his article, Meyer writes,

There is, as far as I could find, no think tank putting a bill [on climate change] together or thinking through legislative language. I could barely find professional Democrats planning how a future offensive on the issue would look.

Of course! This is what you would expect if Democrats were merely using fear of catastrophic climate change to get the support of low-information voters, and had no interest in genuinely addressing what they knew to be a fake problem. This is Sherlock Holmes' dog that didn't bark. It's a damning admission of insincerity on the part of liberals. Pity that more people aren't paying attention.

This last admission by Meyer reminds me as well of a scene near the end of Michael Crichton's terrific novel *State of Fear* where environmental activists are shutting down their offices and moving on to some other issue they can exploit, even before the public realizes it was all just a scam. For the environmentalists in *State of Fear*, it was never about science or truth or even protecting the environment, only power and keeping a job. And so it is today with the Democratic Party and its many front groups and stenographers in the legacy media.

#

Joseph Bast is chief executive officer of The Heartland Institute. He can be reached at jbast@heartland.org.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 10/26/2017 8:35:01 PM
Subject: FW: Coal future published

From Roger Bezdek:

Joe

From: Roger Bezdek [mailto:rbezdek@misi-net.com]
Sent: Tuesday, October 24, 2017 12:03 PM
To: Joseph Bast; 'Tim Huelskamp (Gmail)'; Jim Lakely
Subject: Coal future published

Part 2 of the MISI coal jobs study is published in the current issue of the *Public Utilities Fortnightly*, “Death of U.S. Coal Industry Greatly Exaggerated.”

A copy is attached; the link is <http://misi-net.com/publications/PUF2.0-Mid1017.pdf>.

Dr. Roger H. Bezdek, President

Management Information Services, Inc.

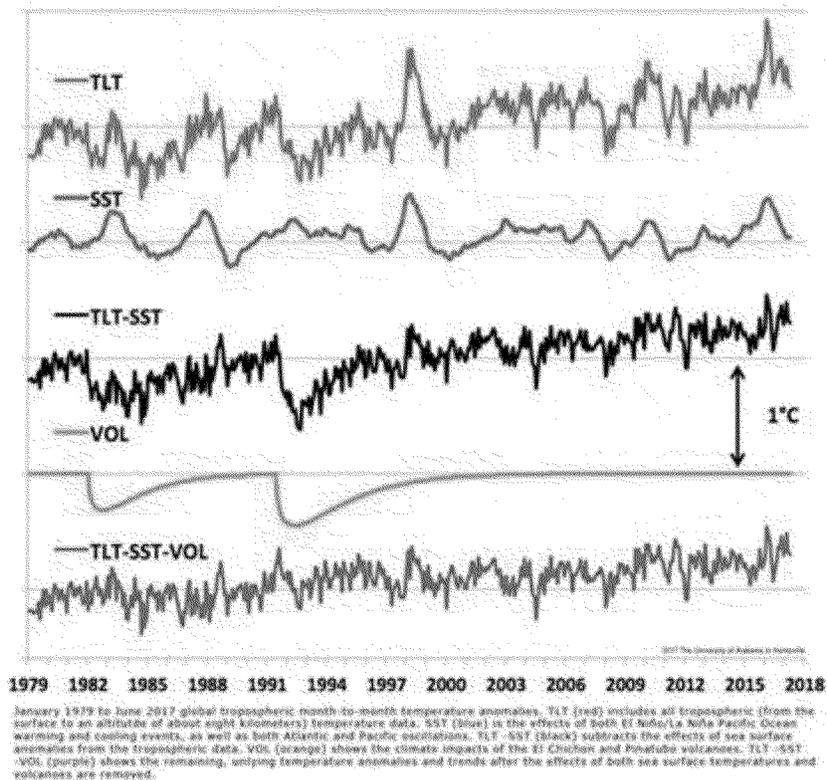
rbezdek@misi-net.com

703-620-4120

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 12/1/2017 8:47:45 PM
Subject: Christy and McNider's new study

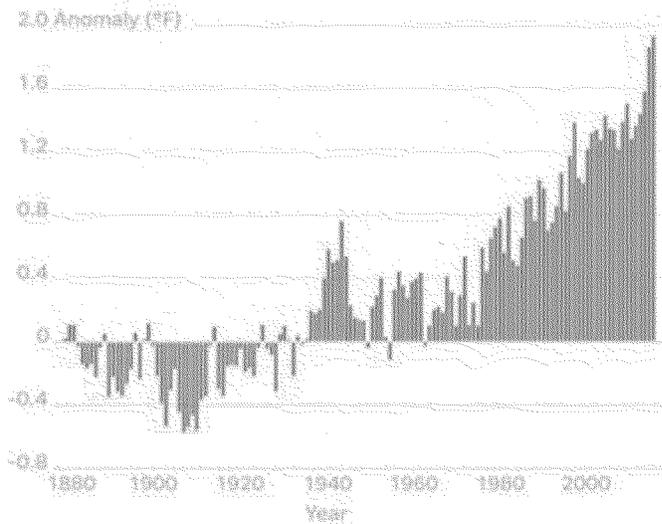
<https://www.investors.com/politics/editorials/another-global-warming-study-casts-doubt-on-medias-climate-change-fairy-tale/>

Still more proof that there's been no significant warming (less than .1 degree C/decade) since satellite data became available in 1979. Compare the bottom (purple) line in this graph,



... to the silly graph presented just a couple days ago by USA Today's Sammy "Big Hair" Roth:

Global average temperatures since 1880, when compared to the long-term average.



SOURCE Climate Science Special Report
Ramon Padilla/USA TODAY

Are we talking about the same planet? Of course, Sammy has a B.A. in sustainable development, whereas Dr. Christy and Dr. McNider are only real climate scientists. I think we win this exchange.

Joe

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

The Heartland Institute

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To: Heartland Institute Users[HeartlandInstituteUsers@heartland.org]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 2/12/2018 10:58:41 PM
Subject: Politico Slanders Ed Crane, a Great Man

<http://blog.heartland.org/2018/02/politico-slanders-ed-crane-a-great-man/>

Politico Slanders Ed Crane, a Great Man

By Joseph Bast

Politico, an online and print source of news and commentary read mostly by beltway insiders, ran a story last week demeaning and staining the reputation of one of the great libertarian thinkers and actors of the 20th and early 21st centuries.

Politico's target was Edward Crane, cofounder and long-time leader of the Cato Institute, now retired. The accusation: sexual harassment in the distant past of three former employees, two alleging they were subjected to language they now find to be offensive, and one reporting a bizarre brief moment at a party.

Former employees sometimes want to get even with former employers or colleagues by making up stories of grievances that went unrecognized and unreported at the time. In the case of the Cato Institute, hundreds of people, perhaps even a thousand or more, worked at the think tank since its founding in 1977. It would not be difficult for reporters seeking to disparage a great man to find at least a few willing to tell tales.

The surprise in this story isn't that the reporters found three alleged victims, but that they found only three. If Crane were guilty of anything worse than sometimes being rude, scores of "victims" with much more serious allegations of wrong-doing would have come forward.

This thinly sourced story should not have run. It appeared in *Politico* with the only apparent purpose being to soil the reputation of a distinguished libertarian thinker and leader, after he left the organization that would have defended him only a few years ago, and after suffering a stroke.

As if on cue, the liberal trolls at Wikipedia “updated” Crane’s profile to include: “In 2018, several former Cato employees alleged longtime sexual harassment by Crane, and Politico reported that he settled one such claim in 2012. Crane denied the allegations.”

That these allegations should appear in the bio of one of the men most responsible for the fall of communism, for the rise of libertarianism as an influential political philosophy and movement, and for unselfishly supporting three generations of scholars devoted to developing and applying the freedom philosophy is scandalous and disgusting.

Ed Crane deserves better. I’ll never read *Politico* the same way again.

Joseph Bast is a director and senior fellow with The Heartland Institute, a nonprofit organization he cofounded in 1984 and led as CEO until retiring earlier this year.

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 10/26/2017 8:16:01 PM
Subject: Scientists predict about a three-foot rise in sea level along North Carolina's coast by the year 2100.

Right...

Joe

New WRAL Documentary “Sea Change” Debuts Tonight

More frequent flooding, higher storm surges, more erosion, and saltwater invading forests and farmlands. These problems are already happening on the North Carolina coast, and they will get worse. The new **WRAL Documentary “Sea Change”** examines sea level change along the North Carolina coast and its potential impacts. The documentary, hosted by WRAL News anchor **Bill Leslie**, premieres on TV, web, and streaming devices tonight at 7 p.m. ET.

Scientists predict about a three-foot rise in sea level along North Carolina's coast by the year 2100. People in coastal counties are already trying to adapt to the changes by raising houses, building dikes, and using techniques to try and keep saltwater off farm lands. Efforts are also underway to protect habitat in a federal wildlife refuge. However, a recent NC State and Appalachian State study found that many coastal communities are doing nothing to prepare for rising sea level.

In this new documentary from **WRAL-TV/Raleigh-Durham-Fayetteville**, policy makers and experts discuss how the state is adapting and plans to adapt in the future. “Sea Change” also examines the debate over predicting the rate of sea level rise in the future.

Watch a preview of the documentary: [WRAL Documentary: Sea Change](#).

WRAL Documentary Producer Clay Johnson gives insights into the program in his [Producer Blog](#).

“Sea Change” will be available on-demand at [WRALdocumentary.com](#) any time after the premiere television broadcast on October 24. It also will be available on WRAL's Roku, Amazon Fire TV, and AppleTV apps.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 12/1/2017 7:03:21 PM
Subject: RFF nonsense

Utterly disgusting.

Joe

From: Roger Bezdek [mailto:rbezdek@misi-net.com]
Sent: Friday, December 01, 2017 1:00 PM
To: Joseph Bast; 'Tim Huelskamp (Gmail)'; Jim Lakely
Subject: RFF nonsense

Heartland should respond to this nonsense.

RFF used to be a reputable organization.

Roger

Greenwire

ENERGY POLICY

Perry plan could cause 27,000 premature deaths — study

Sam Mintz, E&E News reporter

Published: Friday, December 1, 2017

A new analysis of Energy Secretary Rick Perry's plan to save coal and nuclear plants says it could have major costs for energy consumers and the environment.

Perry's plan, now in the hands of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, would help save plants in certain electricity markets from premature retirement by allowing them to fully recover their costs and guarantee a profit.

The directive has earned widespread criticism, including from the oil and gas and renewable industries, which say it represents an unfair subsidy to uneconomic coal and nuclear facilities.

The coal and nuclear sectors, as well as some utilities whose generation portfolios largely consist of those technologies, have generally supported the proposal.

The new analysis from Daniel Shawhan and Paul Picciano with the think tank Resources for the Future say the plan — if enacted from 2020 to 2045 — would indeed prevent the retirement of around 25 gigawatts of coal generation capacity and delay the retirement of 20 GW of nuclear.

But Shawhan and Picciano, who conducted a simulation of the plan's effects, say it would also cause 27,000 premature deaths from the increased emissions created by the coal plants that it would save.

The analysts also said the proposal would have an estimated cost of \$263 billion during those years, \$217 billion of which would be environmental damages.

"The results highlight the importance of estimating environmental net benefits, as they dominate the cost-benefit analysis of all of the policy variations considered," they wrote.

The net cost for electricity consumers, the review found, would be \$72 billion, while only resulting in \$28 billion in net benefit for generators.

There was one alternative the authors offered that could yield positive net benefits overall: a scenario that only prevented the retirement of nuclear plants, but not coal.

RFF's report is not the first to suggest that the costs of implementing the Perry proposal could be high, but it comes just 11 days before FERC is due to announce its decision.

Chairman Neil Chatterjee has said he wants to follow through on DOE's directive, including implementing an "interim solution" that would help save coal and nuclear plants in the short term.

But Kevin McIntyre, who is set to join the agency any day and take over as chairman from Chatterjee, might decide to take the proposal in a different direction.

Twitter: [@samjmintz](#) Email: smintz@eenews.net

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 2/12/2018 10:34:32 PM
Subject: Tom Harris: Let the climate debate begin!

This is really good!

Joe

<http://www.sentinelnews.net/article/12-2-2018/2122018-let-climate-debate-begin#.WolEpOjwayy>

Let the climate debate begin!

February 12, 2018

By Tom Harris

Pruitt must launch public climate science debate soon

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Scott Pruitt is right to speak about the need for a full blown public debate between scientists about the causes and consequences of climate change.

In his February 6th television [interview](#) on KSNV, an NBC affiliate in Las Vegas, the administration explained, “There are very important questions around the climate issue that folks really don’t get to. And that’s one of the reasons why I’ve talked about having an honest, open, transparent debate about what do we know, what don’t we know, so the American people can be informed and they can make decisions on their own with respect to these issues.”

Pruitt told the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee on January 30th that a “red team-blue team exercise,” an EPA-sponsored debate between climate scientists of

differing view, is under consideration. It is crucially important that such a debate go ahead. The public needs to understand that even the most basic assumptions underlying climate concerns are in doubt.

Scientists taking part in a red team-blue team exercise would naturally address questions such as:

- How much recent climate change is natural versus human-caused?
- How good are the computer models for forecasting future climate?
- Is extreme weather really increasing?

What they will probably not look at, but should, are the very basics underlying today's climate change concerns. For example, the experts must:

- properly re-examine whether the Earth really has warmed in the past century
- determine if CO₂ levels really have risen since the 1800s
- if levels have actually risen, are human activities primarily responsible?

Contrary to popular belief, these sorts of questions are not at all settled. Former University of Winnipeg climatology professor Dr. Tim Ball is an example of a well-qualified expert who does indeed question these fundamentals of the climate debate.

For example, Ball explains that, while it is claimed that there has been a 0.7 degree Celsius temperature rise in the past century, it is not actually possible to know this.

“The best weather stations in the world, in terms of the density of the network, the quality of the instruments, and the monitoring of the sites, are in the United States,” said Ball. “But, even there, meteorologist Anthony Watts’ Surface Stations study showed that

only 7.9 percent of existing stations achieved accuracies better than +/-1 degree Celsius. So how can you claim that a 0.7 degree increase over 100 years has any meaning whatsoever?”

While many people assume that CO2 concentrations have risen in recent decades, some scientists dispute this. Ball points out, “The CO2 level from pre-industrial times was completely manipulated to show a steady rise from 270 parts per million [ppm] to the current 400 ppm. Scientifically valid chemical measurements of 19th century CO2 levels in excess of those of today were simply ignored.”

And if there has been a rise in CO2 levels, it could simply be a result of outgassing from the oceans as they warmed due to solar changes. Human activity may have had little affect. Ball explains that the total estimated human contribution to atmospheric CO2 is less than the uncertainty in the estimate of CO2 emitted from the oceans, so determining the human contribution is not currently possible.

There are scientists who do disagree with Ball, of course. But even they cannot be completely sure of their position. The red team-blue team participants must leave no stone unturned and dig deeply into even the most basic assumptions of the climate change debate. For essentially nothing in science is a known fact. They are merely the current opinions of experts based on their interpretations of the observations and their understandings of today’s theory. And different experts have different opinions, even about issues that many scientists assume are settled.

Pruitt told the Senate committee on January 30 that the proposed “red team-blue team exercise” would be “an opportunity to the American people to consume information from scientists that have different perspectives on key issues.”

Its high time the public was given the whole story on this, one of the most important issues of our age. Let the climate debate begin!

Tom Harris is executive director of the Ottawa, Canada-based International Climate Science Coalition.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 10/26/2017 4:43:40 PM
Subject: More victories: EPA Releases Energy Independence Report

FYI.

Joe

From: EPA Press Office [mailto:press=epa.gov@cmail19.com] **On Behalf Of** EPA Press Office
Sent: Wednesday, October 25, 2017 2:03 PM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: EPA Releases Energy Independence Report

EPA Releases Energy Independence Report

“We can be both pro-jobs and pro-environment,” – EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt

WASHINGTON (October 25, 2017) - Today, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released its final report on how EPA, under Administrator Scott Pruitt’s leadership, is implementing President Trump’s Executive Order 13783 to curb regulatory burdens in order to promote energy production and economic growth – while protecting human health and the environment.

“EPA is committed to President Trump’s agenda,” said EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt. “We can be both pro-jobs and pro-environment. At EPA, that means we are working to curb unnecessary and duplicative regulatory burdens that do not serve the American people – while continuing to partner with states, tribes and stakeholders to protect our air, land, and water.”

EPA released its final report in accordance with President Donald Trump’s Executive Order (EO) 13783. Notably, the report provides a look at how EPA is working to curb regulatory burdens that unnecessarily encumber energy production, constrain economic growth, and prevent job creation while protecting human health and the environment. The report can be found online [here](#).

The report discusses nine EPA actions on energy-related regulations covered by EO 13783. It further includes the following four initiatives EPA plans in undertaking to implement this order:

1. **New Source Review reform (NSR)** – EPA is establishing an NSR Reform Task Force to review and simplify the NSR application and permit process.

2. National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) reform – EPA plans to use the newly formed Ozone Cooperative Compliance Task Force to review administrative options to meaningfully improve air quality as it relates to ozone. EPA will also work to streamline the approval of state air pollution plans, and eliminate EPA's backlog of state pollution plans.

3. Robust Evaluations of the Employment Effects of EPA regulations – Regulations impose high costs on American workers, particularly in the energy sector. Five environmental statutes state that EPA conduct continuing evaluations of potential shifts in employment that may result from implementation of these statutes. The Agency historically has not conducted these assessments. EPA intends to conduct these evaluations consistent with the statutes.

4. Reestablishing the Smart Sectors Program – EPA recently relaunched the Smart Sectors program to re-examine how it engages with American businesses to reduce unnecessary regulatory burdens, while protecting human health and the environment. (www.epa.gov/smartsectors).

Background

On March 28, 2017, President Trump signed Executive Order (EO) 13783 promoting clean and safe development of the United States' vast energy resources, while at the same time avoiding regulatory burdens that unnecessarily encumber energy production, constrain economic growth, and prevent job creation.

To that end, Section 2 of EO 13783 required an immediate review of all agency actions that potentially burden the safe, efficient development of domestic energy resources. Section 2 required the heads of agencies to review all existing regulations, orders, guidance documents, policies, and any other similar agency actions that potentially burden the development or use of domestically produced energy resources, with particular attention to oil, natural gas, coal, and nuclear energy resources.

Section 2 also required agencies to submit a plan on how the agency will carry out the review. For those agencies that submitted a plan, the agency was required to submit a draft final report to OMB and EOP offices within 120 days (by July 26, 2017). The EOP offices provided recommendations to the agencies to ensure the final reports that reflect the policies laid out in EO 13783.

Final reports were to be finalized within 180 days (by September 24, 2017) unless the OMB Director, in consultation with the other EOP officials, extend the deadline.

To assist agencies in the development of the EO 13783 reports, OMB developed guidance on May 8, 2017 providing additional direction to agencies. OMB directed Agencies to provide a number of pieces of information in the agency final reports and to publish the final report on the agency website and in the Federal Register.

<http://usenvironmentalprotectionagency.cmail19.com/t/d-l-uibdil-azdlhkuj-j/>

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 12/1/2017 3:57:40 PM
Subject: Pruitt 'guaranteeing' debate on climate science soon

See highlighting. However, note that Scott Waldman is not a real reporter, he's a frequent purveyor of fake news.

Joe

Pruitt 'guaranteeing' debate on climate science soon

Scott Waldman, E&E News reporter

Published: Friday, December 1, 2017

Coal executive Bob Murray says U.S. EPA is preparing a formal debate of climate science. Sen. Mark Kirk/Flickr

The conservative Heritage Foundation might have just previewed the Trump administration's arguments against climate science.

U.S. EPA appears to be close to unveiling its program to question mainstream research on global warming, referred to as a "red team" exercise, and several candidates for that role cast doubt on the extent of climate change at the Heritage Foundation yesterday.

One theme they expressed is that carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuels should no longer be considered a pollutant but instead an essential ingredient in maintaining a global population boom. They described potentially catastrophic impacts of human-caused warming as "alarmism."

EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt could announce the red team within weeks, according to Bob Murray, a key ally of the administration and the CEO of Murray Energy Corp. The coal boss said in an interview at yesterday's event that he has been personally pushing Pruitt to challenge the endangerment finding, the scientific underpinning for past and future regulations on greenhouse gas emissions.

Murray, who met with Pruitt last week, said the administrator told him the red-team debate is imminent. Pruitt also said the exercise is the first step toward a possible challenge to the endangerment finding, Murray told E&E News.

"They're laying groundwork for it, they want to do this red, blue study, debate on science before we get there," Murray said of the endangerment finding. "I said, 'You need to get it done; if you don't get it repealed, you're going to have this climate agenda forever. It needs to be repealed.'"

Murray added of Pruitt: "He's not guaranteeing me. He's guaranteeing to do the red-blue climate debate and then go from there."

The Trump administration has been aggressive in its efforts to rescind policies restricting greenhouse gases. It's working to reverse the Clean Power Plan, which sought to cut power-sector emissions 32 percent by 2030, and President Trump has announced a withdrawal from the global Paris climate accord.

But the administration has stopped short of promising to challenge the endangerment finding. That stands to be a major fight in the courts, and many administration officials anticipate defeat. Yet if President Trump skips that fight, he would anger staunch conservatives who see the endangerment finding as the cornerstone of future climate regulation.

"We're going to have a mess until that endangerment finding is overturned," Murray said.

The red-team, blue-team exercise is coming early next year, Pruitt said recently. It will pit a team of skeptical researchers against the findings of mainstream scientists. Critics have said the exercise could cherry-pick data in an effort to elevate doubt and give unequal weight to skeptics.

An EPA spokesman said there are "no updates" when asked about the timing of the exercise.

One panel at the Heritage Foundation event yesterday could offer a prelude to the scientific arguments that would be pursued by the red team. Several skeptical scientists picked apart the general consensus of their peers, who say humans are warming the Earth at an unprecedented pace. The panelists claimed that the attention given to rising global temperatures is overwrought. Craig Idso, who founded the Center for the Study of Carbon Dioxide and Global Change, said the world food supply will fall short of demand by 2050 unless more CO₂ is pumped into the atmosphere.

Roy Spencer, a climate scientist at the University of Alabama, Huntsville, said researchers who could be selected for the red team have met a few times in recent weeks in different cities. He said more government research needs to be conducted on the natural causes of climate change. That could be done if congressional budget appropriators divert a portion of the research funding for human-caused climate change toward research on natural causes.

"There are chaotic variations internal to the climate system, and that is something that has been totally swept under the rug," Spencer said. "The red team could look at all kinds of things, but if I'm part of the red team, that would probably be the top thing I would emphasize."

The researchers, all of whom are possible candidates for the red team, attacked the findings of mainstream science that humans are the primary cause of climate change. They criticized climate

models, laughed at former Vice President Al Gore's advocacy and portrayed the vast majority of colleagues in their field who disagree with them as "alarmists."

The "smoking gun" that could undo the endangerment finding is to find flaws in the climate models, said Pat Michaels, director of the Center for the Study of Science at the Cato Institute. He said yesterday's panel is a prelude to the red team and an attack against the endangerment determination. He cautioned EPA against using researchers with extreme positions.

"The red team members are going to have to be very carefully selected," Michaels said. "My fear is that red team will have this tinge of 'Oh, there is no such thing as global warming; there is no such thing as carbon dioxide greenhouse gas effect.' If the red team goes there, it might as well be considered that they are working for the blue team."

Scientific consensus are often wrong, said William Happer, an emeritus physics professor at Princeton University and a contender to become Trump's science adviser. He criticized the "preening virtue signaling" of environmental groups and compared the attitude of those who craft climate policy to lawmakers who were swept up in the temperance movement before Prohibition was enacted.

"Climate models don't work; they're predicting much more warming than has been observed," Happer said.

Richard Lindzen, a retired meteorology professor from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, blamed "climate alarmism" on educated elites who don't want to admit their limited understanding of science. He said fossil fuels will benefit humans and that reduced Arctic sea ice will open the Northwest Passage.

After a lunch from Chick-fil-A, Murray shared the Heritage stage with Bud Brigham, who founded several successful hydraulic fracturing companies.

As Brigham sat silently, Murray largely blamed policies by the Obama administration for the decline of coal, rather than the natural gas boom associated with fracking. Murray said that despite the Trump administration's efforts, financing for coal projects is extremely hard to obtain. He said he abandoned a project last week because he failed to find funding. He blamed it on climate science, socialists and liberal policies.

"The global alarmists, the politics is still shutting us down in spite of the Trump administration's efforts. It is still getting worse; they are winning," Murray said.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 2/12/2018 7:52:36 PM
Subject: Oops, please delete the email list I just sent to you

Friends,

Apologies to all of you.

Perhaps obviously, I'm just back from vacation, so I accidentally put my "GW Posse" group in the "to" line instead of the "Bcc" line. *Please* delete the group, *please* do not hit "reply all" or communicate with folks in that list. Many of them value their privacy, and will ask to be removed from my list if mistakes like the one I just made result in their receiving unwanted emails.

I'll remove from my list anyone who "replies all" to our group.

Meanwhile, this is really good:

How broadcast TV networks covered climate change in 2017

Media Matters for America

<https://www.mediamatters.org/research/2018/02/12/how-broadcast-tv-networks-covered-climate-change-2017/219277>

It shows how the Trump administration has dramatically changed television network coverage of climate change and energy policy, for the better. This is also interesting:

For second year in a row, Sunday shows did not feature a single scientist in climate-related coverage. For two consecutive years, the Sunday morning news shows have not featured any scientists in their climate coverage. The high point was in 2014, when Sunday shows had a combined seven scientists on as guests to discuss climate change. In 2015, they featured two scientists. [*Media Matters*, [3/23/17](#)]

Joe

Joseph Bast

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Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 2/12/2018 7:36:05 PM
Subject: Trump budget plan would cut EPA funding by 23%, stress federalism

If only we had a Congress as courageous as this president.

This story quotes environmentalists and swamp creatures opposing the plan but fails to quote a single person in favor of it, so how does this constitute balanced news reporting? They call it “Greenwire,” they should call it “Greenwashing.”

The final paragraphs describe the administration’s very real interest in pursuing federalism, something Heartland’s Jay Lehr has been promoting from the beginning.

Joe

Greenwire

EPA

Proposal would cut funding by 23%, ax hundreds of jobs

Kevin Bogardus, E&E News reporter

Published: Monday, February 12, 2018

President Trump proposed drastic budget cuts today for U.S. EPA, although not as deep as last year.

Under his fiscal 2019 budget plan, EPA would receive \$6.15 billion in funds, about a 23 percent decrease from funding levels enacted for fiscal 2017.

Some of EPA's relief is due to Congress' passage last week of a two-year budget deal that raised spending caps. In an addendum included today with the White House's budget blueprint, the Trump administration would send an additional \$724 million to EPA for fiscal 2019, specifically to help clean up toxic waste sites in the Superfund program and fund grants to help build water infrastructure projects.

With those added funds, Trump proposed the \$6.15 billion EPA budget. The president had planned to offer \$5.4 billion for the agency's funding in fiscal 2019 before the budget agreement was reached last week, according to other White House budget documents.

Trump would have proposed a smaller dollar amount for EPA in fiscal 2019 than what he offered under last year's plan without the additional funds from the budget deal. For fiscal 2018, the White House planned for \$5.7 billion for EPA under his budget blueprint.

Still, Trump's EPA fiscal 2019 budget released today also falls far below what Congress has proposed for the prior fiscal year.

Under the House appropriations bill, EPA would receive \$7.5 billion in fiscal 2018. It would receive even more funds, \$7.91 billion, under the Senate version of the bill for that year. Congress still hasn't approved fiscal 2018 spending, so those figures are not final.

The budget deal passed last week raised spending caps in fiscal 2018 and 2019 for \$300 billion more in defense and non-defense funds. That legislation did not set out specific appropriations, so it may not save energy and environmental agencies from future targeted budget cuts by the Trump administration.

Several EPA programs remain on the chopping block, or would see their funding source reworked under Trump's budget plan.

As part of Trump's plan, EPA would administer its Energy Star program, meant to improve energy efficiency, through collecting user fees rather than from agency funds.

Trump is also requesting the elimination of a number of voluntary partnership programs related to energy and climate change, saying they aren't essential to EPA's core mission and can be implemented by the private sector. Fiscal 2017 enacted spending levels for these programs were \$66 million.

Overall, the fiscal 2019 budget proposal would bring in substantial savings for EPA. The plan would eliminate funding for several EPA programs that cost the agency \$598.5 million.

Hundreds of employees would leave the agency under Trump's budget blueprint.

Trump's fiscal 2019 plan for EPA has funding for 12,250 full-time employees, comparable to Reagan-era staffing levels at the agency. That's still more employees at EPA than what Trump had proposed for fiscal 2018, which was about 11,600 workers.

EPA currently has about 14,000 employees.

In its fiscal 2019 proposal, the White House said its budget plan focuses EPA on its "core mission," which would help restrain federal spending and "promote operational efficiencies" that would improve the agency's performance.

As they did for fiscal 2018 legislation, lawmakers in both parties are likely to ignore Trump's fiscal 2019 budget plan. Environmental groups were quick to pan the proposal, along with the president's infrastructure plan that was also released today.

"This year Trump once again recommends gutting the agencies that protect our clean air, water, lands and wildlife, while adding an extreme rollback of our bedrock environmental laws disguised as an infrastructure plan," Tiernan Sittenfeld, the League of Conservation Voters' senior vice president for government affairs, said in a statement.

Water

The Trump administration is requesting just 10 percent of the funding EPA normally receives for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and Chesapeake Bay Program.

Historically, the Great Lakes and Chesapeake Bay programs have received roughly \$300 million and \$73 million, respectively. EPA is now requesting just \$30 million for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and \$7.3 million for the Chesapeake Bay Program.

The administration proposes eliminating funding for the six other geographic programs, including those for Puget Sound and Long Island Sound.

The White House says the proposed budget "enhances monitoring of America's significant watersheds."

"The Budget provides funds to support basin-wide monitoring in these watersheds,

which would assist decision-making on health and economic issues including harmful algal blooms and invasive species management," the administration writes. "The Budget also supports cooperative federalism by building State and local capacity to conduct monitoring, while recognizing that the primary responsibility for local ecosystem restoration rests with States and local groups."

Last year, the administration proposed zeroing out all regional programs, including those for the bay and Great Lakes, prompting outrage from regional lawmakers.

While the House and Senate have not yet agreed on spending for fiscal 2018, they will not be eliminating those programs.

Both House and Senate proposals would maintain funding for the Great Lakes initiative at \$300 million, while a Senate proposal would maintain funding for the Chesapeake Bay Program at \$73 million, and a House bill would provide \$60 million.

The administration's budget proposal also states that EPA would support other Clean Water Act-related programs nationwide, including water quality criteria, total maximum daily loads, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits, water infrastructure and "core wetlands programs."

In the budget blueprint, EPA also vows to work with states and tribes on reducing contaminants in drinking water by revising standards for lead and copper.

In addition, the administration requests more funding for programs to help fund drinking water and wastewater system improvements.

The fiscal 2019 proposal includes \$2.3 billion for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. That request lines up with a Senate proposal.

Just under \$400 million of that was requested following Congress' budget deal, and that portion of funding would be spent on investments in wastewater and stormwater infrastructure.

The administration writes that the rest of the State Revolving Fund request would be used "to reduce lead exposure and ensure small and disadvantaged communities have access to clean and safe water."

The administration also requests \$20 million for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act program. The administration estimates that funding would result in \$2 billion in credit assistance to communities, which could spur up to \$4 billion in infrastructure investment when combined with other funding sources.

EPA is requesting \$84 million for drinking water programs. That funding would be put to work as EPA revises lead and copper standards for drinking water.

The administration requests an additional \$1 billion for direct loans under the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act program.

Superfund, chemicals

The president's budget would be a mixed bag for Superfund and lead paint cleanup efforts, two of EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt's top environmental priorities.

The Superfund program, which the administrator has vowed to improve, was initially slated for a \$327 million cut from its current spending level of almost \$1.1 billion. The Office of Management and Budget justified those cuts by pointing to legislative reforms to the program that the White House proposed in its infrastructure plan ([see related story](#)).

But in recognition of the more generous two-year budget deal struck by Congress, OMB ultimately recommended restoring those Superfund cuts.

The "war on lead" that Pruitt has talked about waging could take a hit, as well. The budget calls for zeroing out categorical grants to support state and tribal authorized programs to train lead paint professionals and the Lead Risk Reduction Program, a certification effort. The cuts would save about \$14 million and \$13.2 million, respectively. The budget notes that the Chemical Risk Review and Reduction program would take on the responsibilities of the eliminated lead paint efforts.

The administration made similar proposals regarding lead paint programs last year. The corresponding increase to the Chemical Risk Review Reduction program, however, didn't offset those suggested cuts ([Greenwire](#), Dec. 8, 2017).

The budget also calls again for the elimination of the U.S. Chemical Safety Board. The independent agency, which is tasked with reviewing accidents at chemical facilities, would receive \$9 million in fiscal 2019 — just enough to wind itself down.

CSB's investigations have often focused on "need for greater regulation of industry, which frustrated both regulators and industry," OMB [argued](#). Because of that and the "relative duplicative nature of its work," Trump renewed his request to end the agency.

Congress rejected that proposal in the president's previous budget and held the agency's spending level steady at \$11 million.

Air pollution, climate change

As part of a broader reorganization, the proposed budget would abolish the "Clean Air and Global Climate Change" account, which is expected to receive \$245 million in fiscal 2018. Instead, that money — along with funding previously allocated to other core land, water, healthy communities and compliance programs — would be folded into two new accounts, dubbed "Core Mission" and "Rule of Law and Process."

Together, those core programs are projected to receive \$739 million in fiscal 2018; the two new accounts that would replace them are in line for \$469 million in 2019, a reduction of almost 37 percent. Traditional program boundaries would similarly be erased for state and tribal assistance grants, with overall funding slashed 30 percent, from \$3.4 billion in discretionary budget authority this year to \$2.4 billion in 2019.

The proposed budget would revive a "multipurpose" grant program that would give states \$27 million for carrying out mandatory responsibilities for delegated programs. After Congress launched the program in fiscal 2016, to the tune of \$21 million, it has not since received any follow-up funding. But the administration is again trying to chop funding for the popular Diesel Emissions Reduction Act grant program, which hands out money to replace or retrofit older diesel-fueled vehicles and other equipment. In fiscal 2017, lawmakers gave the DERA program \$60 million; for fiscal 2019, the White House is proposing to allocate \$10 million.

Trump is also requesting significant investment in "cooperative federalism," under which advocates say EPA and states would work collectively to protect the environment and public health, rather than EPA sending down mandates from on high.

Under the budget request's environmental programs and management, Trump is asking for \$148 million for cooperative federalism. He's also requesting \$68 million for state and tribal grants to be set aside for the practice.

Investing in cooperative federalism has long been a priority for Pruitt, who endorsed the notion in his long-term strategic plan, setting a broad goal of rebalancing "the power between Washington and the states to create tangible environmental results for the American people."

Last summer, the Environmental Council of the States asked Pruitt to increase the flexibility for states to account for local ecological, social and economic conditions specific to a region. It argued that state programs have matured over the last 10 to 20 years and are now capable of adequately addressing environmental challenges (*E&E News PM*, June 12, 2017).

Democrats and former EPA employees have urged caution around this area, saying cooperative federalism amounts to the federal government renouncing oversight of state programs. States aren't funded well enough to operate with maximum efficacy without federal assistance, they argue (*E&E Daily*, Jan. 24).

Reporters Corbin Hiar, Sean Reilly, Arianna Skibell, Camille von Kaenel and Ariel Wittenberg contributed.

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Joe

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To: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
From: Jim Lakely
Sent: Thur 3/22/2018 6:55:14 PM
Subject: FW: Daily on Energy: Climate fight shifts to the courts ... Pruitt travel tops \$100,000

John,

Don't know if you saw this yesterday. Heartland put out a release on the "climate trial" in California on Tuesday afternoon, and it ended up the lead item in the Daily on Energy Wednesday email from the *Washington Examiner*. I purposely targeted those guys hoping they'd use it. They did, and it appeared to push an item about Administrator Pruitt's travel down to the second slot.

Glad to be of service! ☺

Regards,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312-377-4000
c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: Washington Examiner [mailto:news@pub.washingtonexaminer.com]
Sent: Wednesday, March 21, 2018 10:35 AM
To: Jim Lakely
Subject: Daily on Energy: Climate fight shifts to the courts ... Pruitt travel tops \$100,000

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CLIMATE FIGHT SHIFTS TO THE COURTS: It looks like Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Scott Pruitt's desire for a debate on climate science will be held in the courts, not in a "red team" vs. "blue team" debate proposed by the EPA chief. For starters, the White House reportedly shot down the idea of a debate earlier this year.

Instead, the debate is going to begin in a San Francisco federal court on Wednesday. The court is holding a hearing of sorts, what it is calling a "tutorial," on the science of climate change. The hearing is meant to explain the arguments made by cities in the Golden State, which are suing large energy companies such as Exxon Mobil and Shell over the effects of global warming. The cities blame the burning of the companies' products — fossil fuels — for causing sea-level rise, and they want to be compensated for investments in new infrastructure to protect against it.

Climate skeptics file in support of oil companies: The Heartland Institute, which had been advising the Trump administration last year on running a red-blue team debate on climate science, filed an extensive brief Tuesday night supporting the energy companies.

The group is well-known for its skeptical views on climate change. It opposes the findings of United Nations climate reports, which show climate change to be manmade, caused by burning fossil fuels.

Enter the 'tutorial': The group's friend of the court brief explains that District Court Judge William Alsup's "tutorial" will be to "trace the history of scientific study of climate change" before hearing the cases brought against the energy giants. Alsup had explained that he wants to hear "the best science now available," Heartland pointed out.

What climate change? The brief looks to answer a key question put forth by the judge: "What are the main sources of heat that account for the incremental rise in temperature on Earth?"

The Heartland Institute answers the question by attacking the U.N. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's idea that scientific consensus has been reached on the causes of climate change.

No consensus, no harm: Heartland will "demonstrate that there is no

'consensus' among scientists that recent global warming was chiefly anthropogenic [or, manmade], still less that unmitigated anthropogenic warming has been or will be dangerous or catastrophic."

The group says there is no evidence that supports the idea that manmade emissions are causing a "net harm" to the planet.

The group also argues that warming will occur at less than half the rate predicted by the U.N. for this century.

We're friends, right? Many of the companies that Heartland is backing don't share its views.

Exxon, for example, accepts the idea of manmade global warming caused by the burning of fossil fuels, and openly advocates for the imposition of a carbon tax to curtail carbon dioxide emissions.

Exxon says there is consensus: "There is a broad scientific and policy consensus that action must be taken to further quantify and assess the risks."

Welcome to Daily on Energy, compiled by Washington Examiner Energy and Environment Writers John Siciliano (@JohnDSiciliano) and Josh Siegel (@SiegelScribe). Email dailyonenergy@washingtonexaminer.com for tips, suggestions, calendar items and anything else. If a friend sent this to you and you'd like to sign up, click here. If signing up doesn't work, shoot us an email and we'll add you to our list.

PRUITT TRAVEL TOPS \$100,000 IN FIRST YEAR: Pruitt has spent more than \$105,000 on first-class flights in his first year, according to documents the EPA provided Tuesday night to the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee.

Committee Chairman Trey Gowdy, of South Carolina, asked the EPA in January for details on Pruitt's frequent use of first-class travel, including how he has been able to obtain waivers to travel first class instead of coach.

The Washington Post and Politico received the documents and reported on their details.

Morocco trip under scrutiny: The most expensive travel detailed to Congress is a \$17,631, four-day trip in December to Morocco where Pruitt promoted natural gas. That trip included a \$500 overnight stay in Paris on the way to Morocco, which the EPA says was required by weather delays.

The EPA inspector general is investigating Pruitt's Morocco trip, which critics

have said was inappropriate because the agency plays no formal role in overseeing natural gas exports, which falls under the jurisdiction of the Energy Department or Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.

Security for Italy trip nearly \$31,000: The documents released to the Oversight Committee do not include Pruitt's June trip to Italy. A watchdog group earlier Tuesday released documents showing the EPA spent nearly \$31,000 on Pruitt's [security detail](#) during that trip, bringing the total to more than \$80,000.

Inspector general probe: The inspector general is also investigating Pruitt for his use of private and military flights and his frequent travel as administrator to his home state of Oklahoma, where he served as attorney general.

Pruitt's defense: Pruitt has deflected criticism of his travel habits by saying he faces "unprecedented" security threats from taunting travelers, which has prompted EPA career security staff to grant him the waivers.

An EPA official previously told the *Washington Examiner* the agency submits the same security-related waiver before each trip.

Pruitt has vowed to curtail his frequent first-class travel, saying he will fly coach if threats to his security can be managed.

ETHANOL LOBBY MARCHES THROUGH SNOW, AS TRUMP LOOKS TO CONGRESS ON MANDATE: A major lobbying push by ethanol proponents is underway despite the snowstorm in Washington Wednesday.

The American Coalition for Ethanol's 10th annual fly-in begins two days of lobbying Congress to defend the EPA's Renewable Fuel Standard.

The push comes as President Trump may decide to wash his hands of the ethanol mandate and let Congress figure out how to overhaul it with legislation, Agriculture Secretary [Sonny Perdue said](#) Tuesday.

"The White House is trying to determine whether they need to make a call on the decision or let Congress go back and fix it," Perdue said at the National Press Club in Washington.

Back off, White House: Perdue said some members of Congress have been pushing the administration to back off. "We've had some members of Congress call and say, 'We're working on this, let us handle it,'" he told reporters after an event marking Agriculture Day. "So, we'll see how that works."

No RIN cap: Nevertheless, the president is not inclined to impose a price cap on ethanol credits, or RINs, despite Republican Sen. Ted Cruz's insistence and the refinery industry's argument that the credits are too expensive and damaging their businesses.

"It's a complex issue that I think needs a reasonable solution that doesn't include a RIN cap," Perdue said.

He added that the price cap was a solution offered early on in the White House discussions, but "I don't know the president will make that choice."

Don't throw farmers under the bus: The ethanol coalition is running a digital ad and social media campaign starting Wednesday that urges Trump to oppose the credit cap or risk throwing farmers under the proverbial bus.

BARRASSO FEARS NUCLEAR REGULATOR WILL HAVE TO SHUT DOWN BY JUNE: Sen. John Barrasso, R-Wyo., warned that if the Senate allows the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to shut down, it will be to the detriment of the industry and set a harmful precedent in favor of environmental activists.

"If we don't make progress shortly, the NRC will lose its three-member quorum at the end of June," the chairman of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee said at a hearing on the NRC's budget Wednesday morning. "The Senate cannot let that happen."

Only one shutdown: Since the NRC was established more than 40 years ago, it lost its quorum only once for seven months in the mid-1990s.

"During that time, the commission delegated its authority to Chairman Shirley Jackson," Barrasso said. "Not surprisingly, antinuclear activists then challenged that delegation of authority."

Expect a challenge: "If the NRC loses its quorum in June, I fully expect those same forces to once again challenge the NRC's authority and ability to act. We simply cannot allow our nation's nuclear safety regulator to lose its quorum."

The commission must have at least three commissioners in place to form a quorum to issue rules and conduct the business of regulating the nuclear power industry. If it loses that quorum, it will effectively have to shut down.

MARKEY SCOLDS NUCLEAR CHIEF OVER SAUDI TALKS: Sen. Ed Markey, D-Mass., scolded Kristine Svinicki, the chairwoman of the NRC, Wednesday for not advising the Senate on talks her agency was a party to when Energy Secretary Rick Perry traveled to London last week to negotiate a nuclear energy deal with Saudi Arabia.

Svinicki had claimed ignorance on her agency's participation but then was advised by staff during the hearing's questioning that the NRC had expert counsel with Perry at his meeting.

That disclosure outraged Markey, who said the results of those talks could lead to a war in the Middle East but the Senate has been left in the dark.

Markey said the agency may be in violation of the law that covers nuclear agreements with foreign countries to help on civil nuclear development.

HOUSE GOP URGES PRUITT MEETING ON STAFF CUTS: House Republicans are giving [Pruitt a week to schedule a briefing](#) with senior congressional staff on the agency's non-public plans for staff cuts and agency reorganization.

The letter: The GOP leaders of the House Energy and Commerce Committee sent Pruitt a [two-page letter](#) Tuesday requesting the briefing "to assist us in understanding more about EPA's plans to reorganize the agency and how workforce analysis will factor into those plans."

The letter was signed by Energy and Commerce Committee Chairman Rep. Greg Walden of Oregon, Rep. John Shimkus, R-Ill., the panel's environment chairman, and Rep. Gregg Harper, R-Miss., the chairman of the committee's oversight and investigations panel.

Long overdue: The lawmakers said an EPA workforce review has not been done for 20 years and is long overdue. Even the agency's inspector general has been pressing for a workforce review since 2012, saying it is necessary to ensure workers are in the right place to fulfill the agency's mission.

\$124 MILLION IN BIDS IN LARGEST OFFSHORE LEASE SALE: The largest oil and natural gas lease sale in U.S. history brought in \$124 million in bids, the Interior Department announced Wednesday.

The sale, held Wednesday morning, covered all available unleased areas in federal waters in the Gulf of Mexico. The sale, held in New Orleans, offered 14,776 blocks covering 77 million acres off the coasts of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida.

The Bureau of Ocean and Energy Management said the government received 159 bids from 33 companies. Bidders includes Chevron, Shell and BP.

'Bellwether' event: Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke recently called the sale a "bellwether" for industry interest in the Gulf, as offshore is overshadowed by onshore opportunities from the shale revolution. Brazil and Mexico are also

competing for business in their offshore areas.

Oil and gas production in the Western and Central Gulf of Mexico, which accounts for almost all current U.S. offshore production, is expected to hit a record high in 2018, after suffering three years of losses.

The Bureau of Ocean Energy Management estimates that offshore resources in the Gulf contain more than 48 billion barrels of oil and 141 trillion cubic feet of natural gas.

Sale part of old plan: The sale is part of the National Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program for 2017-2022, a five-year program whose terms were established by the Obama administration.

DISHWASHER TOO SLOW? PERRY'S BEING PRESSED TO FIX IT: A free-market group is calling on Energy Secretary Rick Perry to speed up dishwasher wash cycles, which are taking hours to clean the dishes — hopefully — and have become a "royal pain" for consumers.

The Competitive Enterprise Institute petitioned Perry Wednesday morning to roll back energy-efficiency standards for dishwashers that are making the wash cycles twice as long as what they used to be. The long cycles are becoming a top complaint for consumers.

The Washington libertarian group wants the Trump administration to ensure dishwashers take no more than an hour to complete their wash cycles, which is how long they took a decade ago.

PERRY SUSPENDS POLICY OF SELLING EXCESS URANIUM: Perry said Tuesday he will suspend the Energy Department's practice of selling excess uranium for the rest of the fiscal year, after a key Republican blocked the nomination of an agency nominee.

Senate Environment and Public Works Chairman John Barrasso has said the sales hurt the domestic uranium mining industry, particularly in his home state of Wyoming.

"I hope we can extend ending the barter beyond this fiscal year by working together to fully fund our environmental management cleanup through the appropriations process," Perry told Barrasso Tuesday at a Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee hearing.

Hold up: To protest the policy, Barrasso had placed a hold on a key Energy Department nominee who would lead the agency's environmental office. That has prevented the Senate from confirming Anne White, President Trump's nominee to be assistant secretary for environmental management.

Mike Danylak, a spokesman for Barrasso, told the *Washington Examiner* that the senator "did not have any announcements" on whether to lift the hold on White's nomination or if he seeking an extension of a suspension of uranium transfers beyond this fiscal year.

Perry said he's open to extending the suspension.

PERRY SAYS HE BACKS CLEAN ENERGY RESEARCH HUB TRUMP SEEKS TO CUT: Perry at the hearing expressed support for the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy, or ARPA-E, the clean energy research hub that Trump in his fiscal 2019 budget proposed to eliminate for the second year in a row.

"I know the results of really well-managed programs," Perry said. "I know there are people on both sides of aisle very supportive of ARPA-E. I have looked at the results and found very good things come out of it. If this committee supports funding of that, it will be operated in a way you are most pleased with."

Supporting innovation: ARPA-E is a program with bipartisan support in Congress that funds innovations in energy technology, such as battery storage.

"While we should always be looking for places to cut the budget, we should also recognize that innovation is critical to our nation's energy future," said Sen. Lisa Murkowski, R-Alaska, the chairwoman of the Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

Scorecard: The agency, which spends \$300 million per year, was created by a law signed by President George W. Bush.

A National Academies of Sciences assessment from last year said that ARPA-E "has made significant contributions to energy R&D that likely would not take place absent the agency's activities."

It cited 74 patents granted and 36 companies founded based on ARPA-E-funded research. Congress rejected cuts to the agency last year, and it appears that will happen again.

REGULATOR SAYS NUCLEAR ENERGY PROBLEMS 'GEOGRAPHIC:' Nuclear power plant closures and strain facing the industry are a "geographic" problem, not a national one, the head of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission said Tuesday.

"Some of the units in the regions they operate in are operating at kind of breathtaking losses, and are not economic," said Kristine Svinicki, the regulators

chairwoman, testifying before the House Energy and Commerce Committee on its fiscal 2019 budget request.

However, the situation that is causing nuclear power plants to not be financially viable in one region is not the same across the nation, she said.

"Others operate in other markets in the country, and have other regulatory, rate-recovery mechanisms that they are profitable," Svinicki said. "So it appears to be a very geographic situation."

RUNDOWN

[Wall Street Journal](#) Complaints about falsified pipeline endorsements draw no response

[New York Times](#) BMW offices raided by authorities in emissions-cheating investigation

[Reuters](#) BMW raises R&D spending for electric, autonomous cars

[Wall Street Journal](#) How Pennsylvania slashed coal emissions without alienating industry

[Bloomberg](#) OPEC to discuss changing measure of success for supply cuts

[Washington Post](#) Park Service warned lease sale Tuesday could harm Utah national monument

[PBS NewsHour](#) Puerto Rico went dark 6 months ago. Here's how solar energy may speed the recovery

[New York Times](#) Canada's outdoor rinks are melting. So is a way of life

Calendar

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21

8 a.m., 415 New Jersey Ave. NW. The American Coalition for Ethanol holds its 10th annual "D.C. Fly-in and Government Affairs Summit," March 21-22.

ethanol.org/events/fly-in

10 a.m., 406 Dirksen. Senate Environment and Public Works Committee committee hearing on "Oversight of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission."

epw.senate.gov

10 a.m., H-309, U.S. Capitol. House Appropriations Committee Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Subcommittee hearing on "FY2019 - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration."

appropriations.house.gov

1 p.m., 1300 Pennsylvania Ave. NW. The Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments holds its 2018 Directed Energy Summit, March 21-22.

csbaonline.org/about/events/directed-energy-summit-2018

2 p.m., 1324 Longworth. House Natural Resources Committee Water, Power and Oceans Subcommittee hearing on "Examining the Proposed FY2019 Spending, Priorities and Missions of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Four Power Marketing Administrations."

naturalresources.house.gov/

THURSDAY, MARCH 22

8 a.m., 415 New Jersey Ave. NW. Sen. Joni Ernst, R-Iowa, delivers remarks at the American Coalition for Ethanol 10th annual D.C. Fly-in and Government Affairs Summit.

ethanol.org/events/fly-in

9 a.m., 2362-B Rayburn. House Appropriations Committee Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee hearing on "FY2019 - Applied Energy."

appropriations.house.gov

10 a.m., 216 Hart. Senate Armed Services Committee Full committee hearing on challenges in the Energy Department's atomic energy defense programs in review of the Defense Authorization Request for fiscal 2019 and the Future Years Defense Program. Energy Secretary Rick Perry testifies.

armed-services.senate.gov

Noon, 600 Massachusetts Ave. NW. The Women's Council on Energy and the Environment holds a discussion on "Autonomous Vehicles: The Future is Now."

wcee.org/events/eventdetails.aspx?id=1042111&group=

12:30 p.m., 10 G St. NE. The World Resources Institute holds a discussion on "Winners and Losers in a Warming World - The Political Economy of Climate Action."

dcgreenscene.com/events/winners-losers-in-a-warming-world-the-political-economy-of-climate-action/

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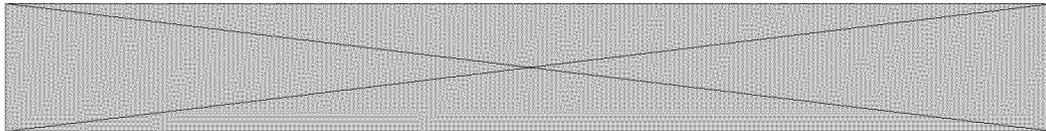


From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 3/21/2018 4:54:13 PM
Subject: Heartland Institute Policy Advisors Join Amici Curiae Brief in California 'Climate Trial'

Sent last night to reporters covering the (phony) "Climate Change Trial" in California today.

Joe

From: Jim Lakely [<mailto:jlakely@heartland.org>]
Sent: Tuesday, March 20, 2018 5:43 PM
To: Jim Lakely
Subject: Heartland Institute Policy Advisors Join Amici Curiae Brief in California 'Climate Trial'



Heartland Institute Policy Advisors Join *Amici Curiae* Brief in California 'Climate Trial'

U.S. District Judge William Alsup on Wednesday will convene his ordered "tutorial" on the causes and consequences of climate change to inform the lawsuit two California cities have filed against five oil companies. The cities of San Francisco and Oakland sued BP, Chevron, ConocoPhillips, Exxon, and Royal Dutch Shell in September for "billions in expenditures to abate the global warming nuisance." Before hearing the case, Judge Alsup asked both sides in the suit to "trace the history of scientific study of climate change" and share "the best science now available."

An *amici curiae* brief was filed by Heartland Policy Advisors [Christopher Monckton](#), [Willie Soon](#), and [William M. Briggs](#), as well as David Legates, Michael Limburg, Dietrich Jeschke, Alex Henney, John Whitfield, and James Morrison. The attorneys filing the brief are Heartland Senior Fellow for Legal Affairs Peter Ferrara and James Braden.

Read the brief [at this link](#).

The Heartland Institute is a 34-year-old national nonprofit organization headquartered in Arlington Heights, Illinois. It has held 12 International Conferences on Climate Change, and is the publisher for the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change (NIPCC). NIPCC has produced 13 reports, including the four-volume Climate Change Reconsidered series – more than 4,000 pages from the peer-reviewed literature showing humans are not causing a climate crisis.

For more information about The Heartland Institute, visit [our website](#) or contact Director of Communications Jim Lakely at jlakely@heartland.org or 312/377-4000.

Excerpts from the *amici curiae* brief:

- “The underlying science is simple enough to allow the Court, which has earned a unique and commendable reputation for diligent mastery of scientific questions, to understand the argument and to verify its soundness.”
- “The *amici curiae* will demonstrate that there is no ‘consensus’ among scientists that recent global warming was chiefly anthropogenic, still less that unmitigated anthropogenic warming has been or will be dangerous or catastrophic. The “consensus” proposition, as defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), states no more than that most of the global warming observed since 1950 was anthropogenic. That proposition does not necessarily entail the conclusion that global warming has been or will be net-harmful.”
- “The *amici curiae* will demonstrate that, even if it be assumed *ad argumentum* that all of the 0.8 Kelvin global warming since anthropogenic influence first became potentially significant in 1950 was attributable to us, in the present century little more than 1.2 K of global warming is to be expected, not the 3.3 K that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) had predicted.”
- “...concern about global warming is unnecessary, whereupon not only must plaintiff’s case

fail but defendants' public assertions that global warming is a serious problem are also unjustifiable ...[therefore] plaintiff's claims should be dismissed and defendants, having based their public expressions of concern about global warming on the same error as plaintiff, should meet their own costs in the cause."

For more on this topic, visit The Heartland Institute's [archive](#) of the 12 International Conferences on Climate Change, the [NIPCC website](#), and Heartland's [Arthur B. Robinson Center on Climate and Environmental Policy](#).

###

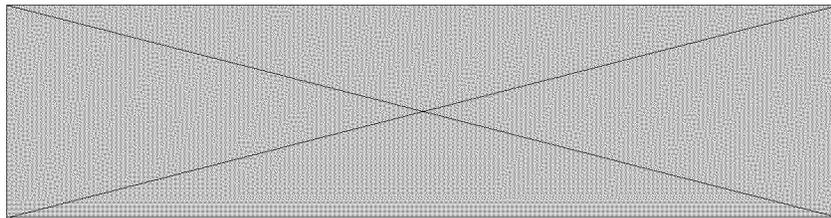
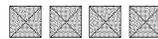
This email was sent to jlakely@heartland.org
The Heartland Institute, 3939 North Wilke Road, Arlington Heights, IL 60004, United States
[Unsubscribe](#)

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 1/31/2018 8:18:06 PM
Subject: The State of the Union – straight from the Heartland

I thought you might be interested in seeing this.

Joe

[View in Browser](#)



The Heartland Institute's influence on the national policy debate reached a new height during last night's State of the Union Address.

Success has many fathers, but to our excited ears President Trump's speech reflected three of our key priorities:

- The war on fossil fuels, and especially beautiful clean coal, is over. "Energy freedom" is the new goal and agenda, and it is a key part of the president's plan to Make America Great Again. The president's comments mirrored my column published in [The Hill](#) on Monday.
- Congress should pass "Right to Try" legislation, giving Americans with terminal illnesses the right to try drugs that have not yet passed all the expensive trials currently required by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). This is an important step in the direction of [Free to Choose Medicine](#), a long-time priority of The Heartland Institute.

- The Obama-Gore global warming scam is over, dumped in the ash heap of history. The president didn't mention "climate change," not even once.

A few weeks ago I was asked by the White House for some bold and fresh proposals to be part of the president's State of the Union Address. I urged them to ask the president to stress energy freedom and to give a ringing endorsement of Right to Try legislation. He did both!

As I said, success has many fathers, and maybe the president was planning to make these points before hearing from me. But Heartland is plainly in the lead on these issues, and connecting the dots seems fair to me. This was a no small achievement and recognition of the tremendous work we have been doing at Heartland.

It also reflects our increasing responsibility and profile as we lead the Energy Freedom effort.

It highlights our opportunity to lead a landmark effort to reform the FDA and permit Americans access to newer drugs, sooner, and at a lower cost.

It is one thing to be asked for ideas for possible inclusion in the State of the Union. It is another level entirely to have them actually spoken by the President of the United States before both the House, the Senate, and perhaps 50 million viewers and listeners.

Now, we need to make these themes more than a one-night talking point. We need to keep producing research and commentary, hosting events like our America First Energy Conference, and reaching out to elected officials to persuade them to do the right things.

To do all that, we need your financial support. Please consider making a tax-deductible contribution to The Heartland Institute today. You can donate online by clicking [here](#), or you can call 312/377-4000 and have your credit card information handy. Or send your gift to us at The Heartland Institute, 3939 North Wilke Road, Arlington Heights, Illinois 60004.

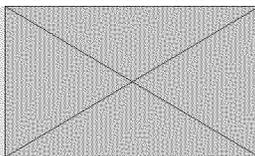
Thank you for your past support and encouragement. As the president said last night, by working together, there is nothing we cannot achieve!

Marching to Freedom,

Hon. Tim Huelskamp, Ph.D.

President and CEO

The Heartland Institute



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*The mission of The Heartland Institute is to discover, develop, and
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Gwendalyn Carver
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Road
Arlington Heights, IL 60004

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 1/30/2018 6:04:06 PM
Subject: Tim Huelskamp on energy freedom

A terrific piece by Heartland's new president and CEO.

Joe

<http://thehill.com/opinion/energy-environment/371243-with-winning-energy-policies-trump-is-exporting-freedom-around-the>

With winning energy policies, Trump is exporting freedom around the globe

BY FORMER REP. TIM HUELSKAMP (R-KAN)

As Americans, we are extremely fortunate to live in a country blessed with an abundance of energy resources. We have the largest coal reserves in the world, more oil reserves than Saudi Arabia or Russia, and the world's fourth-largest natural gas reserves. Thanks to the Trump administration — which has dedicated its efforts to achieving energy dominance, and thus energy freedom — those resources are being utilized to America's benefit, as well as to the benefit of freedom around the world.

President Trump has sentenced the Obama administration's war on fossil fuels to the ash heap of history by withdrawing from the Paris climate agreement, repealing the Clean Power Plan, and retracting "social costs of carbon" estimates. He has approved the Keystone XL pipeline and rolled back unnecessary regulations imposed on hydraulic fracturing, mining, and oil and gas exploration offshore and on federal lands. By doing so, President Trump has pointed U.S. energy producers toward a new frontier.

Affordable, abundant, reliable energy is the lifeblood of modern civilization. Without it,

everything comes to a halt. Fossil fuels are the foundation of economic growth and prosperity. In America, we are blessed in this way, but most other countries do not have this luxury. They must look elsewhere for the energy to power their lives. Having won the fight for energy freedom at home, we are now free to promote it and export it around the globe.

One of the keys to America's greatness is its ability to export. After the American Revolution, we exported the idea of democracy and liberty to the world. During the Second World War, we exported the tools and resources necessary to defeat the Axis powers. Then, under the Marshall Plan, we exported our treasure, no strings attached, to help rebuild a ravaged globe. The exporting of our energy resources is no less beneficent, and no less momentous. By exporting these resources, we are exporting freedom.

By ending the Obama war on fossil fuels, President Trump has boldly reasserted America's leadership in the world. Instead of allowing China, Russia, and the OPEC to manipulate their customers, Trump's policy instead promotes independence for these importing nations. For example, central and eastern Europe receive most of their natural gas from Russia. This dependence allows Vladimir Putin to use energy as a foreign policy weapon to destabilize his neighbors whenever he chooses to do so. This is precisely what Putin's regime did in 2008, when Russia dramatically cut gas supplies to Europe during a dispute with Ukraine, a piece of which Russia later occupied and annexed in an act of territorial aggression.

We are rapidly approaching a point where the United States can slow, or even halt, aggressive acts like this. Our ability to bring energy freedom to the globe can bring about a true Pax Americana. Not one that, as John F. Kennedy feared, would be "enforced upon the world through on the world by American weapons of war," but one that is bestowed upon the world by American technological innovation.

The world needs to know our hand is outstretched. Our developing sister states need to know we can provide them with the resources to help them raise their standard of living and greet a new dawn of prosperity. Our friends and allies need to know that we can provide them the resources to help them parry the advances of aggressors. American energy dominance ensures world energy freedom, and world energy freedom ensures peace and prosperity. This what the Trump administration is accomplishing. This is what energy freedom looks like.

Hon. Tim Huelskamp, Ph.D., is president and CEO of The Heartland Institute, an independent national think tank headquartered in Arlington Heights, Illinois.

Joseph Bast

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To: Andrew Singer[ASinger@heartland.org]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 1/29/2018 10:13:37 PM
Subject: John Coleman Featured on Flash of Freedom

Friends,

Andy Singer here at Heartland has produced a short video on YouTube featuring the final few minutes of a presentation John Coleman made at an ICCC. It's John at his best. If you have ideas and reactions, please direct them to Andy.

Joe

From: Andrew Singer
Sent: Monday, January 29, 2018 11:52 AM
To: Heartland Institute Users
Subject: John Coleman Featured Flash of Freedom

All,

I've just uploaded a new Flash of Freedom featuring John Coleman's keynote from ICC9. The video focuses on John speaking to young people and their views on climate change skeptics.

Title: Do Young People Think Conservatives Hate the Earth?

https://youtu.be/J_vX3e8ISOQ

As always, use these videos as you see fit and promote them in any way you can!

Thanks,

Andy

Andy Singer

New Media Specialist

The Heartland Institute

asinger@heartland.org

(847) 849-9161

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 1/26/2018 10:54:51 PM
Subject: Al Gore would have lost global warming bet, academic says | Fox News

Please write and blog about this.

Joe

<http://www.foxnews.com/science/2018/01/26/al-gore-would-have-lost-global-warming-bet-academic-says.html>

Al Gore would have lost global warming bet, academic says

By [Maxim Lott](#) | Fox News

Al Gore is lucky he isn't a betting man.

In 2007, Professor Scott Armstrong at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton business school challenged Al Gore to a \$10,000 bet about temperatures over the next decade. Fox News [reported on](#) the challenge at the time.

The bet proposal was to compare the U.N.'s standard global warming model against Armstrong's prediction of no increase at all. The money would have gone to charity.

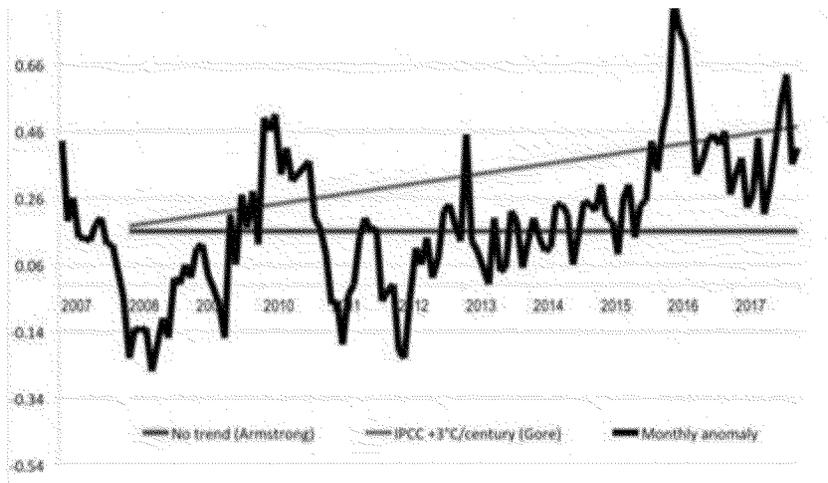
Gore declined the bet. According to Armstrong, a Gore spokesman said that, "Mr. Gore simply does not wish to participate in a financial wager."

Now, 10 years after the offer, Armstrong is declaring victory, albeit a moral one.

From the would-be bet period of 2008 through the end of 2017, Armstrong's prediction of zero temperature change was more accurate in more months than the standard U.N. model, which predicts an increase in temperatures.

But the bet result comes with the caveat that, in the last two years, warming has been high. In those years, the U.N. model's prediction was most accurate. But overall across the whole decade, Armstrong's "no change" model edged out the U.N. model that Gore relies on.

The graph below from Armstrong's [TheClimateBet.com](#) shows the bet measurements. Black is temperature, red is the UN's forecasted increase, and green is Armstrong's no-change forecast.



(TheClimateBet.com)

Armstrong says the bet undercuts extreme predictions Gore made. In his 2007 book "Assault on Reason," Gore warned of "tipping points" that could - within as little as ten years - make it impossible for us to avoid irretrievable damage of the planet's habitability for human civilization."

Ten years out, Armstrong said that has not happened.

But the fact that the U.N. model's prediction is closer regarding today's temperature has prompted some to question Armstrong's methodology.

"Anyone objectively looking at the data, even at the graph produced above, can see that climate models were much, much, much better at predicting global warming over the past decade," John P. Abraham, professor of thermal sciences at the University of St. Thomas told FoxNews.com.

The bet offered to Gore indicated that the models would be judged throughout the period, and not on just the final year.

Armstrong says the last two years are just an anomaly and that his no-change model performed better overall.

"Temperature goes up, it goes down. If you happen to end on an upnote... that's not the scientific thing to look at," Armstrong said.

Abraham also critiques Armstrong's expertise, saying that he "has no experience in climate science, [and] has to rely on fancy statistics to claim victory."

Armstrong is a marketing professor, but says that he focuses on forecasting methods. He often predicts things like automobile sales.

"I've been doing forecasting research for 40 years, and heard about the global warming movement... it took about a week to find that this is a propoganda campaign. It's just a mass hysteria"

Over recent decades, however, the earth has been warming. The data source Armstrong uses for his bet – official satellite data that's logged by climate professors at the University of Alabama – show that the Earth has warmed by about one degree Fahrenheit since 1979, when data collection began.

A spokesman for the Union for Concerned Scientists said that people should instead refer to government data based on weather stations, which show slightly more warming.

Armstrong says he uses the satellite data because the weather station data are “contaminated by poor maintenance and location of weather stations... and unexplained adjustments.”

A spokesman for Gore did not return a request for comment Thursday.

Armstrong adds that, if Gore is unhappy with the results and thinks they were due simply to luck, he is happy to extend the bet for another decade.

Who would win a bet from 2007 – 2027? Armstrong and Australian researcher Kesten Greene say they'll track that every month at TheClimateBet.com.

Maxim Lott can be reached on Twitter at @MaximLott

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 1/26/2018 4:27:07 PM
Subject: Secret letter being circulated by American Museum of Natural History staff and other leftists

Friends,

This is disgusting. The “embargo” request doesn’t merit being respected, if only because none of us is a journalist. The signers ought to be publicly shamed for their unethical conduct.

This so clearly crosses the line between scientific research and education, on the one side, and advocacy of a political agenda that it ought to offend everyone. That public funds probably support the activities of many of the people behind this “open letter” makes it doubly offensive.

I hope the Trump administration considers zeroing out any funding for the American Museum of Natural History until they can ensure that their staff does not engage in this sort of political activity. And I hope the administration compares the list of “scientists” who signed this letter to lists of grant applications and similarly zeroes out any funding to anyone on this list.

Joe

Open Letter from Scientists to the American Museum of Natural History

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The American Museum of Natural History in New York (AMNH) is a treasured and influential institution. Museums must be protected as sites that build understanding, help the public make meaning, and serve the common good. We are concerned that the vital role of science education institutions will be eroded by a loss of public trust if museums are associated with individuals and organizations known for rejecting

climate science, opposing environmental regulation and clean energy initiatives, and blocking efforts to reduce pollutants and greenhouse gases.

Rebekah Mercer and the Mercer Family Foundation, political kingmakers and the financiers behind Breitbart News, are major funders of climate science denial projects such as the Heartland Institute, where they have donated nearly \$6 million since 2008. The Mercer Family Foundation is also a top donor to the C02 Coalition and the Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine, institutions that assert that an increase in C02 emissions from fossil fuels will be a great benefit to plant and animal life on Earth. The renewed attention to Mercer Family Foundation chair Rebekah Mercer, who sits on the AMNH Board of Trustees (since 2013), spurs us to reissue a statement that scientists first co-signed in 2015:

“When some of the biggest contributors to climate change and funders of misinformation on climate science sponsor exhibitions in museums of science and natural history, they undermine public confidence in the validity of the institutions responsible for transmitting scientific knowledge.”

Since that original letter, we have seen welcome changes as many museums updated their policies related to fossil fuel financial interests; the American Museum of Natural History increased its focus on climate change concerns and global sustainability in its investments and business plans. But given the prior AMNH funding and board membership associated with Exxon Corporation and David Koch, the prominence of Rebekah Mercer and the Mercer Family Foundation as current AMNH donors and on the Board of Trustees can prompt skepticism and hunts for signs of corruption, no matter the quality of the museum priorities and exhibits overall.

Last week thousands of people shared a Twitter comment by environmental economist Jonah Busch, PhD, who pointed out misleading information on climate science in an Exxon-funded exhibit at the American Museum of Natural History. To its credit, the AMNH's response was swift: it committed to updating the outdated information to reflect the best available science. But the initial online public anger showed that trust in the museum is undermined by the museum's association with climate science opponents.

The most important asset any museum has is its credibility. This can be damaged by ties to donors and board members who are publicly known for investing in climate science obfuscation and opposing environmental solutions.

We ask the American Museum of Natural History, and all public science museums, to end ties to anti-science propagandists and funders of climate science misinformation, and to have Rebekah Mercer leave the American Museum of Natural History Board of Trustees.

* * *

This letter was initiated by The Natural History Museum, a nonpartisan, nonprofit traveling museum that partners with scientists, major public museums, educators, artists, and community organizations.

REFERENCES:

1. An Open Letter to Museums from the Scientific Community: Cut Ties to Fossil Fuels, <http://thenaturalhistorymuseum.org/open-letter-to-museums-from-scientists/> (March 24, 2015)
2. "What's a Climate Denial Funder Doing on the Board of the American Museum of Natural History?", Village Voice, <https://www.villagevoice.com/2018/01/12/whats-a-climate-denial-funder-doing-on-the-american-museum-of-natural-history-board/> (January 12, 2018)
3. Twitter thread initiated by environmental economist Jonah Busch, <https://twitter.com/jonahbusch/status/949774167276220416>

The views represented in this letter are those of the individual signatories and not the institutions they are affiliated with. Institutions are listed simply for identification purposes. To sign on please fill out the form fields below the signatures.

1. James Powell, Geochemist; Former President of the Franklin Institute Science Museum and former President and Director of the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum
2. Eric Chivian, founder and Director of the Center for Health and the Global Environment at Harvard Medical School, co-founder of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, which won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1985
3. Kevin Trenberth, climate scientist, Lead Author 2001 and 2007 IPCC report
4. Jason Box, Climatologist, Professor of Glaciology at the Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland; Co-author of 2007 IPCC report
5. James E. Hansen, Columbia University Earth Institute, former head of the NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies
6. Michael E. Mann, Distinguished Professor and Director of the Earth System Science Center, Penn State University
7. George Woodwell, Ecologist; Founder and Director Emeritus, Woods Hole Research Center
8. Michael MacCracken, Chief Scientist for Climate Change Programs, Climate Institute and former Executive Director, Office of the U.S. Global Change Research Program
9. Robert W. Corell, climate scientist, Global Science Associates, IPCC report contributor and Head of US Office for the Global Energy Assessment.
10. Jerry Melillo, Ecologist, Distinguished Scientist, Marine Biological Laboratory, Chair of US National Climate Assessments 2001, 2009, 2014
11. Reto Ruedy, NASA/Goddard Institute for Space Studies
12. Calvin B. DeWitt, Environmental Scientist, Co-founder of the Evangelical Environmental Network, President of the Academy of Evangelical Scientists and Ethicists, and Professor Emeritus of Environmental Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Madison
13. Katharine Hayhoe, Professor, Department of Political Science, Texas Tech University; Director of the Climate Science Center, Texas Tech University
14. Richard C. J. Somerville, climate scientist, Distinguished Professor Emeritus, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, San Diego
15. Stefan Rahmstorf, Professor of Physics of the Oceans, Potsdam University; Head of Earth System Analysis, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research
16. Naomi Oreskes, Professor of the History of Science and Affiliated Professor of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Harvard University

17. James J. McCarthy, Professor of Oceanography, Harvard University; Former Co-Chair, IPCC Working Group II; Former President, American Association for the Advancement of Science; Chair emeritus, Union of Concerned Scientists
18. Edward Maibach, University Professor, Department of Communication; Director, Center for Climate Change Communication, George Mason University
19. Richard Gammon, Professor Emeritus, Chemistry/Oceanography/Atmospheric Sciences, University of Washington
20. Dr. Kerry A. Emanuel, Cecil & Ida Green Professor of Atmospheric Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
21. Dr. Peter U. Clark, Distinguished Professor, College of Earth, Ocean, and Atmospheric Sciences, Oregon State University
22. Alan Robock, Distinguished Professor of Climate Science, Rutgers University
23. Dr. Charles Greene, Professor, Earth & Atmospheric Sciences, Cornell University
24. Richard Heede, Director, carbon geographer, Climate Accountability Institute
25. Cecilia Bitz, Director Program on Climate Change, University of Washington
26. Shaun Lovejoy, Professor of Physics, McGill University, Canada; Formerly at the Climate Diagnostics Centre of NOAA
27. Dr Simon L Lewis, Reader, Global Change Science, at University College London and University of Leeds
28. James Booth, Assistant Professor, Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, City College of New York Earth and Environmental Sciences, Graduate Center, City University of New York; Affiliated Scientist NASA GISS
29. Robert N. Proctor, Professor of the History of Science, Stanford University
30. Sarah Kornbluth, Biologist; Field Associate, American Museum of Natural History
31. Dr. Harry Dowsett, geologist and paleoclimatologist, Editor and Board Member at Micropaleontology Press
32. Ploy Achakulwisut, Climate change & Public health Postdoctoral Scientist, The George Washington University
33. Geoffrey Supran, Post Doctoral Fellow in the Institute for Data, Systems, & Society at MIT and in the Department of the History of Science at Harvard University
34. Sandra Steingraber, biologist; Distinguished Scholar in Residence Ithaca College, co-founder Concerned Health Professionals of New York
35. Dr. Reese Halter, Distinguished Conservation Biologist, MUSE School, CA

36. Judith S. Weis, Professor Emerita, Department of Biological Sciences, Rutgers University
37. Henry Pollack, Professor emeritus, Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Michigan
38. David J. Burdige, Professor and Eminent Scholar of Ocean, Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, Old Dominion University
39. Alan Mix, Distinguished Professor of Earth, Ocean, and Atmospheric Sciences, Oregon State University
40. S R Dickman, emeritus Professor of Geophysics, Binghamton University
41. Terrence Gerlach, Geochemist-Volcanologist, Former Chief of Volcano Emissions Project, U.S. Geological Survey
42. Julia Bradley-Cook, PhD, Arctic ecologist
43. Priya Shukla, Ocean Acidification Technician, Bodega Marine Laboratory, University of California, Davis
44. Claudio Cassardo, PhD, Professor of Atmospheric Physics, Climate Physics and Meteorology, Department of Physics, University of Torino, Italy
45. John E. Roemer, Elizabeth S. & A. Varick Stout Professor of Political Science & Economics, Yale University
46. Bonnie Spanier, PhD, Health, Emerita U. at Albany SUNY
47. Mark Mason, PhD, paleontologist, UC Berkeley
48. Michelle Bamberger, MS, DVM, veterinarian
49. Erika Crispo, PhD, Assistant Professor, Department of Biology, Pace University
50. Jed Fuhrman, McCullough-Crosby Chair of Marine Biology, University of Southern California
51. Britta Voss, PhD, Earth sciences
52. M. Elizabeth Sanders, professor of government
53. Eri Saikawa, Assistant Professor in the Department of Environmental Sciences, Emory University
54. Andrea Ford, Postdoctoral Fellow in Anthropology at the University of Chicago
55. Jane Zelikova, Research Scientist, Department of Botany, University of Wyoming, co-founder of 500 Women Scientists
56. Megan Munkacsy, Oyster Researcher

57. Nicole M. Baran, Ph.D., NIH NRSA Postdoctoral Fellow, School of Biological Sciences, Georgia Institute of Technology
58. Greg Laden, Paleoanthropologist, Independent Scholar, Science Writer and Blogger
59. Dr. Nicholas R. White, Independent Industrial Scientist, Albion Beams, Inc.
60. Brad Johnson, Science writer; MS geosciences, MIT
61. Karla Shoup, BS, REHS, Southern Nevada Health District
62. Elise Gornish, Ecology
63. Joy Buongiorno Altom, PhD candidate, University of Tennessee
64. Dr. Cindy Shellito, Professor of Meteorology, University of Northern Colorado
65. Aradhna Tripathi, Professor, UCLA
66. Allan Stewart-Oaten, Emeritus Prof of Mathematical Biology, UC Santa Barbara
67. Kristen DeAngelis, Assistant Professor of Microbiology, University of Massachusetts Amherst
68. Justin C. Burton, Assistant Professor of Physics, Emory University
69. Robert Ulrich, PhD Student in Geochemistry, UCLA
70. Uriel Kitron, Professor in the Department of Environmental Sciences, Emory University
71. Melissa Barlett, PhD, Assistant Professor in Natural Sciences, Mohawk Valley Community College
72. Dr. Elise Pendall, University of Wyoming
73. Brenda J Buck, Professor of Geoscience, University of Nevada Las Vegas
74. Scott Vlaun, Executive Director, Center for an Ecology-Based Economy
75. Daniel H. McIntosh, Norman Royall Distinguished Professor, U Missouri-Kansas City
76. Benjamin Franta, PhD. PhD student, history of science, Stanford University. Associate, Harvard School of Engineering and Applied Sciences.
77. Annalisa Alvrus, Ph.D., Residential Faculty, Biological Anthropology, Mesa Community College, Mesa AZ
78. Erica Frank, MD, MPH; Professor and Research Chair, University of British Columbia
79. Berry Brosi, PhD, Associate Professor of Environmental Sciences, Emory University
80. Kenneth G. Strothkamp, Ph.D., Chemistry Department, Portland State University

81. Scott A Mandia, Asst. Chair & Professor of Physical Sciences, Suffolk County Community College
82. Timon McPhearson, Urban Systems Lab, The New School, New York City
83. Dr. John C. Armstrong, Professor of Physics, Weber State University, Ogden, UT
84. Paul A. Selden, Distinguished Professor and Director of the Paleontological Institute, University of Kansas
85. John E. Sohl, Ph.D., Brady Presidential Distinguished Professor, Atmospheric Physics, Weber State University, Ogden, UT
86. Jonathan Oppenheim, Professor of Quantum Theory, University College London; Royal Society Research Fellow in the Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics
87. Neal B. Keating, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Anthropology and Director of Museum Studies/Public History, Department of Anthropology, The College at Brockport, SUNY
88. Valentino Piana, Director, Economics Web Institute
89. Sarah Batterman, PhD, Ecology, Associate Professor, Department of Geography and Priestley International Centre for Climate, University of Leeds
90. Dr. Melissa Duhaime, Assistant Professor, Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Michigan
91. David Shalloway, Greater Philadelphia Professor in Biological Sciences, Cornell University
92. Lawrence Licklider PhD, Chemistry, UC Riverside.
93. Jonathan King, Prof. of Molecular Biology, MIT, Cambridge MA
94. Lucky Tran, PhD, Biologist & Science Communicator, Columbia University
95. Jacqueline Giovanniello, PhD Candidate, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory
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97. Simone Weinmann, Research Technician, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY
98. Andrea Alfano, content developer and communicator at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory
99. Carolina Henriques, Neuroscience, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory
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101. Mona Mehdy, Associate Professor, Molecular Biosciences, University of Texas, Austin
102. Julianne Warren, Ph.D. Ecology, author Aldo Leopold's Odyssey, Tenth Anniversary Edition
103. Simone S. Whitecloud, PhD; Research Ecologist, Army Corps of Engineers

104. B. B. Cael, Oceanography, Massachusetts Institute of Technology / Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
105. Molly Hammell, PhD; Assistant Professor, Biology, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory
106. Dr. Timothy A. Livengood, planetary scientist, University of Maryland
107. Dr. Bruce Monger, Dept. Earth and Atmos. Sciences, Cornell University
108. John H. Gardiner IV, structural biology technician, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory
109. Gretchen Goldman, Environmental Engineering PhD
110. Brenda Anderson, Assoc Prof., Stony Brook University
111. Shawna M. McBride, PhD; Neuroscience, University of Wyoming
112. Jennifer Fehrenbacher, Asst. Prof., College of Earth, Ocean, and Atmospheric Sciences, Oregon State University
113. John Olson, PhD; Geophysics, MIT
114. Peter Little, Professor of Anthropology, Emory University
115. Robert R. Janes; Museologist; Co-Chair, Coalition of Museums for Climate Justice
116. Loren Cassin Sackett, PhD; Evolutionary Biology, University of South Florida
117. Emma Loveday, PhD, Infectious Disease, Montana State University
118. Judith Hubbard, Geologist; Assistant Professor at Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
119. Larry Hothem, senior physical scientist
120. Dr. James Collins; School of Oceanography, University of Washington
121. David Thomson, Atmospheric Chemistry, University of Colorado
122. Sam Inglis, MSc, Glaciology
123. M Bryson Brown, Philosopher of Science, University of Lethbridge, AB Canada
124. Leehi Yona, MEd Candidate, Yale University
125. Hank Patton, Founder, Little White Salmon Biodiversity Reserve
126. Elaine Livingston, MS Chemistry UC Berkeley, MAT Math Binghamton University, Retired Science and Math Secondary Teacher
127. David K. Adams, Atmospheric Scientist, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

128. Raymond S Bradley, Distinguished Professor, Director, Climate System Research Center, University of Massachusetts, Amherst
129. Neil Tangri, Stanford University
130. Dr. Dagomar Degroot, Environmental Historian, Georgetown University
131. Michael C. B. Ashley, Professor of Physics, University of New South Wales
132. Dee Randolph, Certified Professional Geologist
133. Jose L. Jimenez, Professor of Chemistry, University of Colorado, Boulder
134. Jens Mühle, Dr. rer. nat., University of California, San Diego
135. Anastasia Yanchilina, Postdoctoral Fellow, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel
136. Professor John Geissman, Emeritus, Geophysics, U New Mexico
137. Steven C Sherwood, ARC Laureate Professor, University of New South Wales
138. Gebreaninya Gebru Kidane, Environment and Natural resource management
139. Dr. Georg Feulner, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research
140. Jürg Luterbacher, Professor for Climatology, Climate Dynamics and Climate Change, Justus Liebig University of Giessen, Germany, Lead author IPCC AR 5, WG1
141. Nathan Phillips, Professor of Earth & Environment, Boston University
142. John Marsham, University of Leeds, UK
143. Graciela Raga, Senior Scientist in Atmospheric Sciences, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico
144. Dr. Jean-Louis Fellous, Executive Director, Committee on Space Research
145. Michiel van den Broeke, Professor of Polar Meteorology, Utrecht University, The Netherlands
146. Dr. Ronald J. Parry, Emeritus Professor of Chemistry, Rice University, Houston, Texas
147. Melissa Stults, PhD., Climate and Sustainability Specialist
148. John J. Cullen, Professor Emeritus, Oceanography, Dalhousie University
149. MaryJo Stanley, Public Health Nurse
150. Robert G. Middleton, Consulting Geologist, former AMNH curatorial staff (1974-75)
151. William M. White, Professor of Earth & Atmospheric Sciences, Cornell University

152. Ann Pearson, Professor of Environmental Sciences, Harvard College Professor, Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Harvard University
153. Erwan Monier, Principal Research Scientist, Center for Global Change Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
154. David Goodrich, former Director, Global Climate Observing System
155. R Hubert, Northern Arizona University
156. Dr. David Hastings, Professor of Marine Science, Eckerd College
157. Marie Venner, Chair, National Academy of Sciences and Engineering Transportation Research Board Subcommittee on Climate Change, Energy and Sustainability (AF0001)
158. Dr. Joel A. Huberman, Professor (retired), Roswell Park Cancer Institute and SUNY Buffalo
159. Robert Howarth, Earth system scientist and the David R. Atkinson Professor of Ecology at Cornell University
160. Mara Freilich, MIT-WHOI Joint Program
161. Dr. Radley Horton, Lamont Doherty Earth Observatory
162. Michael A Rawlins, Extension Associate Professor, Associate Director, Climate System Research Center, University of Massachusetts, Amherst University
163. Stephen P. Kunz, Senior Ecologist, Schmid & Company, Inc., Media, PA
164. Peter Mayes Ph.D Climatologist, NJDEP
165. John Crusius, Ph.D., Chemical Oceanographer
166. Stephen Mulkey, Ecologist, President Emeritus Unity College
167. Joseph Pedlosky, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
168. Daniel Kane, Ph.D. student, Yale University
169. Donald H. Campbell, Geologist (retired), Campbell Petrographics
170. Ted K. Raab, Arctic Ecologist, Stanford University
171. Dr. Raymond Smith, Prof Emeritus UCSB
172. Julia Monk, PhD Candidate, Community and Ecosystem Ecology, Yale University
173. Seth Schultz, Director of Science & Innovation, C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group; Co-Chair of the Coalition for Urban Transitions, Co-Chair of the Scientific Steering Committee for the Cities IPCC Conference

174. Megan Sullivan, PhD Student, Yale School of Forestry
175. Raymond Johnson PhD Director, Institute of Climate Studies USA
176. Carl R. Carnein, Assoc. Prof. of Geology, Emeritus, Lock Haven Univ. of PA
177. Leila M. V. Carvalho, Profesor Meteorology and Climate Sciences, UC Santa Barbara
178. Michael Sandstrom, PhD Student, Lamont Doherty Earth Observatory
179. Dr. Leonard S. Sklar, Professor of Geology, San Francisco State University
180. Donna Sueper, Aerosol Researcher, University of Colorado, Boulder, USA
181. Johnse Ostman, Hydrologist, USGS
182. Becky Alexander, Associate Professor of Atmospheric Sciences, University of Washington

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 1/26/2018 3:35:41 PM
Subject: Want to review the next IPCC report?

<https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2018-01-10/html/2018-00291.htm>

[Federal Register Volume 83, Number 7 (Wednesday, January 10, 2018)] [Notices]
[Pages 1280-1281] From the Federal Register Online via the Government
Publishing Office [www.gpo.gov] [FR Doc No: 2018-00291]

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE [Public Notice: 10262] Call for Expert Reviewers To Contribute to the U.S. Government Review of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report on the Impacts of Global Warming of 1.5 [deg]C Above Preindustrial Levels and Related Global Greenhouse Gas Emission Pathways in the Context of Strengthening the Global Response to the Threat of Climate Change, Sustainable Development and Efforts to Eradicate Poverty.

(Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 [deg]C) The United States Global Change Research Program (USGCRP), in cooperation with the Department of State, requests expert review of the second-order draft of the IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 [deg]C, including the first draft of its Summary for Policymakers (SPM). The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) established the IPCC in 1988. As reflected in its governing documents (the IPCC's ``principles and procedures''), the role of the IPCC is to assess on a comprehensive, objective, open, and transparent basis the scientific, technical, and socio-economic information relevant to understanding the scientific basis of risk of human-induced climate change, its potential impacts and options for adaptation and mitigation. IPCC reports should be neutral with respect to policy, although they may need to deal objectively with scientific, technical, and socio-economic factors relevant to the application of particular policies. The principles and procedures for the IPCC and its preparation of reports can be found at: <https://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/ipcc-principles/ipcc-principles.pdf> and <http://ipcc.ch/pdf/ipcc-principles/ipcc-principles-appendix-a-final.pdf>. At the 44th Session of the Panel (Bangkok, Thailand, October 17-20, 2016), the IPCC approved the outline for the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5C. Writing team nominations were submitted by the IPCC deadline of December 11, 2016, and author appointments made on January 23, 2017. The Table of Contents for the Special Report can be viewed here: http://ipcc.ch/meetings/session44/12/adopted_outline_sr15.pdf. As reflected in the IPCC's principles and procedures, review is an essential part of the IPCC process. Since the IPCC is an intergovernmental body, review of IPCC documents involves both peer review by experts and review by governments. The purpose of these reviews is to ensure that the Reports present a comprehensive, objective, and balanced view of the areas they cover. All IPCC reports go through two broad reviews: a ``first-order draft'' reviewed by experts, and a ``second-order draft'' reviewed by both experts and governments. The IPCC Secretariat has informed the U.S. Department of State that the second-order draft of the Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 [deg]C is available for Expert and Government Review. As part of the U.S. Government Review, starting on 8 January 2018, experts wishing to contribute to the U.S. Government review are encouraged to register via the USGCRP Review and Comment System (<https://review.globalchange.gov/>). Instructions and the report itself

will be available for download. The USGCRP coordination office will compile U.S. expert comments and submit to the IPCC, on behalf of the Department of State, by the prescribed deadline. U.S. experts have the opportunity to submit properly formatted comments via the USGCRP Review and Comment System (<https://review.globalchange.gov/>) from 8 January to 8 February 2018. To be considered for inclusion in the U.S. Government submission, comments must be received by 8 February 2018. Experts may choose to provide comments directly through the IPCC's Expert Review process, which occurs in parallel with the U.S. Government Review. Registration opened on 15 December 2017, and runs through 18 February 2018:

<https://www.ipcc.ch/apps/comments/sr15/sod/register.php> The Government and Expert Review of the IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 [deg]C ends February 25, 2018. This notice will be published in the Federal Register. Holly Kirking-Loomis, Acting Director, Office of Global Change, Department of State. [FR Doc. 2018-00291 Filed 1-9-18; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 4710-09-P

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 1/25/2018 6:11:45 PM
Subject: Secret letter being circulated by American Museum of Natural History staff and other leftist

This is pretty disgusting. The “embargo” request doesn’t merit being respected. The signers belong on the list of “scientists” and others who ought to be publicly shamed for their unethical conduct. Do their parents know they are doing this? They would be ashamed of them if they did.

Joe

Open Letter from Scientists to the American Museum of Natural History

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The American Museum of Natural History in New York (AMNH) is a treasured and influential institution. Museums must be protected as sites that build understanding, help the public make meaning, and serve the common good. We are concerned that the vital role of science education institutions will be eroded by a loss of public trust if museums are associated with individuals and organizations known for rejecting climate science, opposing environmental regulation and clean energy initiatives, and blocking efforts to reduce pollutants and greenhouse gases.

Rebekah Mercer and the Mercer Family Foundation, political kingmakers and the financiers behind Breitbart News, are major funders of climate science denial projects such as the Heartland Institute, where they have donated nearly \$6 million since 2008. The Mercer Family Foundation is also a top donor to the C02 Coalition and the Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine, institutions that assert that an increase in C02 emissions from fossil fuels will be a great benefit to plant and animal life on Earth. The renewed attention to Mercer Family Foundation chair Rebekah Mercer, who sits on the AMNH Board of Trustees (since 2013), spurs us to reissue a statement that scientists first co-signed in 2015:

“When some of the biggest contributors to climate change and funders of misinformation on climate science sponsor exhibitions in museums of science and natural history, they undermine public confidence in the validity of the institutions responsible for transmitting scientific knowledge.”

Since that original letter, we have seen welcome changes as many museums updated their policies related to fossil fuel financial interests; the American Museum of Natural History increased its focus on climate change concerns and global sustainability in its investments and business plans. But given the prior AMNH funding and board membership associated with Exxon Corporation and David Koch, the prominence of Rebekah Mercer and the Mercer Family Foundation as current AMNH donors and on the Board of Trustees can prompt skepticism and hunts for signs of corruption, no matter the quality of the museum priorities and exhibits overall.

Last week thousands of people shared a Twitter comment by environmental economist Jonah Busch, PhD, who pointed out misleading information on climate science in an Exxon-funded exhibit at the American Museum of Natural History. To its credit, the AMNH's response was swift: it committed to updating the outdated information to reflect the best available science. But the initial online public anger showed that trust in the museum is undermined by the museum's association with climate science opponents.

The most important asset any museum has is its credibility. This can be damaged by ties to donors and board members who are publicly known for investing in climate science obfuscation and opposing environmental solutions.

We ask the American Museum of Natural History, and all public science museums, to end ties to anti-science propagandists and funders of climate science misinformation, and to have Rebekah Mercer leave the American Museum of Natural History Board of Trustees.

* * *

This letter was initiated by The Natural History Museum, a nonpartisan, nonprofit traveling museum that partners with scientists, major public museums, educators, artists, and community organizations.

REFERENCES:

1. An Open Letter to Museums from the Scientific Community: Cut Ties to Fossil Fuels, <http://thenaturalhistorymuseum.org/open-letter-to-museums-from-scientists/> (March 24, 2015)
2. "What's a Climate Denial Funder Doing on the Board of the American Museum of Natural History?", Village Voice, <https://www.villagevoice.com/2018/01/12/whats-a-climate-denial-funder-doing-on-the-american-museum-of-natural-history-board/> (January 12, 2018)
3. Twitter thread initiated by environmental economist Jonah Busch, <https://twitter.com/jonahbusch/status/949774167276220416>

The views represented in this letter are those of the individual signatories and not the institutions they are affiliated with. Institutions are listed simply for identification purposes. To sign on please fill out the form fields below the signatures.

1. James Powell, Geochemist; Former President of the Franklin Institute Science Museum and former President and Director of the Los Angeles County Natural History Museum
2. Eric Chivian, founder and Director of the Center for Health and the Global Environment at Harvard Medical School, co-founder of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, which won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1985
3. Kevin Trenberth, climate scientist, Lead Author 2001 and 2007 IPCC report
4. Jason Box, Climatologist, Professor of Glaciology at the Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland; Co-author of 2007 IPCC report
5. James E. Hansen, Columbia University Earth Institute, former head of the NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies

6. Michael E. Mann, Distinguished Professor and Director of the Earth System Science Center, Penn State University
7. George Woodwell, Ecologist; Founder and Director Emeritus, Woods Hole Research Center
8. Michael MacCracken, Chief Scientist for Climate Change Programs, Climate Institute and former Executive Director, Office of the U.S. Global Change Research Program
9. Robert W. Corell, climate scientist, Global Science Associates, IPCC report contributor and Head of US Office for the Global Energy Assessment.
10. Jerry Melillo, Ecologist, Distinguished Scientist, Marine Biological Laboratory, Chair of US National Climate Assessments 2001, 2009, 2014
11. Reto Ruedy, NASA/Goddard Institute for Space Studies
12. Calvin B. DeWitt, Environmental Scientist, Co-founder of the Evangelical Environmental Network, President of the Academy of Evangelical Scientists and Ethicists, and Professor Emeritus of Environmental Studies at the University of Wisconsin-Madison
13. Katharine Hayhoe, Professor, Department of Political Science, Texas Tech University; Director of the Climate Science Center, Texas Tech University
14. Richard C. J. Somerville, climate scientist, Distinguished Professor Emeritus, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, University of California, San Diego
15. Stefan Rahmstorf, Professor of Physics of the Oceans, Potsdam University; Head of Earth System Analysis, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research
16. Naomi Oreskes, Professor of the History of Science and Affiliated Professor of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Harvard University
17. James J. McCarthy, Professor of Oceanography, Harvard University; Former Co-Chair, IPCC Working Group II; Former President, American Association for the Advancement of Science; Chair emeritus, Union of Concerned Scientists
18. Edward Maibach, University Professor, Department of Communication; Director, Center for Climate Change Communication, George Mason University
19. Richard Gammon, Professor Emeritus, Chemistry/Oceanography/Atmospheric Sciences, University of Washington
20. Dr. Kerry A. Emanuel, Cecil & Ida Green Professor of Atmospheric Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
21. Dr. Peter U. Clark, Distinguished Professor, College of Earth, Ocean, and Atmospheric Sciences, Oregon State University
22. Alan Robock, Distinguished Professor of Climate Science, Rutgers University
23. Dr. Charles Greene, Professor, Earth & Atmospheric Sciences, Cornell University

24. Richard Heede, Director, carbon geographer, Climate Accountability Institute
25. Cecilia Bitz, Director Program on Climate Change, University of Washington
26. Shaun Lovejoy, Professor of Physics, McGill University, Canada; Formerly at the Climate Diagnostics Centre of NOAA
27. Dr Simon L Lewis, Reader, Global Change Science, at University College London and University of Leeds
28. James Booth, Assistant Professor, Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, City College of New York Earth and Environmental Sciences, Graduate Center, City University of New York; Affiliated Scientist NASA GISS
29. Robert N. Proctor, Professor of the History of Science, Stanford University
30. Sarah Kornbluth, Biologist; Field Associate, American Museum of Natural History
31. Dr. Harry Dowsett, geologist and paleoclimatologist, Editor and Board Member at Micropaleontology Press
32. Ploy Achakulwisut, Climate change & Public health Postdoctoral Scientist, The George Washington University
33. Geoffrey Supran, Post Doctoral Fellow in the Institute for Data, Systems, & Society at MIT and in the Department of the History of Science at Harvard University
34. Sandra Steingraber, biologist; Distinguished Scholar in Residence Ithaca College, co-founder Concerned Health Professionals of New York
35. Dr. Reese Halter, Distinguished Conservation Biologist, MUSE School, CA
36. Judith S. Weis, Professor Emerita, Department of Biological Sciences, Rutgers University
37. Henry Pollack, Professor emeritus, Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, University of Michigan
38. David J. Burdige, Professor and Eminent Scholar of Ocean, Earth and Atmospheric Sciences, Old Dominion University
39. Alan Mix, Distinguished Professor of Earth, Ocean, and Atmospheric Sciences, Oregon State University
40. S R Dickman, emeritus Professor of Geophysics, Binghamton University
41. Terrence Gerlach, Geochemist-Volcanologist, Former Chief of Volcano Emissions Project, U.S. Geological Survey
42. Julia Bradley-Cook, PhD, Arctic ecologist
43. Priya Shukla, Ocean Acidification Technician, Bodega Marine Laboratory, University of California, Davis

44. Claudio Cassardo, PhD, Professor of Atmospheric Physics, Climate Physics and Meteorology, Department of Physics, University of Torino, Italy
45. John E. Roemer, Elizabeth S. & A. Varick Stout Professor of Political Science & Economics, Yale University
46. Bonnie Spanier, PhD, Health, Emerita U. at Albany SUNY
47. Mark Mason, PhD, paleontologist, UC Berkeley
48. Michelle Bamberger, MS, DVM, veterinarian
49. Erika Crispo, PhD, Assistant Professor, Department of Biology, Pace University
50. Jed Fuhrman, McCullough-Crosby Chair of Marine Biology, University of Southern California
51. Britta Voss, PhD, Earth sciences
52. M. Elizabeth Sanders, professor of government
53. Eri Saikawa, Assistant Professor in the Department of Environmental Sciences, Emory University
54. Andrea Ford, Postdoctoral Fellow in Anthropology at the University of Chicago
55. Jane Zelikova, Research Scientist, Department of Botany, University of Wyoming, co-founder of 500 Women Scientists
56. Megan Munkacsy, Oyster Researcher
57. Nicole M. Baran, Ph.D., NIH NRSA Postdoctoral Fellow, School of Biological Sciences, Georgia Institute of Technology
58. Greg Laden, Paleoanthropologist, Independent Scholar, Science Writer and Blogger
59. Dr. Nicholas R. White, Independent Industrial Scientist, Albion Beams, Inc.
60. Brad Johnson, Science writer; MS geosciences, MIT
61. Karla Shoup, BS, REHS, Southern Nevada Health District
62. Elise Gornish, Ecology
63. Joy Buongiorno Altom, PhD candidate, University of Tennessee
64. Dr. Cindy Shellito, Professor of Meteorology, University of Northern Colorado
65. Aradhna Tripathi, Professor, UCLA
66. Allan Stewart-Oaten, Emeritus Prof of Mathematical Biology, UC Santa Barbara

67. Kristen DeAngelis, Assistant Professor of Microbiology, University of Massachusetts Amherst
68. Justin C. Burton, Assistant Professor of Physics, Emory University
69. Robert Ulrich, PhD Student in Geochemistry, UCLA
70. Uriel Kitron, Professor in the Department of Environmental Sciences, Emory University
71. Melissa Barlett, PhD, Assistant Professor in Natural Sciences, Mohawk Valley Community College
72. Dr. Elise Pendall, University of Wyoming
73. Brenda J Buck, Professor of Geoscience, University of Nevada Las Vegas
74. Scott Vlaun, Executive Director, Center for an Ecology-Based Economy
75. Daniel H. McIntosh, Norman Royall Distinguished Professor, U Missouri-Kansas City
76. Benjamin Franta, PhD. PhD student, history of science, Stanford University. Associate, Harvard School of Engineering and Applied Sciences.
77. Annalisa Alvrus, Ph.D., Residential Faculty, Biological Anthropology, Mesa Community College, Mesa AZ
78. Erica Frank, MD, MPH; Professor and Research Chair, University of British Columbia
79. Berry Brosi, PhD, Associate Professor of Environmental Sciences, Emory University
80. Kenneth G. Strothkamp, Ph.D., Chemistry Department, Portland State University
81. Scott A Mandia, Asst. Chair & Professor of Physical Sciences, Suffolk County Community College
82. Timon McPhearson, Urban Systems Lab, The New School, New York City
83. Dr. John C. Armstrong, Professor of Physics, Weber State University, Ogden, UT
84. Paul A. Selden, Distinguished Professor and Director of the Paleontological Institute, University of Kansas
85. John E. Sohl, Ph.D., Brady Presidential Distinguished Professor, Atmospheric Physics, Weber State University, Ogden, UT
86. Jonathan Oppenheim, Professor of Quantum Theory, University College London; Royal Society Research Fellow in the Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics
87. Neal B. Keating, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Anthropology and Director of Museum Studies/Public History, Department of Anthropology, The College at Brockport, SUNY
88. Valentino Piana, Director, Economics Web Institute
89. Sarah Batterman, PhD, Ecology, Associate Professor, Department of Geography and Priestley

International Centre for Climate, University of Leeds

90. Dr. Melissa Duhaime, Assistant Professor, Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Michigan

91. David Shalloway, Greater Philadelphia Professor in Biological Sciences, Cornell University

92. Lawrence Licklider PhD, Chemistry, UC Riverside.

93. Jonathan King, Prof. of Molecular Biology, MIT, Cambridge MA

94. Lucky Tran, PhD, Biologist & Science Communicator, Columbia University

95. Jacqueline Giovanniello, PhD Candidate, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory

96. Simona Giunta, PhD, CEO @ Know Science, The Rockefeller University

97. Simone Weinmann, Research Technician, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, NY

98. Andrea Alfano, content developer and communicator at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory

99. Carolina Henriques, Neuroscience, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory

100. Matthew Moss, Bioinformatician, Cold Spring Harbor Labs

101. Mona Mehdy, Associate Professor, Molecular Biosciences, University of Texas, Austin

102. Julianne Warren, Ph.D. Ecology, author Aldo Leopold's Odyssey, Tenth Anniversary Edition

103. Simone S. Whitecloud, PhD; Research Ecologist, Army Corps of Engineers

104. B. B. Cael, Oceanography, Massachusetts Institute of Technology / Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution

105. Molly Hammell, PhD; Assistant Professor, Biology, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory

106. Dr. Timothy A. Livengood, planetary scientist, University of Maryland

107. Dr. Bruce Monger, Dept. Earth and Atmos. Sciences, Cornell University

108. John H. Gardiner IV, structural biology technician, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory

109. Gretchen Goldman, Environmental Engineering PhD

110. Brenda Anderson, Assoc Prof., Stony Brook University

111. Shawna M. McBride, PhD; Neuroscience, University of Wyoming

112. Jennifer Fehrenbacher, Asst. Prof., College of Earth, Ocean, and Atmospheric Sciences, Oregon State University

113. John Olson, PhD; Geophysics, MIT

114. Peter Little, Professor of Anthropology, Emory University
115. Robert R. Janes; Museologist; Co-Chair, Coalition of Museums for Climate Justice
116. Loren Cassin Sackett, PhD; Evolutionary Biology, University of South Florida
117. Emma Loveday, PhD, Infectious Disease, Montana State University
118. Judith Hubbard, Geologist; Assistant Professor at Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
119. Larry Hothem, senior physical scientist
120. Dr. James Collins; School of Oceanography, University of Washington
121. David Thomson, Atmospheric Chemistry, University of Colorado
122. Sam Inglis, MSc, Glaciology
123. M Bryson Brown, Philosopher of Science, University of Lethbridge, AB Canada
124. Leehi Yona, MEd Candidate, Yale University
125. Hank Patton, Founder, Little White Salmon Biodiversity Reserve
126. Elaine Livingston, MS Chemistry UC Berkeley, MAT Math Binghamton University, Retired Science and Math Secondary Teacher
127. David K. Adams, Atmospheric Scientist, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
128. Raymond S Bradley, Distinguished Professor, Director, Climate System Research Center, University of Massachusetts, Amherst
129. Neil Tangri, Stanford University
130. Dr. Dagomar Degroot, Environmental Historian, Georgetown University
131. Michael C. B. Ashley, Professor of Physics, University of New South Wales
132. Dee Randolph, Certified Professional Geologist
133. Jose L. Jimenez, Professor of Chemistry, University of Colorado, Boulder
134. Jens Mühle, Dr. rer. nat., University of California, San Diego
135. Anastasia Yanchilina, Postdoctoral Fellow, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel
136. Professor John Geissman, Emeritus, Geophysics, U New Mexico
137. Steven C Sherwood, ARC Laureate Professor, University of New South Wales

138. Gebreaninya Gebru Kidane, Environment and Natural resource management
139. Dr. Georg Feulner, Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research
140. Jürg Luterbacher, Professor for Climatology, Climate Dynamics and Climate Change, Justus Liebig University of Giessen, Germany, Lead author IPCC AR 5, WG1
141. Nathan Phillips, Professor of Earth & Environment, Boston University
142. John Marsham, University of Leeds, UK
143. Graciela Raga, Senior Scientist in Atmospheric Sciences, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico
144. Dr. Jean-Louis Fellous, Executive Director, Committee on Space Research
145. Michiel van den Broeke, Professor of Polar Meteorology, Utrecht University, The Netherlands
146. Dr. Ronald J. Parry, Emeritus Professor of Chemistry, Rice University, Houston, Texas
147. Melissa Stults, PhD., Climate and Sustainability Specialist
148. John J. Cullen, Professor Emeritus, Oceanography, Dalhousie University
149. MaryJo Stanley, Public Health Nurse
150. Robert G. Middleton, Consulting Geologist, former AMNH curatorial staff (1974-75)
151. William M. White, Professor of Earth & Atmospheric Sciences, Cornell University
152. Ann Pearson, Professor of Environmental Sciences, Harvard College Professor, Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Harvard University
153. Erwan Monier, Principal Research Scientist, Center for Global Change Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
154. David Goodrich, former Director, Global Climate Observing System
155. R Hubert, Northern Arizona University
156. Dr. David Hastings, Professor of Marine Science, Eckerd College
157. Marie Venner, Chair, National Academy of Sciences and Engineering Transportation Research Board Subcommittee on Climate Change, Energy and Sustainability (AF0001)
158. Dr. Joel A. Huberman, Professor (retired), Roswell Park Cancer Institute and SUNY Buffalo
159. Robert Howarth, Earth system scientist and the David R. Atkinson Professor of Ecology at Cornell University
160. Mara Freilich, MIT-WHOI Joint Program

161. Dr. Radley Horton, Lamont Doherty Earth Observatory
162. Michael A Rawlins, Extension Associate Professor, Associate Director, Climate System Research Center, University of Massachusetts, Amherst University
163. Stephen P. Kunz, Senior Ecologist, Schmid & Company, Inc., Media, PA
164. Peter Mayes Ph.D Climatologist, NJDEP
165. John Crusius, Ph.D., Chemical Oceanographer
166. Stephen Mulkey, Ecologist, President Emeritus Unity College
167. Joseph Pedlosky, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution
168. Daniel Kane, Ph.D. student, Yale University
169. Donald H. Campbell, Geologist (retired), Campbell Petrographics
170. Ted K. Raab, Arctic Ecologist, Stanford University
171. Dr. Raymond Smith, Prof Emeritus UCSB
172. Julia Monk, PhD Candidate, Community and Ecosystem Ecology, Yale University
173. Seth Schultz, Director of Science & Innovation, C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group; Co-Chair of the Coalition for Urban Transitions, Co-Chair of the Scientific Steering Committee for the Cities IPCC Conference
174. Megan Sullivan, PhD Student, Yale School of Forestry
175. Raymond Johnson PhD Director, Institute of Climate Studies USA
176. Carl R. Carnein, Assoc. Prof. of Geology, Emeritus, Lock Haven Univ. of PA
177. Leila M. V. Carvalho, Profesor Meteorology and Climate Sciences, UC Santa Barbara
178. Michael Sandstrom, PhD Student, Lamont Doherty Earth Observatory
179. Dr. Leonard S. Sklar, Professor of Geology, San Francisco State University
180. Donna Sueper, Aerosol Researcher, University of Colorado, Boulder, USA
181. Johnse Ostman, Hydrologist, USGS
182. Becky Alexander, Associate Professor of Atmospheric Sciences, University of Washington

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 1/25/2018 5:01:46 PM
Subject: Perry: US 'not just exporting energy, we're exporting freedom'

Friends,

This is fantastic, it is exactly the talking point and goal The Heartland Institute has adopted for 2018 and beyond. Please praise Perry and the Trump administration to the sky for this.

Joe

<http://thehill.com/policy/energy-environment/370468-perry-us-is-not-just-exporting-energy-were-exporting-freedom>

Perry: US 'not just exporting energy, we're exporting freedom'

Energy Secretary Rick Perry characterized the Trump administration's energy agenda as a world-changing development that spreads freedom around the globe.

Perry framed exports of fossil fuels like oil, natural gas and coal as a central part of President Trump's "Energy Dominance" agenda, in which the administration is aiming to dramatically increase the domestic production of fossil fuels.

"The United States is not just exporting energy, we're exporting freedom," Perry said on Fox Business's "Mornings with Maria" in an interview from the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland.

"We're exporting to our allies in Europe the opportunity to truly have a choice of where do you buy your energy from. That's freedom. And that kind of freedom is priceless."

The former Texas governor further cited the estimate from numerous sources, like the International Energy Agency, that the United States will become the world's top oil producer this year. It is already the top natural gas producer.

“I’m not sure anything since World War II has been any more dynamic, from my perspective, than the shift in energy supply, energy control if you will,” Perry said of the domestic oil and gas boom of the last decade.

“The United States isn’t about controlling a country with this energy. It’s about literally freeing up our allies around the world, letting them know that we’re going to be there for them. There’s no strings attached when you buy American [liquid natural gas]. So that’s world-changing.”

Perry said that the United States has an “amazing” supply of oil and natural gas, citing Trump’s offshore drilling plan and Congress’s plan to open the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to drilling.

He waded briefly into Trump’s Monday decision to impose steep tariffs on imported solar panels and washers, saying it’s a sign of the rules under which Trump thinks countries should trade with the United States.

“We shouldn’t be worrying about this administration from the standpoint of transparency and fairness. That’s what Donald Trump’s all about,” Perry said.

“You want to compete against the United States? Bring it. But don’t subsidize in a way that is unfair. Don’t get into the market and try to gobble all the market, and then all of the sudden, after you’ve choked everybody else out of the market, guess what, prices go up.”

Free-market Republicans have joined affected industries like solar panel installers and appliance companies in criticizing Trump’s tariffs, saying they represent an abandonment of free-trade principles.

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 1/25/2018 3:13:09 PM
Subject: France pays US scientists to lie about global warming

Friends,

Someone just shared with me an *LA Times* story about French President Emmanuel Macron's offer to pay U.S. scientists to come to France to further politicize the climate science debate. Somehow, I missed this in the holiday hubbub, but I think it's as funny as a South Park skit.

Below is the NPR story about it. [CNN's report](#) on it included this wonderful gem:

Among the winners were some prominent American names, including Camille Parmesan, a Texan who studies the effect of climate change on ecosystems. As a lead author of reports from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Parmesan was a co-recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize awarded in 2007.

Parmesan called the French initiative "absolutely fabulous, and a very appropriate response to Trump pulling out of the Paris Accords," according to the journal *Science*. She will join a center for theoretical and experimental ecology in the southwestern French city of Moulis, according to the report.

(Congratulations again to all the Nobel Peace Prize co-recipients getting this email.)

I can't find a list of the "scientists" who took the money, but maybe if we can find it, we ought to publicize it, like the [RICO 20](#), or maybe like those unlucky [scientists in the service of the Soviet regime](#).

Joe

<https://www.npr.org/sections/thetwo-way/2017/12/11/570036260/macron-awards-u-s-climate-scientists-grants-to-make-our-planet-great-again>

Macron Awards U.S. Climate Scientists Grants To 'Make Our Planet Great Again'

December 11, 2017 8:57 PM ET

RICHARD GONZALES

French President Emmanuel Macron, in a not-so-subtle jab at President Trump, has awarded long-term research grants to 18 climate scientists — 13 of them U.S.-based researchers — to relocate to France and pursue their work with the blessing of a government that doesn't cast doubt on the threat of climate change.

The announcement Monday makes good on a [pledge](#) Macron made earlier this year after the U.S. pulled out of the Paris climate accord to offer France as a "second homeland" to climate researchers in order to "make our planet great again."

Macron's appeal produced 1,822 applicants, nearly two-thirds from the United States. Candidates had to have a proven track record on climate research and propose a project that would take three to five years to complete. That period roughly matches Trump current term in office.

Trump has proposed cuts in federal funding for scientific research. As Macron told the winners of the French grants, "we will be there to replace" U.S. support for climate research.

One of the winners, [Camille Parmesan](#) of the University of Texas at Austin, told the [Associated Press](#) that the French offer "gave me such a psychological boost, to have that kind of support, to have the head of state saying I value what you do."

Parmesan studies the impact of climate change on wild plants and animals and will pursue her research at an experimental ecology station in the Pyrenees.

Another winner, Louis A. Derry, professor of Earth and atmospheric sciences at Cornell University told the [Washington Post](#):

"For me, the chance to work on some very exciting science questions with my French colleagues and not be so dependent on the crazy stuff that goes on in Congress and with the current administration is honestly very attractive. But it can be embarrassing to try and explain what is going on at home right now."

The amount of money awarded to climate researchers wasn't immediately disclosed. Senior researchers were eligible for grants up to \$1.7 million.

Macron's announcement comes a day before a bigger international meeting on the global climate opens in Paris on Tuesday. Dubbed the "One Planet Summit" and co-hosted by the U.N. and the World Bank, the meeting will bring together more than 50 world leaders seeking to re-energize the Paris accords. Trump will not be among them.

Joseph Bast

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 1/24/2018 6:16:36 PM
Subject: Bezdek on federal subsidies to renewable energy
[WO0617 Capitals.pdf](#)

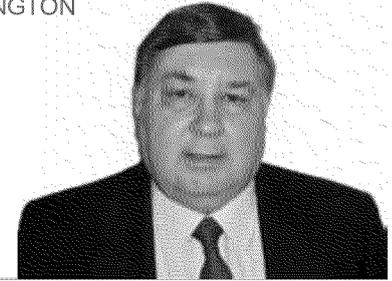
Dr. Roger Bezdek reminds me that the DOE's R&D budget for solar projects...

“represents an extremely small % of federal renewal energy subsidies – see attached.”

Roger

rbezdek@misi-net.com

Joe



Energy “policy parity”

It is that time again. A new administration in Washington, a new federal budget and its priorities being proposed, and tax reform being debated, have all joined to bring the subject of energy subsidies, yet again, to the forefront. As usual, the refrain is being heard that fossil fuels—especially “big oil”—are heavily and unfairly subsidized at the expense of underfunded renewables.

These subsidies are also drawing attention, as federal and state policymakers struggle to deal with energy incentives that are straining competitive electricity markets. For example:

- Energy Secretary Rick Perry has ordered a study to assess how energy subsidies and policies are affecting baseload power generation, which may lead to reform of production tax credits.
- In Washington, the ERC recent

the issue... Senator Chris Grassle (Iowa)... that it... him... people... for one... of energy... regarding market-dis... benefits... to other sources... need. So, how... the energy scorecard stack up?

A skewed deck. As usual, conventional wisdom is wrong. There is a huge imbalance in federal incentives for the oil and gas industry, compared to renewables. However, the imbalance is strongly in favor of renewables and it is increasing rapidly. In a recently published study, we found that over the past several years, the imbalance of subsidies in favor of renewables over other energy technologies has become overwhelming (<http://misi-net.com/publications/EnergyIncentives-0517.pdf>). This clearly contradicts the contention that federal incentives favor oil and gas at the expense of renewables.

As shown in Fig. 1, during the years 2011-2016, renewable energy (solar, wind, biomass, geothermal and hydro) has received \$89 billion in federal incentives, which is:

- Nearly four times as much federal incentives as for oil and natural gas, *combined*.
- Nearly six times as much federal incentives as for oil.
- Nearly ten times as much federal incentives as for natural gas.

In fact, over this period, renewables received more than three times as much federal incentives as oil, natural gas, coal and nuclear, *combined*. So much for the contention that renewables are being “starved.”

Of course, renewable energy advocates only prefer to classify hydro and geothermal as renewable sources, which suits their purpose. It has to show how much renewable energy is being used in the U.S. The U.S. provides 100% of its renewable energy. However, some federal support for hydro and geothermal

is not supposed to be included in federal subsidies for “renewable energy.”

Accordingly, Fig. 2 excludes federal support for hydro and geothermal, and shows only subsidies for solar, wind and biomass. These figures show that during the 2011-2016 period, these renewable technologies received \$78 billion, which is:

- More than three times as much federal incentives as for oil and natural gas, *combined*.
- More than five times as much federal incentives as for oil.
- Nearly ten times as much federal incentives as for natural gas.

Over the years 2011 through 2016, these three renewable energy technologies received four times as much federal incentives as for natural gas, coal, and nuclear, *combined*. Thus, even excluding hydro and geothermal, renewables are being subsidized about three times as heavily as all fossil fuels and nuclear energy, combined.

Notably, energy technologies provide very different contributions to the U.S. energy mix. Oil and gas provide over 61% of U.S. energy needs, whereas wind and solar provide less than 3%. Thus, per unit of energy, renewables are massively over-subsidized, compared to oil and gas.

The bottom line. So, what does all of this mean? Does it imply that the oil and gas industry receives too much federal support? Too little? Does it imply that renewable industries receive too much federal support? Or do they receive too little?

The information provided here implies none of this. The “optimal” level of federal support is an issue well outside the scope of this column. Nevertheless, the information presented here is important to remember, when we hear that renewable energy is being “starved” of federal funding compared to the oil and gas industry. **WVO**

Fig. 1. Federal incentives for oil, natural gas, and renewables, 2011-2016.

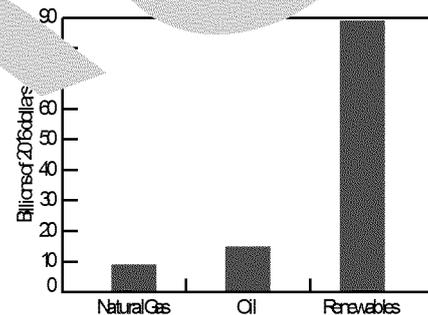
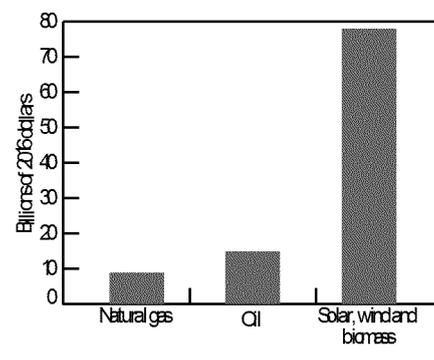


Fig. 2. Federal Incentives for oil and natural gas compared to solar, wind, and biomass, 2011-2016.



DR. ROGER BEZDEK is an internationally recognized energy analyst and President of MISE, in Washington DC. He has over 30 years' experience in the energy, utility, environmental and regulatory areas, serving private industry, academia and the federal government. He is the author of six books and over 300 papers in scientific journals.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 1/24/2018 5:49:20 PM
Subject: Department of Energy Announces Prize Competition to Accelerate U.S.-Based Solar Manufacturing

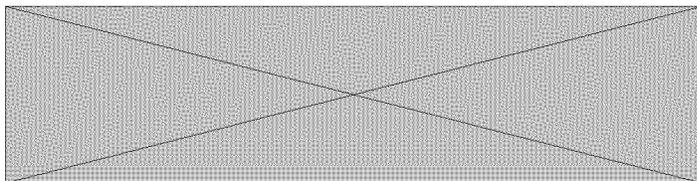
Friends,

Below is a news release from the Department of Energy announcing a \$3 million prize for “new processes and products that will reassert American leadership in the solar marketplace,” part of “total DOE funding of up to \$400 million for solar projects and technologies in 2017.”

I believe this is a good reminder and talking point, that the federal government generously subsidizes solar energy R&D. Let’s hope the dollar amount is considerably smaller in 2018 and beyond.

Joe

From: DOE News [<mailto:doenews@hq.doe.gov>]
Sent: Wednesday, January 24, 2018 8:01 AM
To:
Subject: Department of Energy Announces Prize Competition to Accelerate U.S.-Based Solar Manufacturing



Press Release

News Media Contact: [\(202\) 586-4940](tel:2025864940)
For Immediate Release: January 24, 2018

Department of Energy Announces Prize Competition to Accelerate U.S.-Based Solar Manufacturing

Teams to Compete for \$3 Million Prize Pool

WASHINGTON, D.C. - Today, the **U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)** announced a \$3 million prize competition to reenergize innovation in U.S. solar manufacturing. The American Made Solar Prize will incentivize the nation's entrepreneurs to develop new processes and products that will reassert American leadership in the solar marketplace. This prize is in addition to total DOE funding of up to \$400 million for solar projects and technologies in 2017. It will lower barriers American innovators face in reaching manufacturing scale by accelerating the cycles of learning, while helping to create partnerships that connect entrepreneurs to the private sector and the network of DOE's national laboratories.

“The United States possesses the talent, expertise, and vision to surpass the rest of the world in solar technologies and forge a new solar energy landscape around the globe,” said **U.S. Secretary of Energy Rick Perry**. “The American Made Solar Prize will galvanize our country's entrepreneurs, allow them to utilize technologies and innovations developed through DOE's early-stage research and development, and, ultimately, bring new American-made products to market.”

This solar prize brings together America's world-class research base with its unparalleled, entrepreneurial support system consisting of universities, energy incubators, and DOE's 17 national laboratories to create a sweeping portfolio of innovations primed for private investment and commercial scale up. The prize will connect these diverse stakeholders in a process that opens the full panorama of next-generation solar technologies that are needed by private industry, as well as amplify opportunities for revolutionary innovations to be tested that could potentially obsolete the status quo.

This newly formed network will leverage cutting-edge technologies and facilities, such as small batch prototyping to speed cycles of innovation. Testing and development capabilities of DOE's national labs will put the foremost research expertise and analytic tools at the fingertips of U.S. entrepreneurs, and deliver immediate insights that improve research prioritization. Finally, the program will catalyze early and ongoing connections with both corporate and venture capital sources, which is key to bringing the crucial investment and financial instruments needed in the later stages of commercial scaling.

This program is funded by DOE's Solar Energy Technologies Office (SETO) and administered by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory. Learn more about SETO [HERE](#). Learn more about the American Made Solar Prize [HERE](#).

###

If you would rather not receive future communications from U.S. Department of Energy, let us know by clicking [here](#).
U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20585 United States

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 1/24/2018 12:11:00 AM
Subject: Anthony Watts: Building his legacy of hate, Peter Gleick mocks the death of John Coleman

A sad but accurate piece:

<https://wattsupwiththat.com/2018/01/23/building-his-legacy-of-hate-peter-gleick-mocks-the-death-of-john-coleman/>

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 1/23/2018 6:23:23 PM
Subject: Unsafe Space: Willie Soon at a comedy club

Willie Soon invites you to watch his performance at a comedy club last year. Here are the links:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RNupy65SURo> (Video clip)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RNupy65SURo> (Video clip)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HGYQ91Ui1t8> (Full audio)

Direct podcast link: <http://www.unsafespaceshow.com/2018/01/22/climate-change-feat-ion-christensen-willie-soon-bryan-dey-and-lori-weiss/>

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 3/21/2018 2:33:17 PM
Subject: On the day of the "science tutorial" for a federal judge in California...

... an op-ed by Heartland senior fellow Peter Ferrara and I appears in the *San Francisco Chronicle*. At least they can't say they weren't told.

Joe

<https://www.sfchronicle.com/opinion/openforum/article/Climate-science-will-be-missing-from-San-12768568.php>

Climate science will be missing from San Francisco courtroom fight

By Joseph L. Bast and Peter Ferrara

March 20, 2018 Updated: March 20, 2018 8:26pm

On Wednesday, lawyers for oil companies and two California cities will present their clients' views on global warming at a hearing for a federal judge in San Francisco. Strangely, an objective overview of climate science will be missing from this courtroom fight.

Some are comparing the trial, the People of the State of California vs. BP PLC, et al., to the 1925 Scopes trial, in which the teaching of evolution in public schools was debated and largely settled. But this hearing and this case will settle nothing.

The hearing was ordered by U.S. District Judge William Alsup, a nonscientist, who is presiding over a case involving accusations by San Francisco and Oakland politicians that the oil and natural gas produced by ExxonMobil, BP, Chevron and other oil companies are causing a climate disaster and the oil companies have been covering up evidence of this for years.

The municipalities will trot out the false claims made popular by the Obama administration (and before that by former Vice President Al Gore) that man-made global warming will cause or is already causing flooding, storms, wildfires, droughts, public health epidemics, etc.

The oil companies aren't likely to argue the science. They are on record admitting that climate change is the result of human activity and could be a crisis, although the degree and when it will occur are uncertain. They will claim their activities play only a small role in the crisis: Coal and agriculture are bigger offenders, along with Third World countries, industries and consumers who use their products. Why not sue them? Under prevailing tort doctrine, they will argue, they cannot be held liable.

On the basis of the briefing, if Judge Alsup is fair and balanced, he might conclude that the science is overwhelming that human activities, and in particular the combustion of fossil fuels, are causing a climate catastrophe. However, he may find the defendants are right that under common law, they cannot be held responsible for damages when their contributions are very small and cannot be separated or weighed separately from the contributions of others.

Such a finding might be what oil companies are hoping for, but it is not what climate science says about man's impact on the global climate. Such a decision would set a bad precedent and send a false message to the general public. Here is why.

The Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change, an international network of scientists assembled by the Science and Environmental Policy Project, the Heartland Institute, and the Center for the Study of Carbon Dioxide and Global Change to critique the work of the United Nations' International Panel on Climate Change found thousands of peer-reviewed studies that contradict the alarmist narrative of a man-made climate disaster. Among their conclusions:

- Climate change is largely due to natural factors, and the human impact so small it is likely to be undetectable. Past changes in climate preceded human use of fossil fuels by centuries and were much larger than those in the recent climate record.

- The most recent scientific research places “climate sensitivity” — the amount of warming to be

expected from a doubling of the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere — at just 1 to 2 degrees Celsius by the end of this century, not the 3 to 6 degrees claimed by alarmists.

- Claims of floods, hurricanes, droughts and wildfires attributable to man-made global warming are not supported by science. Long-term records show no increases, and often decreases, in frequency and intensity.

- The UN’s IPCC, the source for most of the alarmist literature, is politicized. We know that former President Barack Obama “weaponized” the Environmental Protection Agency to wage war on coal, and that this included suppressing internal dissent in the administration.

A genuine briefing on climate science would conclude there is no “consensus” on the causes or consequences of climate change. It would lead a judge to conclude there is no man-made climate crisis on the horizon, and so arguing over who is to blame is unnecessary and irrelevant. The judge would then throw out the case “with prejudice,” meaning “don’t come back.”

Alas, what takes place on Wednesday will not teach Judge Alsup anything about climate science. Consequently, the judge’s ruling is unlikely to advance public understanding of the climate change issue or advance justice.

Joseph L. Bast is a director and senior fellow with the Heartland Institute. Peter Ferrara is a senior fellow for legal affairs for the Heartland Institute.

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 3/20/2018 8:35:24 PM
Subject: This could be a huge victory: Pruitt Will End EPA's Use Of 'Secret Science' To Justify Regulations

While many of us debate climate science, EPA has been using junk epidemiology to pump up the estimated health effects of particulate matter (PM2.5) to justify its war against fossil fuels. Congratulations to Steve Milloy, Jim Enstrom, Stan Young, Robert Phalen, Willie Soon, and Lamar Smith for leading a years' long effort to restore sound science to EPA.

Joe

<https://junkscience.com/2018/03/winning-epa-chief-to-ban-use-of-secret-science-in-rulemaking/#more-93374>

EXCLUSIVE: Scott Pruitt Will End EPA's Use Of 'Secret Science' To Justify Regulations

MICHAEL BASTASCH, The Daily Caller, March 19, 2018

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Scott Pruitt will soon end his agency's use of "secret science" to craft regulations.

"We need to make sure their data and methodology are published as part of the record," Pruitt said in an exclusive interview with The Daily Caller News Foundation. "Otherwise, it's not transparent. It's not objectively measured, and that's important."

Pruitt will reverse long-standing EPA policy allowing regulators to rely on non-public scientific data in crafting rules. Such studies have been used to justify tens of billions of

dollars worth of regulations.

EPA regulators would only be allowed to consider scientific studies that make their data available for public scrutiny under Pruitt's new policy. Also, EPA-funded studies would need to make all their data public.

"When we do contract that science out, sometimes the findings are published; we make that part of our rule-making processes, but then we don't publish the methodology and data that went into those findings because the third party who did the study won't give it to us," Pruitt added.

"And we've said that's fine — we're changing that as well," Pruitt told TheDCNF.

Conservatives have long criticized EPA for relying on scientific studies that published their findings but not the underlying data. However, Democrats and environmental activists have challenged past attempts to bring transparency to studies used in rule making.

Texas Republican Rep. Lamar Smith pushed legislation to end the use of what he calls "secret science" at EPA. Pruitt instituted another policy in 2017 backed by Smith against EPA-funded scientists serving on agency advisory boards.

"If we use a third party to engage in scientific review or inquiry, and that's the basis of rulemaking, you and every American citizen across the country deserve to know what's the data, what's the methodology that was used to reach that conclusion that was the underpinning of what — rules that were adopted by this agency," Pruitt explained.

Pruitt's pending science transparency policy mirrors Smith's HONEST Act, which passed the House in March 2017. Smith's office was pleased to hear Pruitt was adopting another policy the House Committee on Science, Space and Technology chairman championed.

“The chairman has long worked toward a more open and transparent rule-making process at EPA, and he looks forward to any announcement from Administrator Pruitt that would achieve that goal,” committee spokeswoman Thea McDonald told TheDCNF.

Junk science crusader Steve Milloy also called on EPA to end its use of “secret science” in rule making, especially when it comes to studies on the toxicity of fine particulates in the air.

EPA has primarily relied on two 1990s studies linking fine particulate pollution to premature death. Neither studies have made their data public, but EPA used their findings to justify sweeping air quality regulations.

Reported benefits from EPA rules are “mostly attributable to the reduction in public exposure to fine particulate matter,” according to the White House Office of Management and Budget report. That’s equivalent to billions of dollars.

In fact, one of EPA’s most expensive regulation on the books, called MATS, derived most of its estimated benefits from reducing particulates not from reducing mercury, which the rule was ostensibly crafted to address.

EPA estimated MATS would cost \$8.2 billion but yield between \$28 billion to \$77 billion in public health benefits. It’s a similar story for the Clean Power Plan, which EPA estimated would cost \$8.4 billion and yield from \$14 billion to \$34 billion in health and climate benefits.

Democrats and environmentalists have largely opposed attempts to require EPA rely on transparent scientific data. Said data would restrict the amount of studies EPA can use, but a major objection is making data public would reveal confidential patient data, opponents argue.

“A lot of the data that EPA uses to protect public health and ensure that we have clean

air and clean water relies on data that cannot be publicly released,” Union of Concerned Scientists representative Yogin Kothari told E&E News.

“It really hamstrings the ability of the EPA to do anything, to fulfill its mission,” Kothari said.

Milloy, however, countered and argued it’s a “red herring” to claim that forcing regulators to use public science data would harm patient privacy.

“The availability of such data sets is nothing new,” said Milloy, publisher of JunkScience.com and senior fellow at the Energy and Environmental Legal Institute.

“The state of California, for example, makes such data available under the moniker, ‘Public Use Death Files,’” Milloy said. “We used such data in the form of over two million anonymized death certificates in our recent California study on particulates and death.”

“Opponents of data transparency are just trying to hide the data from independent scrutiny,” Milloy added. “But the studies that use this data are taxpayer-financed, and they are used to regulate the public.”

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 3/13/2018 7:38:33 PM
Subject: Heartland responds to The People of the State of California v. BP P.L.C, et al
(03-08-18) Op-ed Bast and Ferrara on CA litigation.docx

Friends,

You may have read that the cities of San Francisco and Oakland are suing ExxonMobil and a dozen other oil companies, claiming they “knew” their products were contributing to catastrophic global warming but hid that information from investors and the public, in part by funding third party organizations. The Heartland Institute was not named in the suit (maybe because Exxon hasn’t donated to us in more than a decade), but our friends at the Science and Environmental Policy Project (SEPP) were.

In an unusual step, the judge in the case has asked legal counsel for both sides to present a summary of climate science findings during a five-hour “briefing” on March 21. Some journalists and environmentalists are calling this the “Scopes trial on global warming,” claiming it will put the issue in front of a judge for an up-or-down decision once and for all. Hardly, since the judge is a liberal and not a scientisat. Still, a poor performance by climate realists at this hearing could become a talking point by alarmists and fake journalists for years to come.

Alas, the oil companies have little interest in conveying accurate climate science, having publicly committed themselves to a strategy of apologizing for the alleged catastrophe they may be contributing to and pointing the finger at others who may be more culpable than they are (e.g., China, India, and energy consumers). Lawyers for San Francisco and Oakland have their pick of pseudo-scientists, like Michael Mann and Andrew Dessler, willing to say man-made climate change is an “existential threat to humanity” and must be stopped at all costs.

So...

Heartland’s Jim Lakely tracked down the 30 lawyers representing the oil companies and sent them the letter below. Peter Ferrara and I coauthored an op-ed that we are shopping to California media outlets, explaining why this hearing isn’t anything like a “Scopes trial on global warming.” It is attached. And we are helping Christopher

Monckton file an amicus brief and preparing to intervene with our own amicus brief or direct communication with the judge providing our own summary of climate science findings.

I'll keep you informed of how this all turns out! Meanwhile, thank you for your interest and support, and please do whatever you can to bring truth to this important debate.

Joe

Joseph Bast

Director and Senior Fellow

The Heartland Institute

[Support The Heartland Institute!](#)

From: Jim Lakely **On Behalf Of** Tim Huelskamp

Sent: Tuesday, March 13, 2018 1:07 PM

To:

Subject: The People of the State of California v. BP P.L.C, et al and The Heartland Institute

Dear Mr. Roth:

I understand you are one of 30 lawyers representing several oil companies in the case of *The People of the State of California v. BP P.L.C, et al*. For this reason, I am writing to call your attention to a number of resources available from The Heartland Institute that can help inform your defense of the industry. The Heartland Institute employs several environmental and energy policy experts who could be of assistance to you.

As you may know, The Heartland Institute was founded in 1984 and is one of the

world's leading sources of research and commentary questioning whether man-made climate change is the crisis many liberal groups claim it to be. We have published four volumes in the *Climate Change Reconsidered series* for the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change (NIPCC). These volumes encompass thousands of pages of scientific review and analysis documenting that the human impact on the global climate is small – probably below our ability to detect – and the benefits of a modest warming during the twenty-first century are likely to outweigh the harms.

Heartland publications climate change includes the following:

- o [A Critique of the U.S. Global Change Research Program's 2017 Climate Science Special Report](#). February 28, 2018, by Jay Lehr, Ph.D., et al. This 52-page report by Dr. Jay Lehr and 18 distinguished climate scientists and meteorologists provides a devastating critique of the November 2017 “Climate Science Special Report” (CSSR) produced by the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP). That report, according to the USGCRP, is “a key part of the Fourth National Climate Assessment.”

- o [Why Scientists Disagree About Global Warming](#), by Craig Idso, Robert M. Carter, and S. Fred Singer, is the best primer on the issue available.

- o The *Climate Change Reconsidered series*, published by The Heartland Institute for the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change (NIPCC), is available for free online [here](#). See [here](#) for reviews and endorsements, and [here](#) for the condensed edition in Chinese published by the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

More succinct, valuable resources include:

- o [Roger Andrews, Catastrophic Climate Change – A Reminder of What the IPCC Actually Said](#)

- o [NIPCC Testimony to the Commons Select Committee of the United Kingdom Parliament](#)

- o NIPCC Scientific Critique of IPCC's 2013 'Summary for Policymakers'

To stay up-to-date on the latest research and commentary on this issue, you should sign up for free online subscriptions to two Heartland publications:

- o Environment & Climate News, a monthly publication sent to every national and state elected official in the U.S.
- o Climate Change Weekly, a weekly e-newsletter edited by Sterling Burnett, Ph.D.

The individuals here at Heartland who can help you include:

- o Peter Ferrara, J.D., Heartland's senior fellow for legal affairs
- o Jim Lakely, Heartland's communications director
- o Jay Lehr, Ph.D., Heartland's science director
- o H. Sterling Burnett, Ph.D., Heartland's senior fellow for environment

If you have any questions about The Heartland Institute, I hope you visit our "Reply to Critics" page. If you think I can be of any assistance, please don't hesitate to contact me at 312/377-4000 or by email at thuelskamp@heartland.org.

Sincerely,



Tim Huelskamp, Ph.D.

President, The Heartland Institute

Former Congressman, the State of Kansas

Thuelskamp@heartland.org

www.heartland.org

(312) 377-4000

This draft: March 8, 2018

words: 765

Why Climate Science Will Be Missing from this Courtroom Fight

By Joseph L. Bast and Peter Ferrara, J.D.

On March 21, lawyers for oil companies and two California cities will present their clients' views on global warming at a hearing for a federal judge in San Francisco. Strangely, an objective overview of climate science will be missing from this courtroom fight.

Some are comparing the trial, *The People of the State of California v. BP P.L.C, et al.*, to the 1925 Scopes trial, in which the teaching of evolution in public schools was debated and largely settled. But this hearing and this case will settle nothing.

The hearing was ordered by U.S. District Court Judge William Alsup, a non-scientist, who is presiding over a case involving accusations by San Francisco and Oakland politicians that the oil and natural gas produced by ExxonMobil, BP, Chevron and other oil companies are causing a climate disaster and the oil companies have been covering up evidence of this for years.

The municipalities will trot out the false claims made popular by the Obama administration, and before then by former Vice President Al Gore, that man-made global warming will cause or is already causing flooding, storms, wildfires, droughts, public health epidemics, etc. etc.

The oil companies aren't likely to argue the science. They are on record admitting that climate change is the result of human activity and could be a crisis, though the exact amount and when it might occur are uncertain. They will claim their activities play only a small role in the crisis: coal and agriculture are bigger offenders, along with third world countries, industries and consumers who use their products... why not sue them instead? Under prevailing tort doctrine, they will argue, they cannot be held liable.

On the basis of the briefing, if Judge Alsup is fair and balanced, he might conclude that "the science is overwhelming that human activities, and in particular the combustion of fossil fuels, are causing a climate catastrophe. However, the defendants are right that under common law, they cannot be held responsible for damages when their contributions are very small and cannot be separated or weighed separately from the contributions of others, including natural phenomena, international actors, and even the defendants themselves."

Such a finding might be what oil companies are hoping for, but it is not what climate science says about man's impact on the global climate. Such a decision would set a bad precedent and send a false message to the general public. Here is why.

We know in fact that climate change is largely due to natural factors, and the human impact so small it is likely to be undetectable. We know this because past changes in climate preceded

human use of fossil fuels by centuries and millennia and were much larger than those in the recent climate record. We know most recent scientific research places “climate sensitivity” at just 1 to 2 degrees Celsius by the end of this century, not the 3 to 6 degrees claimed by alarmists.

We know that claims of floods, hurricanes, droughts, and wildfires attributable to man-made global warming are not supported by science or data. Long-term records show no increases, and often decreases, in their frequency and intensity. Science and the historical record both say weather in a warmer world is likely to be less extreme, not more extreme. This would produce more benefits than harms.

We know the United Nations’ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the source for most of the alarmist literature on the subject, is politicized, corrupted, and its reports are not peer reviewed. We know former President Barack Obama “weaponized” the Environmental Protection Agency to wage his “war on coal,” and that this included falsifying research and suppressing internal dissent in the administration.

The work of the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change (NIPCC), an international network of scientists assembled to critique the work of the UN’s IPCC, reveals thousands of peer-reviewed studies that contradict the alarmist narrative of a man-made climate disaster. That literature is ignored and hidden from view by environmental activists.

A genuine briefing on climate science would conclude there is no “consensus” on the causes or consequences of climate change. It would lead a fair and balanced judge to conclude “there is no man-made climate crisis on the horizon, and so arguing over who is to blame is unnecessary and irrelevant.” The judge would then throw out the case “with prejudice,” meaning “don’t come back.”

Alas, what takes place on March 21 will not teach Judge Alsup anything about climate science. Consequently, the judge’s ruling is unlikely to advance public understanding of the climate change issue or advance justice.

###

Joseph L. Bast is a director and senior fellow with The Heartland Institute. Peter Ferrara, J.D., is a senior fellow for legal affairs for The Heartland Institute.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 3/13/2018 6:44:27 PM
Subject: This is winning: Rex Tillerson is out as Secretary of State

Who would have thought? Tillerson was an advocate for the Paris Accord and a carbon tax. Here's what Robert Stavins' says Pompeo believes:

In the House of Representatives, before his move to the CIA, Congressman Pompeo was a consistent, long-term, and vocal skeptic of the [pseudo-]science of climate change, and an outspoken critic of the Obama administration's climate policies, which he [accurately] characterized in 2015 as a "radical climate change agenda." Although he may have modified his views since his appointment as CIA Director, at his confirmation hearings in January, 2017, he stated that Obama's view that climate change is a significant issue for national security was "ignorant, dangerous, and absolutely unbelievable."

From Robert Stavins' Rex Tillerson is out as Secretary of State: What Should We Make of This? H/T Jim Johnston.

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sun 3/11/2018 7:18:42 PM
Subject: Ben Zycher demolishes carbon tax (again)

At least one guy at AEI is right thinking. Good think it's the smartest one.

Joe

<https://www.aei.org/publication/carbon-taxes-and-my-friends-aparna-mathur-adele-morris-and-zilly/>

Benjamin Zycher

March 1, 2018 | *AEI.org*

Carbon taxes and my friends Aparna Mathur, Adele Morris, and Zilly

The phrase “carbon tax,” however solidly embedded in the public discourse, is a misnomer in that carbon dioxide is not “carbon” and it is not a pollutant.

Let us now recall the blessed memory of Godzilla, King of the Monsters. I know him as Zilly, as we have grown close over the years and the 30-plus movies that bear his name. Anyway, at the end of that original timeless classic of the silver screen, an “oxygen destroyer” reduced Zilly to a skeleton at the bottom of Tokyo Bay, as Raymond Burr and other immortals looked on.

An oxygen destroyer sounds vaguely similar to the greenhouse gas (GHG) climate change monster now purportedly wreaking havoc, for which proposition there is virtually no evidence, and the reverse is more likely to be true, at least in the immediate term. Moreover, even the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in its Fifth Assessment Report is deeply dubious (see Table 12.4 and attendant discussion) about the various horror stories popularized as looming effects of increasing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases.

But never mind. The point to be observed here is that former skeleton Zilly has returned repeatedly to do battle with such beasts as [Biollante](#), [Mothra](#), [Ghidorah](#), [Gigan](#), [King Kong](#), and a [long list](#) of other threats to civilized life. (Sadly for ardent fans of Zilly, Harvey Weinstein seems to have arrived too late to the [monster mash](#) to take his place on this particular red carpet; oh, what I would give to see Zilly's contract negotiation scene in Harvey's office. But I digress.)

Consider now the ever-evolving case for a “carbon” tax, that is, a tax on GHG emissions. Note that carbon dioxide is not “carbon,” to which point I return briefly below. Just as Zilly returned from the deep [time and again](#) to confront an increasingly terrifying parade of [grotesqueries](#), the policy problems that the carbon tax promises to solve have expanded as well. Originally, it was a textbook [Pigouvian externality tax](#) designed (ostensibly) to reduce GHG emissions to socially efficient levels. Revenues per se decidedly were not the goal, and many proposals for a Pigouvian carbon tax incorporated reductions in other taxes so as to achieve approximate revenue neutrality. This rationale implies that the tax would be set at the marginal “uninternalized” social cost of GHG emissions; that government has [perverse incentives](#) (and poor information) with respect to determining the efficient tax is a topic for another day.

That secondary goal of revenue neutrality through tax offsets led to a very different objective for a carbon tax: Why not use those revenues to fund a reduction in other distortionary taxes to increase aggregate economic performance? In many economic models—including [prominent work](#) from my AEI colleague Aparna Mathur and Adele Morris of Brookings—it is reductions in taxes on capital that yield the greatest benefit in terms of improved investment and growth. This rationale implies a very different carbon tax per ton of emissions, one chosen to optimize a complex mix of higher energy costs, carbon-tax revenues, and reduced capital taxation implemented in pursuit of higher permanent economic growth.

Alas, revenue neutrality is so yesterday. Mathur and Morris now [argue](#) that a carbon tax ought to be used to fund an increase in the earned income tax credit (EITC), thus serving to “directly [help] working families,” “fill the deficit hole,” and “get Republicans out of the corner they have painted themselves into on climate change.” That last is particularly amusing: In 2009–10, the Democrats—while controlling the House of Representatives, 60 votes in the Senate, and the presidency—failed to pass climate change legislation, suggesting that the climate change political “corner” looks rather different than that apparently perceived by Mathur and Morris. Beware economists pretending to be politicians.

Competition of ideas: Read Mathur and Morris's take:

●[How to improve tax reform: A carbon tax and expanded benefits for working families](#)

In any event, this different policy goal obviously implies yet a different carbon tax per

ton, one that would yield sufficient revenue to satisfy the first two of those objectives. Given the magnitude of prospective federal budget deficits in the absence of serious reforms of entitlement programs, this third carbon tax, in principle, would maximize revenues (or the present value of the revenue stream) over some time horizon. Note that Mathur and Morris assume implicitly that there would not be a stampede of interests demanding a share of the loot; only working families and deficit reduction would be the funding goals. Seriously?

The specific arguments offered by Mathur and Morris can be summarized as follows:

- The new tax bill (then being negotiated) “will add over a trillion dollars to the deficit over a ten-year window,” a problem that “can be solved with a carbon tax paired with an expansion of the EITC.”
- A carbon tax of \$25 per metric ton, “rising at 5% per year over inflation” would “[reduce] US CO2 emissions . . . over 50% by 2040 relative to a business-as-usual emissions projection,” while “benefiting the environment” by “reduc[ing] harmful air pollutants like sulfur dioxide, mercury, particulate matter, and nitrogen oxides.”
- “Any carbon tax large enough to fill the GOP’s deficit hole would be large enough to deliver on the US commitment to the Paris climate agreement without a single additional regulatory measure.”
- “About 11 to 19% of the carbon revenues would keep the poorest 20 to 40% of low-income families whole on average . . . [leaving] at least 80% of revenues to cover the reduction in other taxes.”

Where to begin? Since Mathur and Morris do not pretend that their per-ton carbon tax has anything to do with the purported marginal social cost of GHG emissions, it is not quite clear why they need a “carbon” tax at all. Why not a tax on, say, okra, or fat-free ice cream, or argyle socks, or any of the other myriad monstrosities confronting modern mankind? Actually, it is clear: A carbon tax is where the big money (revenue) is. (Willie Sutton would be proud.) So in the rigorous analytic world of Mathur-Morris public finance, efficient taxation is driven no more by considerations of excess burden or deadweight losses (e.g., the Ramsey rule) or by allocating the costs of government outlays in accordance with varying demands for public spending. Instead, an efficient tax is one that fills a “deficit hole” that seems to exist independent of the spending decisions made (or not made) by Congress. As an aside, why is it “the GOP’s deficit hole?” Would a Democratic Congress spend less? Why is it not the “Beltway’s deficit hole?”

But never mind. Mathur and Morris might respond that the real key to filling the deficit hole—entitlement reform—is unavailable politically, in particular with a president (Mr. Trump) who campaigned against it and whose political coalition includes large numbers of voters who oppose it. So more revenue—lots of it—is the only game in town. Fair enough. But if Mathur and Morris are going to use political reality as a constraint driving their policy proposal, then we must ask what that reality says about their use of the carbon tax revenues to expand the EITC and to replace the revenues lost to a reduction in capital taxation.

Note again their claim that “about 11 to 19% of the carbon revenues would keep the poorest 20 to 40% of low-income families whole on average . . . [leaving] at least 80% of revenues to cover the reduction in other taxes.” What about the other 60–80% of low-income families? Will they not also demand to be made whole? And the families neither low- nor high-income, that is, the vast middle class: How happy will they be to bear ever-higher energy costs while most or all of the revenues are used to subsidize others? Will their representatives in Congress not respond to their complaints? Would the recent cut in capital taxation—controversial enough all on its own—have passed Congress if it had been tied to an increase in individual taxes, whether on incomes or “carbon?” The question answers itself.

More generally, the implicit Mathur-Morris assumption that a new tax yielding massive new revenues somehow would not create a life-or-death tug-of-war over (new) spending simply is not credible. In other words, the real problem with the Mathur-Morris analytic framework is the implicit assumption—so very prevalent in academic public finance—that the magnitude and allocation of public spending are exogenous with respect to the taxes imposed by Congress. That cannot possibly be correct; indeed, it is difficult to believe that a carbon tax would emerge from the congressional bargaining process without an explicit quid pro quo in the form of expanded spending for groups harmed on net by the carbon tax and/or for groups viewed politically as the marginal (or “median”) voters. Mathur and Morris seem actually to believe that the majority coalition in Congress enacting a carbon tax will be willing to take the heat for higher energy costs without using the revenues to create some sort of offsetting political benefit. Why then have both Democratic and Republican Congresses refused to enact such a tax, a cap-and-trade system, or any other statutory constraints on the emissions of GHG, that is, a substantial increase in energy costs?

Note that their proposed carbon tax would begin at \$25 per metric ton of CO₂ (equivalent) and then would rise “at 5% per year over inflation,” apparently permanently. So the tax initially would add about 22 cents per gallon to the retail price of gasoline. (Consumption of a gallon of 10 percent ethanol-gasoline blend emits about 18.9 pounds of CO₂.) Average household gasoline consumption is about 1,120 gallons per year. If we assume a national average gasoline price of \$2.50 per gallon and a demand elasticity of 0.3 (in absolute value), household consumption would decline to about 1,090 gallons. Accordingly, the carbon tax paid by the average household (I assume perfectly elastic supply over the relevant range) would be about \$240 per year, which is an underestimate of the economic cost of the gasoline component of the carbon tax imposed on households because the reduced gasoline consumption is a cost in terms of what economists call lost “consumer surplus.” In any event, \$240 is about a quarter of the average household tax cut just enacted.

Since the tax rises at a real rate of 5 percent annually, it would be 28 cents per gallon after five years, 36 cents after 10 years, and 58 cents after 20 years. These figures shunt aside the increases in the prices of a vast array of goods and services engendered by the Mathur-Morris carbon tax—the tax means automatically that the private sector shrinks while the government sector grows—but even the narrow gasoline component after 20 years would represent, annually, more than half of the recent

income tax cut for households. Mathur and Morris might respond that the carbon tax is merely an offset for reductions in other (corporate) taxes, but as discussed above the assumption that the carbon tax would emerge from Congress without massive new spending is not to be taken seriously.

Let us turn now to the not-very-rigorous analysis of climate and environment policy used as a partial justification for the Mathur-Morris proposal. Their claim that the tax would “[reduce] US CO2 emissions . . . over 50% by 2040 relative to a business-as-usual emissions projection” sounds impressive—if one assumes that increasing GHG emissions are a serious problem, a proposition vastly less obvious than commonly asserted. But Mathur and Morris seem curiously uninterested in the future temperature effect of that reduction in US GHG emissions. After all, is that not the central goal of GHG policy? Put aside the fact that there are many “business-as-usual” emissions scenarios, not all of which are very plausible. If we choose one “low” emissions path and one “high” one and apply to them the EPA climate model under several assumptions (in particular, a climate sensitivity of 4.5 degrees for a doubling of GHG concentrations) that exaggerate the future temperature effect of that GHG reduction, we get an average temperature effect in 2100 of 0.07 degrees.

That is smaller than the standard deviation (about 0.11 degrees) of the surface (land-ocean) temperature record. More centrally for policy analysis: How much is that trivial temperature effect—effectively zero—worth? Note that the political cost of the Obama climate action plan—a reduction in US GHG emissions of 17 percent—was perceived to be sufficiently high that it was not even considered by the 2009–10 Democratic Congress. What does that tell us about the politics of a 50 percent reduction, putting aside the differences in timing and other details?

With respect to the ancillary reduction in “harmful air pollutants like sulfur dioxide, mercury, particulate matter, and nitrogen oxides,” Mathur and Morris are well-trained economists and clearly understand that such reductions are not free. Accordingly, emissions or levels of pollutants (or ambient air quality) can be too low or too high in a benefit-cost sense. Because the EPA, upon determining that a given effluent endangers the public health and safety, is required to promulgate primary and secondary national ambient standards that “protect the public health” [with] “an adequate margin of safety,” we have such standards and emissions limits for all the pollutants noted by Mathur and Morris and for many others. Are Mathur and Morris arguing that the current system of limiting air pollutants fails to satisfy the requirements of the law? Are they arguing that “protect[ion of] the public health” [with] “an adequate margin of safety” is too lax a standard? Are they assuming that any reduction in effluents by definition is efficient? (If so, why are they not living on a pristine desert island?) How much thought have Mathur and Morris given this issue?

The ice beneath their feet is no thicker when they assert that their proposed carbon tax “would be large enough to deliver on the US commitment to the Paris climate agreement without a single additional regulatory measure.” Ask not about the utter silliness of the Paris climate agreement; ask instead the central question that any economist should address, again the one ignored by Mathur and Morris: What are the

respective temperature effects in 2100? Assuming the entire Paris agreement is implemented immediately and that every party adheres to it strictly: 0.17 degrees. For the US: 0.015 degrees. Add another 0.01 degrees if you believe that the Obama pseudo-agreement with China is meaningful. (It is not.)

The phrase “carbon tax,” however solidly embedded in the public discourse, is a misnomer in that carbon dioxide is not “carbon” and it is not a pollutant. By far the most important GHG in terms of the radiative properties of the troposphere is water vapor; why does no one call it a “pollutant?” Obviously, it is because ocean evaporation is a natural process as are volcanic eruptions, the emissions from which of fluorine, sulfur, mercury, and ash are pollutants by any definition. However cumbersome, the term “GHG tax” would be more accurate and more consistent with rigorous thinking.

Like Zilly, who confronted many threats over the years, so does the Mathur-Morris carbon tax supposedly solve a number of problems at once. That alone is a sound reason to be skeptical. Unlike Zilly, in the beginning a bestial horror show that consumed Japanese cities, the carbon tax instead destroys gobs of other people’s money with no environmental benefits whatever and with a notional reduction in budget deficits that is almost certain not to result. Mathur and Morris should rethink their analysis.

Benjamin Zycher is a resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 3/7/2018 4:56:07 PM
Subject: Federal court orders "hearing on the science of climate change" on March 21

FYI. Does anyone know who Exxon, BP, Chevron, et al. are relying on to prepare their case? The Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change (NIPCC) reports ought to be front and center in any presentation they make. A liberal judge is highly unlikely to be able to evaluate the scientific evidence objectively, so this is unlikely to turn out good, regardless of the merits of our case.

Joe

<http://www.kansascity.com/news/nation-world/article203842234.html>

Federal court will hold first-ever hearing on climate change science

BY STUART LEAVENWORTH

sleavenworth@mcclatchydc.com

March 07, 2018 04:00 AM

Updated 5 minutes ago

WASHINGTON : A federal judge in San Francisco has ordered parties in a landmark global warming lawsuit to hold what could be the first-ever U.S. court hearing on the science of climate change.

The proceeding, scheduled for March 21 by U.S. District Court Judge William Alsup, will feature lawyers for Exxon, BP, Chevron and other oil companies pitted against those for San Francisco and Oakland — California cities that have accused fossil fuel interests of covering up their role in contributing to global warming.

“This will be the closest that we have seen to a trial on climate science in the

United States, to date,” said Michael Burger, a lawyer who heads the Sabin Center for Climate Change Law at Columbia University.

Experts on both sides say Alsup’s call for a climate change “tutorial” is unlike anything they’ve heard of before.

“I don’t know of any judge who has asked for a tutorial like this,” said Steven E. Koonin, a physicist and former Energy Department undersecretary known for his contrarian views on global warming research. “I think it is a great idea. Anybody having to make a decision about climate science needs to understand the full spectrum of what we know and what we don’t know.”

In the five-hour hearing, both the cities and the oil companies will have a chance to present Alsup with their views on the history of climate change science, and the most important recent findings in the field.

Alsup ordered the tutorial as part of his ruling last week that the San Francisco and Oakland lawsuit would be heard in federal court, as opposed to California state court. The cities had hoped their lawsuit would be heard in state court, since California has an established “public nuisance” law that hasn’t been developed in the federal court system.

Supporters of the oil industry seized on Alsup’s ruling as a victory against what they call “sham lawsuits.” But the judge didn’t completely rule in the industry’s favor. His ruling created the possibility that oil companies could be liable under federal common law for causing a “nuisance.” Environmentalists applauded that part of his ruling, as well as his decision to hold the March 21 tutorial.

“The court is forcing these companies to go on the record about their understanding of climate science, which they have desperately tried to avoid doing,” said Marco Simmons, general counsel for EarthRights International, which helps groups worldwide litigate against major industries.

Alsup, appointed to the bench by former President Bill Clinton, has a reputation for immersing himself in the technicalities of legal cases. He famously taught himself the Java programming language in deciding a lawsuit that pitted Silicon Valley giants Oracle against Google. More recently, he asked lawyers for a tutorial on self-driving car technology in a lawsuit that pits Google’s Waymo against Uber.

In the upcoming climate change tutorial, Alsup told lawyers he wants a two-part presentation from both sides over roughly five hours.

“The first part will trace the history of scientific study of climate change, beginning with scientific inquiry into the formation and melting of the ice ages, periods of historical cooling and warming, smog, ozone, nuclear winter, volcanoes, and global warming. Each side will have sixty minutes,” the judge wrote in his order.

“The second part will set forth the best science now available on global warming, glacier melt, sea rise, and coastal flooding. Each side will again have another sixty minutes,” he added.

Science has been on trial before, most famously in the “Scope’s Monkey Trial,” the 1925 legal case on the teaching of evolution. But it is unlikely the March 21 tutorial will be a pure debate on global climate change. Exxon and other oil companies have already stated that “the risk of climate change is clear and the risk warrants action.” The oil industry has mostly accepted scientific findings that increasing carbon emissions are warming the atmosphere.

Instead, the hearing and ongoing trial will focus more on who knew what, when, and what they did in response.

“At the core of the plaintiff’s lawsuit is the idea that these companies have long known about risks of their products ... yet they took a course of action that resisted regulation and sought to keep them on the market as long as possible,” said Burger, the Columbia climate law expert.

By contrast, the fossil fuels companies will likely emphasize the uncertainty that existed as climate science evolved, and how they needed “to act in the best interests of their shareholders,” given the uncertainty, he added.

Koonin, who worked for two years in the Obama administration and now teaches at New York University, has long called for a public debate on climate change science. While he agrees that human-caused carbon dioxide has warmed the atmosphere, he takes issue with some computer models about future impacts, and disagrees with calls for drastic changes in energy use.

Writing in the Wall Street Journal last year, Koonin called for a “Red Team/Blue Team” process to debate and test assumptions and conclusions about climate change. That idea was picked up by EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt, a close ally of the fossil fuel industry, who proposed the same thing for his agency, an idea he has apparently put on hold.

Koonin said any federal debate about climate change should involve all the government’s science agencies, not just EPA. He doesn’t think the U.S. District Court tutorial will substitute for a full public debate, but it could help air some key areas of dispute, he said.

He also expects there will be high public interest in the March 21 court hearing.

“You will probably get many more people than I chiming on the arguments made,” he said. “So you might get an effective second road of the red-blue exercise.”

Stuart Leavenworth: [202-383-6070](tel:202-383-6070), [@sleavenworth](https://twitter.com/sleavenworth)

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 3/7/2018 4:07:07 PM
Subject: NASA's lies about global warming are still on its website

<https://climate.nasa.gov/scientific-consensus/>

This document on NASA's website is pretty much unchanged from three years ago, when Dr. Craig Idso, Dr. Robert Carter, Dr. Fred Singer, and I wrote Chapter 1 of *Why Scientists Disagree about Global Warming*, presenting a very specific and devastating critique of every survey and abstract-counting exercise cited in the footnote on this site purporting to support the fake claim of a "scientific consensus" that climate change is largely due to human activities.

Why is this page still up? It is entirely false, and it directly contradicts what every other department of the Trump administration is saying and doing.

Heartland will soon publish a very hefty volume titled *Climate Change Reconsidered II: Benefits and Costs of Fossil Fuels*. The smaller book, *Why Scientists Disagree about Global Warming*, will be updated, expanded, and appear as one chapter in that book. If you would like to participate in the peer-review of that new volume, please let me know.

If there is any way I can help get NASA to take this page down, please let me know.

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 2/26/2018 4:59:06 PM
Subject: Outstanding interview with Dr. Nils-Axel Morner

H/T Bill Balgord, E&RT

Joe

from the Basal Zeitung translated for the Global Warming Policy Forum:

Nils-Axel Mörner: “These Researchers Have A Political Agenda”

- Date: 18/02/1
- Basler Zeitung

The oceanographer Nils-Axel Mörner challenges the IPCC and warnings about sinking islands

Mr. Mörner, you have recently visited the Fiji islands in South Pacific several times in order to research changes on the coasts and sea levels. Why Fiji?

Nils-Axel Mörner: I knew there would be a science conference in New York in June 2017 that focused on sea level changes in Fiji. In addition, it was known that the island nation would chair the 23rd World Climate Conference, which took place last November in Bonn. Thus, Fiji moved into the focus of interest. It was said that the rising sea level had done a lot of damage there. I wanted to check with my own eyes if that is true.

What made you sceptical?

I have been researching sea-level changes my entire life, traveling to 59 countries. Hardly any other researcher has so much experience in this field. However, the

IPCC has always misrepresented the facts on this topic. It exaggerates the risks of a sea level rise enormously. The IPCC relies in particular on questionable computer models rather than field research. However, I always want to know what is going on. That is why I went to Fiji.

However, according to ProClim, the Swiss climate research platform, there are a series of measurements in Fiji that show a sharp rise in sea level in recent decades. Specifically, the sea level has increased by 5.4 millimeters annually since 1990, which is twice as much as the global average.

Yes, I know these measurements. These are two series of tide heights, that is, water levels at low tide and high tide. We checked these data – with the result that they are of very poor quality. One series has been influenced by the fact that port facilities were built on loose sediment soil near the measuring station, which could have changed tidal heights. For the other series, the measuring station was even moved. The researchers who rely on such data are office workers. They are not specialized in coastal dynamics processes and sea level changes. Many of them have no idea of the real conditions.

How did you go about getting better data?

On the one hand, we have been following the given examples, where sea level rise is said to have led to coastal erosion. The result was that erosion has been caused by human intervention – such as new coastal structures altering water currents or increased harvests of sea cucumbers, which could have destabilized the seabed. To prove sea level changes over the past 500 years, we have dated sand deposits to see when they came into being. In addition, we have researched the spread of coral in recent centuries. Typically, coral reefs grow in height when sea levels rise and in width when they remain constant. If the level drops, corals die off. Corals do not lie; they are a reliable indicator – much more reliable than tidal measurements.

What was the result?

We were able to prove that the sea level in Fiji from 1550 to about 1700 was about seventy centimeters higher than it is today. Then it sank and was about fifty centimeters lower in the 18th century than it is today. Then it rose to about the current level. In the last 200 years, the level has not changed significantly. For the past 50 to 70 years, it has been stable.

Were you surprised?

Not really. It was not the first time that the claims of the IPCC turned out to be wrong.

Fiji is only a single archipelago. Maybe the situation is different in other places.

There are also data from many other places in the world. These by no means confirm the picture that the IPCC draws. In some places, the sea level is indeed rising, but in other places, it is stable, and elsewhere it is even dropping. For example, sea levels are constant in the Indian Ocean and on the Atlantic coast of South America. On South Pacific islands such as Tuvalu and Kiribati measurements do not confirm the constant warnings about the sinking of these archipelagos. The sea certainly erodes the shores here and there, but islands grow elsewhere as well. It has always been like this.

Why do many climate researchers warn then about sinking islands?

Because they have a political agenda. They are biased towards the interpretation that man is causing climate change, and that it is a threat. The IPCC was founded with the purpose of prove man-made climate change and to warn against it. His goal was thus fixed from the beginning. It sticks to it like a dogma – no matter what the facts are. As a specialist in sea level developments, I have consistently found in recent years that the IPCC team does not include a single expert on this issue.

Is there no problem with the rise of the sea level at all?

No.

No danger that islands could sink?

The doomsday scenarios usually refer to the year 2100. I estimate that the sea level will then rise by five centimeters on average, with an uncertainty of 15 centimeters. The change might go from plus 20 centimeters to minus 10 centimeters. This is not a threat. Anyone who claims that there will be a threat of an increase of one meter or so has no idea of physics.

However, a lot of meltwater from glaciers and ice shields flows into the sea.

Much less than you think. In Antarctica, no ice melts in total. When ice melts in the Arctic, it does not change the sea level – because floating ice does not affect

the water level when melting according to the laws of physics. In essence, only melting ice on Greenland contributes to a level increase. However, this amount is small.

Seawater heats up and expands, increasing sea level.

That is true, but only by a few centimeters, not by decimeters or even meters. There are much more important influences, which affect the sea level, especially solar activity. There are also significant horizontal water shifts, from one ocean to another. Like the data in Fiji, those of the Maldives also show that levels were clearly higher in the 17th century than they are today. Significantly, this was the time when it was cold on the northern hemisphere; this period is called the Little Ice Age. At that time solar activity was lower than today. It was the big solar minimum. It seems that low solar activity is associated with high sea levels in the tropics – and vice versa. The sea levels seem to depend mainly on the oscillation of solar cycles and hardly on melting ice.

You are among the most distinguished critics of the IPCC. Why have you distanced yourself from the warnings of manmade climate change?

In 1991, I gave a scientific presentation at a conference on sea level changes in the U.S. The representative of the IPCC present there responded with great anger to my point of view. This reaction surprised me. Because in science circles, it is usual that you listen to each other and debate about different points of view. Later, I noticed more and more that the IPCC was disseminating false information and adhered to obvious mistakes. I then published a paper on the influence of the sun on the sea level, which was supported by 19 recognized experts. However, the IPCC attacked the paper with outrageous claims and caused the scientific journal, in which it was published, to be discontinued.

So do they want to stop you?

They cannot stop me. I have published about 650 scientific papers to date. However, young colleagues, who think critically, have no chance given these kind of manipulations. In principle, most editors of science magazines no longer accept papers that are contrary to the IPCC's claims, regardless of the quality of the papers.

However, 97 percent of climate researchers are convinced that global warming is man-made?

This is nonsense. This number is based on dubious polls. In fact, the majority of researchers reject the claims made by the IPCC, depending on the field between 50 and 80 percent. Only meteorologists agree almost 100 percent with the IPCC. However, these people are financially dependent on the IPCC.

However, doesn't it make sense to reduce the CO2 in principle?

Why? It is obvious that CO2 is not the main driver of temperatures. It is noteworthy that the IPCC itself has repeatedly reduced the warming trend in recent years. If a temperature increase of only 1.5 degrees Celsius is to be expected, that is not important.

Why do we hear so many warnings about climate change then?

Some people have exposed themselves heavily with their claims and obviously cannot go back now. In addition, public research money flows almost exclusively to climate alarmists. We are dealing here with a quasi-religious movement that claims to protect the environment. The fight against global warming is now set against the fight to alleviate poverty.

Which would be the right priorities?

It would be important to protect people from natural disasters such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and tsunamis. In addition, 25,000 people die every day because they have no access to clean drinking water. The food supply is often just as catastrophic. However, Nigeria, for example, is discouraged from using coal and thus from advancing economic development and prosperity that would reduce hunger and poverty. There are today efficient technologies to filter out air pollutants in coal use. Effectively, the fight against climate change harms people very much.

What will happen next?

Solar activity is expected to decrease over the next few decades and there will be cooling as a result. By then it will probably become clear how wrong the warnings of global warming are.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 3/7/2018 3:18:01 PM
Subject: This is what winning looks like: Politico documents Trump administration's rejection of AGW alarmism

H/T Roger Bezdek, look past the usual liberal bias.

Personnel is policy, so this is very good news indeed. Note that the only alarmist working for a center-right think tank quoted in this article is a fellow with AEI, which tolerates a range of views on this and other topics, and where [Ben Zycher](#) is a leading voice for climate realism. The only global warming alarmists left in the U.S. are Obama administration hold-overs and liberal Democrats, about 20% of the population. That should drop to about 15% after the November 2018 mid-term elections.

Joe

<https://www.politico.com/story/2018/03/07/trump-climate-change-deniers-443533>

Climate change skeptics run the Trump administration

Agencies including the USDA, CIA, DHS and HUD have leaders who have expressed sentiments at odds with the warnings of the government's own climate researchers.

By [EMILY HOLDEN](#)

03/07/2018 05:07 AM EST

•■■■■■■■■■ President Donald Trump is filling the upper ranks of his administration with appointees who share his disbelief in the scientific evidence for climate change — giving them an opportunity to impose their views on policies ranging

from disaster planning to national security to housing standards.

At the Interior Department, decisions about Pacific island territories threatened by rising seas are in the hands of an assistant secretary who has criticized “climate alarmists” for “once again predicting the end of the world as we know it.” Agriculture Secretary Sonny Perdue’s top advisers include a former talk radio host who has dismissed much climate research as “junk science.” Trump’s nominee to head research and technology at the Department of Transportation claimed three years ago that global warming had “stopped” — a position at sharp odds with the findings of federal agencies like NASA.

Trump has chosen at least 20 like-minded people to serve as agency leaders and advisers, according to a POLITICO review of his appointees’ past statements on climate science. And they are already having an impact in abandoning former President Barack Obama’s attempt to help unite the world against the threat of rising sea levels, worsening storms and spreading droughts.

Most famously, the president and his team have scrubbed mentions of climate change from government websites, kicked scientists off advisory boards, repudiated the Obama administration’s greenhouse gas regulations and made the U.S. the only nation on Earth to reject the 2015 Paris agreement on global warming.

More quietly, Trump’s White House excluded rising temperatures from the list of threats in its December national security strategy, contradicting the approach of both the Obama and George W. Bush administrations. Last year, just before Hurricane Harvey drowned Houston, the White House rescinded requirements that projects built with federal dollars take into account the way warming temperatures might intensify extreme weather.

People worried about the consequences of climate change say a government that denies the problem is courting danger.

“The analogy could be if somebody’s got a heart problem or high cholesterol, you take medicine that helps manage that so you can avoid a heart attack,” said Ana Unruh Cohen, the government affairs director at the Natural Resources Defense Council. “Trump taking that away, saying, ‘Forget it, I don’t believe I have high cholesterol,’ is setting up the country for a heart attack.”

Aparna Mathur, a resident scholar in economic policy at the conservative American Enterprise Institute, found the trend worrying as well.

Many administration officials “don’t seem to believe climate change is real, or if

they believe climate change is real, there's this sort of attitude that there's not much to do about it or it's not caused by human actions," said Mathur, whose AEI colleagues also include people who question the extent of man-made climate change. As a result, she said, the U.S. is falling behind countries that are taking action on the problem.

The doubts are coming from both prominent and little-known Trump appointees, in ways both obscure and subtle.

Some have expressed doubt that the Earth is warming at all, speculated that the trend might be good for humans, or said it's just impossible to know how much of a role humans and their pollution are playing. All these statements fly in the face of findings by the government's own research agencies and the vast majority of climate scientists.

"There are scientists that think lots of different things about climate change," then-Rep. Mike Pompeo (R-Kan.), now Trump's CIA director, said on C-SPAN in 2013. "There's some who think we're warming, there's some who think we're cooling, there's some who think that the last 16 years have shown a pretty stable climate environment." Pompeo dodged the issue in his confirmation hearing last year, saying he would "prefer today not to get into the details of the climate debate and science."

When he was running for president, HUD Secretary Ben Carson scoffed at the idea that strong evidence for human-caused climate change even exists. "I know there are a lot of people who say 'overwhelming science,' but then when you ask them to show the overwhelming science they never can show it," he told the San Francisco Chronicle in 2015.

Few have been as publicly outspoken on the issue as Trump, who more than once has dismissed human-caused climate change as a "hoax" and claimed in January that polar ice isn't melting.

The White House sought to strike a somewhat more moderate tone in a statement to POLITICO on Monday, which said that "the climate has changed and is always changing. The Administration supports rigorous scientific analysis and debate." The statement from principal deputy press secretary Raj Shah added that "the development of modern and efficient infrastructure ... will reduce emissions and enable us to address future risks, including climate related risks."

Some of the administration's climate skeptics have already come and gone.

Former HHS Secretary Tom Price, who had criticized the "allegedly 'settled

science' of global warming" as a member of Congress, resigned in September amid criticism of his expensive travels on government and private planes. Kathleen Hartnett White, Trump's pick to head the White House Council on Environmental Quality, withdrew her nomination earlier this year after she stirred criticism with a long list of controversial statements, including calling the human role in climate change "very uncertain."

Another unsuccessful nominee, former talk radio host and political science professor Sam Clovis, had to pull out of the running to be USDA's chief scientist after critics noted that he has no science credentials — but he remains a top adviser to Perdue. Clovis dismissed much climate research as "junk science" in a 2014 interview, adding that "a lot of this global warming ... is really about income redistribution from rich nations that are industrialized to nations that are not."

Brent Fewell, a conservative environmental lawyer who was an EPA water official under Bush, suggested that some of these officials may privately acknowledge that man-made climate change is real. But he added: "A lot of people on the political right are uninformed about the issue. For whatever reason, it's a lot easier to simply agree with the prominent voices in the political party."

The upshot is the same, however: a 180-degree reversal from Obama's efforts to make the U.S. a leader in addressing the causes and consequences of a warming planet.

The EPA is leading the charge by withdrawing or weakening a host of climate regulations, including a 2015 rule that would have sped the electric power industry's shift away from coal-fired energy. Trump has also approved tariffs for solar panel imports, which will make it harder for green energy to compete with fossil fuels. Agencies have sought to cancel rules meant to limit the oil and gas industry's methane pollution — another major greenhouse gas source — and are reconsidering tougher standards for vehicles, too.

The Energy Department has proposed regulatory changes to prop up coal plants that can't compete in the market, while the White House is seeking buyers for U.S. coal and gas exports.

When Trump's critics seek to challenge these actions in court, the government's defense will be run by the Justice Department — an agency whose leader, Attorney General Jeff Sessions, said during a 2015 Senate hearing that carbon dioxide is "really not a pollutant."

"It's a plant food, and it doesn't harm anybody except that it might include temperature increases," Sessions said.

Some agencies are still continuing to study climate change and factor their findings into their policy decisions. But even there, career staffers may not talk about their work as openly as they once did, and the agencies seldom showcase it the way they did during the Obama years.

Much of the alarm among Trump's critics focuses on EPA, which has replaced dozens of scientists on its key advisory boards with industry or state representatives, and has found other ways to keep researchers from contradicting the administration's message. Last fall, the agency canceled an appearance by three EPA scientists scheduled to speak about climate change at a Narragansett Bay conference. Both EPA and the Energy Department have given extra scrutiny to grant proposals with the words "climate change," and in the case of EPA, it has put a political appointee in charge of signing off on them, The Washington Post has reported.

All this is in line with the public statements of EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt, who has suggested that global warming might be a good thing and has spoken about holding a public debate on whether climate change is real.

"Right out of the gate ... the administration took any and all mention of climate change off of the White House website," said Jacob Carter, a research scientist who has been tracking the administration's treatment of science for the Union of Concerned Scientists. "It seems like the administration is really trying to undo a lot of the scientific process as a whole and get experts out of the way."

The Environmental Data and Governance Initiative, which has studied the purging and rewording of climate-related documents on government websites, reported at the end of 2017 that it had found a "significant loss of public access to information about climate change."

The State Department's website took down links related to the Paris climate agreement, EPA removed a student's guide to climate change, and the Energy Department got rid of the words "clean energy" on a page with information for investors and businesses looking for projects with national laboratories.

The Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management, which oversees energy development on federal land, cut text about the effects of climate change. Some of the resources are still technically available in archives or in new locations, but they are harder to find because the government sites don't directly link to them, the Environmental Data and Governance Initiative says.

"It's not alarming the public because it's very hard to see each incremental thing," said Andrew Bergman, a co-author of the report.

Some Trump appointees have downplayed the idea that agency leaders' personal views about climate change are critical to making policy, suggesting they can still respond to global warming's effects without addressing why it's happening.

"We continue to take seriously climate change — not the cause of it, but the things that we observe," Tom Bossert, the president's homeland security adviser, told reporters after last year's spree of catastrophic hurricanes that ravaged Houston, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Sarah Hunt, who works in energy policy at the conservative American Legislative Exchange Council, said that "policymaker views on climate science needn't have any bearing on their support for conservative clean energy policies that spur the innovation we need to reduce emissions and promote environmental stewardship while we grow our economy."

But Trump's actions have reflected his views on the science. For example, one of his early executive orders in March 2017 eliminated a number of ways agencies had been required to consider climate change, including in environmental reviews for infrastructure projects.

Because so many of his appointees have questioned the conclusions of climate scientists, they are jettisoning climate change from routine processes. Those include EPA's refusal to consider the global monetary benefits of curbing rising temperatures when it rolled back Obama-era rules for the power sector.

Still, some agencies have continued to issue major reports that warn that climate change is a real and growing problem — even as the president's staffers push the message that the science is uncertain.

In November, the government's 13-agency National Climate Assessment concluded that humans have pushed global temperatures to their highest level in modern times. In January, NASA published data showing that last year was the second-warmest on record, and noted that temperature rises are "driven largely by increased carbon dioxide and other human-made emissions into the atmosphere."

Trump's nominee to run the space agency, Rep. Jim Bridenstine (R-Okla.), criticized "climate change alarmists" on the House floor in 2013 and claimed that "global temperatures stopped rising 10 years ago." (In fact, they haven't.) At his confirmation hearing last year, he acknowledged that humans are a cause of climate change but wouldn't call them the main cause.

“That is a question that I do not have an answer to,” he said.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 3/6/2018 5:48:21 PM
Subject: Three recent presentations by Willie Soon on YouTube

Friends,

Willie sent some of us the following message on Saturday:

<https://m.youtube.com/channel/UCj9j0oxxYaLmAMuRAu2G1jA>

In this playlist from our Norwegian Climate Realist Friends you can find my recent three talks, please help spread the videos and let more people know about this

Look under “Willy Soon” — of course there are also other excellent videos on this play list

I hope our Norwegian Friends will also load my public talk in Oslo soon

Please contact Professor Jan-Erik Solheim, Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy if you may have any questions

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 3/5/2018 10:14:23 PM
Subject: Heartland Institute examined in "Environmental Politics" journal
[image001.emz](#)
[Cann and Raymond 2018.pdf](#)

Friends,

This study,

Heather W. Cann & Leigh Raymond, "Does climate denialism still matter? The prevalence of alternative frames in opposition to climate policy," *Environmental Politics*, 2018, DOI: 10.1080/09644016.2018.1439353

...is attached, and is pretty interesting. From the abstract,

This study applies qualitative content analysis to 340 documents [released between April 2014 and June 2015] from the conservative think tank, the Heartland Institute, to test whether certain policy frames have become more common among leading opponents of climate policy in the United States. The results indicate a continued reliance on science framing, with more directed attacks on climate scientists and fewer frames stressing the uncertainty of climate science. An increase in the use of policy frames related to effects on consumers also suggests that opposition to climate policy is taking new forms as the political debate evolves, with ramifications for climate change policy opposition on an international scale.

The authors clearly believe Heartland is the world's leading think tank supporting skepticism of man-made global warming. They write:

"the Heartland Institute, a conservative think tank recognized as a global leader in opposition to climate change policy."

"a leading think tank with global reach opposed to climate change action,"

“The Heartland Institute is especially influential at shaping climate change discourse on a global scale. Internationally, Heartland is recognized as a think tank with some of the strongest networking capabilities (McGann 2017), and one of the highest-impact public policy think tanks in the US (McGann 2015). As noted by *The Economist* (and reported on Heartland’s own website), the organization is renowned as ‘the world’s most prominent think-tank supporting skepticism about man-made climate change’ (2012), a finding consistent with prior work in this area (McCright and Dunlap 2003, Pooley 2010).”

“Heartland is one of the most influential think tanks opposing climate change policies on a global scale, with framing strategies that shape and inspire climate-energy discourse around the world. Besides broadcasting its own publications, the organization’s website also aggregates documents written by other think tanks, free-market advocates, and climate skeptics, making it a clearinghouse for a broad range of anti-climate policy publications from the United States and beyond.”

They produce a “typology of climate policy opposition frames” appearing in Heartland’s publications that rather nicely outlines the case against AGW alarmism:

Table 1. Typology of climate policy opposition frames.

Science frames

The evidentiary basis of climate change is weak and even wrong.

S1 The scientific evidence for climate change is highly uncertain.

S1a The nature of climate science is difficult to discern.

S1b Climate change is a function of natural cycles and unrelated to human activity.

S1c Climate change warming is not being observed.

S2 Mainstream climate research is ‘junk’ science.

S2a Climate change dissenters are unfairly persecuted.

S3 The IPCC intentionally alters its reports to create 'scientific consensus' on climate change.

S4 Climate change is merely a myth or scare tactic perpetuated by environmentalists, bureaucrats,

and political leaders.

Benefit frames

Climate change would be beneficial if it were to occur.

B1 Climate change would improve our quality of life and health.

B2 Climate change would improve our agriculture (including natural systems).

Policy design frames

Climate change policies would do more harm than good.

E1 Policy would economically harm consumers.

E1a Low income or elderly consumers.

E1b Minority consumers.

E2 Policy would economically harm industries.

E3 Policy would harm the economy overall.

SO1 Policy would threaten international sovereignty.

SO2 Policy would infringe on sovereignty at the state or local level.

EN Policy would actually harm the environment.

DW Policy would harm countries in the developing world.

UE Policy would promote unreliable energy systems, leading to energy shortages or blackouts.

NE Policy would be futile with no measurable effect, is not possible, and is ultimately unrealistic.

LP Policy would be unnecessary, because climate change is not a priority compared to other issues.

Their “qualitative analysis” finds the “policy design frames” appear in 65.9% of all documents in our sample, whereas 74.1% of all documents contain at least one of the four anti-science frames, making it the most dominant type of frame in our sample.” They summarize the “top 5 climate change opposition frames” in the table below.

Table 3. Top 5 climate change opposition frames, 2014–2015.

Frame type		N	%
Science	S4 Climate change is a myth or scare tactic perpetuated by environmentalists, bureaucrats, and political leaders.	194	7.1
Science	S2 Mainstream climate research is 'junk' science.	170	5.0

They noticed and report an increase in the number of references to the *benefits of carbon dioxide* over time, though not enough to rise above scientific and public policy frames: “Although they are not part of our major hypotheses, we note that ‘benefit’ frames are slightly more prevalent in our 2014–2015 sample than in previous studies such as McCright and Dunlap (2000) research, occurring in 15.6% of documents. The most common benefit frames discussed apparent evidence of ecosystems and species coping with or even thriving under new climate conditions – an interesting variation, perhaps, on the growing political interest in promoting ‘resilience’ strategies toward climate change.”

They conclude:

“In sum, although we find continued use of many science frames, we find the greatest emphasis in 2014–2015 to be on the lack of integrity of climate scientists and the bureaucrats, political leaders, and environmental advocates who support them, rather than on the uncertainty of climate science. We discuss the possible implications of this greater reliance on *ad hominem* attacks on climate scientists and their supporters, rather than the more moderate ‘scientists are uncertain’ framing below.”

Hmm.

Science, benefits, and policy probably do capture most of the lines of argument we use. We have tried to increase our focus on benefits lately, with prompting from our friends at the CO2 Coalition, so this study may document some success in that area. We probably have shifted from emphasizing uncertainty to accusing alarmists of just plain dishonesty. That reflects our fatigue with pointing out the falsehoods and outright fraud over and over again, and the other side's refusal to admit they are wrong.

So, FYI, for what it is worth.

Joe

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the message and deleting it from your computer.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 3/5/2018 9:24:30 PM
Subject: Dr. Tom Walton's submission to the EPA and NHTSA
D4 to EPA HQ OAR 2015 0827.pdf

Attached is a fine piece of economic reasoning by a fine economist, Dr. Thomas Walton, former senior economist for GM, former member of the board of directors of The Heartland Institute, now retired. He submitted this comment to EPA last October, at that time a decision was due on April 1 regarding how EPA should include opportunity costs in its cost-benefit analysis of raising CAFÉ standards.

Do you know if that decision is still expected on or before April 1? As Tom explains, including opportunity cost in CBA would be a huge victory for regulatory reform and common sense.

Tom can be reached at **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**

Joe

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October 4, 2017

Subject: *“Request for Comment on Reconsideration of the Final Determination of the Mid-Term Evaluation of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Standards for Model Year 2022–2025 Light-Duty Vehicles; Request for Comment on Model Year 2021 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Standards”*

Requested in the Federal Register, Vol. 82, No. 160, Monday, August 21, 2017, Proposed Rules, Pages 39551 - 39553

Comments Submitted to Docket ID No. EPA–HQ–OAR–2015–0827

In its request for comments, EPA requested information on *“The extent to which consumers value fuel savings from greater efficiency of vehicles.”* Dr. Thomas Walton has written the following paper, *“Opportunity Cost, Willingness to Pay, and Affordability of the MY 2016-2025 Fuel Economy Standards,”* that addresses this very question.

To have the environmental impact anticipated by EPA, vehicles built to comply with more stringent standards must ultimately appeal to and be bought by consumers. Without question, the 2022 – 2025 Light Duty Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission standards will increase the cost of new vehicles. All other things being equal, an increase in the cost of a product or service will result in reduced sales. GHG emission standards, however, not only reduce emissions but also generally improve a vehicle’s fuel economy. As a result, the increase in the up-front cost of the vehicle also results in reduced costs for fuel over the lifetime of the vehicle.

Consumers must weigh these multiple factors when deciding how much fuel savings to purchase. Consumer behavior often appears at odds with the simple cost/benefit analyses done by regulatory agencies at the time new standards are promulgated. To fully assess the impact of new rules on the automotive industry specifically and the economy, more needs to be known about how consumers value fuel economy against the many other factors involved in a vehicle purchase decision.

Thomas F. Walton’s background makes him uniquely qualified to address this issue. He has a Ph.D. in economics from the University of California Los Angeles, is the former Vice Chair of the Business Research Advisory Council to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, and until 2008, was the Director of Economic Policy Analysis at General Motors Corporation. Since 2008, Dr. Walton served as an associate of the Defour Group.

The Defour Group respectfully submits Dr. Walton’s extensive paper to EPA to address the question of how consumers value fuel economy when deciding to purchase a new vehicle.

Sincerely,
Dean Drake, President
Defour Group LLC

Opportunity Cost, Willingness to Pay, and Affordability of the MY 2016-2025 Fuel Economy Standards

Abstract

The EPA and NHTSA appear ready to remedy a severe and on-going deficiency in their estimates of the benefits, costs, and affordability of their proposed fuel economy standards for model years 2017 to 2025. The agencies' "engineering" models fail to account for the *opportunity costs* they impose on auto buyers when the agencies' mandates preclude consumers from acquiring vehicle attributes they value more highly than increased fuel economy. Vehicle buyers can use the very same technologies that vehicle manufacturers must develop in order to comply with fuel efficiency technology mandates to instead achieve greater vehicle size, performance, safety and a myriad of other vehicle attributes of much greater value than increased fuel economy. At today's fuel prices, there is *zero willingness to pay* for mandated fuel economy increases and the *opportunity costs* of the standards substantially exceed the agencies' estimates of gross benefits, defined as net present value of fuel savings less vehicle hardware and maintenance costs.

Consumers would incur substantial net negative benefits even at the much higher fuel prices assumed in the agencies' *engineering* models. These models do not and cannot account for the complex *economic* trade-offs auto manufacturers must make to successfully satisfy consumer demand in the intensely competitive, dynamic and ever-changing automotive market. Several studies have shown that the high and exponentially increasing costs of the MY 2017 to MY 2025 standards will be disproportionately borne by those least able to afford them.¹

OMB Circular A-4
September 17, 2003
TO THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE
AGENCIES AND ESTABLISHMENTS

...

The Key Concepts Needed to Estimate Benefits and Costs

"Opportunity cost" is the appropriate concept for valuing both benefits and costs. The principle of "willingness-to-pay" (WTP) captures the notion of opportunity cost by measuring what individuals are willing to forgo to enjoy a particular benefit. In general, economists tend to view WTP as the most appropriate measure of opportunity cost . . . "¹

¹ See Defour/Alliance September 21 and December 30 submissions regarding the impact of vehicle fuel economy standards on low-income households.

Introduction

Inside EPA reports that the National Highway Traffic Administration's July 26 notice soliciting comments on the mid-term review of fuel economy rules for MY22-25 "added a new wrinkle to the process, indicating plans to consider as part of related review of potential changes to MY21 requirements." In so doing, the NHTSA further requested that, among other issues, commenters specifically address "the role consumer preferences play in automakers' ability to meet the environmental requirements, including consumer receptivity to specific technologies."² The EPA recently indicated that it will soon issue a similar request.

This suggests the agencies will solicit comments on how their economists should reconstruct their Regulatory Impact Analyses (benefit–cost analyses) to include the *opportunity costs* of the standards as they are impacted by consumers' *willingness to pay*, together with the impact of these adjustments on vehicle *affordability*. The National Research Council (NRC) emphasizes and the NHTSA admits that NHTSA and the EPA have failed to adequately address these concepts and that addressing them is *critical* to a valid assessment of the benefits and costs of the fuel economy standards for model years 2017 to 2025.³

Opportunity Cost, Willingness to Pay, and the Net Benefits of Fuel Economy Regulation

Economists define:

- "Opportunity cost," as the value of the best alternative or set of non-mutually exclusive alternatives a consumer or producer must forego in order to buy or sell a particular good or service.⁴ "Opportunity costs" are not only a central concept in the discipline of what economists call "welfare economics," they are critical to the successful execution of a cost-benefit or Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA). Yet the agencies make no attempt to incorporate them into their analyses as required by the afore-mentioned OMB guidelines.
- "Willingness to pay" (WTP) as the measure of the value of any option. This includes the value of mandated option as well as that of the best alternative or set of alternatives to the one under consideration.

The economist's definition of net benefits in general and net benefits of fuel economy standards in particular includes an offset for the opportunity costs that mandates impose on consumers and manufacturers. This leads to the following standard equation for benefit-cost analyses.

²Inside EPA, "EPA Appears Poised To Broaden Scope Of Reopened Vehicle GHG Review," at

<https://insideepa.com/daily-news/epa-appears-poised-broaden-scope-reopened-vehicle-ghg-review>

³ National Resource Council, "COST, EFFECTIVENESS, AND DEPLOYMENT OF FUEL ECONOMY TECHNOLOGIES FOR LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLES." At <https://www.nap.edu/catalog/21744/cost-effectiveness-and-deployment-of-fuel-economy-technologies-for-light-duty-vehicles>

⁴ See, e.g., https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Opportunity_cost

Fundamental Equations

Equation 1: Net Benefits Equal Gross Benefits Less Opportunity Costs⁵. The agencies' *engineering* models fall short because they fail to include the latter deduction for opportunity costs as all *economic* models/analyses require. To quote Paul Portney, former head of Resources for the Future, and colleagues: "The true economic cost [of a fuel economy standard] is probably larger than the engineering cost estimates . . . for two reasons. First, it ignores the possible opportunity cost of not using fuel saving technologies for other vehicle enhancements. That is, by forcing automakers to apply their technical expertise to more fuel-efficient engines, tighter CAFE standards could mean fewer of the improvements to which consumers have responded enthusiastically in the past – including such things as enhanced acceleration, towing capacity and so on. ***It is the implicit value of these foregone improvements that ought to be compared with the fuel economy savings that tighter CAFE standards would bring.***"⁶

Equation 2: Restatement of Equation 1 as it applies to fuel economy standards. Note that *gross benefits* equal C (the sum of hardware costs plus the present value (PV) of lifetime maintenance costs) + PV Fuel Savings. *Net benefits* equal gross benefits less opportunity costs (OC) imposed by a standard, just as in equation 1.

Equation 2: Net Fuel Economy Benefits Equal C (Upfront Vehicle Hardware and PV Maintenance Costs) + Plus PV Fuel Savings (Present Value Stream of Fuel Savings) Less OC (Opportunity Costs of Foregone Vehicle Attributes)

Equation 3: The most direct and easiest way to estimate the net benefits of a fuel economy standard (even though it does not explicitly net out opportunity costs).

Equation 3: Net Fuel Economy Benefits Equal C
+ WTPFE (Willingness to Pay for Fuel Economy Benefits)

Equation 3 is simply the sum of vehicle hardware and maintenance costs and the consumers' willingness to pay for the attendant fuel economy savings. If consumers are willing to pay more than what it costs them net benefits are positive. If not, they are negative. Equation 3 does not equal the sum of C and PV fuel economy savings because when mandates are binding, auto buyers will value fuel savings less than the benefits they could obtain by using fuel efficiency technologies to achieve those other vehicle attributes they prefer. Equation 3 is a common sense way of deriving the net benefits of a standard. All that is needed are the vehicle costs and what consumers are willing to pay for the attendant fuel economy savings. As we will see, there are numerous sources for obtaining the latter information.

⁵ See, e.g.,

<https://www.nefsc.noaa.gov/publications/tm/tm119/tm119gloss.htm> .

⁶ Paul Portney, Ian Parry, and Winston Harrington, "Reply," *Journal of Economic Perspectives* (Spring 2004), page 274. The other cost that engineering studies ignore relates to the various expenses manufacturers and their dealers incur when implementing the new technologies in the field.

The attendant opportunity costs of being denied those options are not deducted from equation 3 because they are already netted out of vehicle buyers' willingness to pay for fuel economy. However, the value of the opportunity costs (OC) can be found by setting equation 2 equal to Equation 3. Thus, $C + PV \text{ Fuel Savings} + OC = C + WTPFE$, so that $PV \text{ Fuel Savings} + OC = WTPFE$, which leads to equation 4.

Equation 4: The opportunity cost of a binding fuel economy standard. When the fuel economy standard is binding, the opportunity cost equals consumers' willingness to pay for the attendant fuel economy savings less the present discounted value of the fuel savings. We have shown that mandates impose opportunity costs because they force consumers to go without services they value more highly than increased fuel economy. The opportunity costs of these foregone services will then offset some or all of the value of fuel savings.

$$\text{Equation 4: } OC = WTPFE - PV \text{ Fuel Savings}$$

Implications

Note that in the absence of binding regulations, consumers will be free to choose the size, performance, and safety of the vehicles they want. This means that the value of each dollar they invest in increased fuel savings will equal that of each dollar invested in improvements in all other vehicle attributes – the economist's condition for the maximization of consumer welfare. In that case, willingness to pay for fuel economy just equals the present value of fuel savings, opportunity costs fall to zero and gross benefits equal net benefits in equations 1 and 2.

However, as the mandate becomes binding, consumers' willingness to pay begins to fall short of the (present) value of fuel savings in equation 2. As the mandate becomes more and more severe, willingness to pay declines as a fraction of the value of fuel savings and, depending on the level of stringency, can even fall to less than zero, as happened in the 18 years following the collapse of the OPEC oil cartel in 1986. (See text below accompanying Table 1 and figures 1 and 2.) At that point, further fuel economy increases become what economists call an "inferior good": as incomes rise, less of that good is demanded, not more as is the case with a "normal good."⁷

While *engineering* models such as those utilized by the agencies may find positive gross benefits and thus increased "income" to be derived from fuel efficiency technologies, *economic* models – models that are used by business people in the real world -- net out the opportunity costs imposed by vehicle fuel economy mandates. They necessarily show negative net benefits from binding fuel economy mandates. That's because spending the "income" provided by the mandated fuel efficiency gains on enhanced performance, carrying capacity, safety (e.g., lane control, automatic braking, parking, etc.), and numerous other vehicle attributes provides still greater value to consumers who are bound by the mandates.

⁷ See, e.g., "Income elasticity of demand," at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Income_elasticity_of_demand

The consumer’s opportunity cost of being forced to spend the value of increased fuel efficiency technology on fuel economy rather than on these other attributes shows up as a reduction in their willingness to pay for fuel economy increases in equations 3 and 4. The same is true for vehicle manufacturers themselves as they consider the option of spending their also limited budgets on developing new technologies to enhance the performance, carrying capacity, safety and other vehicle services consumers prefer instead of the mandated fuel efficiency technologies.

There are thus two levels – manufacturer and consumer -- at which economic tradeoffs and the attendant opportunity costs of fuel economy standards come into play. But, once again, even if a fuel efficiency technology achieves a positive net present value for both consumers and manufacturers – a positive *gross* benefit for each, this does not mean it will have a positive *net* benefit after the opportunity costs are deducted in equations 1 and 2. A positive net present value (*gross* benefit) in the agencies’ engineering models is a necessary, but not a sufficient condition for positive *net* benefits of the regulation.⁸

We know that at current fuel prices and with binding standards auto buyers’ willingness to pay for increases in fuel economy is less than or equal to zero. Table 1 shows that fuel efficiency (ton-mpg) rose by 19% over the 16-year period (1988 to 2004) of low fuel prices, or 1.1% per year, while fuel economy fell by 0.7%, or 0.005 % per year. Consumers were willing to spend less than zero % of the value of enhancements to fuel efficiency technology on fuel economy when fuel prices were at or below today’ levels, and binding standards forced consumers to sacrifice, power, performance, and safety for fuel economy increases of lesser value.

Values		
Year	Fuel Economy MPG	Fuel Efficiency Ton-mpg
1988	25.9	36.2
2004	24.0	42.1
Change	-1.9	1.1

Percent Increase		
Year	Fuel Economy MPG	Fuel Efficiency Ton-mpg
1988 – 2004	-7.3%	16.3%
% per Year	-0.45%	1.1%

Table 1. Historical Energy Efficiency and Fuel Economy

⁸ Donald Warren MacKenzie, “Trends and Drivers of the Performance – Fuel Economy Tradeoff in New Automobiles,” Submitted to the Engineering Systems Division on May 14, 2009 in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Science in Technology and Policy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at <http://web.mit.edu/sloan-auto-lab/research/beforeh2/files/MacKenzie-SM%20Thesis-TPP-2009.pdf>; see also, Bandivake et al, On the Road in 2035 Reducing Transportation’s Petroleum Consumption and GHG Emissions, Laboratory for Energy and the Environment, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, July , 2008 at pages 59 and 83,

Formal studies by MIT economists also estimate near-zero willingness to pay for fuel economy increases at current fuel prices and find that willingness to pay rises above zero only if fuel prices rise above present levels. Consider Figure 1, drawn from one such study.⁹ It shows that during the period of low fuel prices from 1986 to 2004, fuel economy for new cars remained flat even as performance rose sharply¹⁰.

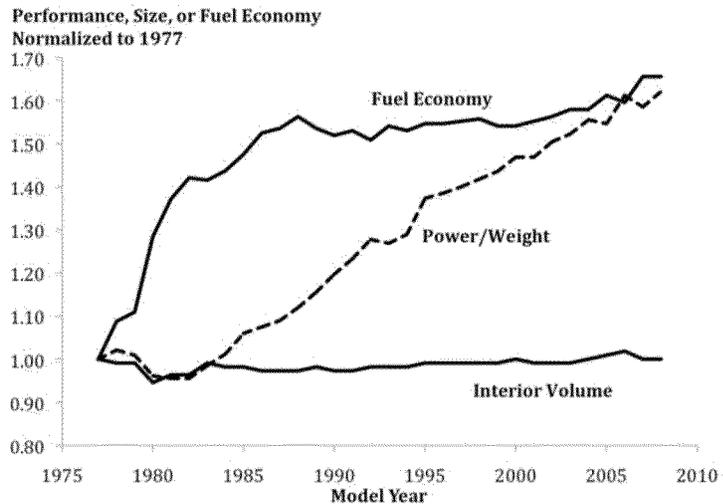


Figure 1. Average performance, size and fuel economy of new U.S. cars, 1977-2008. Values are indexed to 1977 averages. (U.S. EPA, 2008)

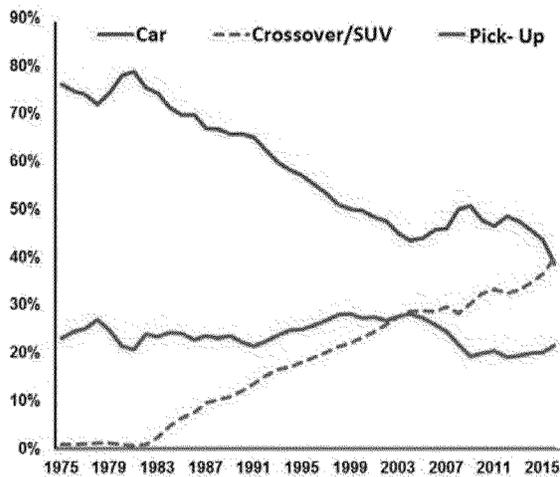


Figure 1. Historical Trends in Vehicle Type Market Share

While interior volume for the CAFE-constrained cars addressed in the figure remained constant, overall volume for the light-duty fleet rose sharply as many buyers switched to mini-vans and other crossovers as shown in Figure 2. In his formal analysis, the MIT author found a zero willingness to pay for fuel economy at today's fuel prices.

See also, Energy Information Administration (EIA), "Increasing light-duty vehicle greenhouse gas and fuel economy standards for model years 2017 to 2025" : "if fuel prices in the future are

relatively low, it may be difficult to convince consumers to pay for fuel economy improvements if the savings from improving fuel economy have only a small impact on their annual fuel

⁹ For an extensive discussion of this point, please see Defour/Alliance September 21 and December 30 submissions regarding the impact of vehicle fuel economy standards on low-income households.

¹⁰ It should be noted that the baseline year, 1977 represents the nadir of vehicle power/weight ratios and vehicle performance. In the years immediately prior to 1977, vehicle weights increased significantly in part to safety standards and a loss of horsepower with emission standards that demanded the switch to unleaded gasoline. Both trends adversely impacted the average power/weight ratio and vehicle performance. Much of the increase in the power to weight ratio seen in Figure 1 reflects consumers' efforts to recover this lost performance.

expenditures. The willingness of consumers to purchase vehicles with higher fuel economy could also affect both new vehicle sales and scrappage rates."¹¹

Contrast these trends and analyses to the agencies' "preferred" CAFE alternatives – alternatives that incorporate technologies they say will achieve annual fuel efficiency gains – gains in ton-mile mpg – of nearly 5 % per year for cars and trucks during model years 2022 through 2025, and nearly 4% for cars and 3% for trucks for the model years 2017 through 2021.¹²

At today's fuel prices this is highly dubious. Either they have severely overestimated the fuel savings benefits, or grossly underestimated the up front hardware costs, or some combination of the two.

Clearly the net cost of the fuel economy standards rises as they become more stringent and it rises exponentially. Also, there are many earlier papers on the net consumer welfare losses associated with increases from much lower levels of mpg. For example, Carolyn Fischer, Winston Harrington, and Ian Parry found a net consumer welfare loss of \$11 billion (\$2017) from a still lower base. At 17 million annual unit sales this would come to more than \$800 per new car and truck.¹³

Given today's auto buyers' zero or less willingness to pay for mandated fuel economy increases above MY 2016 levels, and given an adjusted EPA estimate of \$3808 as shown in Appendix 1 in the incremental hardware and maintenance costs for MY 2025 standards, Equation 3 shows that the net benefits from the 2025 fuel economy standards equal negative \$3808 per vehicle – the EPA cost estimate adjusted for the more realistic 2.0 retail price markup.

The opportunity costs of forcing fuel economy increase on unwilling consumers come to \$6,250 based on Equation 4. That is, $OC = wtp \text{ for fuel economy} - \text{present value of fuel savings}$, or $\$0 - \$6,241$, which equals a negative \$6,250 per vehicle. Math check: net benefits equals hardware costs plus present value fuel savings less opportunity costs or $-\$3,800 + \$6,241 - \$6,241 = -\$3,808$.

These are very conservative estimates because **they assume \$4.00 per gallon fuel prices** and because some of the agencies' essential technologies are economically feasible when they are not.

For example, consider the case of strong hybrids. Economists at Purdue, Western Illinois, and Binghamton Universities and other academic institutions found that at \$3.76 regular (\$2016) – a much higher level than today's fuel prices – consumers would be willing to pay just \$2000 per

¹¹ Energy Information Administration, *2011 Annual Economic Outlook* at [http://www.eia.gov/outlooks/archive/aeo11/pdf/0383\(2011\).pdf](http://www.eia.gov/outlooks/archive/aeo11/pdf/0383(2011).pdf) at page 20

¹² NHTSA and EPA Set Standards to Improve Fuel Economy and Reduce Greenhouse Gases for Passenger Cars and Light Trucks for Model Years 2017 and Beyond

¹³ Carolyn Fischer, Winston Harrington, and Ian Parry, "Should Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards (CAFE) be tightened?" *Energy Journal* (2007) at <http://www.rff.org/documents/RFF-DP-04-53-REV.pdf>

See, in particular, Table 4, page 30.

vehicle on average for a strong hybrid,¹⁴ which EPA projects to be 2% of the fleet in 2025, with another 2% in plug-in hybrids, 3% in all electric vehicles, and 18% in mild hybrids.¹⁵ This compares to a manufacturing cost of \$2,500 to \$3,000 per vehicle for strong hybrids,¹⁶ which comes to \$5500 to \$6,000 per vehicle at Defour's 2.0 Retail Price Equivalent for a net consumer cost of between \$2,500 and \$3,500 per vehicle at the \$3.76 per gallon gasoline – again, much higher than today's fuel prices.

Willingness to pay for the strong hybrids comes to no more than 40% of the technology cost – and that is for consumers who are predisposed towards buying green for green's sake.

Or consider the trend towards crossovers and SUVs, shown in figure 2 above. Auto buyers are much more willing to pay for SUVs and crossovers built off the same vehicle platform at roughly the same body and chassis cost.¹⁷

For example, consumers are willing to pay roughly \$8,000 per vehicle more for a powerful and roomy, but less fuel-efficient gasoline-powered Ford Escape getting 29 mpg highway mpg with 245 cubic inches of displacement and 67.8 cubic feet of cargo space than a less powerful and less roomy, but more fuel efficient gasoline-powered Ford Focus at 38 highway mpg, 123 inches of cubic displacement, and 44.8 cubic feet of cargo space.

Both are built off the same vehicle platform and cost roughly the same to build out. Consumers have the alternative of either spending their scarce fuel efficiency technology dollars on either the Escape or the Focus. Yet, following the study by economists at Purdue and elsewhere, they would, at \$3.83 gasoline be willing to pay \$810 per vehicle more for the Focus' 9 extra highway mpg, but \$3367.50 less for its lower horsepower and cargo space relative to the Escape – and that only scratches the surface of the extra features they are able to get by spending the value of fuel efficiency technology increases on other attributes they prefer over fuel economy.

Still: just considering the tradeoff between fuel economy and performance plus cargo space, the opportunity cost of forcing buyers' to buy a Ford Focus when they prefer a Ford Escape built off the same vehicle platform is at least \$3367.50, equal to their willingness to pay for the greater horsepower and cargo space available on the Escape, less \$810, willingness to pay for the greater fuel economy of the Focus, or \$2,362 at fuel prices of \$3.83 per gallon.

¹⁴ "The Value of Environmental Status Signaling," Michael S. Delgado, Department of Agricultural Economics Purdue University; Jessica L. Harriger, Department of Economics and Decision Sciences Western Illinois University; Neha Khanna†, Department of Economics and Environmental Studies Program Binghamton University, May 1, 2014 at <http://web.ics.purdue.edu/~delgado2/DHK%202014.pdf>

¹⁵ **Proposed Determination on the Appropriateness of the Model Year 2022-2025 Light-Duty Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Emissions Standards under the Midterm Evaluation**, EPA-420-R-16-020, November 2016 at <https://nepis.epa.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockey=P100Q3DO.pdf>

¹⁶ **John German**, "Hybrid Vehicles Technology Development and Cost Reduction," 2015 at http://www.theicct.org/sites/default/files/publications/ICCT_TechBriefNo1_Hybrids_July2015.pdf

¹⁷ "Crossovers and SUVs Fatten Profit Margins: Sit-High Vehicles' Transactions Price Dwarf Those of Cars," Automotive News, July 24, 2017 at <http://www.autonews.com/article/20170724/RETAIL01/170729911/crossovers-suvs-fatten-profit-margins>

Of course, vehicle buyers have many more options to buy still other vehicle attributes they value more highly on the Escape than on the Focus so that the total opportunity cost is much greater than that the \$2,362 per vehicle. Indeed, at today's much lower fuel price of less than \$2.30 per gallon regular gasoline, consumers are willing to shell out \$8,000 per vehicle on all of the other alternatives to then buy a Ford Escape rather than a Ford Focus – an amount equal to the difference in overall willingness to pay and thus the per vehicle opportunity cost of forcing consumers to spend all their money on Ford Focuses in order to comply with the nation's fuel economy standards.

There is a similar, roughly \$8,000 per vehicle price premium of the Toyota RAV-4 over the Toyota Corolla, also in the compact vehicle class. "Subcompact crossovers, which include such vehicles as the Honda HR-V and Chevrolet Trax, averaged \$24,461, or 46 percent more than the \$16,779 average for subcompact cars such as the Honda Fit and Chevy Sonic" – again a difference in willingness to pay equal to about \$8,000 per vehicle at today's fuel prices.

The premium rises to \$13,000 per vehicle in the midsize segment.

Opportunity Cost, Willingness to Pay and Vehicle Affordability

Advocates of increased fuel economy mandates argue that when, as EPA and NHTSA claim, fuel efficiency mandates have positive gross benefits – when the net present value of the fuel efficiency technology is shown to be positive -- this necessarily means that the vehicles are more affordable even if the opportunity costs convert gross benefits into net costs. A new-vehicle buyer with a budget say of \$35,000 to spend on a new vehicle is now able to spend less than the \$35,000 because, say, an extra \$3,000 or so spent on fuel efficiency hardware is more than offset by the greater present discounted value savings on fuel consumption that the mandated fuel efficiency technology renders possible.

This line of reasoning fails for at least two reasons. First it assumes that the 5% annual hypothesized advances in fuel efficiency technology in fact are economically feasible: that they have positive net present values; i.e. positive gross benefits before deduction of opportunity costs. This is patently absurd given the just over 1% annual advance in fuel efficiency technology in the earlier period at today's fuel prices from 1986 to 2004. It's patently absurd given the near-zero uptake of hybrid (and electric) vehicles that will be essential to meeting the MY 2025 and earlier year standards.

Second, even if some of the technologies have positive net present values – positive gross benefits before deducting opportunity costs -- the relevant baseline is what could have been achieved in 2021 or 2025 had consumers been allowed to spend the money associated with positive npv fuel efficiency technologies instead on attributes preferred over fuel economy enhancements, attributes such as improved performance, carrying capacity, and enhanced

safety features that enjoy still much-higher net present values and rates of return on investment.

The National Research Council emphasizes and the NHTSA appears to acknowledge that the baseline or reference case must “[reflect] *technological progress over time*” **[and thus must attempt]** to account for costs and benefits that might be left out of the analysis. ***The reference case with no fuel economy changes should instead include some attempt to measure improvements in other vehicle attributes likely to occur over time. Then, with the introduction of the rule, and all improvements going toward fuel economy, there will be opportunity costs in terms of the other attributes that are forgone. NHTSA acknowledges this issue in the Final Rule when they state, “the true economic costs of achieving higher fuel economy should include the opportunity costs to vehicle owners of any accompanying reductions in vehicles’ performance, carrying capacity, and utility, and omitting these will cause the agency’s estimated technology costs to underestimate the true economic costs of improving fuel economy” (EPA/NHTSA 2012a, 62988).***

In other words, the baseline is a forward-looking concept that focuses on what happens at the endpoint of the analysis, whether model year 2025, model year 2021 or some other model year post-2016. It is a *future-oriented* concept. As such, it must take into account the ever-compounding opportunity costs of failing to invest the money on vehicle attributes that are more highly valued and that could make households still better off than when constrained to spend all their limited budgets on increased fuel economy.

Even if spending the money on fuel economy improvements might in some sense make consumers better off today [though they’re still not as well off as they could be if they could spend the money on attributes of greater value] it will leave them worse off tomorrow relative to a world in which they could have made themselves much better off by spending their money on vehicle attributes other than increased fuel economy. This is especially relevant for many families still struggling to make a living and pay off the bills. This is a *reduction*, not an increase in vehicle affordability.

To repeat: the NRC’s “reference case” refers to the baseline for fuel economy levels that would occur in *future* years in the absence of an increase in the standard and that reflects future “technological progress over time.” It is a *future-oriented* concept that is crucial to understanding the implications of impacts on consumer choice (willingness to pay), opportunity costs, and thus affordability.

Indeed, a nation that is content with failing to achieve the maximum potential growth in its income and wealth is destined to have an economy that is much less able to deal with the environmental, social, and economic challenges that it faces. This is especially so for the lowest income households who are disproportionately harmed by the highly regressive fuel economy standards as shown in Defour’s December 2016 submission to the docket.

Appendix 1: Costs and Fuel Savings Benefits of MY 2025 Fuel Economy Mandate Relative to MY 2016 Baseline

EPA Methodology

	At 1.25 Markup to Retail		
	Purchase Cost	Maintenance	Total (2016 dollars)
Delta Costs (2010 dollars)	\$1937	\$254	\$2,300
\$2,530			
At Defour 2.0 Markup	\$3,099	\$254	\$3,462
			\$3,808
Delta Fuel Svgs at 7% Discount Rate		\$5,674	\$6,241
Gross Benefits Before Deduction of Opportunity Costs			\$2,433
Net Benefits at Zero Willingness to Pay for Fuel Economy Increase			-\$3,808

Memo: **Assumes \$4.00+ gasoline (\$2016)**; Excludes Benefits from increased VMT and reduced refueling times

EPA estimates these benefits at 20% of fuel savings benefits; **NHTSA Estimates them at 6% of fuel savings benefits; See Gayer and Viscusi, "Overriding Consumer Preferences With Energy Regulations," J Regul Econ (2013) 43:248–264 DOI 10.1007/s11149-013-9210-2 , February 12, 2013**

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 2/21/2018 8:27:18 PM
Subject: He's Right! Scott Pruitt Hits Ball Out of the Park on Climate Change

Friends,

The American Spectator carried my commentary on EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt's terrific performance on a Nevada TV show a couple weeks ago.

Joe

American Spectator

<https://spectator.org/hes-right-scott-pruitt-hits-ball-out-of-the-park-on-climate-change/>

He's Right! Scott Pruitt Hits Ball Out of the Park on Climate Change

Not only can he take the heat but he can explain it.

By Joseph Bast

February 21, 2018, 12:05 am

On February 6, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Scott Pruitt was interviewed by Gerard Ramalho on Nevada's KSNV-TV. What he said about climate change produced the usual cat calls and hisses from liberal environmentalists and their stable of paid pseudo-scientists, but the rest of us recognized it as being a solid-gold presentation.

Pruitt began by acknowledging Earth's climate is constantly changing and that "we contribute to it." But measuring the human impact, he said, is very difficult, and whether it constitutes an "existential threat" or a possible benefit to humanity is still unknown.

Surveys and petitions show most scientists and the general public agree with Pruitt, not environmental activists. Elections show most voters in the United States agree with Pruitt, too. His summary of the situation is absolutely correct.

Liberal pundits — most of whom never took a science course in their life (or, like Al Gore, flunked the one course they did take) — dismiss anyone who dissents from their forecasts of environmental catastrophes as ignorant “climate change deniers.” They have it exactly backwards: Climate change skeptics understand the science far better than the alarmists. It’s why they are skeptical.

“We know that humans have most flourished during times of... warming trends,” Pruitt also said, adding, “I think there’s assumptions made that because the climate is warming, that that necessarily is a bad thing.”

Again, this is absolutely correct. Historically, warmer periods have been accompanied by higher crop yields and rates of population growth, rising prosperity, and even less conflict and fewer wars. Cold periods or periods with falling temperatures, in contrast, are often accompanied by extreme weather, crop failures, starvation, and armed conflicts.

Environmentalists either know “warmer is better” and seek to hide this inconvenient truth from the public, or the only research they’ve done is reading the fundraising letters of silly alarmist groups such as Greenpeace and Union of Concerned Scientists. They need to get up to speed on this issue before they claim moral and intellectual superiority over climate change “deniers.”

Administrator Pruitt then hit a whopping home run when he asked, “Do we really know what the ideal surface temperature should be in the year 2100 in the year 2018?” The obvious answer is “of course not.” Why assume today’s temperature is ideal or magically perfect when we know human populations (and wildlife) have flourished in other, often warmer conditions? This answer blows away all the groundless speculation about the “social cost of carbon” and what ought to be done today to affect the weather a century from now.

Pruitt's interview demonstrates he is the best EPA administrator the agency has ever had, and arguably the best cabinet pick President Donald Trump has made in his still-young administration. That Pruitt has the courage to confront environmental activists regarding their lies and misinformation on this key issue is a gift to all the "forgotten Americans" who voted for Donald Trump for president.

Keep it up, Mr. Pruitt! We love you, man!

Joseph Bast (think@heartland.org) is a director and senior fellow with The Heartland Institute, a nonprofit organization he cofounded in 1984 and led as CEO until retiring earlier this year.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 3/19/2018 4:18:01 PM
Subject: Larry Bell: Coal Cuts Dangerously Clip Texas Power Capacity

Excellent piece by Prof. Larry Bell at Newsmax. You can reach Bell at lsbell@central.uh.edu.

Joe

Coal Cuts Dangerously Clip Texas Power Capacity



By **Larry Bell**

Monday, 19 Mar 2018 10:55 AM

As reported in the Hoston Chronicle (chron.com), "Texas' electricity grid operator expects the state's power demand to hit an all-time high this summer, possibly requiring customers to reduce power consumption and triggering emergency measures to keep electricity flowing through the grid." Titled "A Summer Bummer Looms," the article goes on to say that the Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) estimates that it will have just enough power to meet demand forecasts provided that temperatures don't get excessively hot or the wind doesn't blow strong enough to breeze by the deficit.

But wait just a minute. Is this really the same Texas I live in that they are referring to? Isn't Texas the country's petroleum and gas energy capital? And hasn't the American Wind Energy Association (AWEA) bragged that Texas leads the nation in that wind power production which is making evil petroleum obsolete and unnecessary anyway?

Reading more deeply into the article, they give the reason after all, ". . . following the shutdown of three of the state's largest coal-fired plants, planned outages and project delays, the state's summer power reserves are at their lowest in more than a decade."

Who could possibly have imagined that shutting down a few coal plants would make any real difference, leading to what they project as an expected "spike in wholesale electricity prices." Not to worry, however, if demands exceed supply, ERCOT may ask customers to "raise their thermostats to cut power consumption," or failing that, they may "cut off power to large customers — such as industrial plants," or will "trigger rolling outages."

Even more remarkable, this is all reported in a newspaper that makes The New York

Times and The Washington Post look like shills for climate-cooking SUV salesmen. Where is that electricity going to come from to recharge all the plug-in Obamacars, including nifty Teslas that mostly only Texas oil barons can afford?

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) reported that coal's share of the market fell from 50 percent in 2008, to around 31 percent in 2017. True, abundant and relatively less expensive natural gas resulting from a fracking revolution hastened coal's competitive decline in the U.S. energy market.

Nevertheless, the eight-year tenure of the previous White House administration may well have dealt a final death blow to the industry, fulfilling a 2008 campaign promise.

Candidate Obama pledged, "So if somebody wants to build a coal-powered plant, they can. It's just that it will bankrupt them because they're going to be charged a huge sum for all that greenhouse gas that's being emitted . . . That will also generate billions of dollars that we can invest in solar, wind, biodiesel and other alternative energy approaches."

The Obama Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) wasted no time crafting a signature Clean Power Plan (CPP), a suite of regulations intended to dramatically reduce CO2 emissions from the existing electricity generation fleet by 2030. This unprecedented interpretation of the agency's regulatory powers forced states to build new generating facilities, rather than allowing upgrades at individual plants to achieve reductions in the most feasible and cost-effective ways.

Although the U.S. Supreme Court stayed CPP even before it was enacted, great industry damage had already been accomplished as many states scrambled to comply.

Texas may be The Lone Star State, but it doesn't stand alone in this "free renewable energy" nonsense that provides costly, unreliably intermittent, anemic power.

According to the Center on Global Energy Policy, more than 250 coal-fired plants have been retired since 2010, taking more than 34,000 megawatts of power generation capacity off line. Bloomberg New Energy Finance reported that 33 coal plants were shuttered during President Obama's second term. A dozen are slated for closure in 2018, rivaling a record high of 15 which were shut down in 2015.

Last year, EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt announced plans to rescind CPP which various analyses estimate would otherwise have cost customers about \$39 billion annually through 11 percent to 14 percent electricity bills increases. EIA data has indicated that CPP would also have reduced manufacturing production by \$45 billion annually — costing 68,000 jobs in the process.

The benefit of all of this would be to avert only .019 degrees C of future warming over nearly a century, a highly speculative amount far too low to be accurately measured with even the most sophisticated scientific equipment.

Thanks in large part to coal power generation, the U.S. has had the most reliable and affordable supply of electricity in the world. Gratefully, the Trump administration is committed to policies and actions that will perpetuate and expand this global advantage.

Any notions that generously subsidized solar and wind will significantly compensate capacity losses from shuttered coal plants and overregulated oil and natural gas suppliers are scientifically and economically delusional assaults which will leave America's families and industries powerlessly impoverished.

We have witnessed a canary in the coal mine — and it is dying.

Larry Bell is an endowed professor of space architecture at the University of Houston where he founded the Sasakawa International Center for Space Architecture (SICSA) and the graduate program in space architecture. He is the author of "Scared Witless: Prophets and Profits of Climate Doom" (2015) and "Climate of Corruption: Politics and Power Behind the Global Warming Hoax" (2012). He is currently working on a new book with Buzz Aldrin, "Beyond Footprints and Flagpoles." Read more of his reports — [Click Here Now.](#)

To: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
From: Jim Lakely
Sent: Tue 10/10/2017 7:30:19 PM
Subject: Re: Online Resources

Thanks, John. We'll share some of that with our social media accounts.

While I've got you, Heartland has invited Scott Pruitt to be a keynote speaker at our [America First Energy Conference](#) on November 9 in Houston. I think it would be a great venue for the administrator to deliver a major address talking about the end of the Clean Power Plan. Do you know the status of our invitation and the chances of him accepting it?

Best,

Jim Lakely
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c: 312-731-9364
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From: "Konkus, John" <konkus.john@epa.gov>
Date: Tuesday, October 10, 2017 at 2:24 PM
To: "Konkus, John" <konkus.john@epa.gov>
Subject: Online Resources

Here are some official EPA online resources promoting today's action on CPP. Feel free to repost and share.

EPA Homepage: <https://www.epa.gov/>

EPA Twitter: <https://twitter.com/EPA/status/917806465062260738>

EPA Air Office Twitter: <https://twitter.com/EPAair/status/917809327599181825>

Administrator Pruitt Twitter: <https://twitter.com/EPAScottPruitt/status/917802478845988864>

EPA Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/EPA/?hc_ref=ARSr6RzCgQ0tB23ZzO-5z0iW-mlKLlZMzissW0s3FCtjh3iIDw2wkvU_0MkV3DUb3Kc&fref=nf

Administrator Pruitt Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/ajax/sharer?appid=586254444758776&s=100&u=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.epa.gov%2Ftakes-another-step-advance-president-trumps-america-first-strategy-proposes-repeal>

EPA YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OpIAkmEWEYg&sns=tw>

EPA Instagram: <https://instagram.com/p/BaE8Q4QFvLs/>

John Konkus

Environmental Protection Agency

Deputy Associate Administrator for Public Affairs

Mobile: **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 10/9/2017 9:46:42 PM
Subject: "War on coal is over"

Well, it isn't as easy as that, but this is a big victory nevertheless. Congratulations to everyone who had a hand in it.

Joe

Fake News Warning: The article below is not from a reliable media source and may contain deliberate falsehoods. Reader discretion is advised.

https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/energy-environment/wp/2017/10/09/pruitt-tells-coal-miners-he-will-repeal-power-plan-rule-tuesday-the-war-on-coal-is-over/?hpid=hp_rhp-more-top-stories_ee-pruitt-1149am%3Ahomepage%2Fstory&utm_term=.87634fead8b5

EPA chief Scott Pruitt tells coal miners he will repeal power-plan rule Tuesday: 'The war against coal is over'

By Juliet Eilperin and Brady Dennis October 9 at 4:07 PM

Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Scott Pruitt told coal miners in Kentucky on Monday that he will move to repeal a rule limiting greenhouse-gas emissions from existing power plants, assuring them, "The war against coal is over."

Speaking at an event in Hazard, Ky., with Senate Majority Leader Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.), Pruitt said his agency will publish the new proposed rule Tuesday.

“Tomorrow, in Washington, D.C., I’ll be signing a proposed rule to withdraw the so-called Clean Power Plan of the past administration, and thus begin the effort to withdraw that rule,” Pruitt said.

A 43-page draft of the proposal, which was obtained by The Washington Post and other news outlets last week, argues that the agency overstepped its legal authority in seeking to force utilities to reduce carbon emissions outside their actual facilities to meet federal emissions targets. It does not offer a replacement plan for regulating emissions of carbon dioxide, which the Supreme Court has ruled that the EPA is obligated to do. Rather, the agency said it plans to seek public input on how best to cut emissions from natural-gas and coal-fired power plants.

EPA spokeswoman Liz Bowman said in an interview Monday that Pruitt chose to speak about his plans in Kentucky because coal workers have a direct economic stake in policies aimed at curbing emissions from coal burning. “He’s speaking directly to people in coal country about how the rule negatively affected the whole industry,” Bowman said.

Reaction to the announcement was sharply divided, with environmental and public health advocates decrying it, and industry groups welcoming the move.

“With this news, Donald Trump and Scott Pruitt will go down in infamy for launching one of the most egregious attacks ever on public health, our climate, and the safety of every community in the United States,” Michael Brune, the executive director of the Sierra Club, said in a statement. “He’s proposing to throw out a plan that would prevent thousands of premature deaths and tens of thousands of childhood asthma attacks every year.”

National Rural Electric Cooperative Association chief executive Jim Matheson, one of the utility groups that challenged the Obama-era rule, said rescinding the regulation would provide his members with the flexibility to use their existing plants to provide “reliable, affordable power” to local customers. Sixty-two percent of coop-owned generation is coal-fired, according to the association, while natural gas accounts for 26 percent, nuclear power 10 percent and renewables

2 percent.

“That’s what we’re really looking for, is flexibility so they can meet their individual consumers’ needs,” Matheson said Monday.

Some critics of the rule said Monday that they were open to a more limited regulation aimed at addressing carbon emissions from power plants.

Ross Eisenberg, vice president of energy and resources policy at the National Association of Manufacturers, said in a statement that his group “agrees with the EPA’s conclusion that this regulation was broader than what the law allows, which is why we joined 28 states in challenging it in federal court.”

“At the same time, we recognize the need for a policy to address greenhouse gas emissions,” Eisenberg added, saying “The NAM supports a greenhouse gas policy going forward that is narrowly tailored and consistent with the Clean Air Act.”

President Trump and many of his top aides have expressed skepticism about climate change, while others say human activity is to blame for global warming. So what's the administration's real position? (Peter Stevenson/The Washington Post)

The Clean Power Plan, which aimed to decrease the nation’s carbon pollution by about one-third by 2030, compared with 2005 levels, has long been subject to intense legal fights — and that much is unlikely to change.

During his time as Oklahoma attorney general, Pruitt joined other opponents in suing the Obama administration, arguing that it did not have legal authority to force states to form detailed plans to reduce CO2 emissions from such sources as coal-fired power plants. Pruitt sided with industry officials who insisted that EPA’s regulations would unfairly force power-plant owners to shut down or essentially subsidize competing clean-energy industries.

Environmental groups and other supporters argued on the side of the Obama White House, saying the administration had standing under the Clean Air Act to put in place the effort, which they called a much-needed measure to help nudge the nation toward cleaner sources of energy and improve public health.

Early last year, the Supreme Court blocked the regulation's implementation after 27 states and a host of other opponents challenged its legality. Its 5 to 4 decision, which did not address the merits of the lawsuit, came just days before the death of Justice Antonin Scalia. Meanwhile, a 10-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in September 2016 heard oral arguments on the case, but did not issue a ruling before the Trump administration took office and requested time to reconsider the rule.

Monday's announcement that the EPA would seek to rescind the Clean Power Plan, with no promise of replacing it, brought promises of even more legal fights ahead. Attorneys general multiple states — California, New York and Massachusetts among them — vowed to challenge the Trump administration's decision. A 2009 EPA determination is still in place finding that carbon dioxide constitutes a pollutant under the Clean Air Act, so the agency will have to justify how it is complying with that finding as it rolls back the existing regulation.

“Along with our partners, Massachusetts fought for years to put this rule in place, and we will be suing to protect the Clean Power Plan from the climate change deniers in this administration who are trying to move us backwards,” Massachusetts Attorney General Maura Healey said in a statement Monday.

The EPA's latest proposal to repeal the Clean Power Plan comes months after President Trump issued a directive instructing the Environmental Protection Agency to begin rewriting the controversial 2015 regulation, as part of a broader effort to obliterate his predecessor's efforts to make combating climate change a top government priority.

A central piece of Obama's environmental legacy, the Clean Power Plan aims to slash the greenhouse-gas emissions that scientists agree are fueling the planet's rapid warming. It also was an integral part of the commitment U.S. officials made as part of a historic international climate accord signed in late 2015 in Paris, from which Trump has said he intends to withdraw.

The revocation of rule is sure to draw a legal challenge from the existing rule's proponents. In a statement Monday, former EPA administrator Gina McCarthy, who shepherded the rule during Obama's second term, said in a statement that a proposal to repeal it "without any timeline or even a commitment to propose a rule to reduce carbon pollution, isn't a step forward, it's a wholesale retreat from EPA's legal, scientific and moral obligation to address the threats of climate change."

"The Supreme Court has concluded multiple times that EPA is obligated by law to move forward with action to regulate greenhouse gases, but this administration has no intention of following the law," McCarthy said.

Michael Greenstone, a professor of economics at the University of Chicago who worked on climate policy for Obama, said in an interview Friday that the EPA had deliberately downplayed the benefits of curbing carbon to justify revoking the power-plant regulation.

"It does not feel like an effort to refresh the cost-benefit analysis to make sure it's on the frontiers of science," Greenstone said about the leaked proposal. "It seems like an effort to find the levers that will make the benefits go down."

Chris Mooney contributed to this report.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 10/9/2017 1:39:49 PM
Subject: WSJ on "Pruitt's Clean Power Plan"

A good editorial in today's WSJ, reciting all our talking points. I especially like the reference to "dismantling Obama's regulatory attempt to kill fossil fuels." Note, this was not Obama's attempt to "stop global warming" or any other Obama-era language and assumptions. Climate is mentioned only once or twice in passing. And that is as it should be.

Joe

Wall Street Journal, October 9, 2017

Pruitt's Clean Power Break

Dismantling Obama's regulatory attempt to kill fossil fuels.

By The Editorial Board

Oct. 8, 2017 3:03 p.m. ET

[74 COMMENTS](#)

The Trump Administration is giving the economy a boost with its deregulatory agenda, and the latest example comes Tuesday when Environmental Protection Agency chief Scott Pruitt will propose to repeal the Obama Administration's Clean Power Plan. Ending this power grab will uphold the letter of the law and restore cooperative federalism with the states.

The Obama EPA imposed the rule in 2015 to regulate carbon emissions nationwide and force the retirement of coal-fired electric power plants. Former EPA chief Gina McCarthy took creative license by reinterpreting Section 111 of the Clean Air Act, which directs the agency to implement the "best system of emission reduction" for pollutants.

EPA had previously applied this provision narrowly to single sources of emissions (e.g., individual power plants), but Ms. McCarthy broke with decades of precedent to dictate a systemic shift in power generation. The Clean Power Plan initially requires new efficiency at coal-fired plants, but over time it impels states to substitute coal with natural gas and ultimately solar and wind.

This usurped the regulatory role of states and contradicted the Clean Air Act text, which says that “air pollution control at its source is the primary responsibility of States and local governments.” The Clean Power Plan would have forced states to scramble to alter their electric-power mix, shutting down coal plants long before the end of their useful life regardless of whether substitutes were on hand and affordable. Higher electricity costs and brownouts were likely.

The Supreme Court stayed the rule in February 2016 after 27 states and 37 electric co-ops sued. In March Mr. Pruitt launched a formal review of the rule, and a draft of the EPA’s new analysis that we’ve seen estimates that rescinding the carbon rule would save \$33 billion in compliance costs by 2030.

It also finds that the Obama EPA rigged the cost-benefit calculations. For example, the McCarthy EPA claimed tangential benefits from reductions of other emissions like particulate matter that could have been achieved with less heavy-handed regulation. U.S. social costs were compared against *global* climate benefits.

Ms. McCarthy also assumed linear health benefits from emissions reductions notwithstanding diminishing returns. In violation of the Office and Management and Budget’s longstanding practice, energy efficiency was cited as an avoided cost rather than as a benefit. This allowed the Obama Administration to low-ball the rule’s cost estimate.

Mr. Pruitt’s proposed rule-making starts the 60-day window for public comments. EPA notes that it hasn’t decided whether it will follow its repeal of the Clean Power Plan with a new rule that regulates greenhouse gases from existing power plants and is considering “whether it is appropriate to propose such a rule.” The decision in part will depend on how well Mr. Pruitt thinks EPA can defend any new rule under the inevitable legal challenges from the environmental left.

But repealing the regulatory overreach of the Obama Administration is the first crucial step that is already paying dividends in less economic uncertainty and more confidence in the reliability of the future electric grid.

Joseph Bast

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 10/6/2017 6:33:10 PM
Subject: Russell Cook on why alarmist law suits fail

Nice work by the country's leading investigator of the left's attacks on climate scientists who disagree with Al Gore. See www.gelbspanfiles.com for more.

Joe

http://www.americanthinker.com/blog/2017/10/the_greens_vs_big_oil.html

October 6, 2017

The Greens versus 'Big Oil'

By [Russell Cook](#)

If you are an enviro-activist with access to lawyers and mega-money who believes that catastrophic anthropogenic global warming (CAGW) is caused by evil fossil fuel industries who ignore this harm to humanity to protect their profits, you don't simply whine about this problem, you file giant lawsuits against those industries.

This already happened in three major global warming nuisance cases: *Connecticut v. American Electric Power*, *Comer v. Murphy Oil*, and *Kivalina v. Exxon*. More recently, New York state attorney general Eric Schneiderman joined with 19 or so other state attorneys general to hold ExxonMobil accountable for supposedly knowing about the harm of it for decades while failing to tell its shareholders about it.

However, Schneiderman has suffered setbacks ranging from faulty evidence to withdrawn subpoenas, and the three global warming nuisance cases have fallen apart. The Supreme Court dismissed *Connecticut v. AEP* on June 20, 2011; *Comer v. Murphy Oil* came to its final end on March 20, 2012; and the 9th District Court put the final nail in the coffin of *Kivalina v. Exxon* on September 21, 2012, prompting some legal pundits to wonder if this was the end of climate tort litigation.

But if at first you don't succeed with winning your global warming nuisance lawsuits, try, try again.

So it was no surprise last week when nearly identical complaints were filed separately in San Francisco and Alameda Counties, *People of the State of California v. British Petroleum P.L.C. et al.*, by San Francisco city attorney Dennis Herrera and Oakland city attorney Barbara J. Parker.

These latest twin cases are predictably plagued with the same problems as the previous CAGW court cases. Courtrooms are not the right places to decide whether scientific conclusions are sound, and the far bigger problem

is that in order to marginalize any input from skeptic scientists, they must be portrayed as paid shells of the fossil fuel industry. This is arguably political suicide, as it involves reliance on a literally unsupportable accusation promulgated by a small clique of people who've been involved in pushing the accusation over the last two decades.

Two of them, reappear – directly and indirectly – in these newest cases: attorney Matt Pawa, who cited this same set of memos in his *Kivalina v. Exxon* case, and Kert Davies, whose old Ozone Action organization claimed it had "obtained" them back in 1996.

- A New York Times article used as evidence in the complaints, about Harvard-Smithsonian scientist Dr. Willie Soon being paid \$1.2 million, cites Kert Davies.
- The complaints cite a report from the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS) regarding the accusation that Dr. S. Fred Singer was paid Exxon money to "attack mainstream science." However, consideration must be given to the facts that 1) UCS revealed their own enslavement to the "reposition global warming" memos in 2015; 2) the UCS report cited in the complaints thanks Kert Davies while citing Ross Gelbspan's website twice; and 3) the complaints' wording about "attacks on mainstream science" in regard to Dr. Singer sounds eerily similar to what Ross Gelbspan said in his March 2006 presentation at the Earthlands Retreat Center in Petersham, Massachusetts:

Western Fuels, which is a 400 million dollar coal operation, it was very candid in its annual report. It said **it was out to attack mainstream scientists**, it hired three scientists who were skeptical of this, phenomenon, Pat Michaels, Bob Balling, Fred Singer. It turned out they paid these three scientists more than a million dollars under the table[.] ... [T]hey sent these scientist[s] all over the country to do a lot of media interviews and lectures and appearances, and so forth. We got a copy of the strategy papers for that campaign. And it says specifically that the campaign is designed to "reposition global warming as theory rather than fact[.]"

That statement wildly inaccurate. Western Fuels is a non-profit co-op, it had no such declaration in its annual reports, Dr. Singer was never part of that campaign, Michaels and Balling were not sent all over the country, and the so-called strategy statement Gelbspan speaks of was never part of Western Fuels' short-lived pilot project public relations campaign.

There aren't just one or two questionable assertions within the "industry-corrupted skeptic climate scientists" accusation; it is besieged with fatal problems. Start with these California cases and work backwards from there; it soon becomes evident that it isn't "Big Oil" that should be investigated over racketeering to keep their industry alive, but a small clique of enviro-activists facing disappearing income flow if the public lost all faith in the idea of catastrophic man-caused global warming because of what skeptic climate scientists have to say.

Russell Cook's blog GelbspanFiles.com is a forensic examination of faults in the corruption accusation against skeptic climate scientists, an outgrowth of his original articles here at [American Thinker](#). [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#).

Read more:

http://www.americanthinker.com/blog/2017/10/the_greens_vs_big_oil.html#ixzz4ukoqPw6e

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To: Craig Idso[cidso@co2science.org]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 10/5/2017 7:26:19 PM
Subject: New CO2 Science video: Carbon Dioxide is Benefitting the Biosphere

Friends,

Dr. Craig Idso and his Center for the Study of Carbon Dioxide and Global Change have produced an excellent three-minute video making the point that CO2 is “the elixir of life.” You can view it here:

<https://youtu.be/GTelkNud25I>

Please do what you can to promote this video in your own efforts to tell policymakers and the public that man-made climate change is not a crisis.

Craig also wrote up a summary of a new peer-reviewed study comparing the IPCC’s Fourth Assessment Report to the third volume in the *Climate Change Reconsidered* series produced by the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change (NIPCC):

[Are Skeptical Science Reports Good for Science? \(5 October 2017\)](#)

This is important validation of the NIPCC project, of which Craig is a lead author, coming on top of about 100 previous references and citations to CCR in peer-reviewed journal articles, making NIPCC the only Red Team effort comparable to the IPCC in pure scientific heft. That’s an amazing accomplishment, and a key to why we are winning the national and international debate over climate change.

Craig Idso is in pretty urgent need of your financial support. His organization is tax-exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, so contributions are tax-deductible. If you can help him out, please contact him at cidso@co2science.org, make a gift via [Paypal](#), or send your check payable to the Center for the Study of Carbon Dioxide and Global Change to me and

I will forward it to Craig.

Feel free to forward this email to friends and foes alike, thank you for your own efforts on this most important issue, and have a great weekend!

Joe

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 10/4/2017 6:29:35 PM
Subject: This is what victory looks like: Draft FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan
[EPA Transformation Strategy at a Glance - 20170927.pdf](#)

Try to find “global warming” in this overview.

Joe

From: Dewey, Amy [<mailto:Dewey.Amy@epa.gov>]
Sent: Wednesday, October 04, 2017 10:05 AM
Subject: Draft FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan

Sent: Wednesday, October 4, 2017 9:00 AM
To: Message from the Administrator <messagefromtheadministrator@epa.gov>
Subject: Draft FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan

I am pleased to provide the draft [FY 2018-2022 EPA Strategic Plan](#), which is out for public comment through October 31. Consistent with government-wide requirements, the Strategic Plan establishes the goals, objectives, and measures for achieving positive environmental outcomes over the next four years. This draft Plan is designed to refocus the agency back to its core mission, restore power to the states through cooperative federalism, and lead the agency through process and the rule of law. It captures the key areas I will emphasize as EPA Administrator to transform the way the agency does business.

I believe this draft Plan provides the foundation for a more efficient and effective agency, enabling us to accelerate progress and deliver real, tangible results for the American people. The measures that accompany the Plan highlight the areas of emphasis we will focus on to achieve environmental results that will make a difference for the country. The attached chart illustrates this transformation strategy at-a-glance.

I look forward to engaging with you as we implement the Plan, once it is finalized in early February and issued along with EPA's FY 2019 Budget.



Strategic Measures (FY18-22)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the number of non-attainment areas * Reduce the number of community water systems out of compliance with health-based standards Increase the percentage of water infrastructure projects funded through EPA grants, loans, or public-private partnerships that achieve or maintain compliance * Reduce the number of square miles of watershed with surface water not meeting standards Make additional Superfund sites Ready for Anticipated Use (RAU) site-wide * Make additional Brownfields sites RAU * Make additional Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) corrective action facilities RAU Complete additional Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) cleanups that meet risk-based standards for human exposure and ground water migration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete EPA-initiated Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) risk evaluations for existing chemicals in accordance with the timelines set forth in the statute * Complete TSCA risk management actions for existing chemicals in accordance with the timelines set forth in the statute * Complete TSCA Pre-Manufacture Notice final determinations in accordance with the timelines set forth in the statute * Complete all cases of Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)-mandated decisions for pesticides registration review program Improve the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA) registration decision time frames for new pesticides |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number of grant commitments achieved by states, tribes, and local communities Increase the use of alternate joint governance approaches to address state, tribal, and local community reviews Increase the amount of non-EPA resources leveraged by projects receiving EPA infrastructure investments * | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the backlog and meet statutory deadlines for responding to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests and appeals Eliminate unnecessary or duplicative reporting burdens to the regulated community |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the time between the identification of an environmental law violation and its correction Increase environmental law compliance rate Meet legal deadlines imposed on EPA Increase the percentage of decisions using EPA research and scientific analysis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate permitting-related decisions * Reduce unnecessary/unused office, warehouse, and lab space Reduce procurement processing time Improve operational processes Increase enterprise adoption of shared services |

* signifies Agency Priority Goals for FY18-19

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 10/3/2017 3:47:02 PM
Subject: Justin Haskins and H. Sterling Burnett in Townhall

<https://townhall.com/columnists/justinhaskins/2017/10/03/reasons-why-climate-alarmism-and-the-fear-it-is-meant-to-generate-is-unjustified-n2389772>

Reasons Why Climate Alarmism and the Fear it is Meant to Generate is Unjustified

By: Justin Haskins and H. Sterling Burnett, the Heartland Institute

In the world of science, debates rarely end. Only after years of careful analyses, rigorous scientific studies, and the replication of findings can scientists safely declare they believe a theory has likely been proven. And even then, real scientists know virtually every scientific conclusion is subject to further debate and experimentation as additional insights are discovered.

On the topic of the science of climate change, including the causes and potential dangers, the debate is still very much alive and well. But the current climate-change debate held in most public forums, including in Washington, D.C., has never been particularly scientific (that is, adhering to the scientific method), and after three decades of debating the claims made repeatedly by climate alarmists such as Al Gore, it's clear the debate is over, and the alarmists have lost.

What Alarmists Believe

The current climate alarmist debate involves only two groups: alarmists and skeptics. The alarmists are those who say climate change is happening, that it is now and has for decades been caused by humans' greenhouse-gas emissions, that the warming is causing or will soon cause catastrophic problems, and, most importantly, that the evidence is overwhelming and beyond dispute. Anyone who doesn't believe in *all four* of those assertions falls, whether they realize it or not, into the "climate skeptic" camp, a rather large tent.

If this description of the debate surprises you, it's only because for 30 years alarmists have consistently and improperly been claiming climate-change skeptics are "deniers" — a name that was deliberately chosen because of its link to Holocaust "deniers" — who are stupid, corrupt, or both. They've spread countless falsehoods about what global warming actually is and have repeatedly made untrue claims about what skeptics believe.

Is the Science Settled?

One thing is abundantly clear, however: For alarmists, anyone who doesn't accept the climate-change dogma, which, again, includes all four of the claims made above, is dangerous.

"This is scary stuff, above and beyond everything else that scares us about Republicans," Sen. Bernie Sanders (I-Vt.) said in 2016. "You have a major political party which has turned its back on science regarding climate change. ... It is caused by human activity. And it is already, not tomorrow but today, causing massive problems all over this country."

So certain are the climate alarmists of their position that many of them have suggested it could be appropriate to imprison climate-change skeptics. Pop-culture scientist Bill Nye suggested as much in an April 2016 interview.

"Was it appropriate to jail the guys from Enron?" Nye said. "We'll see what happens. ... In these cases, for me, as a taxpayer and voter, the introduction of this extreme doubt about climate change is affecting my quality of life as a public citizen. So, I can see where people are very concerned about this, and they're pursuing criminal investigations as well as engaging in discussions like this."

The climate-alarmism debate is clear, so the only question is: Are the alarmists right? On this point, the facts are apparent: Although there is still a debate over whether the climate is still warming significantly, what the causes of the warming are, and whether warming will cause more harm than good, it is now certain that the evidence is not anywhere near overwhelming enough for Gore, Sanders, and Nye to make their most important claim: that the debate is over and that the theory of human-caused climate change has unquestionably been resolved in climate alarmists' favor.

The Evidence: Climate Models

Let's start with the basics. If climate alarmists are correct that the debate is over, why can't they prove it using scientific data? Because climate is incredibly complex, climate scientists can't run laboratory experiments to test hypotheses in the same way they might in other areas of research. Instead, they are forced to rely on computer climate models, which have been remarkably bad at proving a link between humans and carbon-dioxide emissions, as David Henderson and Charles Hooper noted for the Hoover Institution in April.

"The ultimate test for a climate model is the accuracy of its predictions," Henderson and Hooper wrote. "But the models predicted that there would be much greater warming between 1998 and 2014 than actually happened. If the models were doing a good job, their predictions would cluster symmetrically around the actual measured temperatures. That was not the case here; a mere 2.4 percent of the predictions undershot actual temperatures and 97.6 percent overshot, according to Cato Institute climatologist Patrick Michaels, former MIT meteorologist Richard Lindzen, and Cato Institute climate researcher Chip Knappenberger. Climate models as a group have been 'running hot,' predicting about 2.2 times as much warming as actually occurred over 1998–2014."

Numerous other studies have been conducted showing the failure of most climate models. Earlier in 2017, a paper in *Nature: Geoscience* found climate models have failed to explain the global warming pause experienced in the early 21st century.

“In the early twenty-first century, satellite-derived tropospheric warming trends were generally smaller than trends estimated from a large multi-model ensemble,” lead author Benjamin Santer and his team wrote.

“Over most of the early twenty-first century ... model tropospheric warming is substantially larger than observed ... partly due to systematic deficiencies in some of the post-2000 external forcings used in the model simulations,” they added.

The authors of a September paper in [Nature Geoscience](#) recently admitted what those following the scientific method have long discussed; climate models have grossly overestimated the amount of warming the earth has experienced due to human carbon dioxide emissions. As Oxford’s Myles Allan, one of the authors told *The Times*, “We haven’t seen that rapid acceleration in warming after 2000 that we see in the models. We haven’t seen that in the observations.”

The most likely reason for this is because the earth simply isn’t as sensitive as models assume to carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions, primarily because they grossly overstate feedback effects built into the models.

If climate models don’t get the most basic prediction they make, that of global temperatures, correct, one could reasonably ask why people should trust their predictions concerning climate changes purported to result from rising temperatures.

The Evidence: Alleged Dangers of Warming

Climate alarmists’ numerous predictions about extreme weather have also been utterly incorrect.

Authors of a paper in the August 2016 edition of the journal *Theoretical and Applied Climatology* found “stronger storms are not getting stronger,” and the researchers also noted changes in the strength, seasonality, and the increase in the amount of heavy rainfall events could be explained by natural variability.

Alarmists can’t even definitively prove warmer temperatures are causing more harm than good. Increased carbon dioxide and warmer temperatures have scientifically been proven to help plant growth, which means there is more food for humans and animals. In fact, it is widely known that historically, cooler conditions are much more dangerous than warmer conditions for life on Earth.

A 2015 article in the influential journal *The Lancet* examined health data from 13 countries, accounting for more than 74 million deaths, and found relatively cold weather, directly or indirectly, kills 1,700 percent more people than warm weather.

Alarmists’ Response

Of course, climate alarmists refuse to accept any of these well-established facts, because it would undermine the foundation of everything they’ve claimed for three decades. In the face of facts, they hurl unjustifiable accusations and insults in an attempt to sway readers.

Writing for Forbes in July, climate alarmist Ethan Siegel, like many other of Gore’s disciples, claimed similar arguments we had made in the past are “lies” and distortions.

“The only reason to write about validating climate skepticism is to reinforce pre-existing beliefs,” Siegel wrote.

Then, to bolster his assertion, Siegel provided a number of alleged proofs of skeptics’ “lies,” some of them laughable. For instance, in response to a claim made about there being fewer hurricanes (despite alarmists’ many predictions that there would be more hurricanes and more-intense storms), Siegel pointed to a study that admitted there were fewer hurricanes, and he acknowledged that fewer large hurricanes had made landfall in the United States in recent years, but he insisted alarmists were right because of a single study that reported “wind speeds in tropical cyclones” increased from 1984 to 2012. By how much, you may ask? Three mph, a paltry figure that’s within the margin of error for such measurements, thus proving absolutely nothing.

Siegel also claimed, “The effects of ocean acidification, rising sea levels and the severe economic consequences, among many others, show that the negative consequences of global warming for humanity will far outweigh the positives,” but then provided absolutely no proof that would undermine the findings of the article in *The Lancet*, to which he was attempting to respond, that shows cold weather is much more dangerous.

The scientific debate over the causes and possible problems related to climate change is far from over, but the debate over the argument made repeatedly by climate alarmists that the evidence is overwhelming is now settled, and alarmists such as Gore and Siegel have lost.

The only reason we continue to hear these outlandish, unscientific assertions is because radical environmentalists depend on them to continue their push for extreme economic, political, and social changes — many of which were also made in the 1970s, when numerous alarmists predicted a new ice age was just around the corner.

*This is a modified version of an article that first appeared in [The Blaze](#)

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 10/3/2017 2:03:41 PM
Subject: Dennis Avery article: EPA endangerment finding endangers USA

Excellent piece on the endangerment finding...

Joe

From: Paul Driessen [mailto:Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]
Sent: Monday, October 02, 2017 8:35 PM
To: 'Paul Driessen'
Subject: Dennis Avery article: EPA endangerment finding endangers USA

The Obama EPA's infamous "Endangerment Finding" declared that carbon dioxide and methane from fossil fuel operations cause global warming and climate change that pose imminent dangers to the health and wellbeing of every American. In this insightful article, climate history author Dennis Avery explains why this finding is based on bad science and should not be the basis for bureaucratic regulations or court decisions.

As Avery notes, computer climate models have predicted far more warming than has actually occurred in the Real World. Contrary to EPA claims, hurricanes, tornadoes, floods and droughts have not become more frequent or severe. Natural forces and phenomena explain the various climate and weather fluctuations we have observed over the centuries – and demonstrate that CO2 is only a "bit player" in determining these changes. Moreover, new research convincingly shows that solar activity determines the number of cosmic rays hitting the Earth, and thus the extent of low-lying clouds that periodically cool the planet ... and at the other end of the cycle bring sunnier skies that warm it.

Thank you for posting Dennis's article, quoting from it, and forwarding it to your friends and colleagues.

Best regards,

Paul

EPA endangerment finding endangers USA

Trump must reverse EPA's climate change "Endangerment Finding"

Dennis T. Avery

Nine years ago, the Obama Environmental Protection Agency issued an “Endangerment Finding.” It claimed that methane leaks from natural gas production and pipelines, and manmade carbon dioxide emissions from burning fossil fuels, cause dangerous global warming that poses an imminent danger to the health and wellbeing of Americans. However, the Finding was based on computerized climate models that couldn’t even successfully hind-cast the weather we’d had over the past century – much less forecast Earth’s climate 100 years into the future. In fact, Earth’s climate has changed frequently, often abruptly.

EPA essentially asserted that the 80% of our energy that comes from coal, oil and natural gas caused all our planet’s recent warming and any more warming is a long-term threat. Obama’s team thus bet in 2009 that Earth’s warming from 1976–98 would continue. But it didn’t. Never mind all those recent NOAA and NASA claims that 2016 was our “hottest year” ever. Satellites are our most honest indicator, and they say our planet’s temperature has risen an insignificant 0.02 degrees C (0.04 degrees F) since 1998.

That 20-year non-warming clearly shows that the models are worthless for prediction. But the Federal Appeals Court in Washington nevertheless recently cited methane emissions to block regulatory approval for a new natural gas pipeline. The ruling will encourage radical greens to keep thinking they can regulate gas and oil production and transport into oblivion. Alarmists across the country are already citing the new precedent in other cases, in effect demanding re-hearings on Trump’s entire energy plan.

If the courts decree that pipelines cause dangerous methane emissions, the U.S. will be forced to generate electricity increasingly via the infamous whimsies of wind and sunshine. But the models’ prediction of dangerously rising temperatures have proven wrong. The disparity between the models’ predictions and the thermometer readings is growing wider by the day. We should not base regulations on them.

In science, if your theory doesn’t take account of all the relevant data, you need a new theory.

Meanwhile, thousands of new coal-fired power plants are being built around the world – even in Europe. (Many Third World power plants are being built with Chinese financing.) The CO₂ from this new coal-fired power will dwarf whatever emissions the judges hope to prevent in America.

The President now risks losing the economic growth and millions of new jobs that abundant, affordable energy could and should create. Without new pipelines, our “miraculous” fracked gas will be trapped in the semideserts and mountains where the gas is found.

What danger can today's EPA find in earth's current 20-year non-warming? What ice-melt will that trigger? What sea level rise? World food production has just set a new record, in large part because higher CO₂ levels in the atmosphere act like fertilizer for crop plants (as well as for forests and grasslands).

Justice Neil Gorsuch's confirmation to the Supreme Court should strongly encourage a Trump Endangerment reversal. Gorsuch stated in a 2016 opinion that the so-called Chevron Precedent is "difficult to square with the Constitution." Chevron says courts should defer to federal judges on laws that are ambiguous. He believes it shifts too much power from Congress to unelected bureaucrats.

EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt will need to build a strong case for the reversal, however, because the Supreme Court still does not have a reliable 5–4 conservative majority. Pruitt's current approach of setting up competing red-teams vs. blue teams must help convince Justice Kennedy that the world today looks much different from when the EPA rubberstamped the IPCC and its failed climate models.

The science was not settled in 2009; and, fortunately, the weight of evidence has since shifted importantly toward the skeptics. It starts with the still-continuing 20-year non-warming. The best "answer" the alarmists can find is that "extra" CO₂ heat is hiding in the deep ocean depths. But cold water is heavier than warm water, so the warm water would have warmed the depths on its way down. NASA's newer and more-accurate data comes from ARGO floats that periodically dive to sample water temperatures 2100 feet below the surface. They find no hidden heat.

Moreover, Earth has been warming, erratically but persistently, since 1715. How much of this warming was due to natural cycles, and how much was man-made? Of any manmade portion, how much was due to CO₂, and how much to expanding Urban Heat Islands and cutting down forests? Climate realists say CO₂ added barely one degree C; alarmists claim it will increase temperatures by up to 12 degrees C!

How did hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria destroy so much property with only 0.02 degrees C of warming? Britain's wooden-ship logbooks from 1700 to 1850 confirm that there were *twice* as many major landfalling Caribbean hurricanes per decade during the cold Little Ice Age as during the far warmer years from 1950 to 2000. Nor has the post-1998 weather produced more frequent or intensive storms, longer droughts, or any of the other climate impacts that Obama's EPA insisted would happen.

The simple truth is that the Pacific Decadal Oscillation has given the world a climate scare every 25 to 30 years since we got thermometers around 1850 (even though the PDO wasn't even recognized until 1996). In 1845, the ships of Sir John Franklin's Arctic expedition were crushed by ice. Just 64 years later, in 1909, Roald Amundsen sailed through a relatively warm, ice-free Northwest Passage. In the 1970s, we were warned urgently of a new Ice Age. And then came the "overheated" Al Gore years, 1976–1998.

The huge Pacific Ocean's 60-year oscillation raises ocean temperatures – and thus the world's – by 1 to 2 degrees C (1.8 to 3.6 degrees F) for about 30 years, then shifts back

again for another 30 years. Every time it shifted in the past, alarmists extended the latest reading in a straight line for five or 20 years and screamed: “ Global Disaster!” This time, the alarmists claim the non-warming isn’t real!

Today, there’s no doubt the models have predicted more than twice as much warming as we’ve observed. Given the high number of official thermometers that are located in urban areas and near airport tarmac, the models may be overpredicting by three-fold!

Another major new scientific finding also goes against the alarmists. Last year CERN (the multi-billion-dollar Institute for European Nuclear Research) told *CERN Courier* subscribers that all the climate models must be re-done. CERN reported that its CLOUD experiment had used its huge particle accelerator and a giant cloud chamber to demonstrate that the sun and cosmic rays are the real “mystery factors” in earth’s climate. The research supports the contention that CO₂ is only a bit player.

CERN says the sun was weak during the Little Ice Age (indeed, during all the “little ice ages”). This allowed far more cosmic rays to hit our atmosphere. Those extra hits shattered millions more molecules into zillions of tiny “cloud seeds.” Each cloud seed carried an electric charge that attracted other molecules to form clumps – and gave us up to ten times as many low clouds. Earth cooled for centuries under overcast skies, as if under a giant awning. Then the sun became more active, there were fewer cosmic rays, the skies got sunnier, and Earth warmed – for centuries.

History says the Modern Warming is likely to last at least another two centuries. The Medieval Warming (350 years long) was the shortest past warming we can find. But first, CERN says, we will have to go through a *60-year Solar Sunspot Minimum* that will *drop Earth’s temperatures* even lower than today for the next 60 years. The Minimums are another recently-recognized cycle: up to 200 years long.

How will a century of non-warming possibly endanger Americans? Trump should be eager to take on Obama’s outdated and ill-informed Endangerment Finding.

Dennis Avery is a former U.S. State Department senior analyst and co-author with astrophysicist Fred Singer of *Unstoppable Global Warming: Every 1,500 Years*.

To: Jim Lakely[JLakely@heartland.org]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 10/3/2017 1:30:39 PM
Subject: FW: Climate change deniers, science always wins in the end | TheHill

Two know-nothings take aim at "climate change deniers," perhaps in response to Sterling Burnett's recent piece in The Hill. Who wants to take a shot at replying to this?

<http://thehill.com/opinion/energy-environment/353481-climate-change-deniers-science-always-wins-in-the-end>

Joe

Joseph Bast
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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 1/22/2018 7:37:46 PM
Subject: Webcast: Jan. 25 Event: Holding Fossil Fuel Companies Liable for Climate Change Harms in California

If you have time and interest, you can sign up for a free webcast of what is likely to be an awful event explaining why fossil fuel companies, not governments or consumers, should be held responsible for the hypothetical damages caused by changes in the weather that even computer models say will probably be too-small-to-see against background variability, a century from now, when the average street beggar will have a net worth of more than \$2 million.

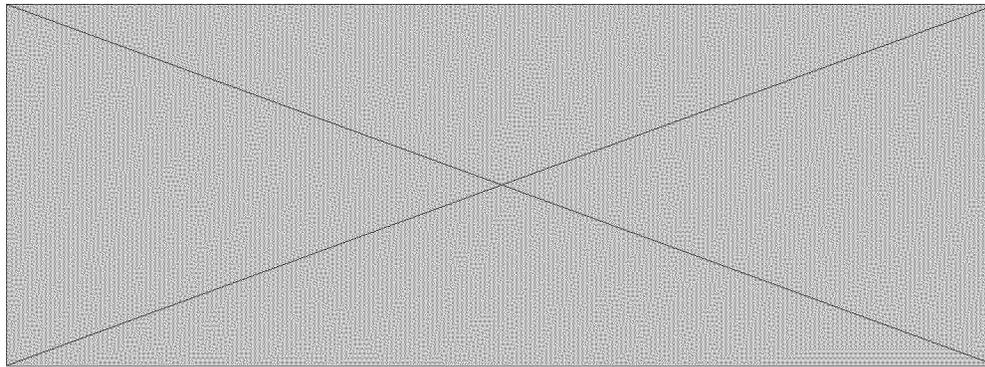
Still interested? Details below. Send me a write up and I'll share it with others.

H/T Donald Nanney

Joe

From: UCLA Emmett Institute on Climate Change and the Environment
[\[mailto:envirolaw@law.ucla.edu\]](mailto:envirolaw@law.ucla.edu)
Sent: Friday, January 19, 2018 7:21 AM
To:
Subject: UPDATE: Bill McKibben Joins Jan. 25 Event: Holding Fossil Fuel Companies Liable for Climate Change Harms in California

News & Events



Upcoming Event

News & Events

January 2018

***Update: Bill McKibben to deliver
keynote address via Skype***

Please join the Union of Concerned
Scientists and the Emmett Institute for:

**Holding Fossil Fuel Companies Liable
for Climate Change Harms in
California: Law, Science, and Justice**

Reception and Panel Discussion

Thursday, January 25, 2018

Opening Reception: 5:15 P.M. PST

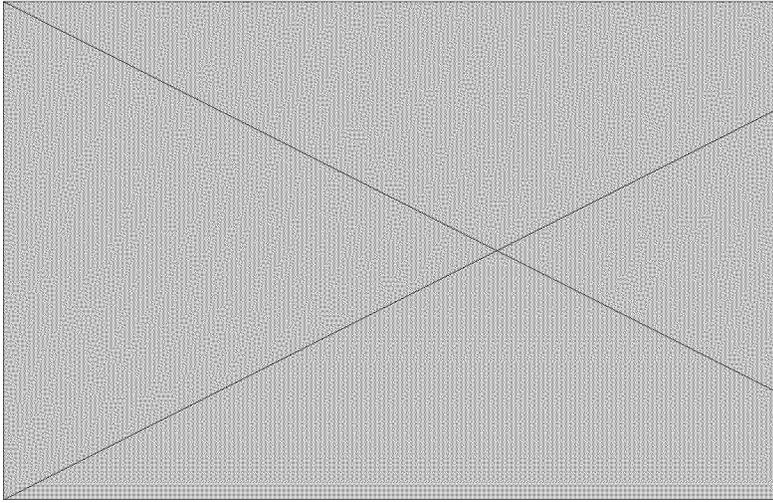
Program Begins: 6:00 P.M. PST

Fowler Museum at UCLA

308 Charles E Young Dr. N.

Los Angeles, CA 90024

Register Here



The Union of Concerned Scientists and the Emmett Institute on Climate Change and the Environment at UCLA School of Law invite you to a stimulating conversation exploring whether and how the fossil fuel industry can be held liable for the harms climate change is inflicting on communities.

Bill McKibben, author and environmentalist, founder of 350.org, and Schumann Distinguished Scholar in Environmental Studies at Middlebury College, VT, will deliver a keynote address via Skype.

The event is free, but registration is required. Please [register today](#) to attend in person or to receive more information on joining the live webcast.

Panelists:

- **Peter Frumhoff**, Director of Science and Policy, Union of Concerned Scientists;
- **Ann Carlson**, Shirley Shapiro Professor of Environmental Law, and inaugural Faculty Director of the Emmett Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, UCLA School of Law;
- **Honorable Serge Dedina**, Mayor of Imperial Beach, California, and Executive Director of the nonprofit organization Wildcoast;
- **Alex Hall**, Professor in the Department of Atmospheric and Oceanic Sciences and Director of the Center for Climate Change Solutions at the UCLA Institute of the Environment and Sustainability;
- **Gladys Limon**, Executive Director of the California Environmental Justice Alliance;
- **Cara Horowitz (moderator)**, Andrew Sabin Family Foundation Co-Executive Director of the Emmett Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, Co-Director, UCLA Environmental Law Clinic.

Ken Kimmell, President of the Union of Concerned Scientists, will deliver closing remarks.

About the Emmett Institute

The Emmett Institute on Climate Change and the Environment is the country's leading law school center focused on climate change and other critical environmental issues. Founded in 2008 with a generous gift from Dan A. Emmett and his family, the Institute works across disciplines to develop and promote research and policy tools useful to decision makers locally, statewide, nationally and beyond. Our Institute serves as a premier source of environmental legal scholarship, nonpartisan expertise, policy analysis and training.

For more information on our work and programs, contact Cara Horowitz (horowitz@law.ucla.edu) or Sean Hecht (hecht@law.ucla.edu). We look forward to hearing your thoughts!

UCLA Emmett Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90095

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 1/22/2018 5:26:21 PM
Subject: John Coleman RIP

Friends,

It is with a sad heart that I report that John Coleman passed away on Saturday evening. Below is a message posted on Facebook by his daughter.

John was a pioneer in meteorology, a wonderful communicator who millions of people welcomed into their homes every night to learn about the weather. He was an outspoken and brilliant critic of the anthropogenic global warming scam and spoke often at Heartland's International Conferences on Climate Change (ICCCs).

John attended our most recent Red Team briefing, held here in Arlington Heights, Illinois, on September 28, towing an oxygen tank, and inspired us all with his continued passion for speaking the truth. He will be truly missed.

Joe

From Facebook:

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

Joe

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 1/22/2018 3:16:47 PM
Subject: Another major victory: Climate change dropped from National Defense Strategy

<https://wattsupwiththat.com/2018/01/20/pentagon-erases-climate-change-from-the-national-defense-threat-list/>

Pentagon erases “climate change” from the National Defense threat list

[Anthony Watts](#) / 1 day ago January 20, 2018

The Pentagon released a National Defense Strategy that for the first time in more than a decade does not mention manmade global warming as a security threat.



An 11-page summary of the new National Defense Strategy makes no mention of “global warming” or “climate change”. The document makes no mention of “climate,” “warming,” “planet,” “sea levels” or even “temperature.” All 22 uses of the word “environment” refer to the strategic or security landscape.

The document is here:

<https://www.defense.gov/Portals/1/Documents/pubs/2018-National-Defense-Strategy-Summary.pdf>

The National Defense Strategy, signed by Defense Secretary James Mattis, doesn’t have much to say about energy issues, except that the U.S. would “foster a stable and secure Middle East” and “contributes to stable global energy markets and secure trade routes.”

The Pentagon released the strategy document Friday, and officials were clear that it would make no mention of global warming. The Bush administration added global warming to the defense strategy in 2008, but the issue gained top-tier status during the Obama administration.

The Trump administration released its “America First” security strategy in December, which called for “[u]nleashing these abundant energy resources— coal, natural gas, petroleum, renewables, and nuclear” to boost the economy and aid U.S. allies.

That plan de-emphasized policies aimed at fighting manmade global warming, a complete u-turn from national security under the Obama administration.

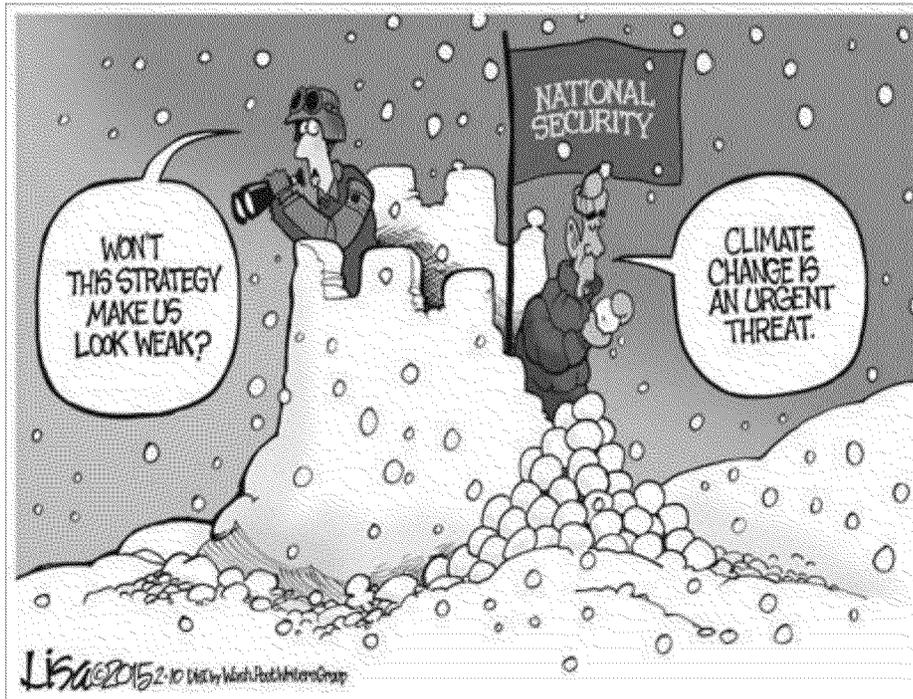
“Climate policies will continue to shape the global energy system,” reads the National Security Strategy, released in December.

“U.S. leadership is indispensable to countering an anti-growth, energy agenda that is detrimental to U.S. economic and energy security interests,” reads the plan. “Given future global energy demand, much of the

developing world will require fossil fuels, as well as other forms of energy, to power their economies and lift their people out of poverty.”

The Daily caller and the Huntington Post were used as sources for this story.

This cartoon got it right:



From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 1/19/2018 7:02:59 PM
Subject: Wall Street Journal reporters can't get "the scientific consensus" thing right

Friends,

Some of you called my attention to a *Wall Street Journal* “news” story about EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt, in which the reporters made a stupid statement about the “scientific consensus.” Below is the email I sent to the reporters this morning. Just FYI, but feel free to use this language or source citations in your own efforts.

Joe

Dear Mr. Stokols and Mr. Puko,

I see from the comments posted following [your article in yesterday's WSJ](#) that I'm not the only one surprised to read your opinion about a “scientific consensus” on climate change so boldly expressed in a news story. You wrote,

Mr. Pruitt has long questioned the scientific consensus that human activities are a significant factor in rising global temperatures and severe weather, and pose a potential existential threat to life on Earth in decades to come.

While there is near consensus that human activities have some effect on global temperatures, there is considerable debate and uncertainty over the size of that effect, its relationship to “severe weather,” and whether it poses a benefit or a threat to “life on Earth.” The few surveys and article-counting exercises cited on NASA's website have been expertly debunked many times, a story told well in Chapter 1 of *Why Scientists Disagree about Global Warming*, published recently by The Heartland Institute for the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change (NIPCC).

Criticism of the consensus claim doesn't only come from a small group of "skeptics." Sandrine Bony *et al.* wrote in 2015, "Fundamental puzzles of climate science remain unsolved because of our limited understanding of how clouds, circulation and climate interact." See Bony, S., Stevens, B., Frierson, D.M.W., Jakob, C., Kageyama, M., Pincus, R., Shepherd, T.G., Sherwood, S.C., Siebesma, A.P., Sobel, A.H., Watanebe, M., and Webb, M.J. 2015. Clouds, circulation and climate sensitivity. *Nature Geoscience* 8: 261–268. doi: 10.1038/ngeo2398.

Reporting in *Nature* on Bony's study, Quirin Schiermeier wrote, "There is a misconception that the major challenges in physical climate science are settled. 'That's absolutely not true,' says Sandrine Bony, a climate researcher at the Laboratory of Dynamic Meteorology in Paris. 'In fact, essential physical aspects of climate change are poorly understood.'" Schiermeier goes on to write, "large uncertainties persist in 'climate sensitivity,' the increase in average global temperature caused by a given rise in the concentration of carbon dioxide," citing Bjorn Stevens, a director at the Max Planck Institute for Meteorology in Hamburg, Germany. See Schiermeier, Q. 2015. Physicists, your planet needs you. *Nature* 520 (7546 April): 140–141. doi: 10.1038/520140a.

Bony also reported the extensive uncertainty in climate science in *Science*. See Stevens, B. and Bony, S. 2013. What are climate models missing? *Science* 340 (6136 May): 1053-1054. doi: 10.1126/science.1237554.

With *Nature* and *Science* – arguable the top two science journals in the world -- both reporting there is no scientific consensus on major aspects of the anthropogenic climate change hypothesis, shouldn't reporters for *The Wall Street Journal* hesitate before repeating the myth?

More recently, just last year, a team of leading climate scientists admitted there was more "art" than "science" in the creation and interpretation of climate models, saying the models can be "tuned" to produce pretty much whatever outcomes their sponsors wish. See Hourdin, F. et al., The art and science of climate model tuning. *BAMS*, March 2017, 589-602.

The first two volumes in the *Climate Change Reconsidered II* series cite thousands of peer-reviewed articles and studies revealing the extensive uncertainty surrounding claims that climate change is man-made, can be accurately forecast, and is likely to cause significant harm to the environment or to mankind. Those volumes have been highly praised by climate scientists and cited more than 100 times in peer-reviewed articles. It's simply wrong to pretend this literature

doesn't exist.

A couple years ago, I worked with Roy Spencer on an op-ed on this subject that appeared in the WSJ. While exchanging emails with Howard Dickman, I composed a list of links to some articles challenging the claim of a scientific consensus. I've copied and pasted that same list below my signature.

In light of all this, I hope you don't repeat the consensus myth in future news stories. Better to refer to it as an "alleged consensus," or best not to dignify the false claim at all by reporting it.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me, or any of the individuals on the cc line of this message. If you have any reservations about the credibility of my organization, The Heartland Institute, I hope you will visit our "Reply to Critics" page to learn the truth about us.

Joe

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

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The UN Climate Change Numbers Hoax

<http://heartland.org/policy-documents/un-climate-change-numbers-hoax>

In this 2007 article, climate researcher John McLean and International Climate Science Coalition Executive Director Tom Harris systematically take apart the claim that “2,500 scientist reviewers” support the IPCC’s claim that man-made global warming is a serious problem.

1350+ Peer-Reviewed Papers Supporting Skeptic Arguments Against ACC/AGW Alarm

<http://www.populartechnology.net/2009/10/peer-reviewed-papers-supporting.html>

PopularTechnology.net presents a bibliography of more than 1,350 peer-reviewed papers that support arguments skeptical of alarmism over anthropogenic climate change (ACC) or anthropogenic global warming.

Scientific Consensus on Climate Change?

<http://www.landandwaterusa.com/GlobalWarming/2008GlobalWarming/3-19SchulteEnergyEnviron.pdf>

Medical researcher Klaus-Martin Schulte used the same database and search terms as Oreskes to examine papers published from 2004 to February 2007 and found fewer than half endorsed the “consensus” and only 7 percent did so explicitly. Schulte counted 31 papers (6 percent of the sample) that explicitly or implicitly rejected the “consensus.” His findings were published in the peer-reviewed journal *Energy & Environment*, 19 (2) (2008).

Modelling the Effects of Subjective and Objective Decision Making in Scientific Peer Review

<http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/vaop/ncurrent/abs/nature12786.html>

A 2014 paper published in *Nature* explains how scientists converge on false

conclusions, summarizing research on publication bias, careerism, data fabrication, and fraud. The authors also find “a mismatch between the claims made in the abstracts, and the strength of evidence for those claims based on a neutral analysis of the data, consistent with the occurrence of herding.”

The Myth of the 98 Percent

<http://heartland.org/policy-documents/myth-98-percent>

Heartland Institute President Joseph Bast critiques articles by Doran and Zimmerman (2009) and Anderegg *et al.* (2010) and explains why global warming alarmists publish more than skeptics, rendering abstract-counting exercises unreliable and misleading.

“Consensus?” What “Consensus”? Among Scientists, the Debate is Not Over

<http://scienceandpublicpolicy.org/images/stories/papers/monckton/consensus.pdf>

This 2007 report published by the Science and Public Policy Institute rebuts Naomi Orestes and the IPCC as reliable sources of the alleged “consensus” of scientists.

AMS Survey Shows No Consensus on Global Warming

<http://heartland.org/policy-documents/ams-survey-shows-no-consensus-global-warming>

In this September 2013 *Heartland Institute Policy Brief*, Heartland Institute President Joseph Bast examines an American Meteorological Survey of its members that revealed only 39.5 percent of those who responded said they believed manmade global warming is dangerous.

You Call This Consensus?

<http://heartland.org/policy-documents/you-call-consensus-0>

Heartland Institute President Joseph Bast, in a 2011 paper, examines the claim of a scientific “consensus” that humans are the primary cause of catastrophic climate change. Bast traces the origins of such claims and finds they are often conflicted, disingenuous, and patently false.

Consensus? What Consensus?

<http://heartland.org/policy-documents/consensus-what-consensus-0>

This 2013 report by Andrew Montford, published by the Global Warming Policy Foundation, examines the paper by Cook *et al.* and concludes “the consensus referred

to is trivial” since the paper “said nothing about global warming being dangerous” and that “the project was not a scientific investigation to determine the extent of agreement on global warming, but a public relations exercise.”

97 Percent Consensus? No! Global Warming Math Myths & Social Proofs

<http://heartland.org/policy-documents/97-consensus-no-global-warming-math-myths-social-proofs>

This 2014 paper from Friends of Science, a Canadian public policy group, closely examines five studies that seek to establish a scientific consensus on the causes and consequences of climate change and finds mathematical errors and in some cases, manipulation. “The deconstruction of the surveys that follow shows the claim of a 97 percent consensus is pure spin and ‘statisticulation’ – mathematical manipulation.”

97% Study Falsely Classifies Scientists' Papers, according to the scientists that published them

<http://www.populartechnology.net/2013/05/97-study-falsely-classifies-scientists.html>

The author contacted a sample of scientists whose papers were used in the report by Cook et al. (2013) and asked them if their papers were accurately represented. Craig Idso, Nils-Axel Morner, Nicola Scafetta, and Nir J. Shaviv protested that their work had been misrepresented.

IPCC Lead Author Reports Flaws in Asserted 97-Percent Consensus

<http://news.heartland.org/newspaper-article/2013/08/28/ipcc-lead-author-debunks-asserted-97-percent-consensus>

Richard Tol, a lead author of the United Nations’ IPCC reports, says the study by Cook *et al.* claiming 97 percent of peer-reviewed studies on climate agree “humans are causing global warming” is riddled with procedural errors.

Analysis: New International Survey of Climate Scientists

<http://heartland.org/policy-documents/analysis-new-international-survey-climate-scientists-0>

In a September 2010 *Heartland Institute Policy Brief*, Heartland Institute President Joseph Bast examines the latest international survey of climate scientists conducted by German scientists Dennis Bray and Hans von Storch, and finds scientific opinion to be deeply divided on some two-thirds of the questions asked about the underlying science. Approximately half of scientists dissent from the assumptions and predictions presented in the reports of the United Nations’ IPCC.

Scientific Consensus on Global Warming

<http://heartland.org/policy-documents/scientific-consensus-global-warming>

Heartland Institute senior fellow James Taylor and President Joseph Bast calculated and reported the average responses to every question in international surveys of climate scientists conducted by Bray and von Storch in 1996 and 2003 and then singled out 18 questions from the 2003 survey and presented the answers here in a simplified and less academic style. The results reveal a lack of consensus on the most important questions in the climate change debate.

31,072 American Scientists Say There Is No Climate Crisis

<http://heartland.org/media-library/pdfs/CCR-2009/Appendix%204%20Petition.pdf>

The Petition Project, an independent initiative to identify the amount of support for or opposition to claims that man-made global warming is a serious problem, has collected more than 31,000 signatures by American scientists on a petition stating, “there is no convincing scientific evidence that human release of carbon dioxide, methane, or other greenhouse gases is causing or will, in the foreseeable future, cause catastrophic heating of the Earth’s atmosphere and disruption of the Earth’s climate.” This 2009 document presents background on the Petition Project and a directory of the signers.

Q&A: Prof. Phil Jones

<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8511670.stm?oo=102541>

In the wake of the Climategate scandal in February, 2010, the BBC's environment analyst Roger Harrabin put a series of questions to Professor Phil Jones, director of the Climatic Research Unit (CRU) at the University of East Anglia (UEA). Jones confessed “for the two periods 1910-40 and 1975-1998 the warming rates are not statistically significantly different,” that “from 1995 to the present there has been no statistically-significant global warming,” and when asked, “When scientists say “the debate on climate change is over”, what exactly do they mean - and what don't they mean?” he replied, “I don't believe the vast majority of climate scientists think this. This is not my view. There is still much that needs to be undertaken to reduce uncertainties, not just for the future, but for the instrumental (and especially the palaeoclimatic) past as well.”

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 1/18/2018 9:49:09 PM
Subject: Op-ed Burnett: President Trump on Energy and the Environment: An Assessment of His First Year

This will soon appear online at a friendly site.

Joseph Bast

CEO

The Heartland Institute

Phone 312/377-4000

President Trump on Energy and the Environment: An Assessment of His First Year

By H. Sterling Burnett, Ph.D.

Elections have consequences, and in the energy and environmental policy areas, the consequences resulting from the election of Donald Trump have been profound.

When it comes to being president, ideas and vision are in many cases just as important as the policies implemented. In this regard, there has been a radical shift in the goal driving energy policy since Barack Obama left the White House. Under Trump, energy policies are no longer formulated based on the false narrative humans' fossil-fuel use is causing dangerous climate change.

Trump views climate change as non-threat to the prosperity and health of U.S. residents

and believes the climate policies imposed by Obama are threats to the country's national and energy security. Trump also ran his campaign, and thus far his administration, with the belief those policies have been hindering energy development and job growth. Under Trump, U.S. energy policy is guided by the overarching goal of promoting American energy dominance, a position reflected throughout the Trump administration's America First Energy Plan.

The Heartland Institute assembled an Action Plan for the Trump administration consisting of 34 actions and policies it believes will help, in Trump's words, "make America great again." Trump—with Congress' help, in some instances—has already accomplished in whole or in part eight of the 13 energy and environment recommendations in the Action Plan. For instance, Trump withdrew the United States from the Paris climate agreement and rescinded the Clean Power Plan—thereby partially adopting recommendations two and five on Heartland's list. Trump also approved the Keystone XL Pipeline (recommendation 3), and on November 20, the Nebraska Public Service Commission likewise approved the project—the final major regulatory hurdle needed for the expansion to begin.

With Scott Pruitt at the helm of Trump's Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), EPA has ended its use of sue-and-settle agreements, which radical environmentalists and collaborators within EPA have relied on for years to shape energy and environmental policy without legislative oversight and outside of the normal regulatory process. Trump has also cleared Obama holdovers from EPA science advisory committees and issued a directive to ensure advisers serving on EPA Federal Advisory Committees are not receiving EPA grants and have no other conflicts of interest. Many of these positions at EPA and other agencies are now being filled with Heartland policy advisors. Additionally, Trump has dramatically reduced funding for climate programs. (The previous three actions accomplish Action Plan recommendations 10, 11, and 12, in whole or in part.)

As a candidate for president, Trump argued the massive regulatory state headquartered in Washington, DC was one of the key factors destroying jobs, restricting economic growth, and preventing America from becoming great again. To remedy this problem, Trump has committed to rescinding two regulations for every new regulation enacted, a promise he has kept since first entering the White House. In his first 11 months in office, Trump rolled back 22 regulations for every rule enacted.

Neomi Rao, director of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, reports the administration has thus far formally revoked 67 rules, blocked 635 regulations that were

being developed, placed 244 proposed regulations on “inactive” status, and placed a hold on more than 700 regulations. According to White House staff, the regulations the Trump administration has rescinded completely have saved the economy more than \$8.1 billion in regulatory costs over their lifetime, or about \$570 million per year.

Among the climate and energy policies Trump has changed is the removal of “climate change” as a threat that must be accounted for in the National Security Strategy document. With Congress’ help, Trump also rescinded regulations that would have virtually halted many coal mining operations; withdrew federal regulations on fracking and methane emissions on federal and tribal lands; and opened federal lands to new oil, gas, and coal leases, including previously closed areas on the U.S. outer-continental shelf.

Trump’s other environmental accomplishments include stopping the implementation of the Waters of the United States rule (recommendation 6 on Heartland’s Action Plan)—which had already been placed on hold by federal courts—and reducing the size and changing the management of two enormous national monuments in Utah.

Trump still has much more to accomplish, but any fair assessment conducted by supporters of reasonable energy policies would consider his first-year achievements a tremendous start.

If the stock market, job growth, unemployment decline, business investment, and consumer confidence are any indication, Trump is well on his way to making America great again, and his climate, energy, and environment policy changes are playing no small part in that.

H. Sterling Burnett, Ph.D. (hburnett@heartland.org) is a senior fellow on energy and the environment at The Heartland Institute, a nonpartisan, nonprofit research center headquartered in Arlington Heights, Illinois.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 1/18/2018 4:05:44 PM
Subject: The green empress has no clothes

H/T Ron Rychlak.

Joe

Subject: The green empress has no clothes

Not only no clothes, but also sitting in the dark and freezing.

http://www.americanthinker.com/blog/2018/01/the_green_empress_has_no_clothes.html

The green empress has no clothes

During December 2017, Germany's millions of solar panels received just 10 hours of sunshine, and when solar energy did filter through the clouds, most of the panels were covered in snow. Even committed Green Disciples with a huge Tesla battery in their garage soon found that their battery was flat and that there was no solar energy to recharge it.

Germany has long supported two incompatible ideas: engineering excellence and green totalitarianism. Angela Merkel's support of climate alarmism while preaching energy efficiency continues this discordant tradition.

But King Winter has exposed the weak underbelly of Germany's energy policy. Empress Merkel now faces a hostile political climate with no clothes.

The green energy retreat has started in the green energy movement's own heartland.

Further Reading:

Germany gets 10 hours of Sunshine for December 2017:

<http://notrickszone.com/2018/01/03/dark-days-for-german-solar-power-country-saw-only-10-hours-of-sun-in-all-of-december/#sthash.JBk2C8XQ.dpbs>

Germany's climate change hypocrisy:

<http://dailysignal.com/2018/01/11/germany-becomes-new-poster-child-climate-change-hypocrisy/>

Wind Turbines produce Zero Global Energy:

<https://www.spectator.co.uk/2017/05/wind-turbines-are-neither-clean-nor-green-and-they-provide-zero-global-energy/>

Mugged by Reality – German Climate Consensus Collapsing:

<http://mailchi.mp/thegwpf.org/germanys-climate-consensus-is-collapsing?e=e1638e04a2>

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 1/17/2018 10:29:16 PM
Subject: Two pieces by Steve Goreham

Great stuff here, written by Steve Goreham, **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy** and published in the past week.

Joe

New York's Silly Climate Suit

By Steve Goreham

On January 10, the city of New York filed suit against BP, Chevron, Conoco-Phillips, ExxonMobil and Royal Dutch Shell. The suit accuses oil companies of causing dangerous climate change and damage to New York City, seeking monetary compensation. But history will rank this action high in the annals of human superstition.

Published in *The Washington Times*, January 14, 2018.



Cartoon by Bob Lynch

California: Legalize Marijuana, But Ban Small Particle Pollution?

By Steve Goreham

On January 1, California began legalized recreational use of marijuana. That same day, a new California law regulating particle emissions from leaf blowers and lawn mowers went into effect. But cannabis users inhale thousands of times more small particles from smoking than they breathe in from outdoor air.

Published in the *Daily Caller*, January 10, 2018.



From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 1/17/2018 2:11:45 PM
Subject: A correction to: A post-modern critique of the NIPCC

Yesterday, I sent to you an essay about a recent article about the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change (NIPCC). I erroneously wrote “2017” when I should have written “2007” in this sentence:

Exxon Mobil stopped funding The Heartland Institute and other conservative think tanks in 2007 ~~2017~~, before Heartland joined the Center for the Study of Carbon Dioxide and Global Change and the Science and Environmental Policy Project to produce the first volume in the *Climate Change Reconsidered* series.

I changed it in the message below. Sorry for the mistake.

Joe

On Tue, Jan 16, 2018 at 10:50 AM, Joseph Bast <JBast@heartland.org> wrote:

Adam Wildavsky kindly sent this link to an article about the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change (NIPCC):

https://www.academia.edu/34621648/When_good_arguments_do_not_work_post-dialectics_argument_assemblages_and_the_networks_of_climate_skepticism

This is the “peer reviewed” article it describes and links to:

Nicholas S. Paliewicz & George F. (Guy) McHendry Jr., “When good arguments do not work: post-dialectics, argument assemblages, and the networks of climate skepticism,” *Argumentation and Advocacy*, 2017. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00028533.2017.1375738>

Warning: Reading this bizarre piece of post-modern commentary may cause permanent brain damage. The language, vocabulary, and reasoning are so twisted and congested that you will grip your head and want to turn away after the first page. It is possible the article is a fake, another demonstration of the failure of peer review by obscure online journals created to pad the resumes of assistant professors at little state colleges, but I haven't seen any reports admitting this yet.

The authors, assistant professors at colleges in Kentucky and Nebraska, advance the thesis that "the NIPCC is an example of how private corporations build intransigent networks to forcefully compel public advocacy on issues already settled by established scientific communities of argument. As this paper will demonstrate, it is through these assemblages, not well-reasoned arguments, that skepticism serves as an impasse to climate policy."

The wheels fall off this thesis by the second paragraph (!) of the article, when the authors incorrectly claim NIPCC has received funding from Exxon Mobil and Koch Industries. It has not. In fact, to my knowledge NIPCC has received no corporate funding whatsoever.

Exxon Mobil stopped funding The Heartland Institute and other conservative think tanks in 2017, before Heartland joined the Center for the Study of Carbon Dioxide and Global Change and the Science and Environmental Policy Project to produce the first volume in the *Climate Change Reconsidered* series.

Koch Industries has never funded Heartland or NIPCC. A Koch family foundation gave small grants to Heartland in the past but never for our work on climate change.

The rest of the article is therefore either nonsensical or comical. It is too poorly written to be comical.

Still, I persevered and found a raisin in the oatmeal on page 14:

The NIPCC is undoubtedly the most forceful, and popular, assembled actor in the campaign for climate skepticism. Not only is this private organization spending the most time and money to uphold the climate thesis, but it is also directly engaging with the IPCC's argumentative style. ... the NIPCC is perceived as an equally qualified body of experts on the topic of climate change that has met thresholds of doubt and uncertainty on the climate thesis years ago.

One page later, another raisin, as the authors accurately describe the impact of the first NIPCC report:

In sowing doubt about climate change, the NIPCC has helped block action on a host of climate change linked environmental policies by acting as a valid counterpart to IPCC conclusions. ... The skeptical assemblage was integral to the defeat of the Waxman–Markey Bill.

Alas, these are the only accurate statements in this 24-page train wreck of postmodern nonsense. We will put these quotations to good use in our fundraising letters and proposals this year, and for that, we thank the authors.

Joe

Joseph Bast

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computer.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 1/16/2018 4:50:31 PM
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Nicholas S. Paliewicz & George F. (Guy) McHendry Jr., “When good arguments do not work: post-dialectics, argument assemblages, and the networks of climate skepticism,” *Argumentation and Advocacy*, 2017. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00028533.2017.1375738>

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 1/16/2018 2:49:25 PM
Subject: Why bother lobbying when you can HIRE state government officials?

The environmental left is so awash in cash, has so much access to politicians (mostly Democrats), and is so seldom held accountable for its scandals that it thinks it can hire state government officials to work for it... and then lie about it. Just amazing...

Joe

<https://www.wsj.com/articles/climate-of-unaccountability-1515717585>

Wall Street Journal, Friday, January 12, 2018

Climate of Unaccountability

Are foundations running state energy policy without transparency?

By The Editorial Board

Jan. 11, 2018 7:39 p.m. ET

[278 COMMENTS](#)

With President Trump putting economic growth above climate alarms, green activists are turning to progressive states to press their regulatory agenda. Governors from 15 states have formed the U.S. Climate Alliance, for example, to enforce the Paris Climate Agreement despite Mr. Trump's withdrawal. Fair enough if it's all above board, but records we've obtained suggest that foundations are steering policy behind the scenes without transparency or clear public accountability.

A leading example is Washington Governor Jay Inslee's office, which seems to have subcontracted some of its work and budget to two foundations pushing an activist climate agenda. An environmental nonprofit, the World Resources Institute, actually hired Washington's state government as a contractor last July.

Under this remarkable arrangement, the state agreed to perform a "scope of work" for the nonprofit that includes "activities and deliverables" to advance a green agenda. The special-interest tail is officially wagging the democratic dog, given that the contract provides the job framework for Mr. Inslee's senior policy adviser for climate and sustainability, Reed Schuler.

According to Mr. Schuler's official job description, his duties include working to "identify policy ideas," "draft policy proposals and briefs for communication to Policy Director and Governor's executive team," and "prepare letters, executive orders, and other directives for the Governor's signature." Beyond the executive branch, Mr. Schuler is also involved in "monitoring progress of clean energy legislation" and representing Washington "among multi-state and international efforts."

In other words, he holds an influential policy position. And it's funded through a grant from the World Resources Institute, which reimburses Washington for Mr. Schuler's salary, benefits and expenses. Under its contract, Washington State sends progress reports alongside its \$33,210 quarterly invoices to the nonprofit.

Tara Lee, the Governor's spokeswoman, says Mr. Schuler is "a Washington state employee with the same scope of work, review process and accountability as any other state employee. The only difference is the funding source." She adds the World Resources Institute's largesse amounts to "general support for expanding the Inslee Administration's work to combat climate change," but that "they do not decide or dictate the details of this work, nor do they have input on any employee's work plan." And she says such arrangements are "not unusual."

World Resources Institute spokesman Michael Oko says that "public-private partnerships enable governments to hire experts to advise them on policies that benefit their constituents," adding that they are "common across the political spectrum." Oh?

If this is common practice, Washingtonians deserve more details about which outside groups fund Mr. Inslee's policy team. Substitute the Koch brothers for the World Resources Institute, and the outrage would be predictable. This setup creates real concerns about accountability and interest-peddling. Mr. Schuler knows who pays him, and it's not Washington taxpayers.

The money trail also extends to the Hewlett Foundation, which pledged in December to devote \$600 million to climate advocacy in the U.S. and abroad between 2018 and 2023. Hewlett calls this its "single largest commitment to date in any area of its philanthropic work," and it is overseen by Jonathan Pershing, Mr. Schuler's former colleague at Barack Obama's State Department.

In one of many emails obtained by the Competitive Enterprise Institute's Chris Horner, Mr. Inslee's Morocco-based climate adviser, Chris Davis, called Mr. Schuler "our refugee from Kerry's office at State" and said that "Pershing at Hewlett is paying him to work in our shop for 12 months." In another email, Mr. Davis said that Mr. Schuler is "here through support from the Hewlett Foundation."

The Governor's office claims it's transparent, but our records request about Mr. Schuler's hiring and employment documents yielded no mention of Hewlett. When we inquired about the foundation's role, spokeswoman Tara Lee copied the executive director of policy, Keith Phillips, and answered: "I have confirmed that Hewlett Foundation made a grant to WRI. No direct relationship to WA."

But the same Mr. Phillips sent out a July 18 email that internally announced Mr. Schuler's hiring. He explicitly stated, "Reed's position is being supported by the Hewlett Foundation and the World Resources Institute." Hewlett spokeswoman Vidya Krishnamurthy told us that while "we didn't have the capacity to be the state's partner," it made the World Resources grant "so that WRI could provide support to Washington state to hire an expert analyst to help the state achieve its climate goals."

The implications of all this extend beyond Washington. Mr. Inslee is working with New York's Andrew Cuomo and California's Jerry Brown on the U.S. Climate Alliance, a multistate effort. Where else are such special interest groups paying to influence policy?

Appeared in the January 12, 2018, print edition.

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 1/16/2018 2:41:20 PM
Subject: Steve Milloy in the weekend WSJ: EPA Bureaucrats Go Rogue

Nice piece.

Joe

EPA Bureaucrats Go Rogue on ‘Glider Truck’ Emissions

If you put a rebuilt engine in a fresh chassis, does it become a ‘new’ vehicle subject to tighter rules?

By Steve Milloy

Jan. 12, 2018 6:39 p.m. ET

[229 COMMENTS](#)

Tommy Fitzgerald Sr. was an experienced mechanic and truck driver with his own one-bay Tennessee service center in 1989, when a customer who couldn’t afford a new truck asked Mr. Fitzgerald to salvage, rebuild and transplant the drivetrain from a wrecked truck into a new cab-chassis. His innovation—the “glider kit truck”—took off. Selling for about 25% less than the cost of a new truck, gliders have proved a godsend to smaller trucking companies. Fitzgerald Truck Sales is now a \$700 million company.

Success has enabled Mr. Fitzgerald to become an angel investor for local businesses in rural Kentucky and Tennessee. But instead of encouraging—or even celebrating—his accomplishments, the Obama administration’s environmental regulators tried to kill the glider-truck industry, along with the thousands of jobs it has created nationwide.

The glider market is tiny—only about 5,000 are sold annually, compared with 300,000 new trucks—yet some in the new truck industry see gliders as a threat. Volvo [urged](#) the Environmental Protection Agency in 2016 to regulate gliders for their greenhouse-gas emissions. But the Clean Air Act authorizes EPA to regulate only emissions from new trucks. Old engines don’t have to meet new standards.

Most gliders are not, technically speaking, new. Their cab-chassis are new, but their engines aren't. The EPA nevertheless claimed gliders could be considered new vehicles because Mr. Fitzgerald had once placed an ad in a trade magazine offering customers the opportunity "to purchase a brand new 2016 tractor." (The EPA conveniently omitted the ad's next sentence, which read: "The end result is a brand new glider with an engine and transmission that has been completely rebuilt from the ground up.")

In October 2016, the agency issued its rule classifying gliders as new trucks, effectively signing the glider industry's death warrant. While gliders can outperform new trucks on some emissions tests, they underperform on others. Most would violate the strict new EPA standards.

In July 2017, Mr. Fitzgerald and other glider-truck manufacturers petitioned the Trump EPA to reverse the Obama-era rule. This prompted a new round of lobbying by anti-glider forces, including Volvo. By October an EPA laboratory in Ann Arbor, Mich., was running two glider trucks through an emissions testing protocol. The resulting report concluded the tested gliders exceeded new truck emissions of nitrogen oxide, particulate and other conventional pollutants.

Staff at EPA headquarters told me that administrator Scott Pruitt had no knowledge of these tests and never authorized them. The renegade report that the tests produced wasn't peer-reviewed, as is customary. It also wasn't printed on official EPA letterhead or assigned an internal EPA document number. It is not even available on the EPA lab's website. Yet it mysteriously found its way into the hands of glider opponents at the early December public hearing on the proposed rollback.

The effort to destroy the glider-truck industry is a shining example of the regulatory state gone rogue. One hopes the Trump administration's commitment to deregulation will check the impulses of federal bureaucrats who think they are above the law.

"In the business world, employees who actively seek to undermine are usually terminated for insubordination," Mr. Fitzgerald told me in December. "Why should it be different for government?"

Mr. Milloy was on the Trump EPA Transition Team and is the author of "Scare Pollution: Why and How to Fix the EPA" (Bench Press, 2016).

Appeared in the January 13, 2018, print edition.

Joseph Bast

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 10/19/2017 3:52:50 PM
Subject: H. Sterling Burnett in American Spectator: Fossil Fuels Protect the World's Poor Against Natural Disasters

<https://spectator.org/fossil-fuels-protect-the-worlds-poor-against-natural-disasters/>

American Spectator
10/18/17

Fossil Fuels Protect the World's Poor Against Natural Disasters

By: H. Sterling Burnett, the Heartland Institute

Natural disasters kill thousands of people around the world annually, and they are not equal-opportunity killers. In a typical year, only hundreds of people are likely to die in Europe and the United States from floods, hurricanes, and earthquakes, but these events kill thousands of people each year in Asia, South and Central America, and on small island nations.

Earthquakes and hurricanes/cyclones are no stronger when they hit developing nations than they are when they affect developed countries, and flooding occurs in Europe and the United States every year, causing billions of dollars in damage but taking relatively few lives. In Asian countries, however, thousands drown during floods annually.

Why is there such a stark difference? It is not because of climatic factors or the presence of harsher natural disasters; it's almost entirely because there is a difference in wealth.

Property rights and market economics — defended by strong but delimited governing institutions — existing alongside voluntary, dispersed self-help networks, have created wealth beyond what many people dreamed possible just one century ago. It has been this wealth that has fostered and been enhanced by the development of modern infrastructure; strong, disaster-resistant structures; improved building materials, techniques, and standards; the creation of new technologies, including early warning systems and emergency response systems; and modern medical treatment and facilities. Each has contributed to making industrialized societies more resilient.

In 1900, Galveston, Texas was a relatively large, modern city. Yet when the Great Galveston Hurricane (a Category 4 storm) hit the city, it claimed more than 8,000 lives. By contrast,

Hurricane Ike caused just 84 deaths in 2008. And for all the talk about Hurricane Harvey (a Category 5 storm), it has resulted in a total of 70 deaths in the 23 counties harmed the most by the storm. Although millions more people live along Texas' coasts now than in 1900, the present generation is much wealthier than it was then, so the people are safer.

As deadly as Hurricane Katrina was in 2005 (it caused the death of more than 1,200 people), it pales in comparison to the 300,000–500,000 lives lost in Bangladesh because of the Great Bhola Cyclone in 1970, or the 138,000 killed in Myanmar by Cyclone Nargis in 2008.

Though earthquakes are hard to compare (due to magnitude and location), differences in mortality across location and time are still telling. The Great San Francisco earthquake and associated fire caused between 700 and 3,000 deaths. By comparison, the magnitude 6.9 earthquake that hit the San Francisco Bay region in 1989 only claimed 67 lives. There were vastly more people living in San Francisco in 1989 than in 1904, yet modern San Franciscans were much wealthier, and their city's infrastructure and emergency response system was thus substantially better.

Despite the fact Taiwan is 600 percent more densely populated than Turkey, the 7.6 magnitude earthquake that hit Taiwan in September 1999 killed approximately 2,500 people, significantly fewer than the number killed by the 7.4 magnitude earthquake that struck Turkey just one month earlier. (It killed more than 17,000 people in just two cities.) In 1999, Taiwan's per-capita income was more than double that of Turkey's.

Compared to poorer communities, wealthier societies are more resilient, better prepared for natural disasters when they occur, and better able to respond quickly and effectively in the aftermath of disasters.

Fossil fuels are critical to wealth creation. Their use has helped nations thrive in the face of an ever-changing and often capricious climate. The use of oil, coal, and natural gas has allowed billions to live freer, healthier, more prosperous, and longer lives than at any time in human history.

Although ancient kings controlled armies and untold riches, I have a car, microwave, indoor plumbing, and safe drinking water. I can eat almost any fruit or vegetable without regard to season, and I can travel across the world in mere hours. All the wealth and power ancient emperors had couldn't buy any one of these things, and they were all made possible through the use of fossil fuels.

The rise from penury didn't happen under tyranny or feudalism; it happened under capitalism. And the world's most powerful capitalistic societies haven't been powered by animal dung, animal power, or wind turbines; they have been driven by fossil fuels and the technologies they power.

Today's poor deserve the chance to live as I do and not as our ancestors did for millennia, toiling in poverty, constantly threatened with disease and malnourishment. Only fossil fuels can deliver them from this fate.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 10/18/2017 9:59:42 PM
Subject: New Mexico's proposed science standards leave out climate change

From Jim Lakely...

Joe

From: Jim Lakely
Sent: Wednesday, October 18, 2017 4:55 PM
To: Joseph Bast; Tim Huelskamp; John Nothdurft; Lennie Jarratt; Teresa Mull; Veronica Harrison
Subject: New Mexico's proposed science standards leave out climate change

Heartlanders,

This is good news. Think Progress thinks we had a hand in it thanks to our WSD book mailing. (See highlighted section below.)

I imagine New Mexico lawmakers and bureaucrats will be under intense pressure to put climate alarmism back into the state's curriculum, so we should reach out to them and buck them up.

<https://thinkprogress.org/new-mexicos-proposed-science-standards-7c1a436bee13/>

-Jim

New Mexico's proposed science standards leave out climate change

NATASHA GEILING

OCT 18, 2017, 12:45 PM

The New Mexico Public Education Department has proposed changes to the state's science curriculum that cast doubt on the consensus on climate change and evolution, changes that have prompted stiff opposition from scientists, public school teachers, and Democratic lawmakers.

The standards, known as Next Generation Science Standards, were developed by a consortium of states and the National Academy of Sciences and have been adopted by 18 states as well as the District of Columbia. New Mexico's proposed revisions, however, include several unique changes proposed by the Public Education Department, such as replacing references to the "rise in global temperatures" with "fluctuations."

The curriculum would also teach students about the benefits of New Mexico's oil and gas industry, while downplaying the role that fossil fuels play in global warming.

At a hearing on Monday, scientists, educators, and New Mexico legislators took turns decrying the proposed changes, arguing that teaching students false or incomplete science would put them at a disadvantage later in their educational or professional careers.

"They delete or diminish key concepts," William Pockman, a professor and chairman of the biology department at the University of New Mexico, said during a hearing held at the state capitol. "Students trained to these standards may not be ready to keep up with their peers from states following more rigorous standards."

Pockman also presented a letter criticizing the standards signed by nearly 150 faculty members and department heads from the University of New Mexico.

Public school employees also testified against the proposed changes, describing them as politically-motivated.

"I am appalled that the state of New Mexico would choose to disregard research-based standards in place of politically motivated and scientifically

inaccurate information. By excluding scientific facts, educators would be asked to purposefully obstruct preparation for college, careers,” Melissa DeLaerentis, coordinator of a math and science learning center for Las Cruces Public Schools, said at the hearing. Los Alamos and Santa Fe school districts have also formally announced their opposition to the standards.

The Public Education Department has refused to name anyone that it met with in crafting the standards, citing a need to keep the names of those consulted confidential, but opponents fear that the oil and gas industry might have had an outsized-influence in the proposed changes. Public Education Secretary Christopher Ruskowski, who was appointed in August, did not attend the hearing but released a statement arguing that the standards would give teachers and families “flexibility and local control around science materials, curriculum and content.”

The agency has also not said whether it will accept the new standards, and educators in the state have raised doubts that the agency would have the money or personnel to successfully implement the new standards by July — the deadline for which the standards would go into effect if approved. The state has not updated its science guidelines since 2003.

New Mexico is hardly the only state to cause controversy in re-writing its science standards to dismiss climate change. In February, the Idaho House Education Committee voted to approve new science standards for the state that rejected all reference of climate change and man’s role in the phenomenon. That vote set off a firestorm of criticism from scientists and educators, and lead the state’s education committee to consider reinserting information about climate science back into the curriculum — though the updated proposal simply advises students to “go and look at the evidence” to draw their own conclusions about climate science. In reality, the scientific community is nearly uniform in its consensus that the climate is changing and human activity is the primary cause.

With the Trump administration touting climate denial at the federal level, it seems that conservative organizations have become emboldened to try and sway educators across the country. In February, conservative think tank the Heartland Institute sent out 25,000 packages to educators across the country, which included the organization’s book “Why Scientists Disagree About Global Warming”, as well as a DVD contradicting the

scientific consensus on man-made climate change. The materials came with a cover letter from Lennie Jarratt, project manager of Heartland's Center for Transforming Education, asking teachers to "consider the possibility" that climate science is not settled. That language mirrors statements made by high-level Trump officials, including EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt, who has consistently cast doubt on the scientific consensus on climate change.

"It's not science, but it's dressed up to look like science," the National Center for Science Education's executive director Ann Reid told Frontline of the Heartland campaign at the time. "It's clearly intended to confuse teachers."

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America First Energy Conference
NOVEMBER 9, 2017 · HOUSTON, TEXAS

To: Norman Rogers; Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 10/18/2017 2:09:27 PM
Subject: The New York Times Embraces Fake Science, Fake Engineering, and Fake Economics

Norm Rogers takes down the Grey Lady in this nice piece at American Thinker.

Joe

http://www.americanthinker.com/articles/2017/10/the_new_york_times_embraces_fake_science_fake_engineeri

October 18, 2017

The New York Times Embraces Fake Science, Fake Engineering, and Fake Economics

By Norman Rogers

The Oct. 16, 2017 *New York Times* devotes most of a full page to an editorial promoting “5 Climate Truths Mr. Trump Doesn’t Get.” They even have graphs to supposedly illustrate their five truths. As someone who has studied climate change and renewable energy I immediately understood that their editorial was very simplistic and does not engage with economic or engineering realities.

The *Times*’ view is that it is important to reduce CO2 emissions and that wind and solar energy are the way to do that. They also imagine that batteries storing power are the solution for the erratic nature of wind and solar generation. They particularly dislike coal because it emits more CO2 when burned compared to natural gas.

I have to assume the editors of the *New York Times* are not stupid. Probably they have a very weak grasp of science and engineering and probably ideology blinds them, preventing objective study of the issues.

Global warming is now called climate change because the globe has not warmed for two decades. The “science” behind predictions of global warming due to emissions of CO2 has clearly collapsed. The promoters of the catastrophe are most charitably described as bad scientists and less charitably as snake oil salesmen. The predictions are based on computer models that don’t agree with each other and that have failed miserably in predicting the actual global temperature. There is no shortage of distinguished scientists screaming that global warming is a fraud.

Even if you believe the junk science of climate change, the CO2 emissions are concentrated in Asia. Reducing CO2 emissions in the U.S. at great cost makes no sense because the supposed problem is in Asia. The way to really reduce CO2 emissions is to replace fossil fuel electricity generation with nuclear generation. Nuclear power does not emit CO2 and it works at night when the sun is not shining and it works when the wind is not blowing. Further, there are great prospects for improving the cost and safety of nuclear power. The *Times* and the promoters of wind and solar ignore or demonize nuclear power.

The globe is not warming in the face of rapidly increasing CO2 levels, giving lie to the theory that CO2 will create a catastrophe, or create any problem at all. It is beyond question that increasing the amount of CO2 in the atmosphere enhances agricultural productivity and greens deserts. Plants are hungry for CO2 and don't need as much water if they have more CO2.

The *Times* makes the point that natural gas emits less CO2 than coal and is cheaper than coal. There is some truth in this but there are other issues that should be taken into account. Natural gas is a premium fuel of many uses. It burns cleanly, it is easily transported by pipeline, and due to fracking it has become very cheap. It is feasible to power automobiles with compressed natural gas, the main problem being a lack of refueling stations. Coal, on the other hand, is mainly useful for generating electricity. Modern coal plants are non-polluting because they have elaborate pollution controls. Our reserves of coal are vast, enough for many centuries, and are much greater than the reserves of natural gas. Natural gas is cheap, often nearly as cheap as coal per unit of energy. But the low price may be temporary because we will become an exporter of liquefied natural gas to lucrative markets in Asia and Europe. Natural gas now is used sparingly in transportation, but may be used more in the future due to its cost and clean burning advantages. The price of natural gas may increase substantially as supply and demand equalize.

A terrible danger is being ignored in the rush to make the electrical grid "green." The grid is vulnerable to a catastrophic attack that could take the grid down for months or years. Our deadly enemies in Iran and North Korea understand this. The electrical grid is powered by large machines: turbines, generators and transformers. These devices are as big as a house, cost millions of dollars, and have to be ordered many months in advance. The most vulnerable devices are the large transformers that step voltage up and down to enable the transport of electricity over longer distances. Vast energy passes through these transformers. If something goes wrong, the energy flow is sufficient to destroy the transformer in seconds. The transformer will melt or explode. The easiest way to destroy the few thousand of these large transformers is by electromagnetic pulse attack. Such an attack may be performed by exploding a small nuclear weapon 200 miles above the Earth, over the central U.S. Interaction between the gamma rays emitted by the weapon, the atmosphere and the Earth's magnetic field creates an electromagnetic pulse (EMP). One of the effects of EMP is to cause a modulation of the Earth's magnetic field that in turn induces direct current flow in long transmission lines. The direct current causes saturation of the magnetic core of the transformers that results in catastrophic deposit of energy in the transformer. Such an EMP can also be caused by natural storms on the Sun that eject charged particles that strike the Earth. Such a solar storm in 1989 crashed the Quebec grid and destroyed a transformer in New Jersey. The nuclear EMP also has the capacity to damage computer controls throughout the economy and even automobile engine controls. (Military systems have long been hardened against EMP.)

Coal generation of electricity has a resiliency advantage because a month's supply of coal is typically on hand. Natural gas plants depend on just in time deliveries of natural gas, with perhaps limited backup supplies of fuel oil, an alternative fuel that some plants can use. Natural gas pipelines are susceptible to sabotage. For example California is highly dependent on a handful of pipelines that bring gas into the state.

The *Times* compares the cost of wind and solar energy by comparing the cost of the electricity at the plant fence and by ignoring the substantial government subsidies and mandates. Since wind and solar generate electricity unpredictably, depending on clouds, nighttime and the wind velocity, there must be a backup source of power. Typically the backup will be a natural gas plant. The only cost saving from introducing wind and solar into the grid is the reduced consumption of fossil fuel when the wind and solar are actually generating electricity. This avoided cost amounts to 2-3 cents per kilowatt hour while the cost of the electricity from wind or solar is about three times as much as the saving in fuel for the backup plant.

The *Times* suggests that lithium ion batteries costing \$273 per kilowatt-hour of capacity could be used store electricity as backup to wind and solar. That idea is just dumb. Take for example a solar plant with a nameplate capacity of 400 megawatts and capable of generating an average of 100 megawatts in a sunny location. Such a plant would cost about \$600 million. A lithium battery system capable of storing 2400 megawatts, or one day's output, would cost approximately another \$600 million. However even the sunniest city in the U.S. has about 50 cloudy days a year. One or two cloudy days and the plant would fail to deliver electricity. The batteries would also have to be replaced every 5 or 10 years. Grid scale battery systems may be useful for smoothing short peaks in demand, but not for backing up wind or solar.

Trump gets the truths far better than the *Times* does.

Norman Rogers writes often about climate, energy and politics. He has a [website](#).

Read more:

http://www.americanthinker.com/articles/2017/10/the_new_york_times_embraces_fake_science_fake_engineeri

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To: John Robson[jr@johnrobson.ca]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 10/17/2017 6:52:19 PM
Subject: "The Environment: A True Story" -- a new documentary on climate change

Please see the email from John Robson, below, about a new documentary about climate change. I haven't had a chance to view this in its entirety, but the first part I watched is excellent.

I hope you will watch it, comment on it, and perhaps write a review for your own blogs, websites, or for us to share with others.

Joe

P.S. As you all surely know, I am not a "Dr."

From: John Robson [mailto:jr@johnrobson.ca]
Sent: Friday, October 13, 2017 1:15 PM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: My documentary on climate change

Dear Dr. Bast,

When I was at Heartland's excellent climate change conference this spring I mentioned to you that I was working on a documentary on climate change alarmism.

That documentary, called The Environment: A True Story, is now done and a free version is available on YouTube (at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HDdB2wXzyvo>). If you think it worthwhile, please share it as widely as possible.

Of course if you would like a high-res digital download I'd be happy to send you a link. But I would ask you not to share it because that version is only for backers, friends, colleagues and buyers.

Thanks.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 10/17/2017 5:55:52 PM
Subject: CEI submits petition to EPA to repeal endangerment finding

Great job by our friends at CEI.

Joe

Greenwire

CEI-led petition urges Pruitt to ditch endangerment finding

[Arianna Skibell](#), E&E News reporter

Published: Tuesday, October 17, 2017

A conservative think tank urged U.S. EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt again today to reconsider the 2009 endangerment finding, the science that underpins his agency's climate rules.

The Competitive Enterprise Institute's [letter](#) to Pruitt is signed by more than 60 scientists and health professionals in support of a petition to reconsider the finding for greenhouse gases.

In April, CEI along with the Concerned Household Electricity Consumers Council petitioned EPA to take a hard look at the finding that greenhouse gases endanger public health and welfare ([Greenwire](#), April 10).

"The Endangerment Finding is the basis for a host of incredibly burdensome and wide-ranging regulations, ranging from auto fuel economy standards to the Clean Power Plan," wrote CEI General Counsel Sam Kazman. "These threaten access to affordable energy, as well as millions of jobs, and countless lives around the world."

Kenneth Haapala, president of the Science and Environmental Policy Project, echoed CEI's calls in an addendum to the letter, which includes the names of scientists who question the validity of the endangerment finding.

"We the undersigned are individuals who have technical skills and knowledge relevant to climate science and the GHG Endangerment Finding," Haapala wrote. "We each are convinced that the 2009 GHG Endangerment Finding is fundamentally flawed and that an honest, unbiased reconsideration is in order."

Among those who signed the letter are economist James Wallace III and climatologist Joseph D'Aleo, who predicted "global cooling" in the 2008 edition of *The Old Farmer's Almanac*. While the pair have consistently criticized EPA's authority in court battles, the Supreme Court has decided three times that EPA has the authority to regulate greenhouse gases under the Clean Air Act.

While EPA has said it will repeal the Clean Power Plan, Obama's signature climate regulation, agency officials have remained quiet about their plans for the endangerment finding (*E&E News PM*, Oct. 10).

Twitter: [@AriannaSkibell](https://twitter.com/AriannaSkibell) Email: askibell@eenews.net

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 10/17/2017 2:46:46 PM
Subject: Donn Dears on why the Endangerment Finding has to go

Donn Dears has a new piece on the importance of repealing the endangerment finding, linked below.

He also reminds us of some of the provisions of the Waxman-Markey Cap and Trade legislation, HR 2454, which passed the House but died in the Senate. It would have done to energy what Obamacare has done to health care. Many of us were roaming the halls of the Senate at the time of that vote, handing out copies of *Climate Change Reconsidered* and a directory of signers of the Oregon Petition, urging Senators to not fall for the fake science of the day.

Joe

From: Donn Dears [mailto:Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]
Sent: Tuesday, October 17, 2017 9:07 AM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: Endangerment Finding

Here is link to my article published today: **Endangerment Finding Must Go** <http://bit.ly/2pHToKB>

Donn

Note: Sent to all Red team attendees

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 10/17/2017 2:35:39 PM
Subject: H. Sterling Burnett in Breitbart on CPP repeal

<http://www.breitbart.com/big-government/2017/10/16/h-sterling-burnett-trump-cuts-clean-power-plan-boosts-americas-prospects/>

Breitbart

10/16/17

Trump Cuts Clean Power Plan, Boosts America's Prospects

By: H. Sterling Burnett, the Heartland Institute

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) filed a notice in the *Federal Register* that it is rescinding former President Barack Obama's Clean Power Plan (CPP). This action serves as further evidence the gridlock in the Washington, DC swamp has not slowed President Donald Trump's efforts to roll back ineffective and extremely costly climate programs and regulations.

The EPA's decision was not unexpected. During the 2016 presidential campaign, Trump said the United States faces numerous problems more important than climate change, and he pledged to eliminate environmental policies hampering economic growth and domestic energy development, targeting the CPP by name. As part of Trump's March 28 "Promoting Energy Independence and Economic Growth" executive order, Trump directed EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt to review CPP and rescind or revise it, if necessary, to promote the wise development of natural resources, unencumber energy production, and increase jobs.

The EPA based the decision to rescind CPP on three main principles: CPP is inconsistent with the 1970 Clean Air Act; CPP violated states' authority to decide the best mix of power generation within their borders and eroded longstanding federal/state partnerships necessary to achieve environmental improvement; and enforcement of CPP would have had a devastating effect on jobs and raised energy costs for consumers—all while having virtually no effect on climate change.

CPP was the centerpiece of the Obama administration's effort to move the United States away from the use of fossil fuels, beginning with coal, to fight climate change. CPP would require states to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by 32 percent below 2005 levels by 2030, on

average.

To comply with the plan, states would have to force utilities to shutter dozens of coal-fired power plants prematurely. The Energy Information Administration projected CPP would result in \$1.23 trillion in lost gross domestic product (GDP), in 2014 dollars, from 2020 to 2030, with an average annual GDP loss of \$112 billion. Estimates indicate CPP would boost people's electric bills 11–14 percent per year and cost more than 100,000 jobs in manufacturing and other sectors annually.

Despite these substantial harms, the Obama administration acknowledged in testimony before the U.S. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology on July 9, 2015, that if the United States met CPP's emission reductions targets, it would prevent, at best, one one-hundredth of one-degree Celsius of temperature rise by 2100. Talk about all pain and no gain!

Twenty-seven states, led by West Virginia, and several industry groups and trade associations challenged CPP's legality in federal court. In February 2016, the U.S. Supreme Court took the unprecedented step of ordering a nationwide stay on implementation of CPP before it went into effect, pending the outcome of the legal challenges.

CPP would have dramatically raised energy costs in United States, harming the poorest among us more than the rest and putting U.S. industries at a competitive disadvantage in the global economy. By rescinding it, Trump is doing what he promised to do and what any president should do: putting America first. Bravo!

Having said this, unless Trump wants these gains to unravel, he has at least one more step to take. Environmental groups and some state government officials have already announced that if the CPP rescission is finalized, they will sue to block the Trump administration's action to keep CPP on the books. In truth, this presents a problem for Trump.

CPP and the other climate regulations imposed by the Obama administration were justified based on the EPA's determination carbon dioxide poses a threat to human health and the environment, a concept known as the "endangerment finding." Relying on unsubstantiated projections produced by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the EPA determined carbon dioxide emissions from cars and industry threaten human welfare.

To solidify his CPP action and other climate deregulatory efforts, Trump must direct the EPA to reconsider the endangerment finding by forcing the agency to demonstrate—through independent, validated research—carbon dioxide emissions are toxic (they aren't at any foreseeable levels) or that global warming is causing measurable amounts of sea level rise, increased hurricane numbers or intensity, the spread of disease, or other harms attributable directly to carbon dioxide emissions in the United States. If the EPA can't directly link such problems to U.S. carbon dioxide emissions (it can't) or can't show that such problems can be dramatically reduced by cutting U.S. carbon dioxide emissions (they won't), the EPA should withdraw the endangerment finding.

Withdrawing the endangerment finding would eliminate the legal justification that has been used to impose a wide range of climate regulations. In the process, it would also end radical environmental activists' ability to use the courts to impose policies on an unwilling public—one whose elected representatives have repeatedly rejected climate alarmism.

H. Sterling Burnett, Ph.D. (hburnett@heartland.org) is a research fellow on energy and the environment at The Heartland Institute, a nonpartisan, nonprofit research center headquartered in Arlington Heights, Illinois.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 10/17/2017 1:57:28 PM
Subject: E&E News: Some groups want more CO2

Now the fake reporters at E&E News are pretending to be scientists!! The real scientific findings on the effects of CO2 on plants overwhelmingly support the conclusion that the benefits surpass the harms. See [*Climate Change Reconsidered II: Biological Impacts*](#) for the best survey of the literature.

Joe

Climatewire

Some groups want *more* CO2. Here's what that means

[Chelsea Harvey](#) and [Scott Waldman](#), E&E News reporters

Published: Tuesday, October 17, 2017



The Heartland Institute questions the credibility of climate science by pointing to the benefits of carbon dioxide. Founders David Padden (left) and Joseph Bast (right) are pictured. [Heartland Institute/YouTube](#)

A key argument used by climate skeptics to downplay the consequences of anthropogenic climate

change is resurfacing: the idea that carbon dioxide emissions are a net positive for the planet's vegetation.

The line of reasoning is being used to push back on the underlying science of global warming. The Heartland Institute, which has sought to place climate contrarians on science advisory councils at U.S. EPA, even suggested that it might sue companies for not emitting *more* CO2 (*Climatewire*, Oct. 16).

The idea that carbon has benefits has been used before. As the argument goes, plants rely on carbon dioxide to survive, and if the atmosphere contains more of the gas it could stimulate plant growth. That's a good thing for humans, who rely on them for oxygen and food, they say.

Researchers are still trying to fully understand the effects of rising CO2 levels on plants around the world. But while CO2 may indeed be a boon for vegetation in some ways, climate scientists have repeatedly pointed out that other effects of climate change may outweigh these benefits.

An old argument resurfaced

Focusing on the benefits of increased atmospheric CO2 has long been a talking point among those who question the mainstream science of climate change. The Heartland plan, in particular, calls for funding to be directed to Craig Idso, who heads the Center for Carbon Dioxide and Global Change. He has long promoted the benefits of carbon dioxide. Idso's work has been supported by Heartland as well as energy companies.

Idso, who was a featured speaker at this year's Heartland conference in Washington, regularly calls CO2 the "elixir of life" and claims that the planet is headed toward explosive growth in plant life. His work frequently downplays the effect of carbon dioxide on the planet. He has claimed that increased crop yields sparked by rising CO2 levels could create an economic boost of \$10 trillion by 2050.

Idso did not return a request for comment.

Those talking points can also be found in Congress. Rep. Lamar Smith, the Texas Republican who chairs the House Science, Space and Technology Committee, argued in an essay for the Heritage Foundation that people should focus more on the benefits of rising temperatures. His piece, published in July, was named "Don't Believe the Hysteria Over Carbon Dioxide."

"While crops typically suffer from high heat and lack of rainfall, carbon enrichment helps produce more resilient food crops, such as maize, soybeans, wheat, and rice," Smith wrote. "In fact, atmospheric carbon dioxide is so important for plant health that greenhouses often use a carbon dioxide generator to increase production."

The flaws in the argument

It's true that an increase in available carbon dioxide can be a boon for plants, which need it to make the food they turn into energy. In fact, recent [research](#) published in *Nature Climate Change* has suggested that rising CO2 levels have contributed to a global "greening" over the last few decades, or an increase in the leaves on trees and other plants, particularly in the rapidly warming Arctic.

But the idea that increasing CO2 will be a pure advantage for plants everywhere ignores the negative side effects that human-induced climate change may have on vegetation. In fact, research suggests that plants in some parts of the world — including some staple food crops for people — may actually come out the worse for it.

"There really is this fundamental tug of war between rising CO2 concentrations benefiting plants and then the effects of climate change harming plants," said William Anderegg, an expert on forests and climate change at the University of Utah.

The most obvious problem is that rising CO2 concentrations also lead to rising global temperatures — and this is not always a good thing for plants, particularly in regions that already have warm or dry climates. Plants tend to lose more water through their leaves in warmer temperatures, which can offset the benefits they enjoy from more carbon dioxide. And scientists believe that in many parts of the world, climate change will bring about an increase in extreme events, including drought, severe storms and wildfires — all of which can harm plant life.

In the last few years, multiple studies have found that rising CO2 levels — and particularly their climatic side effects — are not necessarily all good for plants, and particularly for agriculture.

Several long-term studies of grasslands, including [one](#) in California and [another](#) in Yellowstone National Park, suggest that the productivity of these ecosystems may suffer under the effects of climate change, such as increases in temperature or dryness, despite the advantages of higher CO2 levels.

Another 2016 [paper](#) in *Nature Communications*, focusing on agriculture in the United States, suggested that high temperatures may cause severe reductions in the production of certain major crops, including corn and soybeans. And the research indicated that higher CO2 concentrations would not be enough to significantly offset these losses.

Some research has also suggested that rising CO2 concentrations may even affect the nutritional value of crops, Anderegg pointed out, with potential health consequences for the humans who rely on them for food. A 2014 [paper](#) in *Nature* suggested that some beans and grains have lower concentrations of zinc and iron when they're grown under elevated CO2 concentrations.

And all of these climate-related factors aside, some scientists also believe that the advantages of rising carbon dioxide may not last forever — that, in fact, plants may eventually adjust to the higher concentrations, and the growth benefits will taper off over time.

Until that point, though, studies do indicate that more CO2 is still a boon for plants, all other factors being equal. And while plants may suffer under rising temperatures in some parts of the world, it's possible they may thrive in others (the greening in the world's northern region is an example). Scientists are now increasingly working to determine exactly how all these factors fit together and what the world's vegetation will look like in the future.

"It's still a major scientific research area to figure out when and where the CO2 effects versus the climate change effects will dominate," Anderegg said.

Of course, climate change will hardly affect the planet through its influence on vegetation alone. Even if plants do perform better in some places, the argument ignores myriad negative climate consequences caused by rising carbon emissions, from warming temperatures to severe weather events to rising sea levels.

But as far as plants are concerned, Anderegg also noted that while the science is still emerging, "on the whole, I think there's a general understanding that the impacts of climate change are materializing sooner and are more severe than they were a decade or two ago."

"The rosy optimistic scenarios where CO2 'wins' do exist, but there are also plenty of scenarios where drought and temperature and disturbances combined basically push global plants into accelerating climate change," he added.

Twitter: [@chelseacharvey](https://twitter.com/chelseacharvey) Email: charvey@eenews.net

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 10/16/2017 3:41:37 PM
Subject: Another victory: Administrator Pruitt Issues Directive to End EPA "Sue & Settle"

FYI.

Joe

From: EPA Press Office [mailto:press=epa.gov@cmail20.com] **On Behalf Of** EPA Press Office
Sent: Monday, October 16, 2017 10:35 AM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: Administrator Pruitt Issues Directive to End EPA "Sue & Settle"

CONTACT: press@epa.gov

Administrator Pruitt Issues Directive to End EPA "Sue & Settle"

"The days of regulation through litigation are over," – EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt

WASHINGTON (October 16, 2017) – In fulfilling his promise to end the practice of regulation through litigation that has harmed the American public, EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt issued an Agency-wide directive today designed to end "sue and settle" practices within the Agency, providing an unprecedented level of public participation and transparency in EPA consent decrees and settlement agreements.

"The days of regulation through litigation are over," said EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt. "We will no longer go behind closed doors and use consent decrees and settlement agreements to resolve lawsuits filed against the Agency by special interest groups where doing so would circumvent the regulatory process set forth by Congress. Additionally, gone are the days of routinely paying tens of thousands of dollars in attorney's fees to these groups with which we swiftly settle."

Over the years, outside the regulatory process, special interest groups have used lawsuits that seek to force federal agencies – especially EPA – to issue regulations that advance their interests and priorities, on their specified timeframe. EPA gets sued by an outside party that is asking the court to compel the Agency to take certain steps, either through change in a statutory duty or enforcing timelines set by the law, and then EPA will acquiesce through a consent decree or settlement agreement, affecting the Agency's obligations under the statute.

More specifically, EPA either commits to taking an action that is not a mandatory requirement under its governing statutes or agrees to a specific, unreasonable timeline to act. Oftentimes, these

agreements are reached with little to no public input or transparency. That is regulation through litigation, and it is inconsistent with the authority that Congress has granted and the responsibility to operate in an open and fair manner.

“Sue and settle” cases establish Agency obligations without participation by states and/or the regulated community; foreclose meaningful public participation in rulemaking; effectively force the Agency to reach certain regulatory outcomes; and, cost the American taxpayer millions of dollars.

With today’s directive, Administrator Pruitt is ensuring the Agency increase transparency, improve public engagement, and provide accountability to the American public when considering a settlement agreement or consent decree by:

1. Publishing any notices of intent to sue the Agency within 15 days of receiving the notice;
2. Publishing any complaints or petitions for review in regard to an environmental law, regulation, or rule in which the Agency is a defendant or respondent in federal court within 15 days of receipt;
3. Reaching out to and including any states and/or regulated entities affected by potential settlements or consent decrees;
4. Publishing a list of consent decrees and settlement agreements that govern Agency actions within 30 days, along with any attorney fees paid, and update it within 15 days of any new consent decree or settlement agreement;
5. Expressly forbidding the practice of entering into any consent decrees that exceed the authority of the courts;
6. Excluding attorney’s fees and litigation costs when settling with those suing the Agency;
7. Providing sufficient time to issue or modify proposed and final rules, take and consider public comment; and
8. Publishing any proposed or modified consent decrees and settlements for 30-day public comment, and providing a public hearing on a proposed consent decree or settlement when requested.

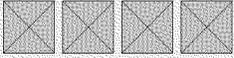
The full directive and memo can be read [here](#).

The video of the signing can be found [here](#). A downloadable b-roll version can be found [here](#).

EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt signs an Agency-wide directive to end “sue and settle” practices within the Agency.

<http://usenvironmentalprotectionagency.cmail20.com/t/d-l-utidirl-azdlhkuj-t/>

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 10/16/2017 3:10:23 PM
Subject: Our Red Team briefings discussed in E&E News

Friends,

This is annoying, but perhaps inevitable. The main purpose of articles like this is to sow dissent in our ranks. Our best response is no response.

Joe

Climatewire

Skeptics suspicious of Pruitt plan to press him on red team

Niina Heikkinen and Robin Bravender, E&E News reporters

Published: Monday, October 16, 2017



Heartland Institute CEO Joe Bast's organization has been hosting "red team" climate science briefings.
[@HeartlandInst](https://twitter.com/HeartlandInst)/Twitter

Climate skeptics have been holding closed-door meetings to identify candidates for U.S. EPA's "red team" exercise aimed at poking holes in mainstream science and to discuss ways to prevent agency Administrator Scott Pruitt from renegeing on his promise to do it.

The conservative think tank Heartland Institute has hosted climate scientists, economists and lawyers in recent months to formulate their vision of the red team, according to an email obtained by E&E News. It contains a meeting description that offers a broad look at skeptics' policy playbook under the Trump administration while exposing stark suspicions about Pruitt.

"EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt's proposal for a Red Team-Blue Team exercise is vague, probably would not be effective, and is unlikely to come about," Heartland CEO Joseph Bast wrote in an email last week that summarized a Sept. 28 meeting at the group's headquarters just outside of Chicago.

"More likely to occur," he wrote, "is a similar exercise directed by the head of another department" — like NASA, NOAA or the White House science office — "with more interest than Pruitt has shown in the scientific debate and more likely to stick around to see the results."

Pruitt is widely rumored to be seeking elected office in his home state of Oklahoma, and many speculate he won't serve out Trump's full term.

Bast declined to comment on the meeting or the contents of the email.

The conservative strategy sessions come as EPA has shown little progress toward setting up the controversial idea after Pruitt floated it earlier this year. Last month, Pruitt suggested the debate could take several months and involve numerous federal agencies (*E&E News PM*, Sept. 19).

Pruitt is planning to brief conservatives on a "forthcoming policy announcement from the EPA" at the White House tomorrow, and one invitee speculated that it might involve rolling back EPA's endangerment finding, a scientific determination that greenhouse gases threaten public health and welfare. Repealing that finding has been another central topic at the briefings organized by Heartland, and some climate skeptics are hoping the red team's findings will support a reversal of that key determination.

The September gathering was the second briefing hosted by Heartland on the red team. The first took place on June 14 in Washington, D.C., and a third is planned for Houston on Nov. 8, the day before a Heartland energy conference. The invitation list consists of around 150 climate experts. Bast said in the email obtained by E&E News that he sent those names to EPA officials for feedback.

Among the approximately 45 participants at the most recent Heartland meeting were climate scientists, statisticians, meteorologists, engineers, biologists, lawyers and individuals familiar with how the federal government works.

Speakers included EPA transition member David Schnare; former Rep. Tim Huelskamp (R-Kan.), who is now Heartland's president; David Legates, a geography professor at the University of Delaware; Harry MacDougald, an Atlanta-based attorney; and Jim Lakely, director of communications at Heartland, according to the email.

The focus of the event was to inform would-be red team participants of how the debate could work in the federal government and to synthesize ideas about countering mainstream scientific arguments.

Endangerment, CO2 benefits, tweeting at Trump

Conservatives appear anxious to get Pruitt to take action on EPA's endangerment finding, which triggers climate rules under the Clean Air Act. Many climate skeptics would like to see that finding revoked.

One idea expressed at the meeting, Bast wrote, is to "push Pruitt to start a proceeding for reconsideration of the Endangerment Finding ... he won't do it without pressure."

Participants also suggested that "we need to be able to say 'EPA is reconsidering whether CO2 is a pollutant,'" according to the summary. Also floated was using the White House petition process — by submitting 100,000 signatures, "the administration will issue a statement on why it isn't reconsidering the Endangerment Finding."

Another central theme among speakers at the meeting was that climate skeptics should play up the benefits of carbon dioxide.



Bast talking with then-White House chief strategist Steve Bannon after President Trump announced his withdrawal of the United States from the Paris Agreement. *Evan Lehmann/E&E News*

Ideas floated, according to Bast's email, included, "Stop chasing the other side's latest argument and focus instead on the benefits of CO2" and "sue a company for *not* increasing CO2 emissions, force a court to consider the evidence on CO2 benefits."

Michael Mann, a climatologist at Pennsylvania State University, called those talking points a "'kinder, gentler' form of climate change denialism" in an email.

"It is becoming increasingly difficult for climate contrarians to deny that something is happening, because the impacts of climate change are no longer subtle," he said. "So the critics are instead retreating to a softer form of climate change denialism, i.e. that something is happening, and that humans 'might have some role,' but the impacts are going to be good for us!"

Bast's email summary included other key talking points, such as emphasizing that those skeptical of climate science are pro-science and pro-environment and speakers should simplify the issues by focusing on a few key arguments. Ideas included reaching out to Fox News reporters and tweeting about the "red team" in order to get President Trump's attention.

The document went so far as to outline specific phrases that experts could use.

"Never use the phrases 'windmill farms,' 'all of the above,' 'carbon pollution,' 'social cost of carbon,' or 'air pollution,'" according to Bast's meeting notes. "Use 'industrial windmills,' 'reliable and affordable,' 'carbon dioxide emissions,' 'benefits and costs of fossil fuels' and 'air quality.'"

Participants also warned against being "led astray" by reporters. "Deliver your headlines first," the email said.

In Bast's opinion, he wrote, conservative groups should be more transparent about their strategies.

"We tend to hide, or at least not advertise, our playbooks for fear the other side will use them to launch counter-offenses, which we are sure would be far better funded and more warmly received by the media than our own efforts," he wrote. "But we ought to find a way to communicate our plans to our friends."

Reporter Evan Lehmann contributed.

Twitter: [@nhheikkinen](#) Email: nheikkinen@eenews.net

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 10/16/2017 1:39:41 PM
Subject: WSJ: Steve Milloy on Clean Power Plan/PM2.5

Great piece by Steve Milloy in today's WSJ. Please add your comments. See www.junkscience.com for more details.

Joe

<https://www.wsj.com/articles/the-clean-power-plans-counterfeit-benefits-1508104504>

•[OPINION](#)

•[COMMENTARY](#)

The Clean Power Plan's Counterfeit Benefits

The Obama EPA claimed its regulation would have a \$55 billion payoff. You'll never believe how.

By Steve Milloy

Oct. 15, 2017 5:55 p.m. ET

2 COMMENTS

The Environmental Protection Agency's proposed repeal of the Obama administration's Clean Power Plan is a milestone. No Republican administration has ever mustered the courage to roll back a major EPA regulation. In a clever twist, the Trump administration has done so by directly challenging the plan's purported health benefits.

Although the Clean Power Plan was pitched as a way to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases from coal-fired power plants, averting climate change was not how the Obama EPA justified the rule. In 2015 House Science Committee Chairman Lamar Smith forced Obama's EPA administrator, Gina McCarthy, to acknowledge that the plan would produce no change to global temperatures. Instead, the EPA justified the net benefit of the rule based on collateral reductions in power plants' emissions of fine particulate matter. In regulatory parlance, this soot is called PM2.5.

While the compliance costs to industry of the Clean Power Plan could be as high as \$33 billion a year, the Obama EPA claimed that the economic benefits from reducing PM2.5 emissions would be even larger—as much as \$55 billion a year.

What are the supposed \$55 billion in economic benefits? That sum is intended to represent the value of thousands of premature deaths allegedly prevented every year by the Clean Power Plan via the co-benefit of reduced PM2.5 emissions. The EPA values lives “saved” at around \$9 million each. Thousands times millions equal billions.

EPA staff invented this calculus in 1996 to justify the agency's first effort to regulate PM2.5, although there's no scientific evidence, then or now, to support the notion that particulates in outdoor air kill people. The EPA regulated them anyway, stiff-arming not only the Republican-controlled Congress's demands for proof of the danger of PM2.5 emissions but the objections of then-Vice President Al Gore, who thought the rule too costly.

The Clean Air Act requires air-quality standards for pollutants such as PM2.5 be set at a “safe” level. The EPA has long claimed that there is no safe level of exposure to PM2.5 and that inhalation can cause death within hours. But the EPA could never lower the PM2.5 standard to zero because such a standard could not be attained even if the economy was entirely shut down.

The Trump EPA has now largely jettisoned the notion that PM2.5 is a killer by slashing the supposed economic benefits of reduced emissions by \$29 billion per year. That nets out favorably against the rule's anticipated annual costs of as much as \$33 billion.

A robust body of scientific literature—from large epidemiologic studies to clinical research to historical air-quality data—supports the EPA's reversal. Standing against it are a few decades of dubious agency-funded studies, the underlying data for which the agency has kept well hidden in order to prevent independent analyses. The Obama EPA even defied a congressional subpoena in order to keep its PM2.5 epidemiologic secret.

EPA chief Scott Pruitt has hailed repeal of the Clean Power Plan as the end of the Obama administration's “war on coal.” It's more like the beginning of the end. New York's Democratic Attorney General Eric Schneiderman and green groups have already announced they will sue. Good luck. When the Supreme Court voted to stay the Clean Power Plan in February 2016, it was a clear signal that the coal industry and red-state plaintiffs would prevail on the merits in any future legal challenge. The EPA's acknowledgment that the Clean Power Plan has no economic or climate benefits is the final nail in the regulation's coffin.

Mr. Milloy served on the Trump EPA transition team and is the author of “Scare Pollution: Why and How to Fix the EPA” (Bench Press 2016).

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sun 10/15/2017 4:52:33 PM
Subject: Trump & coal

An important article:

<http://www.politico.com/magazine/story/2017/10/15/trumps-love-affair-with-coal-215710>

So far, coal is continuing its slump despite Trump's support. Utilities have announced the retirements of 12 more coal-fired power plants since he took office, including two massive ones in Texas added to the closure list on Friday. That announcement marked a milestone: Half of America's coal fleet has been marked for mothballs since 2010, a total of 262 doomed plants. And as jobs go, coal mining is now a tiny sliver of the U.S. economy, employing about 52,000 Americans last month, down 70 percent over three decades. (The count is up about 4 percent since Trump took office, but mostly because a snafu in China's steel industry temporarily boosted U.S. exports.) By contrast, the solar and wind industries employed almost 10 times as many Americans last year, and they're both enjoying explosive growth.

The last three sentences are false; [Roger Bezdek](#) provides more accurate counts of employment and, like other analysts, finds coal plays a much bigger role and wind and energy, much smaller, in local and the national economies.

The article links to another important article,

<http://www.politico.com/agenda/story/2015/05/inside-war-on-coal-000002>

which begins,

The war on coal is not just political rhetoric, or a paranoid fantasy concocted by rapacious polluters. It's real and it's relentless. Over the past five years, it has killed a coal-fired power plant every 10 days. It has quietly transformed the U.S. electric grid and the global climate debate.

Later in that article,

The Sierra Club can't claim full credit for the coal bust. It didn't ratchet down the prices of gas, wind and solar or enact the flurry of EPA rules ratcheting up the price of coal, although its lobbyists and lawyers have pushed hard for government support for renewables while fighting in court over just about every coal-related regulation. It didn't produce the energy efficiency boom that has reined in electricity demand, either. Still, a Bloomberg Philanthropies analysis found that at least 40 percent of U.S. coal retirements could not have happened without Beyond Coal's advocacy. The status quo wields a lot of power in the heavily regulated power sector, where economics and mathematics don't always beat politics and inertia. The case for change keeps getting stronger, but someone has to make the case.

When Mary Anne Hitt, Beyond Coal's national director, first visited Indianapolis to fight an inner-city plant, the headline in the Star was: "Beyond Coal's Director Faces Tough Sell in Indiana." But after two years of door-knocking, phone-banking and educating officials on the new realities of electricity, the Sierra Club and its local partners helped shut down the plant. Hitt has seen the same kind of miracle in Chicago, in Omaha, alongside a Paiute tribe reservation in Nevada, even in coal strongholds like Kentucky. It's starting to feel more like a pattern than a miracle.

That is what we are up against.

Joe

To: Paul Driessen **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sun 10/15/2017 4:31:40 PM
Subject: The Obama EPA's crooked prosecution of CO2
Driessen - Obama EPA's crooked prosecutors.docx

The attached essay by Paul Driessen provides an accurate overview of how EPA justified its endangerment finding and why it must be repealed.

Joe

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

The Heartland Institute

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The Obama EPA's crooked prosecutors

The agency's carbon dioxide climate "endangerment finding" was a kangaroo court process

Paul Driessen

Suppose a crooked prosecutor framed someone and was determined to get a conviction. So he built an entire case on tainted, circumstantial evidence, and testimony from witnesses who had their reasons for wanting the guy in jail. Suppose the prosecutor ignored or hid exculpatory evidence and colluded with the judge to prevent the defendant from presenting a robust defense or cross-examining adverse witnesses.

You know what would happen – at least in a fair and just society. The victim would be exonerated and compensated. The prosecutor and judge would be disbarred, fined and jailed.

What you may not know is that the Obama EPA engaged in similar prosecutorial misconduct to convict fossil fuels of causing climate chaos and endangering the health and wellbeing of Americans.

EPA then used its carbon dioxide "Endangerment Finding" to justify anti-fossil fuel regulations, close down coal-fired power plants, block pipeline construction, and exempt wind and solar installations from endangered species rules. It put the agency in control of America's energy, economy, job creation and living standards. It drove up energy prices, killed numerous jobs, and sent families into energy poverty.

EPA's egregious misconduct inflicted significant harm on our nation. Having acted to repeal the Obama Clean Power Plan, EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt must reverse carbon dioxide's conviction and scuttle the Endangerment Finding that serves as the foundation and justification for the agency's war on coal, oil and natural gas. Any harm from fossil fuels or carbon dioxide is minuscule, compared to the extensive damages inflicted by the decision and subsequent regulations.

President Obama and EPA Administrator Lisa Jackson took office determined to blame carbon dioxide for "dangerous" and "unprecedented" manmade global warming and climate change. They then used that preordained decision to justify closing coal-fired power plants and dramatically restricting fossil fuel use. Mr. Obama had promised to "bankrupt" coal companies. Ms. Browner wasted no time in decreeing that CO2 from oil, natural gas coal burning "endanger" human health and welfare. It was a kangaroo court.

Their Environmental Protection Agency did no research of its own. It simply cherry-picked UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports and wrote a Technical Support Document to make its case. The TSD ignored studies that contradicted its predetermined Endangerment Finding – and relied on circumstantial evidence of climate and extreme weather disasters generated by computer models.

The models were programmed on the assumption that rising atmospheric CO2 levels are the primary or sole factor determining climate and weather. They assumed more carbon dioxide meant more planetary warming and worsening climate chaos. The role of the sun, cosmic rays, changing ocean currents and numerous other powerful, interconnected natural forces throughout Earth's history was simply ignored.

The models predicted steadily increasing global temperatures and more frequent and intense storms. Instead, even as atmospheric carbon dioxide levels continued to rise, except for a noticeable temperature spike during the 2015-2016 super El Niño, there has been no planetary warming since 1998. Harvey finally ended a record 12-year drought in Category 3-5 hurricanes making landfall in the USA.

Tornado deaths are far less frequent than in the 1950s. Floods and droughts differ little from historic trends and cycles. Antarctic land ice is at record highs, and Arctic sea ice is again within its "normal" levels for the past 50 years. Seas are rising at just seven inches per century, the same as 100 years ago.

The models also assumed more warming meant more clouds that trapped more heat. They ignored the fact that low-lying clouds trap heat but also reflect solar heat back into the atmosphere. Humans might be "contributing" to temperature, climate and weather events, at least locally. But there is no real-world evidence that "greenhouse gases" have replaced natural forces to cause climate chaos or extreme weather – and no evidence that humans can control Earth's fickle climate by controlling emissions.

In fact, with every passing year, climate model temperature forecasts have been increasingly higher than those actually observed over most of the lower atmosphere.

The EPA approach amounted to saying, if reality conflicts with the models, reality must be wrong – or to deciding that real world evidence should be homogenized, adjusted and manipulated to fit model results.

Indeed, that's exactly what EPA, the IPCC and other alarmist researchers have done. Older historic records were adjusted downward, modern records got bumped upward a bit, and government-paid scientists ignored satellite data and relied increasingly on measurements recorded near (and contaminated by) airport jet exhaust, blacktop parking lots, and urban areas warmed by cars, heating and AC vents.

The IPCC also claimed its referenced studies were all peer-reviewed by experts. In reality, at least 30% were not; many were prepared by graduate students or activist groups; and some of its most attention-getting claims (of rapidly melting Himalayan glaciers, for example) were nothing more than brief email messages noting that these were “possible” outcomes. Moreover, most IPCC peer reviewers were scientists who fervently promote catastrophic manmade climate change perspectives, receive government and other grants for writing reports confirming this thesis, and take turns reviewing one another's papers.

Despite these inconvenient facts, a steady barrage of Obama EPA press releases and statements from alarmist regulators and “experts” insisted that fossil fuels were causing planetary cataclysms. Anyone who tried to present alternative, realistic data or views was ridiculed, vilified and silenced.

Even one of EPA's most senior experts was summarily removed from the review team. “Your comments do not help the legal or policy case for this decision,” Alan Carlin's supervisor told him.

Two additional facts dramatically underscore the kangaroo court nature of EPA's 2009 proceedings.

First, oil, natural gas and coal still provide over 80% of America's and the world's energy. The International Energy Agency says they will be at least this important 25 years from now. Indeed, fossil fuels are the foundation for modern industries, transportation, communication, jobs, health and living standards. Emerging economic powerhouses like China and India, developing countries the world over, and even industrialized nations like Germany and Poland are using more of these fuels every year.

The Obama EPA studiously ignored these facts – and the tremendous benefits that fossil fuels bring to every aspect of our lives. Those benefits outweigh any asserted dangers – by orders of magnitude.

Second, carbon dioxide is not a pollutant, as defined by the Clean Air Act – and was never listed in any legislation as a pollutant. It was turned into an alleged pollutant by dishonest, ideological EPA prosecutors, who needed to justify their anti-fossil fuel regulatory agenda.

In reality, carbon dioxide is the miracle molecule without which most life on Earth would cease to exist. It enables plants of all kinds to convert soil nutrients and water into the fibers, fruits and seeds that are essential to humans and animals. The more CO₂ in the air, the faster and better plants grow, and the more they are able to withstand droughts, disease, and damage from insects and viruses. In the process, crop, forest and grassland plants, and ocean and freshwater phytoplankton, exhale the oxygen we breathe.

In rendering its endangerment decision, EPA ignored these incalculable CO₂ benefits. It ignored experts and studies that would have provided vital information about the tremendous value to our planet and people from fossil fuels and carbon dioxide.

Finally, having a slightly warmer planet with more atmospheric CO₂ would be hugely beneficial for plants, wildlife and humanity. By contrast, having a *colder* planet, with *less* carbon dioxide, would be seriously harmful for arable land extent, growing seasons, crops, people and wildlife habitats.

The EPA Endangerment Finding is the foundation for the Obama era Clean Power Plan and other rules. Reversing it is essential to moving forward with science-based energy and climate policies.

Paul Driessen is senior policy analyst for the Committee For A Constructive Tomorrow (www.CFACT.org), and author of *Eco-Imperialism: Green power - Black death* and other books on public policy.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 10/13/2017 8:24:18 PM
Subject: Profile of Art Robinson at a website that calls itself "538"

Heartland board member and scientist extraordinaire Art Robinson is the subject of a lengthy profile on a website that calls itself "538," here:

<https://fivethirtyeight.com/features/the-grandfather-of-alt-science/>

The article is titled "The Grandfather Of Alt-Science," and it quotes me a few times, accurately, praising Art for being a pioneer in the climate change debate and godfather to skeptics in a wide range of fields. The article is about as good as we could hope for from a liberal establishment reporter.

The article is sometimes disrespectful, as when referring to Art's organization as "what Robinson calls the Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine," and samples of urine collected for chemical analysis as "pee," and calling Art himself "an extremely well-connected crank." (I can hear Art saying, "well yes, I guess I am cranky.") He stoops really low when he "reports" that "Robinson's ties to Heartland connect him to big business, at least indirectly." Yeah... *very* indirectly, as in "not at all," but thanks for pointing that out.

With those shortcomings called out, enjoy the article... and congratulations, Art!

Joe

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 1/15/2018 3:05:54 PM
Subject: Another perfect op-ed by Ben Zycher in Investor's Business Daily

<https://www.investors.com/politics/commentary/the-childrens-climate-lawsuit-against-the-children/>

The Children's Climate Lawsuit Against The Children

Investor's Business Daily

1/12/2018

By Benjamin Zycher

Litigation may be as American as apple pie, but some lawsuits are so destructive that they stand out even among the hugely expensive wreckage wrought by our legal system. The most prominent current example is the "children's" climate lawsuit ([Juliana v U.S.](#)): A group of kids, including "future generations, through their guardian Dr. James Hansen," claim that the government's actions and failures to act have caused climate change, thus violating the youngest generation's constitutional rights to life, liberty and property, and have failed to protect essential public trust resources.

I leave the numerous legal issues to the lawyers, although precisely how the ineffable Hansen came to be the "guardian" for future generations is a question both fascinating and amusing. Instead, it is crucial to recognize first that the fundamental policy assumption underlying this lawsuit — we can make "the children" better off by making them poorer — is preposterous.

More generally, the lawsuit is a blatant attempt to circumvent democratic processes, in terms of both the Congressional power to make policy and the authority of the president to implement it.

Climate policies — mandated reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions — by and large are energy policies, and the constitution is silent on which such policies would serve the interests of future generations, or on the appropriate tradeoffs between the interests of "the children" and the adults alive in the here and now.

Those are policy questions, and this attempt to induce judges to interfere with Congress' legislative powers is deeply destructive of our constitutional institutions. Should "the children" not be concerned about that? Why are "the children" not suing about, say, the national debt?

Second, the claim about the protection of "essential public trust resources" boils down to an

assertion that carbon dioxide is a "pollutant." No, it is not: A certain minimum atmospheric concentration of it is necessary for life itself. (Merely look at NASA's time-lapse photo of the earth's greening over the last 30-plus years.) By far the most important GHG is water vapor; does anyone claim that it is a "pollutant?" Obviously not, and not because ocean evaporation is a natural process; so are volcanic eruptions, and the massive amounts of effluents emitted by volcanoes are pollutants by any definition.

Third, consider a *homo sapiens* baby born in a cave some tens of thousands of years ago, in a world with environmental quality effectively untouched by mankind. That child at birth would have had a life expectancy on the order of ten years; had it been able to choose, it is obvious that it willingly would have given up some environmental quality in exchange for better housing, food, water, medical care, safety, *ad infinitum*. That is, it is obvious that people willingly choose to give up some environmental quality in exchange for a life both longer and wealthier.

In other words, the children's lawsuit is inconsistent *with actual interests of future generations*, as the obvious underlying assumption is that future generations would prefer the purest possible environmental quality. That is not correct: Future generations want to inherit the most valuable possible capital stock in all of its myriad dimensions, among which environmental quality is one important component among many, and among all of which there are tradeoffs that cannot be avoided.

Is it the position of the attorneys representing "the children" that making energy more rather than less expensive unambiguously would make future generations better off? In order for future generations to receive the most valuable possible capital stock, the current generation must consume and invest resources most productively.

If regulatory and other policies implemented by the current generation yield less wealth now and a smaller total capital stock for future generations, then more resource consumption and more emissions of effluents currently would be preferred from the viewpoint of those future generations.

That is only the beginning of the problematic factual assertions and assumptions underlying the children's lawsuit. The measurable effects of increasing GHG concentrations are far smaller than the climate models would lead one to believe. The degree to which recent warming has been anthropogenic is unsettled in the scientific literature; and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in its fifth assessment report (AR5) has reduced its estimated range of the effect in 2100 of a doubling of GHG concentrations from 2.0–4.5 to 1.5–4.5 degrees C.

There actually is little evidence of strong climate effects attendant upon increasing GHG concentrations, in terms of sea levels; Arctic and Antarctic sea ice; tornado activity; tropical cyclones; U.S. wildfires; drought; and flooding. IPCC in the AR5 is deeply dubious (Table 12.4) about the various severe effects often hypothesized (or asserted) as future impacts of increasing GHG concentrations.

One might assume that the facts underlying a lawsuit ought to be consistent with its central claims; one would be wrong. And wrong again if one assumes that the policy objective would

make an actual difference: The Paris agreement with full U.S. participation would reduce temperatures by 2100 by seventeen one-hundredths of a degree. The U.S. contribution would be fifteen one-thousandths of a degree. Add another one one-hundredth of a degree if you believe that the Obama pseudo-agreement with China is meaningful. (It is not.)

Precisely what is the children's climate lawsuit trying to achieve? It cannot be protection of our constitutional principles, or protection of future generations, or environmental improvement. Only one possibility remains: It is part of the long-term effort by the environmental left to use any means possible to exert control over other people's property, economic choices, and lifestyles. The plaintiff attorneys are happy to participate in a litigation process in which "the children" are irrelevant.

Zyher is a resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sun 1/14/2018 3:33:30 PM
Subject: Paul Driessen: Blatant Blue State hypocrisy

Another great piece by Paul Driessen, calling out liberal politicians for using global warming for “virtue signaling” and the left’s infiltration of Google, Facebook and Twitter to promote fake news and hide the truth.

Joe

From: Paul Driessen [mailto:[Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy](#)]
Sent: Saturday, January 13, 2018 10:09 PM
To: 'Paul Driessen'
Subject: commentary: Blatant Blue State hypocrisy

This wide-ranging discussion of economic, energy, climate and free speech – as practiced by Blue State governments and activist allies – explains why America is lucky it’s governed by President Trump, a Republican Congress, and mostly Red State governors and legislators, instead of by certain potential alternatives. Those alternative entities are presiding over tax and regulatory regimes, mountains of debt, intransigent public sector unions, and anti-nuclear, anti-fossil fuel energy policies that are anything but business friendly. Worse, they show no signs of abating.

These politicians are desperate for scapegoats – anything to deflect attention away from their failures and incompetence.

So New York City Mayor Bill De Blasio has resurrected the Superstorm Sandy zombie. “I remember how desperate it was,” he railed at a recent press conference, where he announced he’s suing oil companies for changing Earth’s climate. “This tragedy was wrought by the actions of fossil fuel companies,” and the \$20 billion he expects from the litigation will help NYC “build resilience against rising seas, more powerful storms and hotter temperatures.” Nice try, Mr. Mayor. But not many people are buying this nonsense anymore.

Thank you for posting my article, quoting from it, and forwarding it to your friends and colleagues.

Best regards,

Paul

Blatant Blue State hypocrisy

From energy and spending, to climate and debate – silencing all dissenting voices is essential

Paul Driessen

You've got to admire the full frontal audacity of New York Governor Andrew Cuomo, New York City Mayor Bill De Blasio, and their union and pressure group comrades in arms. Their hypocrisy, fraud and tyranny are boundless, especially on fiscal, energy and climate change issues.

Amid the seventh year of a “New York is open for business” advertising campaign that has spent \$354 million thus far, they are presiding over tax and regulatory regimes, mountains of debt, intransigent public sector unions, anti-nuclear, anti-fossil fuel energy policies that are anything but business friendly – and press conferences that promise more of the same for state businesses, taxpayers and pensioners.

As *Wall Street Journal* columnist [William McGurn notes](#), Cuomo and his fellow warriors against Trump and Republicans will do almost anything – “except address the root problem by lowering their taxes and spending. Because to do so would require taking on the public unions that drive much of state spending and debt, and are the key constituency of the 21st-century Democratic Party.”

Across the river in New Jersey, unions resist any reforms to their payrolls or pensions just as fiercely. The NJ pension system is already \$90-billion short of what it needs to pay future benefits, says the [Manhattan Institute](#). The state will collect some \$35 billion in 2018 taxes, but any new revenue will go to pension payouts and spending on new government programs. Connecticut is in the same boat.

Meanwhile, electricity prices continue to climb: In New York 18.8 cents per kilowatt-hour for families, 15.0 cents for the businesses the state is so eager to attract, and 6.2 cents for its few industries. In Jersey, 14.7, 11.4 and 9.6 cents, respectively. In Connecticut, a whopping 21.3, 16.8 and 13.5 cents per kWh!

On the Left Coast, similarly exorbitant electricity rates pummel California businesses, families, factories, farms, hospitals and schools – while neighborhoods confront monstrous mudslides, resulting from winter rains in the wake of fiery hillside-denuding conflagrations. The fires and floods have destroyed nearly 9,000 homes, killed over 60 people, and devastated entire forests and neighborhoods.

Golden State forests have *129 million dead trees*, and enough dry brush to fill LA Memorial Coliseum several times. But state regulators, environmentalists and judges make it impossible to remove any. It's more “natural,” “sustainable” and “climate friendly” to have it erupt in 1,400 to

2,200 degree F infernos.

Compare those fiscal and environmental train wrecks to results thus far of the deregulation, tax reduction, pro-fossil fuel policies of President Trump and congressional Republicans: new jobs, higher wages, nice bonuses, a coming repatriation of trillions of now overseas dollars to fuel new investment and innovation, the lowest black unemployment since recordkeeping began, and the DJIA stock market reaching a record high of 25,575 January 11, following a record 92 closing highs since President Trump was elected.

Compare that to Nobel Prize winning Blue economist Paul Krugman's dire prediction after the election: the markets will crash and "never" recover, amid a long "global recession." Meanwhile, multi-multi-millionaire Nancy Pelosi belittled the \$1,000 bonuses as "crumbs." Tell that to families bringing in \$25,000 to \$50,000 a year. The House Minority Leader is completely out of touch with average families.

The Democrats need bogeymen, scapegoats, distractions – to deflect attention away from this lunacy. That's the best way to explain the Cuomo and De Blasio press stunts this past week.

Rather than confronting public sector unions and rabid greens – or supporting onshore and offshore drilling and fracking that would create jobs and improve economies in poor counties far from Albany and Manhattan, generate tax revenues, and reduce electricity prices – the gov railed against the new \$10,000 cap on how much of their state and local taxes "the rich" NY residents can deduct on their federal forms.

Mr. Cuomo proposes to transform personal income taxes into corporate payroll taxes, or even charitable deductions! California is trying the same ploy. Friendly IRS auditors will be busy shutting that down.

Meanwhile, Mayor De Blasio went on a rant against fossil fuels – announcing that the city is suing five major oil companies for billions of dollars in "climate damages," and insisting that the Big Apple must divest its police, teacher and other public pensions from any and all fossil fuel stocks.

Energy stocks are leading the latest US stock market rally, fossil fuels will continue providing 75-80% of US and global energy for decades to come, resurgent economies overseas are booming thanks to coal, oil and natural gas, and forecasters are predicting \$80-per-barrel oil in 2018, as demand surges. So Liberal Logic says it's time to *divest* from fossil fuels – and maybe switch to ideologically sympatico holdings, like subsidized wind turbines or booming economies like Argentina, Venezuela and North Korea.

Greenhouse gas emissions produced disasters like Superstorm Sandy, De Blasio railed. "I remember those days. I remember how desperate it was, how much fear and confusion there was. This tragedy was wrought by the actions of fossil fuel companies." Now New York needs \$20 billion "to build resilience against rising seas, more powerful storms and hotter temperatures."

Nice try, Mr. Mayor. But blaming sub-hurricane-strength Sandy for the actions and

incompetence of city and state officials won't cut it. As environmental consultant Pat Moffitt and I explained in great detail in a three-part series ([here](#), [here](#) and [here](#)) several months after the storm pounded the NYC area, fossil fuels and GHGs had zero to do with the damages – any more than they did for [Harvey](#), [Irma](#) or other storms.

They likewise played no role in California's wildfires and mudslides, despite Governor Jerry Brown's scapegoating insistence that GHG emissions are responsible for that too. It's all self-serving fraud.

Fuel oil and natural gas got millions of New Yorkers and New Englanders through the recent record cold snap, while wind turbines froze up, solar panels went AWOL, and Al Gore blamed the cold on global warming! But who are we to argue with Hizzoner da Mare about fossil fuels, dangerous manmade climate change, Sandy or divestment? He might sic his [RICO attack dogs](#) on us again.

Indeed, such prosecutions are part and parcel of the new leftist-fascist world order, under which partisans, politicians and professors shut down debate, impose uniform thinking, decree corporate policy, and even punish intolerable contrarian views with physical violence when those views threaten their "safe spaces."

It's not yet as dicey as getting into a [Moscow elevator](#). But one climate doomsayer wants to ship climate chaos skeptics to a [Kerguelen Island gulag](#) off Antarctica, where he probably assumes they could watch the entire continent melt – from GHG emissions, if not from the [volcanoes and magma](#) beneath its ice.

Antifa leftist-fascists have learned well from their predecessors and contemporaries, but are now employing their technological prowess as well. [Google and Facebook](#) use clever algorithms to steer searches and help liberal news and views reach audiences, while conservative perspectives get shunted to the "back pages." Google now displays "fact checks" next to [Daily Caller](#) and other conservative views, though not with liberal leaning stories; [Snopes](#) says its fake news, but [others say](#) it's absolutely true.

[Twitter](#) allegedly uses "shadow banning" algorithms to make users think their tweets have been posted, when in fact they've been sent to cyber oblivion. And talk show host Dennis Prager is [suing YouTube](#) for using "restricted mode filtering" to keep PragerU educational videos from reaching audiences. The LA Times and other liberal papers won't even publish letters to the editor challenging climate alarmism.

Former Colorado Democratic Governor Richard Lamm would instantly recognize these tyrannical tactics. In 2005, [Mr. Lamm said](#) they were integral parts of an eight-step program to "destroy America." (This [audio](#) of the talk on YouTube must have escaped their censors.)

The future of our free speech and other democratic safeguards and institutions is at stake. So is the future of sound, evidence-based science, on climate and other topics – and of reliable, affordable energy.

Blue State officials, unions and activists may be delighted with how their agenda is “progressing.” The rest of the United States ... and world ... are not so happy.

Paul Driessen is senior policy analyst for the Committee For A Constructive Tomorrow (www.CFACT.org), and author of articles, reports and books on public policy.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 1/12/2018 2:53:17 PM
Subject: Tom Harris on Townhall.com

More great writing by Tom Harris on why attention must now turn to protecting the nation's coal-powered electric generation fleet.

Joe

<https://townhall.com/columnists/tomharris/2018/01/12/cold-reminds-us-of-importance-of-dependable-energy-n2433573>

Cold Reminds Us of Importance of Dependable Energy



Tom Harris

|

Posted: Jan 12, 2018 12:01 AM

Following the recent record-setting low temperatures, the importance of reliable, abundant, and inexpensive energy is now more obvious than ever. It was certainly appropriate that the 2017 National Security Strategy (NSS), released on December 18, three days before the start of winter, emphasized energy security.

To “Promote American prosperity” and “Advance American influence,” two of the four vital national interests identified in the NSS, the Trump administration asserts that “our Nation must take advantage of our wealth in domestic resources.” And one of the most important of its domestic resources, one America is no longer taking full advantage of, are its vast coal reserves, the largest of any nation on Earth.

Testifying on Nov. 28 at the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) public hearing on the

withdrawal of the Clean Power Plan in Charleston, W.Va., Robert E. Murray, president and CEO of Murray Energy Corp., summarized the bleak state of affairs:

“Prior to the election of President Obama, 52% of America’s electricity was generated from coal, and this rate was much higher in the Midwest. That percentage of coal generation declined under the Obama Administration to 30%. Under the Obama Administration, and its so-called Clean Power Plan, over 400 coal-fired generating plants totaling over 100,000 megawatts of capacity were closed with no proven environmental benefit whatsoever.”

Much of this was driven by Obama’s determination to be seen to be contributing to “arresting climate change,” to quote from his 2015 NSS, by mandating severe reductions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from power plants. Unbelievably, Obama’s 2015 NSS listed “Climate change” ahead of “Major energy market disruptions” in its “list of top strategic risks to our interests.” That made no sense. Climate is, and always will be, variable. There is nothing we can do to stop it.

And many scientists do not support the hypothesis that our CO₂ emissions will cause dangerous climate change.

Regardless, recent climate change has been unremarkable and clearly does not constitute a national security threat in comparison with a lack of affordable, reliable energy to power the nation and export into world markets. President Donald Trump was right to make only passing reference to climate change in the 2017 NSS.

Even in the unlikely event that CO₂ emissions were a problem, developing countries, the source of most of the world’s emissions (China currently emits about twice as much as does the U.S.), are not following Obama’s lead. They understand that they must continue to aggressively build coal-fired power plants to meet their growing electricity needs. The New York Times admitted (“As Beijing Joins Climate Fight, Chinese Companies Build Coal Plants,” July 1, 2017):

“Chinese corporations are building or planning to build more than 700 new coal plants at home and around the world, some in countries that today burn little or no coal, according to tallies compiled by Urgewald, an environmental group based in Berlin...Over all, 1,600 coal plants are planned or under construction in 62 countries, according to Urgewald’s tally, which uses data from the Global Coal Plant Tracker portal. The new plants would expand the world’s coal-fired power capacity by 43 percent.”

Similarly, India’s heavy reliance on coal will continue even in 2047, according to the June 16, 2017 report, “Energizing India,” by National Institute for Transforming India (NTTI) and the Institute of Energy Economic Japan (IEEJ). Coal is forecast to rise from its current (2012) 46% of India’s total energy mix to 50% in 2047 in Business as Usual scenario. Even in an “ambitious” scenario in which renewables supply 12% of India’s primary energy (in 2012 it was 3%), coal still accounts for 42% of India’s energy mix.

The authors of the NTTI/IEEJ report state, “India would like to use its abundant coal reserves as it provides a cheap source of energy and ensures energy security as well.”

They are right, of course, so it is a welcomed development that Trump is promoting a resurgence of the American coal industry.

Obama’s dedication to the climate scare contributed significantly to coal’s tragic decline in America. Besides the impact of his Clean Power Plan, a rule that will hopefully soon be

withdrawn, coal has been hammered as a result of a 2015 EPA rule that limits CO2 emissions on new coal-fired power stations. The result is that the U.S. can no longer build modern, clean, and efficient coal plants to replace older stations, as is happening in Europe, China, and India.

Here's why:

The 2015 EPA rule, entitled "Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions From New, Modified, and Reconstructed Stationary Sources: Electric Generating Units," limits CO2 emissions on new coal-fired stations to 1,400 pounds per megawatt-hour of electricity generated. When releasing the new standard, the EPA asserted that it "is the performance achievable by a [supercritical pulverized coal] unit capturing about 20 percent of its carbon pollution."

This is irrational. CO2 is no more pollution than is water vapour, the major greenhouse gas in the atmosphere. By calling the gas "carbon," the Obama EPA encouraged the public to think of it as something dirty, like graphite or soot, which really are carbon. Calling CO2 by its proper name, carbon dioxide, would have helped people remember that it is an invisible, odourless gas essential to plant photosynthesis, clearly not a perspective Obama encouraged.

Also, the technology of CO2 capture on a full-scale power plant is still a technological fantasy. So, in reality, the EPA was actually banning even the most modern, very efficient, supercritical coal-fired stations because their CO2 emissions are at least 20% above the EPA limit.

Speaking at the Nov 9 America First Energy Conference in Houston, Texas, keynote speaker Joe Leimkuhler, vice president of drilling for Louisiana-based LLOG Exploration, showed that America has 22.1% of the world's proven coal reserves, the greatest of any country and enough to last for 381 years at current consumption rates. So, it is a tragedy that America can no longer build modern coal-fired power stations to replace its aging fleet. Clearly, the rule limiting CO2 emissions from new coal-fired power stations must be cancelled as soon as possible.

The climate scare has also impeded coal's development in the U.S. by restricting its exports. In particular, Asia would be a huge market for inexpensive American coal if sufficient U.S. export facilities were available. But, again, thanks largely to the climate scare contributing to the blocking of construction of coal export terminals, the U.S. exports only about as much coal as does Poland.

To ensure energy security, especially when demand soars during bitterly cold spells and heat waves, and to "restore America's advantages in the world and build upon our country's great strengths," to quote from the NSS fact sheets, the U.S. must expand its fleet of coal-fired power stations and build coal export facilities as quickly as possible. And to make that possible, the Trump administration must do everything in its power to thoroughly debunk the climate alarm that has so crippled coal's development.

Tom Harris is executive director of the Ottawa, Canada-based International Climate Science Coalition. He writes from a province, Ontario, that seriously damaged its economy by banning all coal-fired power generation.

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 1/11/2018 3:29:22 PM
Subject: Why is it so cold right now in a warmer world? - CBS News

Right.... I think I follow this. No, not really.

Joe

<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/why-is-it-so-cold-right-now-global-warming-and-cold-weather/>

Why is it so cold right now in a warmer world?

WASHINGTON -- Anchorage, Alaska, was warmer Tuesday than Jacksonville, Florida. The weather in the U.S. is that upside down.

That's because the Arctic's deeply frigid weather escaped its regular atmospheric jail that traps the worst cold. It then meandered south to the central and eastern United States. And this has been happening more often in recent times, scientists say.

Why is it so cold right now?

Super cold air is normally locked up in the Arctic in the polar vortex, which is a gigantic circular weather pattern around the North Pole. A strong polar vortex keeps that cold air hemmed in.

"Then when it weakens, it causes like a dam to burst," and the cold air heads south, said Judah Cohen, a winter storm expert for Atmospheric Environmental Research, a commercial firm outside Boston.

"This is not record-breaking for Canada or Alaska or northern Siberia, it's just misplaced," said Cohen, who had forecast a colder than normal winter for much of the U.S.

Is this unusual?

Yes, but more for how long -- about 10 days -- the cold has lasted, than how cold it has been. On Tuesday, Boston tied its seven-day record for the most consecutive days at or below 20 degrees that was set exactly 100 years ago.

More than 1,600 daily records for cold were tied or broken in the last week of December, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). For Greg Carbin of the National Weather Service's Weather Prediction Center, the most meaningful statistics are how last week's average temperature was the second coldest in more than a century of record-keeping for Minneapolis, Chicago, Detroit and Kansas City, third coldest in Pittsburgh and fifth coldest in New York City.

Global warming and cold weather

While the United States has been in the deep freeze, the rest of the globe has been toastier than normal. The globe as a whole was 0.9 degrees warmer than normal Tuesday and the Arctic was more than 6 degrees warmer than normal, according to the University of Maine Climate Change Institute's analysis.

"If you look at the temperature map for the climate as a whole right now, the entire rest of the planet is warmer than the historical average with the exception of the Eastern United States and Canada, and the last three years -- 2014, 2015 and 2016 -- have been consecutively the warmest years on record," atmospheric scientist and Columbia University professor Adam Sobel told CBS News last week.

What's next?

A brutal winter storm dumped snow, sleet and freezing rain from normally balmy Florida up the Southeast seaboard Wednesday, delivering a white coating that some cities hadn't seen in decades. Cars spun out of control on icy overpasses from Texas to Georgia. Forecasters warned that conditions could worsen, especially in the Northeast.

In the southern U.S., a wind chill advisory was in effect Wednesday from Orlando down to Boca Raton as a "bomb cyclone" storm was expected to swirl up the East Coast, said CBS News weather producer David Parkinson. He said when a storm system "loses 24 millibars of pressure, which is to say it gets that much stronger, in under 24 hours, you have what's called a 'weather bomb,' and so that's where you get the term 'bombogenesis' – that's where we talk about storms 'bombing out.'"

"Much sort of like a Sandy or a hurricane or something like that, it gets really strong really quickly, and when that happens you have these bursts of intense snow," he said.

If the storm moves just 25 miles in one direction or the other when it gets to the Northeast, that could be the difference between four and eight inches of snow, Parkinson said.

There is a blizzard concern along the coast – in Cape Ann, Mass., and along the state's southern coast. Winds are expected to be 40-70 mph.

"We're not going to have ridiculous snow totals that we've never seen before ... But what we are gonna have is a lot of wind, a lot of low visibility and what I suspect will be a lot of traffic accidents," Parkinson said.

Forecasters warned of frost bite and hypothermia in Chicago, where wind chills of minus 35 degrees were predicted. According to [CBS Chicago](#), many homeowners are already facing the consequences of frozen or broken pipes due to bone-chilling temperatures.

What makes the polar vortex move?

This is an area of hot debate and research among scientists and probably is a mix of human-caused [climate change](#) and natural variability, said Furtado. Climate change hasn't made the polar vortex more extreme, but it probably is making it move more, which [makes the weather seem more extreme](#), he said.

A recent study by Potsdam Institute climate scientist Marlene Kretschmer found the polar vortex has weakened and meandered more often since 1990, but that study focused more on Europe. Ongoing

research shows that there seems to be a similar connection for more frequent Arctic cold snaps like what the U.S. is now experiencing, Kretschmer said.

How can it be so cold with global warming?

Don't confuse weather -- which is a few days or weeks in one region -- with climate, which is over years and decades and global. Weather is like a person's mood, which changes frequently, while climate is like someone's personality, which is more long-term, Furtado said.

"A few cold days doesn't disprove climate change," Furtado said. "That's just silly. Just like a couple down days on the stock market doesn't mean the economy is going into the trash."

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 1/10/2018 10:05:34 PM
Subject: Report: 485 Scientific Papers Published in 2017 Undermine Supposed 'Consensus' on Climate Change

Nice!

<http://www.breitbart.com/big-government/2018/01/10/report-485-scientific-papers-published-in-2017-undermine-supposed-consensus-on-climate-change/>

Joe

To: Stan Young[stan.young@omicsoft.com]; James E. Enstrom[jenstrom@ucla.edu]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 1/9/2018 5:54:37 PM
Subject: "No dose response" letter to editor
[Young 2018 no dose response DR.pdf](#)

This letter brilliantly summarizes the state of play in the PM 2.5 debate, complete with footnotes, and published in a peer-reviewed academic journal. (Of course, letters to the editor are not peer-reviewed, so don't make the mistake of mis-labeling this letter.)

John Dunn and Steve Milloy repeatedly urge us to call out the PM 2.5 fraud with just as much energy and erudition as we do the CO2 fraud, and he is right. If the AGW campaign ended today, coal-powered plants would still be shut down tomorrow under the fake PM 2.5 science.

Our goal should be energy freedom, not winning an increasingly obscure and irrelevant science debate. Ending EPA's war on fossil fuel requires repeal of Obama-era regulations, taxes, and subsidies that were justified by appeals to CO2 *and* PM 2.5. This letter and the articles it cites helps us achieve that goal.

Joe

From: Stan Young [mailto:stan.young@omicsoft.com]
Sent: Tuesday, January 09, 2018 6:59 AM
To: Jim Enstrom; Steve Milloy; John Dunn
Cc:

Subject: "No dose response" letter to editor

All:

A letter to the editor in response to Jim's paper in Dose Response is now available.

"Thank you for choosing to publish **Evidence supporting no dose response of mortality to air quality** in *Dose-Response*! Your article is now published online and fully available to all readers at journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1559325817750485."



Evidence Supporting No Dose Response of Mortality to Air Quality

S. Stanley Young^{1,2}

Dose-Response:
An International Journal
January-March 2018:1
a The Author(s) 2018
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DOI: 10.1177/1559325817750485
journals.sagepub.com/home/dos



Enstrom¹ does a reanalysis of a large national cohort study and, unlike the original authors, finds no effect of small particulate matter, PM_{2.5}, on total mortality. This result, if true, calls into question the current U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, EPA, paradigm that PM_{2.5} is causal of increased mortality. Logically it takes only one valid negative study to invalidate all association studies. In a response to a request from the EPA to suggest regulations in need of examination,² Young³ points to 21 studies, including Enstrom,¹ that find no evidence of an association PM_{2.5} with mortality. Two of these studies are essentially experiments that directly negate causality.⁴⁻⁵ Also, Young⁶ analyzed a very large time series data set from California, years 2000 to 2012, 8 air basins, over 37 000 days of exposure, and found no effect of PM_{2.5} on mortality. Young⁶ provides their analysis code and their analysis data set. Anyone asserting a causal relationship should make their data sets public. Logically, the game is over. Enstrom drives an important stake into the heart of EPA asserted causality.

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¹ American Statistical Association, Raleigh, NC

² American Association for the Advancement of Science, Raleigh, NC

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 1/5/2018 11:28:13 PM
Subject: Christopher Monckton's letter to EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt
[epa-cleanpower-pruitt.docx](#)

Perhaps you can help Christopher Monckton get his letter to Administrator Pruitt's attention? It's much shorter than Monckton's usual work product, and very well done.

Happy New Year!

Joe

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

The Heartland Institute

3939 N. Wilke Road

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

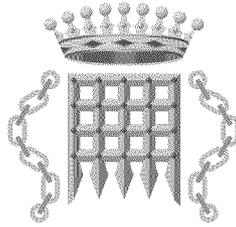
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Hobbit Court, Dyrham, Chippenham, SN14 8HE
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From: The Viscount Monckton of Brenchley

5 January 2017

The Hon. Scott Pruitt
Administrator
Environment Protection Agency

a-and-r-docket@epa.gov

Dear Administrator Pruitt,

EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0355
Proposed repeal of the “Clean Power Plan”

It has been suggested that I should write to let you know of the results of my team’s scientific research establishing that worldwide concern about Man’s influence on global temperature arose from an elementary and substantial error of physics first perpetrated some decades ago when climate scientists borrowed feedback theory from its originators in electronic network analysis but without sufficiently understanding it.

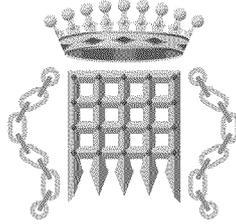
In response to doubled CO₂ concentration global warming will not be up to 10 Celsius degrees, as some have suggested, and will not even be the 3.3 C° that is the current mid-range prediction of the fifth-generation models of the Climate Model Inter-comparison Project. We have formally demonstrated that it will be only 1.25 C°.

This result was reached by three distinct methods – one by measurement, two by mathematics. The empirical method and the two theoretical methods cohere in their results, which have also been confirmed by independent tests at the National Physical Laboratory.

For four decades since 1979, when Dr Jule Charney wrote a report for the U.S. National Research Council predicting that for every doubling of CO₂ concentration there would be 1.5 to 4.5 C° global warming with a best estimate of 3 C°, the error of physics has misled climatologists into exaggerating their predictions of global warming. The error was built into five generations of computer models of the climate. Fixing it slashes the official global-warming estimate. There will be some global warming, but it will be small, harmless and beneficial. Global-warming mitigation is now demonstrated to be entirely unnecessary.

The error arose because climate scientists mistakenly thought that the entire difference (usually estimated at 33 C°) between the Earth’s surface temperature with and without greenhouse gases was caused entirely by direct warming driven by greenhouse gases and by the knock-on effects of that direct warming, known as temperature feedbacks.

In reality, two-thirds of the 33 C° difference between what is called “emission temperature” and today’s surface temperature arose not from greenhouse gases but from feedbacks consequent upon the emission temperature itself. Climatologists had used a version of the feedback loop that omitted the emission temperature from the input to the calculation. As a result, the feedbacks induced by emission temperature had hitherto been wrongly counted as part of the feedbacks induced by the direct warming from greenhouse gases.



Our paper demonstrates that feedbacks (though mentioned 1000 times in IPCC's 2013 *Fifth Assessment Report*) cannot add much more than about a sixth of a degree to the 1.1 C° global warming directly caused by doubling CO₂ concentration, so that the total warming of little more than 1.25 C° in response to doubled CO₂ concentration, little more than a third of the models' mid-range estimate, will be small, harmless and beneficial. No action of any kind need be taken to prevent it.

I should also report an economic analysis of global-warming mitigation policy that I carried out for the World Federation of Scientists some years ago. You will recall that the Stern Review of the economics of mitigation conducted in 2006 for the then Socialist government in the U.K. concluded that, owing to the possibility that there might be as much as 11 C° warming in the 21st century, there was a 10% probability that global warming would bring the world to an end by 2100 (Dietz *et al.*, 2007). For this reason, Stern chose an artificially low discount rate of only 1.4% for the intertemporal investment appraisal of mitigation policies. Using that rate, and based on his mid-range estimate of 3 C° manmade warming by 2100, he concluded that the centennial welfare cost of global warming would be 3% of global GDP.

However, Stern's notion of up to 11 C° warming by 2100 is now universally recognized as fanciful. Therefore, his assumption of a 10% probability of warming-driven extinction by 2100 and his derivation therefrom of his 1.4% intertemporal discount rate are unjustifiable. At the U.S. Treasury's central discount rate of 7%, Stern's welfare cost of 3% of GDP falls by nine-tenths to just 0.3% of GDP, even if Stern is right that there will be 3 C° warming this century rather than the 1.25 C° that is the current trend and that is consistent with our result.

Taking into account the fact that global warming in response to doubled CO₂ will not be 3.3 C° but only 1.25 C°, and that anthropogenic warming this century will be about the same, there is a considerable net welfare benefit in burning coal, oil and gas. Therefore, there was never any economic case for the Clean Power Plan and there is now no scientific case either.

The moral dimension should also be considered. Some 2 million of the 1 billion worldwide who have no electricity die of particulate emissions from smoke in their cooking fires. Many millions more die of other factors arising from lack of access to affordable, continuous, reliable, low-tech, base-load power from coal-fired power stations. It is very likely that a Holocaust of such deaths is occurring every year. Unnecessary global-warming mitigation policies are now the main reason for this invisible genocide.

Agree to send the attached papers to reliable scientists and economists outside the EPA for independent review, and to let the scientists and economists know that their reviews will be sent to me?

Yours truly,

Monckton of Brenchley

Viscount Monckton of Brenchley

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 1/5/2018 11:12:03 PM
Subject: This is why we are in the global warming debate.

Friends,

Willie Soon just called my attention to this wonderful but also sad blog post:

<https://realclimatescience.com/2018/01/celebrating-sues-88th-birthday/>

The post is by [Tony Heller](#), who attended and spoke at our ICCCs, and features an earlier post by [Bill Gray](#), a gentle giant in the field of hurricane forecasting, also a speaker at our events, who passed away almost a year ago. Gray's post was written last January and describes the discrimination, insults, and harassment climate skeptics face every day.

It shouldn't be that way. It's hard not to feel bitter, but someone once said "hatred corrodes the vessel that carries it," so tolerance and good humor are our best defenses.

Did I leave out forgiveness? Well... I'm reminded of a country tune that includes the line, "Jesus might forgive, but a father never forgets." We won't forget Bill, or the many gentlemen of science like him, who bravely stood up and spoke truth to power.

Joe

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

The Heartland Institute

3939 N. Wilke Road

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Email jbast@heartland.org

Web site <http://www.heartland.org>

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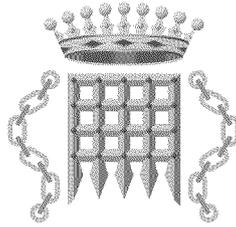
To: Christopher Monckton **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 1/5/2018 9:47:27 PM
Subject: Christopher Monckton's letter to EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt
[epa-cleanpower-pruitt.docx](#)

This is really nicely done...

Please wish Christopher a happy new year! What a wonderful friend and ally he has been.

Joe

The Viscount Monckton of Brenchley
Hobbit Court, Dyrham, Chippenham, SN14 8HE
Tel. 0117 937 4155: cell **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**
Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy



Hobbit Court, Dyrham, Chippenham, SN14 8HE
07814 556423 monckton@mail.com 0117 937 4155

From: The Viscount Monckton of Brenchley

5 January 2017

The Hon. Scott Pruitt
Administrator
Environment Protection Agency

a-and-r-docket@epa.gov

Dear Administrator Pruitt,

EPA-HQ-OAR-2017-0355
Proposed repeal of the “Clean Power Plan”

It has been suggested that I should write to let you know of the results of my team’s scientific research establishing that worldwide concern about Man’s influence on global temperature arose from an elementary and substantial error of physics first perpetrated some decades ago when climate scientists borrowed feedback theory from its originators in electronic network analysis but without sufficiently understanding it.

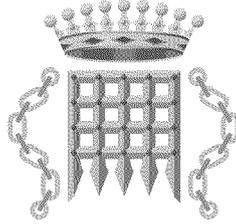
In response to doubled CO₂ concentration global warming will not be up to 10 Celsius degrees, as some have suggested, and will not even be the 3.3 C° that is the current mid-range prediction of the fifth-generation models of the Climate Model Inter-comparison Project. We have formally demonstrated that it will be only 1.25 C°.

This result was reached by three distinct methods – one by measurement, two by mathematics. The empirical method and the two theoretical methods cohere in their results, which have also been confirmed by independent tests at the National Physical Laboratory.

For four decades since 1979, when Dr Jule Charney wrote a report for the U.S. National Research Council predicting that for every doubling of CO₂ concentration there would be 1.5 to 4.5 C° global warming with a best estimate of 3 C°, the error of physics has misled climatologists into exaggerating their predictions of global warming. The error was built into five generations of computer models of the climate. Fixing it slashes the official global-warming estimate. There will be some global warming, but it will be small, harmless and beneficial. Global-warming mitigation is now demonstrated to be entirely unnecessary.

The error arose because climate scientists mistakenly thought that the entire difference (usually estimated at 33 C°) between the Earth’s surface temperature with and without greenhouse gases was caused entirely by direct warming driven by greenhouse gases and by the knock-on effects of that direct warming, known as temperature feedbacks.

In reality, two-thirds of the 33 C° difference between what is called “emission temperature” and today’s surface temperature arose not from greenhouse gases but from feedbacks consequent upon the emission temperature itself. Climatologists had used a version of the feedback loop that omitted the emission temperature from the input to the calculation. As a result, the feedbacks induced by emission temperature had hitherto been wrongly counted as part of the feedbacks induced by the direct warming from greenhouse gases.



Our paper demonstrates that feedbacks (though mentioned 1000 times in IPCC's 2013 *Fifth Assessment Report*) cannot add much more than about a sixth of a degree to the 1.1 C° global warming directly caused by doubling CO₂ concentration, so that the total warming of little more than 1.25 C° in response to doubled CO₂ concentration, little more than a third of the models' mid-range estimate, will be small, harmless and beneficial. No action of any kind need be taken to prevent it.

I should also report an economic analysis of global-warming mitigation policy that I carried out for the World Federation of Scientists some years ago. You will recall that the Stern Review of the economics of mitigation conducted in 2006 for the then Socialist government in the U.K. concluded that, owing to the possibility that there might be as much as 11 C° warming in the 21st century, there was a 10% probability that global warming would bring the world to an end by 2100 (Dietz *et al.*, 2007). For this reason, Stern chose an artificially low discount rate of only 1.4% for the intertemporal investment appraisal of mitigation policies. Using that rate, and based on his mid-range estimate of 3 C° manmade warming by 2100, he concluded that the centennial welfare cost of global warming would be 3% of global GDP.

However, Stern's notion of up to 11 C° warming by 2100 is now universally recognized as fanciful. Therefore, his assumption of a 10% probability of warming-driven extinction by 2100 and his derivation therefrom of his 1.4% intertemporal discount rate are unjustifiable. At the U.S. Treasury's central discount rate of 7%, Stern's welfare cost of 3% of GDP falls by nine-tenths to just 0.3% of GDP, even if Stern is right that there will be 3 C° warming this century rather than the 1.25 C° that is the current trend and that is consistent with our result.

Taking into account the fact that global warming in response to doubled CO₂ will not be 3.3 C° but only 1.25 C°, and that anthropogenic warming this century will be about the same, there is a considerable net welfare benefit in burning coal, oil and gas. Therefore, there was never any economic case for the Clean Power Plan and there is now no scientific case either.

The moral dimension should also be considered. Some 2 million of the 1 billion worldwide who have no electricity die of particulate emissions from smoke in their cooking fires. Many millions more die of other factors arising from lack of access to affordable, continuous, reliable, low-tech, base-load power from coal-fired power stations. It is very likely that a Holocaust of such deaths is occurring every year. Unnecessary global-warming mitigation policies are now the main reason for this invisible genocide.

Agree to send the attached papers to reliable scientists and economists outside the EPA for independent review, and to let the scientists and economists know that their reviews will be sent to me?

Yours truly,

Monckton of Brenchley

Viscount Monckton of Brenchley

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 1/5/2018 6:25:51 PM
Subject: New graphic from Heartland: "Impact of Fossil Fuels on Human Health"
[Fossil fuel graphic.pdf](#)

What do you think of this?

It's based on a piece of propaganda in a PowerPoint from an environmental group.
Spoiler alert: I gotta say, I love it...

How can we get this in front of a million people?

Joe

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

The Heartland Institute

3939 N. Wilke Road

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

Phone [312/377-4000](tel:3123774000)

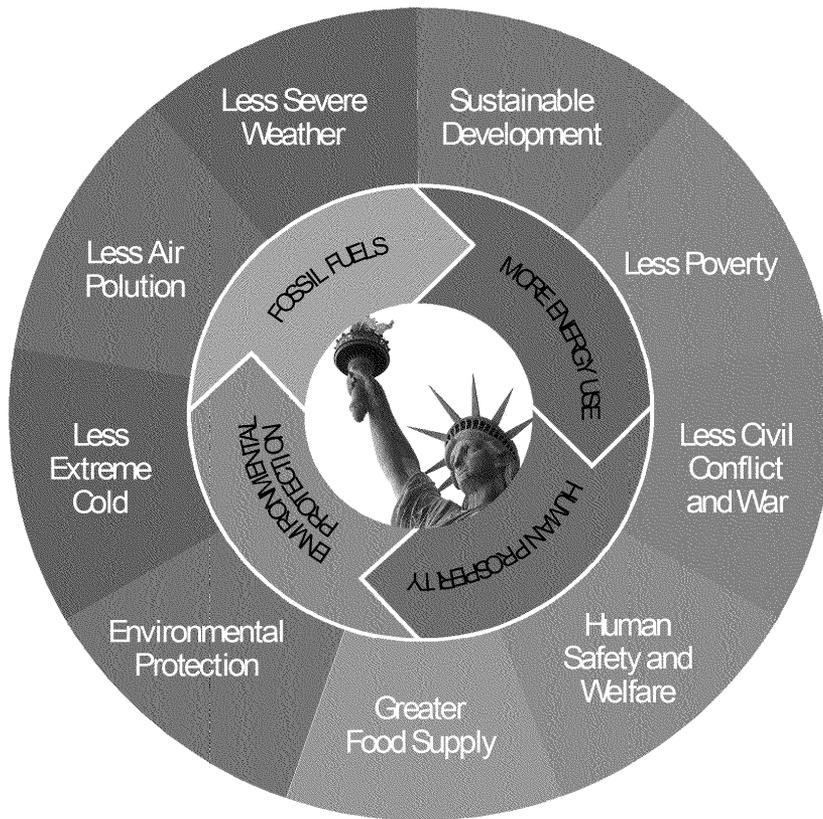
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Impact of Fossil Fuels on Human Health



From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 1/5/2018 6:22:33 PM
Subject: Tom Harris: Cold is coal reminder

This is the right way to frame the climate debate today:

To ensure energy security and “restore America’s advantages in the world and build upon our country’s great strengths,” (re-NSS fact sheet), the Trump administration must continue to promote coal. And to effectively boost coal, the climate alarm must be thoroughly debunked.

Joe

http://thetandd.com/opinion/columnist/cold-is-coal-reminder/article_ffd0bec2-1cdd-53c9-9a53-2fd8af16b834.html

Cold is coal reminder

-
- By Tom Harris

Following a week of record-setting low temperatures, the importance of reliable, abundant and inexpensive energy is now more obvious than ever. It was certainly appropriate that the 2017

National Security Strategy, released on Dec. 18, three days before the start of winter, emphasized energy security.

To “Promote American prosperity,” one of the vital national interests identified in the NSS, the strategy asserts that “our Nation must take advantage of our wealth in domestic resources.” One of the most important of its domestic resources, which America is no longer taking full advantage of, is its vast coal reserves.

Testifying on Nov. 28 at the Environmental Protection Agency’s public hearing on the withdrawal of the Clean Power Plan in Charleston, West Virginia, Robert E. Murray, president and CEO of Murray Energy Corp., summarized the situation: “Prior to the election of President Obama, 52 percent of America’s electricity was generated from coal, and this rate was much higher in the Midwest. That percentage of coal generation declined under the Obama administration to 30 percent. Under the Obama administration, and its so-called Clean Power Plan, over 400 coal-fired generating plants totaling over 100,000 megawatts of capacity were closed with no proven environmental benefit whatsoever.”

Former President Barack Obama’s dedication to the climate scare contributed significantly to coal’s decline. Besides the impact of the Clean Power Plan, coal has been hammered as a result of a 2015 EPA rule that limits carbon dioxide emissions on new coal-fired power stations. The result is that the U.S. can no longer build modern, clean and efficient coal plants to replace older stations, as is happening in Europe, China and India. Here’s why:

The 2015 EPA rule, entitled “Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions From New, Modified, and Reconstructed Stationary Sources: Electric Generating Units,” limits CO2 emissions on new coal-fired stations to 1,400 pounds per megawatt-hour of electricity generated. The EPA maintained that supercritical pulverized coal stations could achieve this standard if they captured “about 20 percent of its carbon pollution.”

By calling CO2 “carbon pollution,” the Obama EPA encouraged the public to think of the gas as dirty, like graphite or soot, which really are carbon. Calling CO2 by its proper name, carbon dioxide, would have helped people remember that it is actually beneficial, an invisible, odorless gas essential to plant photosynthesis. And many scientists do not support the hypothesis that our CO2 emissions will cause dangerous climate change.

Regardless, the technology of CO2 capture on a full-scale power plant is still a technological fantasy. So the EPA regulation was actually banning the construction of even the latest, very clean coal-fired stations because their CO2 emissions are at least 20 percent above the EPA limit.

Considering that the U.S. has 22.1 percent of the world's proven coal reserves, the greatest of any country and enough to last for 381 years at current consumption rates, it is a tragedy that America can no longer build modern coal-fired power stations to replace its aging fleet. Clearly, the rule limiting CO2 emissions from new coal-fired power stations must be canceled as soon as possible.

The Obama administration's 2015 NSS listed "Climate change" ahead of "Major energy market disruptions" in its "list of top strategic risks to our interests." That made no sense. "Arresting climate change," to quote from Obama's NSS, is not possible. Climate is, and always will be, variable. There is nothing we can do to stop it. President Donald Trump was right to make only passing reference to climate change in the 2017 NSS.

To ensure energy security and "restore America's advantages in the world and build upon our country's great strengths," (re-NSS fact sheet), the Trump administration must continue to promote coal. And to effectively boost coal, the climate alarm must be thoroughly debunked.

Tom Harris is executive director of the Ottawa, Canada-based International Climate Science Coalition.

Tom Harris, B. Eng., M. Eng. (Mech.)

Executive Director

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Ottawa, Ontario K2E 6L5

Canada

www.climatescienceinternational.org

613-728-9200

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 1/5/2018 5:06:52 PM
Subject: Lomborg in today's WSJ: How Climate Change Absurdities Punish Poor People

H/T Joe Morris. A good piece, as usual, from Bjorn Lomborg, but see the unnecessary and inaccurate surrendering of the whole narrative to the left in the paragraph I've highlighted near the end, a Lomborg staple.

If we are to have a Red Team-Blue Team exercise, let's hope Lomborg is on the help line for members of the Red Team. But also that he isn't asked to lead it.

Joe

<https://www.wsj.com/articles/climate-change-policies-can-be-punishing-for-the-poor-1515110743>

Climate-Change Policies Can Be Punishing for the Poor

America should learn from Europe's failure to protect the needy while reducing carbon emissions.

By Bjorn Lomborg

Freezing temperatures in the U.S. Northeast have pushed up heating costs, creating serious stress for many Americans. Although the rich world's energy poor are largely

forgotten in discussions about climate policies, they bear an unfair burden for well-meaning proposals. That reality is being laid bare this icy winter as energy and electricity prices surge.

When we think about energy poverty, we imagine a lack of light in the world's worst-off nations, where more than one billion people still lack electricity. This is a huge challenge that the world can hope to address as it reduces poverty and expands access to grid electricity, largely powered by fossil fuels.

But there is a less visible form of energy poverty that affects even the world's richest country. Economists consider households energy poor if they spend 10% of their income to cover energy costs. A recent report from the International Energy Agency shows that more than 30 million Americans live in households that are energy poor—a number that is significantly increased by climate policies that require Americans to consume expensive green energy from subsidized solar panels and wind turbines.

Last year, for the first time, the International Energy Agency tried to calculate the global scale of this problem. The IEA estimates that in the world's rich countries—those that are members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development—200 million people are in energy poverty. That includes 1 in 10 Americans, although the IEA notes that the highest estimates for the U.S. approach 1 in 4.

People of modest means spend a significantly higher share of their income paying for their energy needs. One careful study of energy usage in North Carolina found that a lower-income family might spend more than 20% of its income on energy. Among people with incomes below 50% of the federal poverty line, energy costs regularly consumed more than a third of their budgets.

Europe, where renewable subsidies are about three times as high as in the U.S., provides a window into America's possible energy future. Higher costs from policies like stringent emissions caps and onerous renewable-energy targets make it even harder for the poorest citizens to afford gas and electricity. In Germany, more than 30% of the population spends at least one-tenth of income on energy. Some estimates show that half of Greeks are in energy poverty, according to the IEA.

Calls for government to take ever stronger action on climate change can seem like selfless appeals to democracy and shared responsibility: The gist is that everyone should carry the burden and pay more. But that isn't what happens. Policies aimed at addressing climate change can easily end up punishing the poor.

Around the world, subsidies to homeowners for erecting solar panels or installing insulation overwhelmingly go to the better-off. When the costs jump for electricity, heating a home, or filling up a car, the people most affected are those already struggling.

Think of a retiree living in a chilly house or a minimum-wage worker driving to work every day.

In the U.K., the cost of electricity has increased by 36% in real terms since 2006, while the average income has risen only 4%. Environmentalists point out that energy usage has fallen as a result. But they ignore the fact that the poorest households cut back their consumption much more than average, while the richest have not reduced electricity consumption at all. Meanwhile, the share of income the bottom tenth of Britons spend on energy has increased rapidly, to almost 10%, while the share of income spent by the top tenth is still under 3%.

One 2014 poll shows that one-third of British elderly people leave at least part of their homes cold, and two-thirds wear extra layers of clothing, because of high energy costs. According to a report in the Independent, 15,000 people in the U.K. died in the winter of 2014-15 because they couldn't afford to heat their homes properly.

Climate change is a real challenge for every country, [why is that? What does this even mean?] but we need to maintain some perspective. The United Nations' climate-change panel estimates that global warming could cause damage amounting to 2% of global gross domestic product toward the end of the century. [why on Earth would he quote the IPCC on this? What is the net cost or benefit?] That makes it a problem, but not the Armageddon produced by some feverish imaginations. [why not name someone who has these "feverish imaginations"? That crunching sound you hear is every AGW skeptic in the world except for Lomborg being thrown under the bus]

The best macroeconomic estimates suggest that meeting the energy commitments reflected in the Paris Agreement on climate change would cost the world about \$1 trillion a year in slower growth and higher energy prices. When environmental campaigners claim that more draconian cuts are needed, they aren't thinking of the people who will be most affected by sharply increasing energy bills.

Instead of trying to slow growth, governments should accelerate spending in green-energy research so that alternative energy becomes cheaper and more efficient than fossil fuels. The solution to climate change need not punish the poor.

Mr. Lomborg is president of the Copenhagen Consensus Center and author of "The Skeptical Environmentalist" and "Cool It."

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 1/4/2018 12:42:01 AM
Subject: When does Joe retire?

Since some folks are asking (again),

I plan to remain as CEO of The Heartland Institute until a board meeting on January 25, at which Tim Huelskamp is expected to ascend to the throne, and then Diane and I will work from home (in Wisconsin) for three more months, until May 1, title TBD, mostly on finishing the final volume of *Climate Change Reconsidered*.

And only then....



Joe

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

The Heartland Institute

3939 N. Wilke Road

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To: Diane Bast[DBast@heartland.org]
Cc: Peter Ferrara[Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 1/3/2018 11:26:03 PM
Subject: Can you review Heartland's comments on repeal of the Clean Power Plan?

Friends,

Heartland Senior Fellow for Legal Affairs Peter J. Ferrara has written a 60-page comment supporting repeal of the Clean Power Plan, to submit to EPA by its deadline of January 16. We would like to submit it in the next few days, rather than wait until the deadline.

If you can quickly review this and catch errors or improve it, please contact Diane Bast and Peter Ferrara, on the to and cc lines above, and they will send you the comments.

Thank you in advance for your time and help.

Joe

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

The Heartland Institute

3939 N. Wilke Road

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

Phone 312/377-4000

Email jbast@heartland.org

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 1/2/2018 5:58:41 PM
Subject: Yes, it was a great year for climate realists. The Washington Post says it was!

Myron Ebell sent this article to me, and commented that the first 6 items are each victories for climate realists. He's right... it was a great year. Thank you all for making it possible.

Joe

Washington Post

January 1 at 10:06 PM

The most consequential environmental stories of 2017

By Brady Dennis and Darryl Fears

President Trump made his mark in the energy and environment world during his first year in Washington. Many of his actions aimed to undo work from the Obama era. Trump all but abandoned the nation's efforts to combat climate change, and he shrank national monuments that President Barack Obama had established or sought to preserve. Trump scaled back regulations on the fossil fuel industry and pushed for more drilling on land and at sea.

And in turn, much of the world pushed back. Protesters descended on Washington to oppose his policies and campaign against what they saw as an attack on science. Other nations denounced his decision to back out of an international climate agreement, leaving the United States at odds with the rest of the globe.

Meanwhile, extreme weather nationwide wrought devastation. Hurricanes leveled homes, triggered floods and upended lives from Puerto Rico to Texas. Wildfires ravaged California, burning entire neighborhoods to ashes. It was a tumultuous year. Here are some of the most consequential environmental stories we covered along the way.

1. Withdrawal from the Paris climate accord. “I was elected to represent the citizens of Pittsburgh, not Paris,” Trump proclaimed from the Rose Garden in June. With those words, he declared his intention to withdraw the nation from a global effort to cut greenhouse gas emissions in an attempt to fend off the worst effects of climate change. The Obama administration had led the charge for the landmark deal in late 2015, helping to persuade other world powers — and major polluters — such as China and India to pledge to reduce their emissions in coming years.

Trump reversed course, despite widespread criticism from world leaders, claiming that the Paris accord was a bad deal for the United States that would disadvantage American workers. The United States is now the only nation in the world to reject the deal. While the U.S. withdrawal from the Paris agreement cannot officially be finalized until late 2020, the action sent a clear message: Climate action has little place in the Trump administration.

2. A sea change at the Environmental Protection Agency. “The future ain’t what it used to be at the EPA,” the agency’s administrator, Scott Pruitt, is fond of saying. That’s certainly true. In nominating Pruitt to head the agency that Trump once promised to reduce to “little tidbits,” the president chose a man who had long been one of its most outspoken adversaries. As Oklahoma attorney general, Pruitt sued the EPA 14 times, challenging its authority to regulate toxic mercury pollution, smog, carbon emissions from power plants and the quality of wetlands and other waters.

Now, as EPA’s leader, he has acted aggressively to reduce the agency’s reach, pause or reverse numerous environmental rules, and shrink its workforce to Reagan-era levels. He has begun to dismantle Obama’s environmental legacy, in part by rolling back the Clean Power Plan — a key attempt to combat climate change by regulating carbon emissions from the nation’s power plants. Along the way, Pruitt has become one of Trump’s most effective Cabinet members, as well as a lightning rod for criticism from public health and environmental groups.

3. The fight over national monuments. Trump issued an executive order in April to review 27 land and marine monuments. But it was clear that two particular monuments were in his crosshairs: Bears Ears and Grand Staircase-Escalante. Utah’s congressional delegation and its governor had lobbied Trump’s inner circle to reverse the monument designations of these parks in their state even before he was elected.

Utah Republicans called the designations by Obama and President Bill Clinton overzealous land

grabs, and shortly after he took office, Trump adopted some of the same language. He promised to end what he called presidential “abuses” and give control of the land “back to the people.” In the end, Trump shrank both monuments by nearly 2 million acres last month, and Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke said the borders of other monuments in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, as well as in the West, are being reviewed. Native American groups that had requested a Bears Ears designation are leading a wave of lawsuits against the Trump administration’s decision.

4. Drill, baby, drill. Drilling platforms already dot the Gulf of Mexico, where the fossil fuel industry has extracted oil and gas for decades. But the Trump administration wanted to make history. In early November, it did so by announcing the largest gulf lease offering for oil and gas exploration in U.S. history: 77 million acres.

The move was consistent with Trump’s push for “energy dominance.” He and Zinke are also opening more land to coal excavation in the West. One of Zinke’s first acts as interior secretary was to remove a bright and colorful picture of a western landscape from the Bureau of Land Management’s website and replace it with a black wall of coal. Oil prices are climbing after reaching record lows in recent years, but coal is struggling to make a comeback after the rise of natural gas. The Gulf of Mexico promises more oil, but it also might promise disaster. It’s the scene of one of the nation’s worst environmental disaster, the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, which fouled beaches and killed untold numbers of marine animals when oil spewed into the water for months.

Is drilling in the pristine Arctic National Wildlife Refuge next? The Republican-controlled Congress greenlighted leases for exploration in the recently passed tax bill completely along party lines. But let the buyer beware. Royal Dutch Shell drilled a \$7 billion hole in the Chukchi Sea in 2014 and has nothing to show for it.

5. Action on the Dakota Access and Keystone XL pipelines. As winter began to fade, it became clear that camps of protesters in Canon Ball, N.D., who for months had fought a pipeline that they argued could threaten the drinking water and cultural sites of the Standing Rock Sioux tribe, had lost this particular battle. Days after Trump took office, he signed executive orders to revive two controversial pipelines that the Obama administration had put on hold — the 1,172-mile Dakota Access and the 1,700-mile Keystone XL oil pipeline, which would extend from the Canadian tar sands region to refineries on the Texas Gulf Coast.

Oil is now flowing through the Dakota Access pipeline. And the company behind the Keystone

XL this fall cleared a key regulatory hurdle in its quest to complete the northern half of the pipeline, running from Alberta to Steele City, Neb., when it received approval from the Nebraska Public Service Commission. Opponents of both projects have vowed to continue legal fights, as well as to protest any other pipelines they view as a threat to public health or the environment. But Trump shows few signs of backing down, calling his actions “part of a new era of American energy policy that will lower costs for American families — and very significantly — reduce our dependence on foreign oil, and create thousands of jobs right here in America.”

6. Attacks on the Endangered Species Act. It is arguably one of the most powerful environmental laws in the world, credited with saving at least a dozen animal and plant species from extinction. But who will save the Endangered Species Act, which is under attack by political conservatives inside and outside Washington? Led by Rep. Rob Bishop (R-Utah), chairman of the House Natural Resources Committee, who said he wants to “invalidate” the 44-year-old act, some Republicans say the law interferes with commercial development, private landowner rights and excavation of natural resources such as coal and natural gas.

Bishop’s committee passed five bills that would weaken protections for wolves, force federal workers who enforce the law to consider economic impact when deciding how to save animals and strip away a provision of the law that requires the federal government to reimburse conservation groups that prevail in court. The bills have set up a potentially titanic battle between wildlife advocates and lawmakers supporting farmers, housing developers and the oil and gas industry. It’s not the first time that conservatives have attempted to weaken the act, but it is the first time a presidential administration and the department that oversees the act appear willing to go along.

7. Epic hurricanes and wildfires. Last year around this time, a strange wildfire rushed through the Tennessee mountains, killing 14 people, destroying homes and apartment buildings, and threatening a major recreation area in Gatlinburg. The 2017 fire disasters, some of which are still burning, were much more monstrous than that Great Smoky Mountain inferno. Two California fires, the Sonoma fire that burned north of San Francisco and the Thomas fire that burned north of Los Angeles, driven by fierce Santa Ana winds, have combined to kill 45 people, burn more than a half-million acres, destroy nearly 2,000 structures and cost hundreds of millions of dollars to fight. The Thomas fire appears to be finally contained near Santa Barbara after burning the second-most acreage in state history.

But fire wasn’t even the costliest disaster this year. Hurricane Harvey’s death toll in and around Houston was nearly double the number who perished in the two fires and sent 30,000 people in search of shelter. Miami, Jacksonville and Naples, Fla., were devastated by Hurricane Irma,

which immediately followed Harvey. They were followed by Hurricane Maria, which leveled much of Puerto Rico and left at least 50 people dead, but that is probably a drastic under count and the toll could be as high as 500.

8. Criminal charges mount in the Flint water crisis. In June, Michigan Attorney General Bill Schuette charged the director of the state’s health department and four other public officials with involuntary manslaughter for their roles in the Flint water crisis, which has stretched into its fourth year. In addition to ongoing worries that thousands of young children were exposed to dangerous levels of lead in the city’s contaminated water supply, the crisis has been linked to an outbreak of Legionnaires’ disease that contributed to at least a dozen deaths. The manslaughter charges were the latest reckoning.

According to Schuette’s office, the investigation into the decisions that led to tainted water for a city of nearly 100,000 people has resulted in 51 criminal charges for 15 state and local officials. It remains unclear how many of the charges will stick. But the cases serve as a reminder of the human toll of the tragedy and how, even today, many residents in the largely low-income, majority-minority city trust neither the water from their taps nor the public officials charged with ensuring it is safe.

9. Climate march on Washington. It didn’t draw nearly the crowd that the Women’s March did in January. And it didn’t get as much national attention as the March for Science that came only a week earlier. Even so, on a sweltering Saturday in April, tens of thousands of demonstrators descended on Washington to mark Trump’s first 100 days in office. Their plea: Stop the rollback of environmental protections and take climate change seriously.

Building on a massive demonstration three years earlier in New York, the People’s Climate March brought its message — and its many clever signs — to the White House. “Don’t destroy the Earth. I buy my tacos here,” one read. “Good planets are hard to find,” another read. “Make Earth Great Again!” read another. Trump wasn’t around that day to witness the protests on his doorstep, and the march’s organizers didn’t expect to change his mind. But they were gearing up for a long fight ahead. By the next morning, some participants met to discuss how to get more allies to run for public office. “It can’t just be a march,” one activist said. “It has to be a movement.”

Joseph Bast

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 12/29/2017 8:17:26 PM
Subject: Russell Cook's infographic
[SkeptInfoGr.jpg](#)

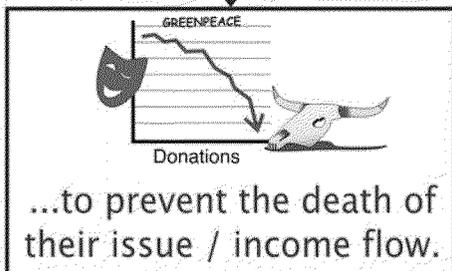
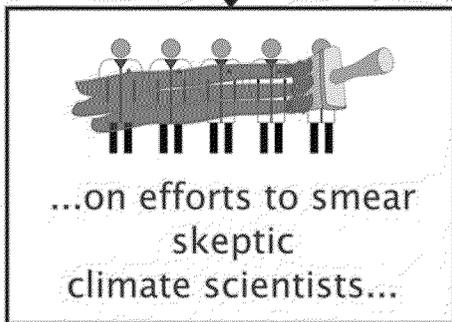
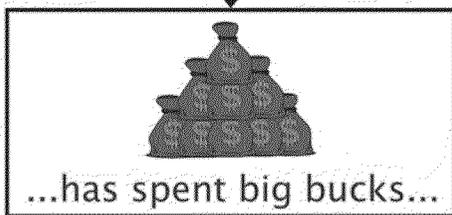
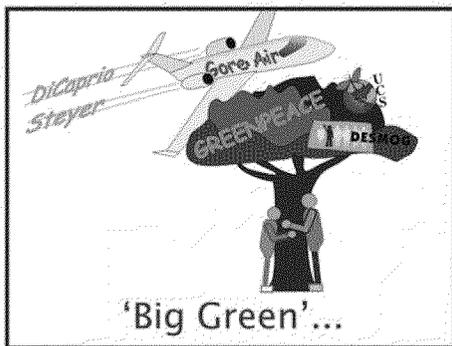
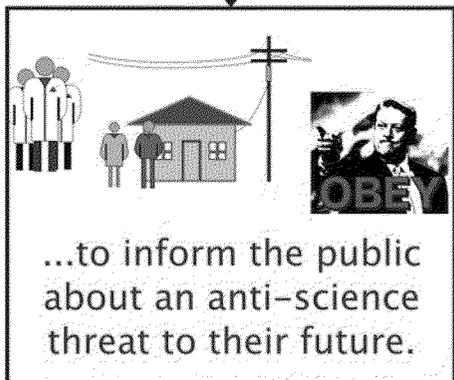
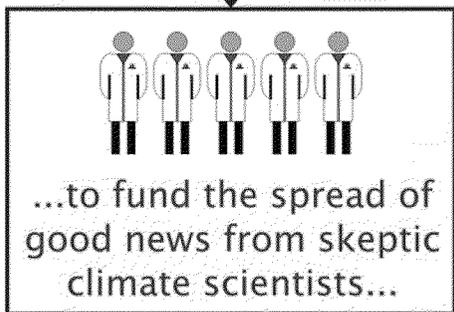
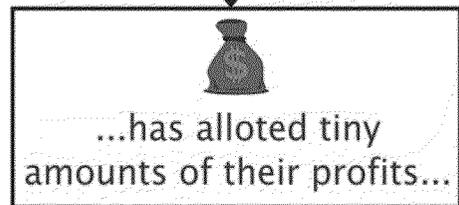
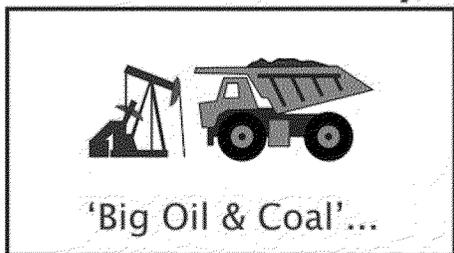
Russell writes,

For my GelbspanFiles Nov 2016 post titled "[The Battle for Infographic Reality](#)," I created the infographic below.

It's attached. I love it!

Joe

Are Both Of These Scenarios Totally Implausible?



From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 12/29/2017 4:32:06 PM
Subject: More climatologists now believe a cooling period may be ahead.

Wouldn't you know, just when Diane and I hope to retire and enjoy some time on the beach, the world would enter a new mini-Ice Age and cause all sorts of weather mayhem. I just can't catch a break...

Bill Balgord's message is below, and he links to Pierre L. Gosselin's excellent summary of [13 recently-published papers forecasting global cooling](#), where you will also find a link to [120 papers](#) published in 2017 "linking historical and modern climate change to variations in solar activity and its modulators (clouds, cosmic rays)...."

Joe

Guys,

I would be remiss by not informing you of the growing trend in scientific papers (peer reviewed) published by solar researchers during 2017. They follow and interpret the change in sunspot (numbers) and associated percentage of cloud cover. They predict (with some degree of certainty) that with the transition from Sunspot Cycle 24 into Cycles 25 and 26, that the number of sunspots counted will continue to diminish and may reach the very low levels or complete absence as observed during many years in the 17th and 18 Centuries when unusually cold conditions stretched across northern and central Europe and over North America. The earlier extended cold period is referred to as the "Little Ice Age" and was then accompanied by frequent crop failure, famine and disease outbreak, and growth of glaciers.

These reporting scientists are staking their professional reputations on their findings. While in my humble opinion, it is not certain that future events will unfold in exactly the way some are claiming, it is serious enough business (crop failures) to command the attention of agronomists who chart observed and predict future crop yields and how they affect populations around the world.

It might seem that this topic is due for attention by the media that has preoccupied itself with runaway global warming, when the real danger in the decades ahead may come from an abnormally cold climate and curtailed growing seasons.

Bill Balgord, E&RT

Middleton, WI and

Fort Pierce, FL

from NoTricksZone:

7 New (2017) Papers Forecast Global Cooling, Another Little Ice Age Will Begin Soon

By Kenneth Richard on 28. December 2017

Temperatures To Decrease 0.5°C-0.7°C

Due To Low Sunspots, Solar Minimum

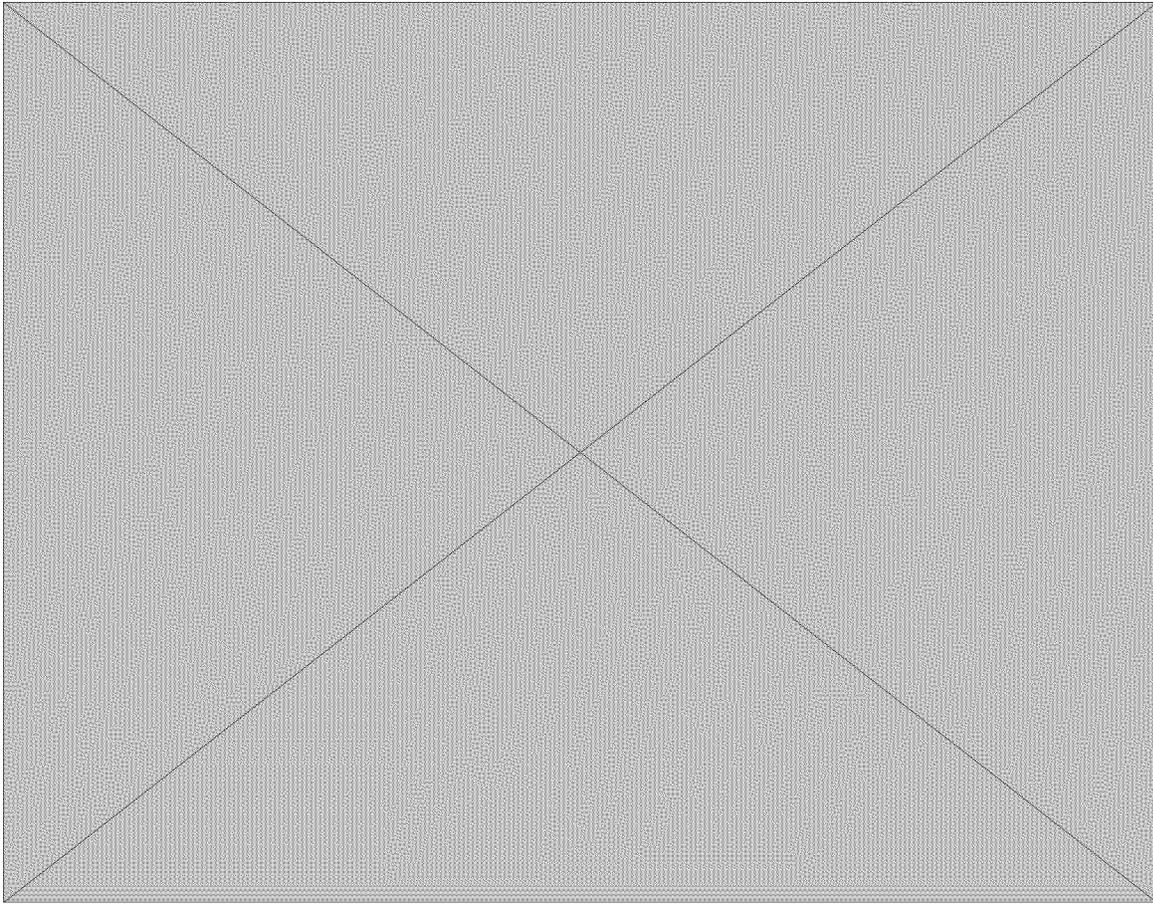


Image Source: Abdussamatov, 2012

During 2017, 120 papers linking historical and modern climate change to variations in solar activity and its modulators (clouds, cosmic rays) have been published in scientific journals.

It has been increasingly established that low solar activity (fewer sunspots) and increased cloud cover (as modulated by cosmic rays) are highly associated with a cooling climate.

In recent years, the Earth has unfortunately left a period of very high solar activity, the **Modern Grand Maximum**. Periods of high solar activity correspond to multi-decadal- to centennial-scale warming.

Solar scientists are now increasingly forecasting a period of very low activity that will commence in the next few years (by around 2020 to 2025). This will lead to climate cooling, even Little Ice Age conditions.

Thirteen recently-published papers forecasting global cooling are listed below.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 12/28/2017 10:16:33 PM
Subject: Climate Alarmism: The Long Campaign of Misinformation

Friends,

My reply to Neela Banerjee's December 22 article for *Inside Climate News*, titled "How Big Oil Lost Control of Its Climate Misinformation Machine," is now posted here:

<https://www.heartland.org/news-opinion/news/heartland-replies-to-inside-climate-news>

A pretty neat feature of the *Inside Climate News* report is an infographic titled "Climate Denial: The Long Campaign of Misinformation." It isn't accurate, but it is colorful!

So it occurred to me, could we create alternative infographics, the first one titled "Climate Alarmism: The Long Campaign of Misinformation," featuring such highlights as...

Thomas Malthus

Nazi Greens

Eugenics

Population Control

Rachel Carson

Paul Ehrlich

Limits to Growth

Al Gore *Earth in the Balance*

Rockefeller Brothers

Ozone Action becomes Greenpeace USA

James Hansen's 1988 testimony

IPCC editing scandals

An Inconvenient Truth

2007-2010, Greenpeace accepts millions from Chesapeake Energy to attack coal

Climategate scandal

Phil Jones "missing database" scandal

John Beal scandal

2015 Rajendra Pachauri resigns in sex scandal

NOAA surface temperature "corrections" scandal

climate model "tuning scandal"

PM 2.5 epidemiology scandal

Russian fracking scandal

Culminating with:

Barack Obama, "No challenge poses a greater threat to future generations than climate change," State of the Union speech, 2015. I was watching it on television, members of Congress were laughing out loud! He paused, acknowledged their laughter, *and chuckled too*.

The second new infographic could be titled "Climate Realism: The Long Campaign of Speaking Truth to Power" and feature...

Fred Singer

Art Robinson's Petition Project

Elizabeth Whelan, American Council on Science and Health was founded in 1978

Heartland Institute founded in 1984

NIPCC

SEPP

Craig and Sherwood Idso

Willie Soon

Pat Michaels

Michael Crichton *State of Fear*

First ICC

First volume of CCR

Withdraw from Paris

Rescind CPP

I'll bet many of you have other people, organizations, or events you could add to these narratives... maybe you even have the artistic or graphic talent to create the infographics yourself? Send me your ideas, let me know.

Joe

Joseph Bast

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 10/13/2017 1:38:30 PM
Subject: Kathleen Hartnett-White nominated to chair Council on Environmental Quality

This is certainly good news. She is an excellent choice.

https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/energy-environment/wp/2017/10/13/trump-taps-climate-skeptic-for-top-white-house-environmental-post/?hpid=hp_rhp-more-top-stories_ee-hartnettwhite-756am%3Ahomepage%2Fstory&utm_term=.35e579742167

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 10/12/2017 2:57:31 PM
Subject: Hellofa speech by Former Prime Minister of Australia, Tony Abbott

https://www.thegwpf.org/tony-abbott-daring-to-doubt/?utm_source=CCNet+Newsletter&utm_campaign=24bd6c9cab-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2017_10_10&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_fe4b2f45ef-24bd6c9cab-36435109

This sure sounds familiar:

We have the world's most powerful upper house: a Senate where good government can almost never secure a majority. Our businesses campaign for same sex marriage but not for economic reform. Our biggest company, BHP, the world's premier miner, lives off the coal industry that it now wants to disown. And our oldest university, Sydney, now boasts that its mission is "unlearning".

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 10/11/2017 8:35:50 PM
Subject: Where PM2.5 comes from, and why it matters
[PM25_monvalue2016.xlsx](#)

A standard talking point in the global warming debate is that most carbon dioxide comes from natural sources, the human contribution is tiny by comparison. A parallel point in the air quality debate is 75% of PM2.5 comes from natural sources (probably much more than this, but this is government numbers). Rich Trzupek provides some illumination in his remarks below.

Joe

From: Richard Trzupek [mailto:rtrzupek@trinityconsultants.com]
Sent: Wednesday, October 11, 2017 3:29 PM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: RE: PM2.5 and CPP repeal

Joe,

I promised to pass the following along to Steve, but totally forgot. Please pass it along to at least him and feel free to share with the whole posse if you like.

There have been subtle, unintended consequences of the 12 ug/M annual standard. People don't understand how incredibly stringent that standard is, nor where PM 2.5 comes from. Here's a table I put together as part of my testimony before the House Energy and Environment Committee a few years back:

NATIONAL EMISSIONS SUMMARY: PM-2.5

EMISSIONS SOURCE (USEPA TIER1 NAME)	EMISSIONS (TONS/YEAR)	% OF TOTAL
FUEL COMB. ELEC. UTIL.	308,738	5.04%
FUEL COMB. INDUSTRIAL	147,494	2.41%
FUEL COMB. OTHER	369,590	6.04%
CHEMICAL & ALLIED PRODUCT MFG	20,678	0.34%
METALS PROCESSING	63,484	1.04%
PETROLEUM & RELATED INDUSTRIES	23,126	0.38%
OTHER INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES	350,472	5.72%
SOLVENT UTILIZATION	3,551	0.06%
STORAGE & TRANSPORT	22,067	0.36%
WASTE DISPOSAL & RECYCLING	205,004	3.35%
HIGHWAY VEHICLES	295,373	4.82%
OFF-HIGHWAY	301,179	4.92%
MISCELLANEOUS	4,012,455	65.53%
TOTAL:	6,123,211	100.00%

Total Industrial: 24.73%
Total Non Industrial: 75.27%

The above data comes from USEPA National Emissions Inventory. Clearly, if you think PM 2.5 is a problem, it's not an industry related problem. "Miscellaneous" in this case is code for "Natural Sources", a term they don't want to use because ma nature is supposed to be perfect.

Now let's look at the kind of places that can't meet the PM 2.5 standard. Here's a summary of PM 2.5 concentrations from all 140 monitors in the state of California for 2016, ranked by annual average PM 2.5 concentration:

EPA Region	State	County	City	Weighted Arithmetic Mean (annual)
9CA	Kern	Bakersfield	Bakersfield	16
9CA	Kern	Bakersfield	Bakersfield	15.9
9CA	Kings	Hanford	Hanford	15.5
9CA	Kern	Bakersfield	Bakersfield	14.8
9CA	Kings	Corcoran	Corcoran	14.8
9CA	San Bernardino	Ontario	Ontario	14.8
9CA	Tulare	Visalia	Visalia	14.7
9CA	Sacramento	Sacramento	Sacramento	14.6
9CA	Kern	Bakersfield	Bakersfield	14.5
9CA	Riverside	Mira Loma	Mira Loma	14.3
9CA	Riverside	Mira Loma	Mira Loma	14.1

9CA	Plumas	Portola	13.9
9CA	Fresno	Fresno	13.6
9CA	San Joaquin	Stockton	13.6
9CA	Fresno	Fresno	13.5
9CA	Fresno	Fresno	13
9CA	Fresno	Clovis	12.8
9CA	Fresno	Fresno	12.7
9CA	San Bernardino	Fontana	12.7
9CA	Riverside	Rubidoux	12.6
9CA	Riverside	Rubidoux	12.6
9CA	San Bernardino	Fontana	12.6
9CA	Stanislaus	Not in a City	12.6
9CA	Imperial	Calexico	12.5
9CA	Imperial	Calexico	12.5
9CA	Fresno	Fresno	12.4
9CA	Plumas	Portola	12.3
9CA	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	12
9CA	Los Angeles	Long Beach	12
9CA	Madera	Madera	12
9CA	Merced	Not in a City	11.9
9CA	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	11.8
9CA	Los Angeles	Pico Rivera	11.7
9CA	San Joaquin	Stockton	11.7
9CA	Fresno	Clovis	11.6
9CA	Imperial	Brawley	11.3
9CA	Merced	Merced	11.2
9CA	Los Angeles	Compton	11.1
9CA	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	11.1
9CA	Stanislaus	Modesto	11.1
9CA	Riverside	Banning	10.5
9CA	Los Angeles	Long Beach	10.3
9CA	Madera	Madera	10.2
9CA	Los Angeles	Azusa	10.1
9CA	San Diego	El Cajon	9.9
9CA	San Joaquin	Not in a City	9.8
9CA	San Diego	San Diego	9.7
9CA	Los Angeles	Long Beach	9.6
9CA	Riverside	Not in a City	9.6
9CA	Ventura	Thousand Oaks	9.6
9CA	Imperial	El Centro	9.5
9CA	Los Angeles	Pasadena	9.5
9CA	Orange	Anaheim	9.4
9CA	Los Angeles	Reseda	9.2
9CA	Santa Clara	San Jose	9.1
9CA	Ventura	Ojai	9.1

9	San Luis		
CA	Obispo	San Luis Obispo	9
9CA	Plumas	Quincy	8.8
9CA	Alameda	Oakland	8.7
9CA	Alameda	Oakland	8.7
9CA	Sacramento	Arden-Arcade	8.7
9CA	San Diego	Chula Vista	8.7
9CA	Ventura	Simi Valley	8.7
9CA	Stanislaus	Modesto	8.6
9CA	Ventura	Simi Valley	8.6
9CA	Napa	Napa	8.5
9CA	Solano	Vallejo	8.5
9CA	Santa Clara	San Jose	8.4
9CA	Sacramento	Arden-Arcade	8.3
9CA	San Mateo	Redwood City	8.3
	San Luis		
9CA	Obispo	Arroyo Grande	8.2
9CA	Ventura	Piru	8.2
9CA	Calaveras	San Andreas	8.1
9CA	Contra Costa	San Pablo	8.1
9CA	Sutter	Yuba City	8.1
9CA	Ventura	Not in a City	8.1
9CA	Santa Clara	San Jose	8
9CA	Fresno	Not in a City	7.9
9CA	San Diego	San Diego	7.8
9CA	Butte	Chico	7.7
9CA	Fresno	Not in a City	7.7
9CA	Los Angeles	Lancaster	7.7
9CA	Placer	Roseville	7.7
9CA	Riverside	Indio	7.7
9CA	Sacramento	Sacramento	7.7
9CA	San Diego	San Diego	7.6
9CA	Alameda	Livermore	7.5
9CA	San Bernardino	Victorville	7.5
9CA	San Diego	Pala	7.5
9CA	San Francisco	San Francisco	7.5
9CA	Kern	Mojave	7.4
9CA	San Diego	El Cajon	7.4
9CA	Solano	Vallejo	7.4
9CA	Orange	Mission Viejo	7.3
9CA	Alameda	Not in a City	7.1
9CA	Riverside	Not in a City	7.1
9CA	Sacramento	Sacramento	7.1
9CA	Santa Barbara	Goleta	7.1
9CA	Santa Barbara	Santa Maria	7
9CA	Santa Barbara	Lompoc	7

9CA	Placer	Roseville	6.9
9CA	Monterey	Carmel Valley Village	6.8
9CA	Sacramento	Folsom	6.8
9CA	San Bernardino	Big Bear City	6.8
9CA	Inyo	Keeler	6.6
9CA	Marin	San Rafael	6.4
9CA	Mendocino	Ukiah	6.4
9CA	Yolo	Woodland	6.4
9CA	Colusa	Colusa	6.3
9CA	Riverside	Banning	6.3
	San Luis		
9CA	Obispo	Atascadero	6.3
9CA	Nevada	Truckee	6.2
9CA	Alameda	Oakland	6.1
		Cortina Indian	
9CA	Colusa	Rancheria	6.1
9CA	Humboldt	Eureka	6.1
9CA	Mendocino	Willits	6.1
9CA	Monterey	Salinas	6.1
9CA	Contra Costa	Concord	5.9
9CA	Placer	Auburn	5.9
	San Luis		
9CA	Obispo	Nipomo	5.8
9CA	Kern	Ridgecrest	5.7
9CA	Sacramento	Folsom	5.7
9CA	Santa Clara	Gilroy	5.6
9CA	Riverside	Palm Springs	5.5
9CA	Monterey	Salinas	5.3
9CA	Santa Cruz	Live Oak	5.3
9CA	Monterey	King City	5.2
9CA	Santa Cruz	Not in a City	5.2
9CA	Shasta	Redding	5.2
9CA	Inyo	Keeler	5
9CA	San Diego	Boulevard	5
9CA	Siskiyou	Yreka	4.9
9CA	San Bernardino	Victorville	4.7
9CA	Nevada	Grass Valley	4.6
9CA	Sonoma	Sebastopol	4.6
9CA	San Benito	Hollister	4.3
9CA	Tehama	Red Bluff	4.2
9CA	Inyo	Not in a City	4
9CA	Humboldt	Not in a City	3.5
9CA	Lake	Lakeport	3

The exceedences occur in places like Fresno,, Bakersfield and Stockton, cities well distant from the urban sprawl of Los Angeles and San Francisco. These are towns in predominantly rural areas. (Full spreadsheet attached for anyone that wants it).

Contrast that with the three monitors in Long Beach, site of the second busiest container port in the United States. There is ton of ship, rail and truck traffic there, along with heavy equipment. Yet, despite that, one of the Long Beach monitors came in right at 12, while the other two were at 10.3 and 9.6.

This stupid standard needlessly complicates projects. Say you run a hospital and you want to put in a 500 kW natural gas fired stand-by generator. The regulatory authority says “fine, but you have to perform dispersion modeling first to show me you won’t violate any NAAQS. You do the modeling and you fail for PM 2.5. Not because you have that much PM 2.5 emissions. Using standard EPA factors, you’re generator will emit about 0.07 lbs/hr of PM 2.5. However, 0.07 lbs hr is 3 million micrograms per hour and if that generator is too close the fence line, you’ll never get enough dispersion to pass modeling – and that’s with a *natural gas fired* generator. This kind of stuff happens all the time with the ridiculous NAAQS set under Obama’s EPA. (The short term NO2 standard is goofy as well).

Ultimately this is another case of classic big government: trying to solve a problem that doesn’t exist by regulating those who have nothing to do with it!

Cheers,

Rcih

From: Joseph Bast [<mailto:JBast@heartland.org>]
Sent: Wednesday, October 11, 2017 1:07 PM
Subject: PM2.5 and CPP repeal

Friends,

At the most recent Red Team briefing hosted by The Heartland Institute, we talked about how important the air quality debate is to the global warming debate. The Obama administration used exaggerated estimates of the negative health effects of particulate

matter (PM2.5) to make its benefit-cost analysis of the Clean Power Plan come out positive. Indeed, most of the war on fossil fuels was conducted in the name of reducing “criterion pollutants,” substances already regulated under the Clean Air Act. Unless we oppose junk science in that field, our victories against AGW alarmism won’t change public policy (much).

Only a few brave souls have been opposing EPA’s junk science in the air quality arena, among them Steve Milloy, James Enstrom, John Dunn, and Stan Young. (No disrespect meant to others on this list who contributed as well... let me know who you are so I can put you to work.) Repeal of the Clean Power Plan is a tribute to their courage, hard work, and perseverance.

In his message below, one of these heroes, Steve Milloy, explains how Scott Pruitt justified repeal by specifically challenging the alleged health effects of exposure to PM2.5 *below* the already-too-strict air quality standards. As Steve says, it’s a clever trick. Steve’s explanation is below.

Now go outside and roll around in the grass for a while! It’s a good day to celebrate!

Joe

From: Steve Milloy [mailto:[Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy](#)]
Sent: Wednesday, October 11, 2017 8:54 AM
To: Joseph Bast
Cc:
Subject: Re: PM2.5 and CPP repeal

Same chart annotated below.

Look at circled numbers as an example.

Ignore the table headers, they are worded correctly but are unnecessarily confusing (no doubt by Obama holdovers).

Cost of rule by 2030 with 3% discount rate is \$27.2 billion.

Under assumption that PM2.5 kills, benefits of rule are as much as \$55.5 billion. So then net benefits of rule (just from PM2.5) are as much as \$28.3 billion (\$55.5 billion minus \$27.2 billion).

Under assumption that PM2.5 kills no one below existing PM2.5 NAAQS standard, benefits are only \$26.5 billion —i.e., \$29 billion less than the PM2.5 kills scenario. So then net benefits of rule are turned into a net cost of \$0.7 billion (\$26.5 billion - \$27.2 billion).

The reason there are still any remaining benefits from PM2.5 reductions is because the Pruitt EPA still assumes that PM2.5 kills at levels above the PM2.5 NAAQS. This assumption is wrong, but the Pruitt EPA is only changing its view of PM2.5 to the extent it needs to. It's actually somewhat of a clever trick.

The PM2.5 NAAQS set by Obama in 2012 (at 12 micrograms/cubic meter, down from the previous standard of 15) is by law supposed to represent “safe” air. So if the PM2.5 NAAQS of 12 represents “safe” air, then there are no deaths below 12 — and so no benefits that can be monetized.

Steve

Table 1 - Monetized Forgone Benefits, Avoided Compliance Costs, and Net Benefits based on Rate-Based Approach from 2015 CPP RIA (billions of 2011\$)

Year	Discount Rate	Benefit of Repeal: Avoided Costs	Cost of Repeal: Forgone Benefits		Net Benefits of Repeal	
			Low	High	Low	High
Forgone Health Co-Benefits (Full Range of Ambient PM_{2.5} Concentrations)						
2020	3%	\$3.7	\$2.3	\$3.4	\$0.3	\$1.4
	7%	\$4.2	\$1.9	\$3.0	\$1.2	\$2.3
2025	3%	\$10.2	\$18.0	\$28.4	(\$18.1)	(\$7.8)
	7%	\$14.1	\$16.2	\$25.6	(\$11.5)	(\$2.0)
2030	3%	\$27.2	\$35.8	\$55.5	(\$28.3)	(\$8.6)
	7%	\$33.3	\$32.2	\$50.2	(\$16.9)	\$1.1
Forgone Health Co-Benefits (PM_{2.5} Benefits Fall to Zero Below LML)						
2020	3%	\$3.7	\$2.2	\$2.8	\$0.9	\$1.5
	7%	\$4.2	\$1.9	\$2.4	\$1.8	\$2.3
2025	3%	\$10.2	\$17.5	\$20.7	(\$10.5)	(\$7.3)
	7%	\$14.1	\$15.7	\$18.7	(\$4.6)	(\$1.6)
2030	3%	\$27.2	\$34.8	\$40.7	(\$13.5)	(\$7.6)
	7%	\$33.3	\$31.3	\$36.9	(\$3.6)	\$2.0
Forgone Health Co-Benefits (PM_{2.5} Benefits Fall to Zero Below NAAQS)						
2020	3%	\$3.7	\$1.7	\$2.1	\$1.5	\$2.0
	7%	\$4.2	\$1.4	\$1.8	\$2.4	\$2.8
2025	3%	\$10.2	\$11.4	\$13.3	(\$3.1)	(\$1.1)
	7%	\$14.1	\$10.2	\$12.1	\$2.1	\$4.0
2030	3%	\$27.2	\$23.0	\$26.5	\$0.7	\$4.2
	7%	\$33.3	\$20.7	\$24.1	\$9.2	\$12.7

Note: Forgone benefits include forgone climate, energy efficiency, and air quality benefits. The range of benefits presented here reflects several alternative assumptions regarding the risk of PM-related premature death, ranging from the assumption that populations are at risk of PM-related premature death at all levels of PM_{2.5} to the assumption that the risk of PM_{2.5}-related death falls to zero below the annual NAAQS (12µg/m³).

EPA Region	State	County	City	Exc Events	Obs	First Max (24 h)	2nd Max (24 h)
9	CA	Kern	Bakersfield	None	35	54.6	46.5
9	CA	Kern	Bakersfield	None	100	51.4	50.7
9	CA	Kings	Hanford	None	361	59.7	51.3
9	CA	Kern	Bakersfield	None	117	53.9	52.7
9	CA	Kings	Corcoran	None	119	56.5	46.4
9	CA	San Bernardino	Ontario	Included	348	49.5	44.1
9	CA	Tulare	Visalia	None	118	48	43
9	CA	Sacramento	Sacramento	None	10	26.6	23.5
9	CA	Kern	Bakersfield	None	327	66.4	63.6
9	CA	Riverside	Mira Loma	Included	58	47.1	39.5
9	CA	Riverside	Mira Loma	Included	351	47.2	45.6
9	CA	Plumas	Portola	None	114	57.2	47.1
9	CA	Fresno	Fresno	None	349	53.8	50.4
9	CA	San Joaquin	Stockton	None	318	40.8	38.1
9	CA	Fresno	Fresno	None	353	53.5	53.5
9	CA	Fresno	Fresno	None	120	48.6	41.8
9	CA	Fresno	Clovis	None	340	50.4	46.2
9	CA	Fresno	Fresno	None	355	52.7	50.7
9	CA	San Bernardino	Fontana	Included	76	58.8	28.9
9	CA	Riverside	Rubidoux	Included	358	51.5	39.1
9	CA	Riverside	Rubidoux	Included	60	51.6	36.2
9	CA	San Bernardino	Fontana	None	36	30.4	22.4
9	CA	Stanislaus	Not in a City	None	351	53.6	52.2
9	CA	Imperial	Calexico	None	339	45.3	42.5
9	CA	Imperial	Calexico	None	31	33.8	28.1
9	CA	Fresno	Fresno	Included	30	47.5	33.8
9	CA	Plumas	Portola	None	31	46.1	44.5
9	CA	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	None	56	42.4	38.8
9	CA	Los Angeles	Long Beach	None	352	33.3	31.1
9	CA	Madera	Madera	None	361	47.7	42
9	CA	Merced	Not in a City	None	356	43	43
9	CA	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	None	355	44.3	39.8
9	CA	Los Angeles	Pico Rivera	None	120	46.5	37
9	CA	San Joaquin	Stockton	None	344	43.7	41.6
9	CA	Fresno	Clovis	None	121	36.1	33
9	CA	Imperial	Brawley	None	123	57.9	40
9	CA	Merced	Merced	None	116	42.8	36.3
9	CA	Los Angeles	Compton	None	115	36.3	28
9	CA	San Bernardino	San Bernardino	Included	114	53.5	32.5
9	CA	Stanislaus	Modesto	None	356	53.3	45.5
9	CA	Riverside	Banning	Included	345	31.5	28
9	CA	Los Angeles	Long Beach	None	356	29.3	28.9
9	CA	Madera	Madera	None	56	33	32.9

9CA	Los Angeles	Azusa	None	122	32.1	30.3
9CA	San Diego	El Cajon	None	186	23.9	22
9CA	San Joaquin	Not in a City	None	356	50.8	39.4
9CA	San Diego	San Diego	None	209	34.4	29.1
9CA	Los Angeles	Long Beach	None	350	28.9	28.7
9CA	Riverside	Not in a City	None	310	18.9	18.7
9CA	Ventura	Thousand Oaks	None	362	35.2	27.2
9CA	Imperial	El Centro	None	122	31.3	31.3
9CA	Los Angeles	Pasadena	None	119	29.2	27.8
9CA	Orange	Anaheim	None	349	44.4	33.8
9CA	Los Angeles	Reseda	None	113	30	26.4
9CA	Santa Clara	San Jose	None	361	26.5	24.4
9CA	Ventura	Ojai	None	339	28.9	21.7
9CA	San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	None	188	21	20.9
9CA	Plumas	Quincy	None	352	37.1	34.9
9CA	Alameda	Oakland	None	327	23.9	22
9CA	Alameda	Oakland	None	362	20.2	19.7
9CA	Sacramento	Arden-Arcade	None	346	46.8	37.3
9CA	San Diego	Chula Vista	None	120	23.9	20.2
9CA	Ventura	Simi Valley	None	361	34.9	31.4
9CA	Stanislaus	Modesto	None	31	32.4	18.5
9CA	Ventura	Simi Valley	None	360	35.3	29
9CA	Napa	Napa	None	348	24.3	24.2
9CA	Solano	Vallejo	None	342	22.4	21
9CA	Santa Clara	San Jose	None	355	22.6	21.8
9CA	Sacramento	Arden-Arcade	None	30	26.7	22.6
9CA	San Mateo	Redwood City	None	352	19.5	18.4
9CA	San Luis Obispo	Arroyo Grande	None	355	32.5	30.2
9CA	Ventura	Piru	None	360	26.7	22.7
9CA	Calaveras	San Andreas	None	346	27.6	23.1
9CA	Contra Costa	San Pablo	None	338	19.5	18
9CA	Sutter	Yuba City	None	351	40.1	33.8
9CA	Ventura	Not in a City	None	349	22.7	18.5
9CA	Santa Clara	San Jose	None	95	22.7	20.3
9CA	Fresno	Not in a City	Included	306	33.7	32.1
9CA	San Diego	San Diego	None	58	20.3	12.8
9CA	Butte	Chico	None	328	37.2	26.8
9CA	Fresno	Not in a City	None	340	39.7	35.8
9CA	Los Angeles	Lancaster	None	358	64.8	49.1
9CA	Placer	Roseville	None	30	20.9	20
9CA	Riverside	Indio	None	115	25.8	15.1
9CA	Sacramento	Sacramento	None	116	24.4	24.2
9CA	San Diego	San Diego	None	122	19.4	13.5
9CA	Alameda	Livermore	None	359	22.3	19.6
9CA	San Bernardino	Victorville	None	360	41.5	25.1

9CA	San Diego	Pala	Included	352	23.5	16.7
9CA	San Francisco	San Francisco	None	348	19.6	19.3
9CA	Kern	Mojave	None	353	25.7	23.8
9CA	San Diego	El Cajon	None	50	19.3	14
9CA	Solano	Vallejo	None	350	23	21
9CA	Orange	Mission Viejo	None	117	24.7	18.8
9CA	Alameda	Not in a City	None	162	17.3	17.1
9CA	Riverside	Not in a City	None	43	13.5	13.3
9CA	Sacramento	Sacramento	None	102	22.9	18.7
9CA	Santa Barbara	Goleta	None	331	26	17.4
9CA	Santa Barbara	Santa Maria	None	349	19.4	18.9
9CA	Santa Barbara	Lompoc	None	337	30.9	28.6
9CA	Placer	Roseville	None	58	21.2	20.2
9CA	Monterey	Carmel Valley Village	Included	355	104.7	77
9CA	Sacramento	Folsom	None	348	25.7	23.4
9CA	San Bernardino	Big Bear City	None	55	28.4	22.1
9CA	Inyo	Keeler	None	359	56.8	40.8
9CA	Marin	San Rafael	None	346	15.6	15
9CA	Mendocino	Ukiah	None	362	17.9	17.9
9CA	Yolo	Woodland	None	60	16.4	13.3
9CA	Colusa	Colusa	None	60	14.8	13
9CA	Riverside	Banning	Included	59	16.6	15.6
9CA	San Luis Obispo	Atascadero	None	356	28.6	26.2
9CA	Nevada	Truckee	None	114	22.1	21
9CA	Alameda	Oakland	None	360	15.5	15.3
9CA	Colusa	Cortina Indian Rancheria	Included	243	32.6	24.5
9CA	Humboldt	Eureka	None	118	20	19.3
9CA	Mendocino	Willits	None	339	19.1	17.9
9CA	Monterey	Salinas	None	57	26.4	20.9
9CA	Contra Costa	Concord	None	344	20.7	19.4
9CA	Placer	Auburn	Included	364	28.6	28.3
9CA	San Luis Obispo	Nipomo	None	359	23	21.4
9CA	Kern	Ridgecrest	None	49	25.8	15.9
9CA	Sacramento	Folsom	None	347	24.6	21.1
9CA	Santa Clara	Gilroy	None	352	16	15.8
9CA	Riverside	Palm Springs	None	112	14.7	12.8
9CA	Monterey	Salinas	None	358	28.7	25
9CA	Santa Cruz	Live Oak	None	356	12.7	12.5
9CA	Monterey	King City	None	362	27.9	22.2
9CA	Santa Cruz	Not in a City	None	358	22.3	18.7
9CA	Shasta	Redding	None	56	12.6	12.5
9CA	Inyo	Keeler	None	115	22	22
9CA	San Diego	Boulevard	Included	350	31.4	23.6
9CA	Siskiyou	Yreka	None	58	25.1	11.5
9CA	San Bernardino	Victorville	None	236	37	20.4

9CA	Nevada	Grass Valley	None	59	11.7	11.7
9CA	Sonoma	Sebastopol	None	358	18.7	17.8
9CA	San Benito	Hollister	None	352	20.4	17.2
9CA	Tehama	Red Bluff	Included	305	32	23.7
9CA	Inyo	Not in a City	None	362	19.8	18.6
9CA	Humboldt	Not in a City	None	117	10	10
9CA	Lake	Lakeport	None	61	9.3	9.2

3rd Max (24 h)	4th Max (24 h)	98th Percentile (24 h)	Weighted Arithmetic Mean (annual)
44	40.3	55	16
47.7	44.5	51	15.9
51	50.9	43	15.5
51.4	48.8	51	14.8
45.9	42.1	46	14.8
41.6	38.5	36	14.8
40.7	39.3	41	14.7
22.8	22.1	27	14.6
55.7	49.8	47	14.5
37.6	29.2	40	14.3
40.1	39	35	14.1
45.6	44.2	46	13.9
50.3	47.7	42	13.6
36.2	34.6	31	13.6
50.6	49.9	43	13.5
40	38.1	40	13
45.2	45	38	12.8
49.4	48.9	43	12.7
26.2	25.6	29	12.7
38.3	37.7	32	12.6
27.4	24.7	36	12.6
20.8	18.8	30	12.6
47.2	42.6	39	12.6
39.5	36.5	34	12.5
24.8	23.8	34	12.5
24.9	22.7	48	12.4
23.7	23.2	46	12.3
26.7	25.6	39	12
30.4	30.2	26	12
38.2	37	36	12
41.7	38.5	33	11.9
34.2	33.2	27	11.8
25.1	20.6	25	11.7
37.6	35.7	33	11.7
31.5	31.2	32	11.6
32.3	31.7	32	11.3
34.6	33.6	35	11.2
26.3	26.3	26	11.1
32.5	27.1	33	11.1
40.5	37.5	36	11.1
26.6	24.9	24	10.5
27.2	26.2	24	10.3
27.6	23.2	33	10.2

29	26	29	10.1
18	17.3	17	9.9
38	37.1	29	9.8
23.9	21.7	21	9.7
28.1	25.9	22	9.6
18.5	18.2	17	9.6
23.8	22.4	19	9.6
25.8	23.4	26	9.5
25.3	22.7	25	9.5
32	27.1	24	9.4
24.5	24.4	25	9.2
22.2	21.2	19	9.1
21.1	21	16	9.1
20.5	19	19	9
33.9	33.3	29	8.8
21.9	21.7	19	8.7
18.2	18	18	8.7
35.6	34.2	28	8.7
17.9	15.1	18	8.7
24.2	21.8	19	8.7
16.2	13.2	32	8.6
23.8	22.9	19	8.6
23.3	22.9	22	8.5
20.1	20	19	8.5
19.7	19.2	19	8.4
15.8	14	27	8.3
18.3	17.7	17	8.3
29.3	27.6	24	8.2
21.5	21.5	19	8.2
21.7	21.5	20	8.1
17.6	16.9	16	8.1
31.4	27.1	22	8.1
18	17	16	8.1
19.4	15.8	20	8
25.9	23.5	21	7.9
12.7	12.3	13	7.8
23.8	23.7	21	7.7
32.1	28.5	27	7.7
33.3	30.1	21	7.7
18.7	13.8	21	7.7
15	14.3	15	7.7
23.7	23.4	24	7.7
13	12.9	13	7.6
18	17	16	7.5
22.8	21.8	18	7.5

16.2	14.8	14	7.5
19.1	17.5	17	7.5
23	22.8	21	7.4
13.1	11.6	19	7.4
20.6	20.1	19	7.4
13.4	13.3	13	7.3
16	15.6	16	7.1
12.5	12.2	14	7.1
17.5	16.5	18	7.1
16.5	16.5	13	7.1
17.1	15.8	15	7
22	20.7	16	7
14.1	13.6	20	6.9
63.7	62.4	57	6.8
22.7	21.5	19	6.8
19.4	15.5	22	6.8
39.8	35.9	25	6.6
14.8	14.8	14	6.4
17	16.7	16	6.4
12.8	12.3	13	6.4
12.3	12.2	13	6.3
12.9	12.8	16	6.3
24.6	23.6	19	6.3
17.1	16.3	17	6.2
15.1	15	14	6.1
20.7	18	18	6.1
16.4	16.3	16	6.1
16.5	15.8	15	6.1
11.9	11.5	21	6.1
18.8	18.7	16	5.9
27.6	26.5	18	5.9
21.2	20.2	18	5.8
12.2	12	26	5.7
21.1	20.3	19	5.7
15.3	14.5	13	5.6
12.4	12.3	12	5.5
19.2	16	13	5.3
12.1	11.6	11	5.3
20.9	19.6	16	5.2
17.8	17.8	13	5.2
11.2	11	13	5.2
19	17	19	5
21.3	20	17	5
10.6	9.1	12	4.9
16.5	14.8	13	4.7

11.2	10.5	12	4.6
16	15.2	13	4.6
16.2	15	13	4.3
20.8	16.4	15	4.2
18.4	14.4	13	4
9.5	8	10	3.5
7.8	5.7	9	3

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 10/11/2017 8:23:44 PM
Subject: What Wikipedia can do to any one of us---look at the vulgar lie on our friend Bob Carter

Robert Carter was the kindest and most honest climate scientist I ever had the honor of meeting. Heartland's battles with Wikipedia are the stuff of legends. See [here](#) if you want to try to correct this slander. Similar lies and misinformation appear on the profiles of most climate change realists.

Joe

From: Soon, Willie [mailto:wsoon@cfa.harvard.edu]
Sent: Wednesday, October 11, 2017 3:08 PM
To: Willie Soon
Subject: what Wikipedia can do to any one of us---look at the vulgar lie on our friend Bob (Carter)

"in promoting climate change denial"

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_M._Carter

Robert M. Carter
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Robert Merlin "Bob" Carter (9 March 1942 – 19 January 2016) was an English palaeontologist, stratigrapher and marine geologist. He was professor and head of the School of Earth Sciences at James Cook University in Australia from 1981 to 1998,^[c]^[d] and was prominent in promoting climate change denial.^[f]

Contents (hide)

- 1 Early life and education
- 2 Career
- 3 Views on global warming
- 4 Awards and honors
- 5 Selected publications
- 6 References
- 7 External links

Early life and education edit

Carter was born in Reading, England on 9 March 1942^[g] and emigrated to New Zealand in 1956, where he attended Lincoln College.^[h] He obtained a B.Sc. (Hons) in geology from the University of Otago in 1963 and returned to England to complete a Ph.D. in palaeontology from the University of Cambridge in 1968.^[i] His doctoral thesis was titled *The Functional Morphology of Bivalved Mollusca*.^[j]

Robert M. Carter



Born Robert Merlin Carter
9 March 1942
Reading, England

Died 19 January 2016
(aged 73)
Townsville, Australia

Nationality English

Other names Bob

Citizenship British, Australian

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 10/11/2017 6:07:19 PM
Subject: PM2.5 and CPP repeal

Friends,

At the most recent Red Team briefing hosted by The Heartland Institute, we talked about how important the air quality debate is to the global warming debate. The Obama administration used exaggerated estimates of the negative health effects of particulate matter (PM2.5) to make its benefit-cost analysis of the Clean Power Plan come out positive. Indeed, most of the war on fossil fuels was conducted in the name of reducing “criterion pollutants,” substances already regulated under the Clean Air Act. Unless we oppose junk science in that field, our victories against AGW alarmism won’t change public policy (much).

Only a few brave souls have been opposing EPA’s junk science in the air quality arena, among them Steve Milloy, James Enstrom, John Dunn, and Stan Young. (No disrespect meant to others on this list who contributed as well... let me know who you are so I can put you to work.) Repeal of the Clean Power Plan is a tribute to their courage, hard work, and perseverance.

In his message below, one of these heroes, Steve Milloy, explains how Scott Pruitt justified repeal by specifically challenging the alleged health effects of exposure to PM2.5 *below* the already-too-strict air quality standards. As Steve says, it’s a clever trick. Steve’s explanation is below.

Now go outside and roll around in the grass for a while! It’s a good day to celebrate!

Joe

From: Steve Milloy [mailto:[Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy](#)]
Sent: Wednesday, October 11, 2017 8:54 AM
To: Joseph Bast

Cc:

Subject: Re: PM2.5 and CPP repeal

Same chart annotated below.

Look at circled numbers as an example.

Ignore the table headers, they are worded correctly but are unnecessarily confusing (no doubt by Obama holdovers).

Cost of rule by 2030 with 3% discount rate is \$27.2 billion.

Under assumption that PM2.5 kills, benefits of rule are as much as \$55.5 billion. So then net benefits of rule (just from PM2.5) are as much as \$28.3 billion (\$55.5 billion minus \$27.2 billion).

Under assumption that PM2.5 kills no one below existing PM2.5 NAAQS standard, benefits are only \$26.5 billion —i.e., \$29 billion less than the PM2.5 kills scenario. So then net benefits of rule are turned into a net cost of \$0.7 billion (\$26.5 billion - \$27.2 billion).

The reason there are still any remaining benefits from PM2.5 reductions is because the Pruitt EPA still assumes that PM2.5 kills at levels above the PM2.5 NAAQS. This assumption is wrong, but the Pruitt EPA is only changing its view of PM2.5 to the extent it needs to. It's actually somewhat of a clever trick.

The PM2.5 NAAQS set by Obama in 2012 (at 12 micrograms/cubic meter, down from the previous standard of 15) is by law supposed to represent “safe” air. So if the PM2.5 NAAQS of 12 represents “safe” air, then there are no deaths below 12 — and so no benefits that can be monetized.

Steve

Table 1 - Monetized Forgone Benefits, Avoided Compliance Costs, and Net Benefits based on Rate-Based Approach from 2015 CPP RIA (billions of 2011\$)

Year	Discount Rate	Benefit of Repeal: Avoided Costs	Cost of Repeal: Forgone Benefits		Net Benefits of Repeal	
			Low	High	Low	High
Forgone Health Co-Benefits (Full Range of Ambient PM_{2.5} Concentrations)						
2020	3%	\$3.7	\$2.3	\$3.4	\$0.3	\$1.4
	7%	\$4.2	\$1.9	\$3.0	\$1.2	\$2.3
2025	3%	\$10.2	\$18.0	\$28.4	(\$18.1)	(\$7.8)
	7%	\$14.1	\$16.2	\$25.6	(\$11.5)	(\$2.0)
2030	3%	\$27.2	\$35.8	\$55.5	(\$28.3)	(\$8.6)
	7%	\$33.3	\$32.2	\$50.2	(\$16.9)	\$1.1
Forgone Health Co-Benefits (PM_{2.5} Benefits Fall to Zero Below LML)						
2020	3%	\$3.7	\$2.2	\$2.8	\$0.9	\$1.5
	7%	\$4.2	\$1.9	\$2.4	\$1.8	\$2.3
2025	3%	\$10.2	\$17.5	\$20.7	(\$10.5)	(\$7.3)
	7%	\$14.1	\$15.7	\$18.7	(\$4.6)	(\$1.6)
2030	3%	\$27.2	\$34.8	\$40.7	(\$13.5)	(\$7.6)
	7%	\$33.3	\$31.3	\$36.9	(\$3.6)	\$2.0
Forgone Health Co-Benefits (PM_{2.5} Benefits Fall to Zero Below NAAQS)						
2020	3%	\$3.7	\$1.7	\$2.1	\$1.5	\$2.0
	7%	\$4.2	\$1.4	\$1.8	\$2.4	\$2.8
2025	3%	\$10.2	\$11.4	\$13.3	(\$3.1)	(\$1.1)
	7%	\$14.1	\$10.2	\$12.1	\$2.1	\$4.0
2030	3%	\$27.2	\$23.0	\$26.5	\$0.7	\$4.2
	7%	\$33.3	\$20.7	\$24.1	\$9.2	\$12.7

Note: Forgone benefits include forgone climate, energy efficiency, and air quality benefits. The range of benefits presented here reflects several alternative assumptions regarding the risk of PM-related premature death, ranging from the assumption that populations are at risk of PM-related premature death at all levels of PM_{2.5} to the assumption that the risk of PM_{2.5}-related death falls to zero below the annual NAAQS (12µg/m³).

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 10/10/2017 11:24:38 PM
Subject: Good news on ground level ozone
[ParrishPetropavlovskikhOltmans17-Oct9-ReversalofLongTermBaselineO3Trend-NAmericanWest.pdf](#)

Willie Soon notes that this good news on the air quality front will probably get no attention from the yellow press, but some of us should let the world know.

John Dunn, who is getting this email, would tell you not to accidentally endorse the false notion that past levels of ozone posed a public health hazard. They were already too low to have a measurable effect. Do not dignify the other side's fake science by saying the public health threat is falling. There is no reliable evidence that ozone at ambient concentrations caused measurable public health effects.

Joe

Reversal of long-term trend in baseline ozone concentrations at the North American west coast

Abstract

Changes in baseline (here understood as representative of continental to hemispheric scales) tropospheric ozone concentrations that have occurred over western North American and eastern North Pacific are analyzed based on data from three measurement records: 1) sites in the U.S. Pacific coast marine boundary layer, 2) an inland, higher altitude site at Lassen Volcanic National Park, CA, and 3) springtime airborne measurements in the free troposphere between 3 and 8 km altitude. **Consistent with previously published results, we find increasing ozone prior to the year 2000, but that rate of increase has slowed and now reversed in these data sets in all seasons. The past ozone increase has been identified as a significant difficulty to overcome in achieving U.S. air quality goals; this difficulty has now eased.** Global models only poorly reproduce the observed baseline ozone and trends; policy guidance from such models must be considered very cautiously.

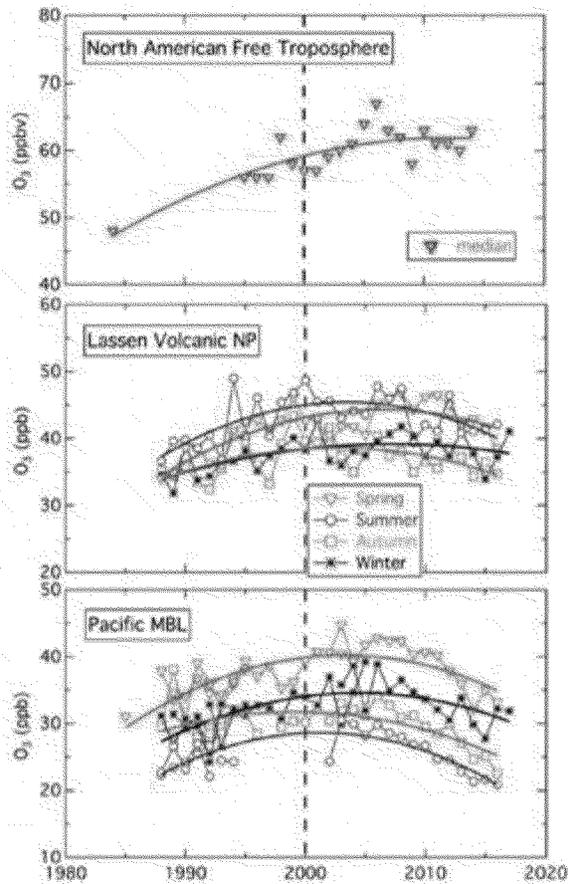


Figure 1. Seasonal O₃ averages measured in the vicinity of the northern U.S. Pacific coast. The solid lines give the least-squares regression of Equation 1 for each seasonal data set described in Section 2. Colors and symbols identify the seasons as indicated in the annotation. Note that the O₃ mixing ratios differ on the three abscissas, but each spans a total range of 40 ppb.

Reversal of long-term trend in baseline ozone concentrations at the North American west coast

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Key Points:

- Over the past decades, a long-term increase in baseline ozone has been observed at the North American west coast; that increase has ended.
- The end of increasing ozone concentrations transported into the U.S. eases one difficulty to meeting the U.S. ozone air quality standard.
- Global models poorly reproduce observed baseline ozone; they do not accurately calculate North American background ozone and its trends.

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Abstract

Changes in baseline (here understood as representative of continental to hemispheric scales) tropospheric ozone concentrations that have occurred over western North American and eastern North Pacific are analyzed based on data from three measurement records: 1) sites in the U.S. Pacific coast marine boundary layer, 2) an inland, higher altitude site at Lassen Volcanic National Park, CA, and 3) springtime airborne measurements in the free troposphere between 3 and 8 km altitude. Consistent with previously published results, we find increasing ozone prior to the year 2000, but that rate of increase has slowed and now reversed in these data sets in all seasons. The past ozone increase has been identified as a significant difficulty to overcome in achieving U.S. air quality goals; this difficulty has now eased. Global models only poorly reproduce the observed baseline ozone and trends; policy guidance from such models must be considered very cautiously.

1 Introduction

Ozone is a secondary pollutant that, in the U.S., is subject to control under the 1970 Clean Air Act. In response to increasing evidence for human health effects from ozone at progressively lower concentrations [OAR, EPA, 2014] the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) was lowered to 70 ppb in 2015. Contributions to ambient ozone can be divided into two categories: the concentrations that would exist in the absence of any North American emissions of anthropogenic ozone precursors, which are primarily hydrocarbons and oxides of nitrogen, and the ozone enhancements produced by photochemical processing of the North America anthropogenic emissions of ozone precursors. The former has been called "North American background ozone" [e.g., Fiore *et al.*, 2014]. Transport of ozone into the U.S. provides the majority of North American background ozone, especially in the western U.S. This transported contribution is modified by ozone destruction mechanisms (e.g., deposition to surfaces, especially vegetation) and photochemical production from natural U.S. precursor emissions (e.g., NO_x from lightning and biogenic hydrocarbons from forests). Here we refer to this transported contribution to North American background ozone as "baseline" ozone, which flows into the U.S from all natural and anthropogenic upwind sources. Baseline ozone mixing ratios can be directly measured at surface sites or airborne platforms along the West Coast in air masses not influenced by recent North American continental influences; it is such measurements that we evaluate in this paper. Cooper *et al.* [2015] thoroughly discuss baseline and background ozone.

An increase in baseline ozone over the past three decades has been identified from measurements along the North American Pacific coast [Jaffe *et al.*, 2003] and further characterized and discussed in several papers [Parrish *et al.*, 2004; 2009; 2012; 2014; Cooper *et al.*, 2010; 2012]. From an air quality perspective, an increase in the transported component of ambient ozone concentrations is of concern because that increase may offset air quality improvements that would otherwise be expected to result from reductions in ozone precursor emissions [e.g., Jacob *et al.*, 1999]. Importantly, preliminary indications of a slowing of the increase, and perhaps reversal of the observed baseline ozone trend were identified and discussed [Parrish *et al.*, 2012; 2014]. An analysis of the ozonesonde record at Trinidad Head on the California coast [Oltmans *et al.*, 2008] also shows that ozone in the 850-700 hPa (1.5-3.0 km altitude) layer peaked in the early 2000s.

Here we reanalyze the measurement records that originally established the past increase in baseline ozone at the U.S. west coast, and include the most recent measurements (early 2017 for two data sets). We show that the past increase has indeed ended, generally in

the early to mid-2000s, and that these baseline ozone mixing ratios have since been decreasing. This marked change in baseline ozone trends is expected to ease the achievement of U.S. air quality goals.

2 Data Sets and Methods

Only very limited data are available for quantifying long-term changes in baseline ozone mixing ratios at the North American west coast. In this work we extend to recent years the three such data sets that have been discussed in several published studies. Sections 2.1-2.3 describe these three data sets, with references given to the previously published analyses; the Supporting Information gives a summary of the measurement dates and sites, and references to the archives where these data are available. Section 2.4 describes the methods employed to quantify the long-term changes in these data sets.

2.1 Pacific marine boundary layer data

A time series of seasonal average ozone mixing ratios in the Pacific marine boundary layer (MBL) at the U.S. west coast was derived from measurements at five coastal sites. The majority of these data were collected at the Trinidad Head California monitoring site operated by the Global Monitoring Division of NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory beginning in 2002. By including measurements from four other coastal sites [Parrish *et al.*, 2009], these results covered 1988-2006 in all seasons, with springtime 1985 data available from one site [Parrish *et al.*, 1992]. There were no statistically significant differences between seasonal average ozone mixing ratios obtained from separate sites [Parrish *et al.*, 2009], so all seasonal averages were considered as a single time series. This work showed that filtering the measurement data to include only periods of high onshore winds effectively eliminated continental influences that could modify marine ozone mixing ratios. At each site, all hourly data that fell in a selected wind window were averaged to three-month seasonal periods (MAM, JJA, SON and DJF). For this work, we have extended the Pacific MBL data set by calculating seasonal averages of the Trinidad Head ozone data through winter 2017 (i.e. December 2016 and January-February 2017), using the wind filter employed by Parrish *et al.* [2009]. An earlier extension of this data record through 2010 [Parrish *et al.*, 2012; 2014] is identical to that presented here.

2.2 Lassen Volcanic NP data

Lassen Volcanic National Park in California is the only elevated site in western North America that receives relatively undisturbed air inflow from the Pacific Ocean, and where ozone measurements have been made over decadal time scales. Measurements were begun there in 1988. Unfortunately, this site lies approximately 240 km inland from the Pacific coast. Jaffe *et al.* [2003] first analyzed the long-term, seasonal average trends in this data set over the 1988 to 2002 period. They showed that filtering the data to isolate marine air, either based on back trajectory air parcel calculations or wind sector filtering, yielded trends not statistically different from the trends including all hourly data. Parrish *et al.*, [2012] extended this time series through 2010 based on seasonal averages of all hourly data without any filtering, and here we further extend this record in the same manner through winter 2017.

2.3 North American free troposphere data

Cooper *et al.* [2010] compiled springtime (April and May) ozone measurements in the free troposphere (3-8 km altitude) from all available platforms (research and commercial aircraft, ozonesondes, and lidar) over the eastern North Pacific and across western North America. This effort yielded a continuous data record for 1995–2008, with a single earlier year (1984). Cooper *et al.* [2010] compared the trends from the total data set with those

derived from a subset of the data that used a particle dispersion model to filter out data with a recent, strong influence from the North American boundary layer; no statistically significant differences were found between these trends. *Cooper et al.* [2012] extended this data set with no filtering for air mass origin through 2011, and *Lin et al.* [2015] further extended this record through 2014, again with no filtering of the data; this latter data set with temporal coverage through 2014 is considered here. *Cooper et al.* [2010; 2012] analyzed five percentiles of the data; here we consider only the medians to be approximately consistent with the seasonal averages of the Pacific marine boundary layer and Lassen Volcanic NP data sets.

Lin et al. [2015] compared North American free troposphere data set with ozone mixing ratios calculated with the GFDL-AM3 global chemistry-climate model nudged to reanalysis winds. They find that spatial sampling biases in the measurements may have influenced the calculated trends; these sampling biases must be recognized in considering the present results.

2.4 Analysis approach

The conceptual model that is the basis of our analysis assumes that temporal variations of the seasonal averages are driven by two factors. First, there is an underlying, relatively smoothly varying, continuous long-term trend reflecting changes in the sources and sinks of tropospheric ozone (e.g., increasing or decreasing ozone precursor emissions, land-use changes that affect surface deposition, changing climate etc.) and perhaps long-term changes in transport patterns; we will refer to these long-term changes as the trend. Second are more chaotic, shorter duration changes due to interannual to decadal variability in circulation regimes (i.e., internal climate “noise”; see *Lin et al.* [2015] for a discussion). Many studies have used an ordinary linear least-square regression to at least approximately separate these two factors [e.g., *Cooper et al.*, 2010; 2012; *Lin et al.*, 2015; 2017 and references cited therein]. The slope of the linear regression in units of ppb yr⁻¹ is assumed to represent the trend in the data, while the scatter about that regression line is assumed to represent the internal climate noise. An important shortcoming of this approach is that in many cases a linear change only poorly represents the trend. In such a situation the linear regression slope gives an estimate for the average temporal change in the measured ozone mixing ratios over the time span of the measurement record, but the derived line does not accurately describe the trend. Likewise, in such cases the deviations of the measurements from the derived line represent a fraction of the long-term changes, in addition to the climate noise.

We utilize a more general approach to quantify the underlying trends in the temporal series of seasonal average ozone measurements investigated here - a nonlinear least-square regression fit of a polynomial to the series, in this application the quadratic polynomial in Equation 1:

$$[\text{O}_3] = a + bt + ct^2, \quad (1)$$

where a , b , and c are constant coefficients that quantify the underlying long-term trends in the time series. The nonlinear least-square regression fit returns 95% confidence limits for each of the three coefficients.

Equation 1 is a specific realization of a general approach; a polynomial fit to the data is equivalent to deriving a power series expansion of the underlying, relatively smoothly varying, continuous long-term trend. Any function can be fit to any desired precision if enough terms are included in the power series expansion (i.e., if more terms are included in the polynomial of Equation 1). However, the temporal series we are considering have

significant internal climate noise about the trend, which limits the number of statistically significant terms of the power series that can be determined from a finite temporal series. If the absolute value of the final coefficient is larger than its 95% confidence limit, then that term is considered to be statistically significant. In the analyses in this paper, three, and no more than three coefficients that are unambiguously statistically significant can be derived, and these we will discuss.

To most precisely determine the coefficients from the nonlinear regression, the time reference (i.e., the time origin) must be near the center of the data series. Here that reference is selected as the year 2000 (i.e., t in Equation 1 equals year-2000). The first coefficient (a , with units ppb O₃) is the intercept of the fitted curve at this reference time; it gives us information regarding the absolute magnitude of the ozone mixing ratio. The second coefficient (b , with units ppb O₃ yr⁻¹) is the slope of the fitted curve at the reference time; it gives the best estimate the time rate of change of ozone in the year 2000. Finally, the third coefficient (c , with units ppb O₃ yr⁻²) is equal to one-half of the (constant) time rate of change of the slope of the fitted curve. It is important to note that this third term is quite important for quantifying ozone trends; the temporal series of seasonal ozone mixing ratios that we examine here generally have trends with positive slopes in the early parts of the record and negative slopes in the later parts, so that the overall change is small, but nevertheless the trends are statistically significant.

Parrish et al. [2009; 2012; 2014] and *Logan et al.* [2012] utilized identical or closely related approaches to that described above. Most of the trends investigated had three statistically significant coefficients as illustrated in Equation 1, but *Parrish et al.* [2014] showed examples where four or even five polynomial terms were statistically significant.

3 Results

The temporal series of the seasonal average ozone mixing ratios discussed in Section 2 are illustrated in Figure 1, along with the corresponding least-square regression fits to Equation 1. Table 1 gives the coefficients (with 95% confidence limits) derived from these regression fits. Consistent with previous discussions of the long-term increase in baseline ozone at the North American west coast [*Jaffe et al.*, 2003; *Parrish et al.*, 2004; 2009; 2012; 2014; *Cooper et al.*, 2010; 2012], the positive b coefficients indicate that the derived long-term trends were increasing in year 2000 (except for autumn in the Pacific MBL). The c coefficients are all negative and statistically significant, indicating that, on average, the slopes of the long-term trends have been decreasing in all seasons over the period of the data records. *Parrish et al.* [2012] also investigated regression fits of Equation 1 to these data sets, and the coefficients they derived are generally statistically consistent with those reported here in Table 1, but the confidence limits were significantly larger due to the shorter data records (only through 2010) available at that time. Consistent with the results in Table 1, *Parrish et al.* [2012] nearly always found negative c coefficients in all seasons in all data sets, but most were not statistically significantly different from zero (see figures in Supplementary Material of *Parrish et al.* [2012]). It is now clear that trends in seasonal average baseline ozone mixing ratios at the U.S. west coast are not well approximated by constant linear changes. The time rate of change of these series of ozone mixing ratios (i.e., the slopes) have been decreasing at an approximately constant rate, so that a majority of these temporal ozone mixing ratio series reached maxima and are now decreasing.

Equation 1 can be manipulated to solve for the year that the maximum of the continuous long-term seasonal average ozone mixing ratio was reached, and that year can be

calculated by substituting the coefficient values from Table 1. These years are included in the table for each season and data set; Figure 2 compares the resulting ozone maxima for each season and data set. In the Pacific MBL and at Lassen Volcanic NP the best estimates for the years of the maxima fall between 1999 and 2008, with the same sequence of seasonal maxima (autumn first, followed in order by summer, spring and winter). Although the maxima appear to occur later at Lassen Volcanic NP than in the Pacific MBL, the maxima agree within the 95 percent confidence interval for the differences between the two sites. The best estimate of the year of the maximum of the springtime North American free troposphere data set (2012) is later than the spring maxima of the other two data sets, but this difference is not statistically significant due to the large confidence limits of the North American free troposphere maximum.

The two additional statistics included in Table 1 give indications of the internal climate "noise" superimposed on the long-term trends. The root-mean-square-deviation (RMSD) of the individual seasonal averages from the fits to Equation 1 shows that the internal climate "noise" accounts for 1.8 to 2.8 ppb scatter about the fits. We also calculate the square of the correlation coefficient (r^2) for the linear regressions between the seasonal averages calculated from the respective polynomial fits and those measured. These r^2 values approximate the fraction of the variability in each seasonal time series that is captured by those polynomial fits; these values are between 0.3 and 0.7.

4 Discussion and Conclusions

Reducing the Nation's emissions of ozone precursors is the only effective tool available to improve local and regional air quality over the U.S. Emission reduction efforts over multiple decades have yielded dramatic improvement in ozone air quality [e.g., *Parrish and Stockwell, 2015*], but many regions still do not meet the NAAQS. The extent of further reductions necessary for a given region to reach the standard is not quantitatively known, but the reversal of the long-term increase in baseline ozone entering the U.S. from the Pacific will certainly ease the difficulty of achieving further reductions in ozone concentrations. Here we have shown that this reversal has occurred, but we have not established its cause. Recent analyses of satellite data [*Liu et al., 2017*] indicate that the decades-long increase in NO_x emissions in China has ended, and that those emissions are now decreasing; this emission change may be at least partially responsible for the observed baseline ozone decrease.

Most published characterizations of the absolute mixing ratios and trends of North American background ozone rely on calculations by global models [e.g., *Fiore et al., 2014; Lin et al., 2015; 2017*]. Unfortunately, global models only poorly reproduce observed baseline ozone [*Parrish et al., 2014; Derwent et al., 2016*], so the accuracy of North American background ozone mixing ratios calculated by such models must be considered cautiously. *Fiore et al.* [2014] and *Lin et al.* [2015; 2017] used the GFDL-AM3 chemistry-climate model nudged to re-analysis winds to provide the most extensive characterization of background ozone over the U.S. *Parrish et al.* [2014] investigated the GFDL-CM3 global model, which is closely related to the GFDL-AM3 model, except that it utilizes free-running meteorology. Here, it is informative to revisit the performance of the GFDL-CM3 model for the three data sets considered above; Figure S1 and Table S1 of the Supporting information summarize the model results in the same format as that for the observations illustrated in

Figure 1 and Table 1 above. Large differences between the observed and modeled baseline ozone mixing ratios and trends are apparent. The *a* parameters (reflecting absolute ozone mixing ratios in the year 2000) for the model results are 11 to 18 ppb (i.e. 21 to 64%) higher than for the observations. *Lin et al.* [2012] discuss a similar bias in the GFDL-AM3 with nudged meteorology. Positive biases of similar magnitude are also seen in other global models [e.g., *Yan et al.*, 2016]. *Derwent et al.* [2016] discuss the biases in annual average ozone at Trinidad Head (the primary MBL site considered in this work) for the 14 chemistry-climate models that participated in the Atmospheric Chemistry Coupled Climate Model Intercomparison Project (ACCMIP). To our knowledge, the cause(s) of these biases remain undiagnosed.

Current state-of-the-art chemistry-climate models also greatly underestimate the rate of change of the slope of the temporal trends of baseline ozone (reflected by the *c* parameters) [*Parrish et al.*, 2014]. Model results give much smaller (generally by a factor of ~5) values for this parameter compared to observations. The rapid change of the slopes of the temporal trends in the observations, but not in the model results, can potentially confound any comparison of linear trends between model results and observations. The *b* parameters (equal to the temporal trend slope in the year 2000) do allow a direct comparison; these parameters are generally smaller for the model results than found in the observations (deltas of -0.39 to 0.08 ppb yr⁻¹ with only autumn in the Pacific MBL exhibiting a model slope higher than the observational result). Slope comparisons for other years or time periods must carefully consider the differing rate of change of these slopes between models and observations. *Parrish et al.* [2014] and *Staehelin et al.* [2017] find that model results capture only ~50% of baseline ozone changes observed over the five decades before the year 2000. This finding is consistent with the closely related finding that the ACCMIP models fail to reproduce pre-industrial observations [*Stevenson et al.*, 2013]. The model results do agree with the observations that maxima have or will be reached in the baseline ozone mixing ratios in all seasons in all data sets. However, as expected from the model-measurement differences in the derived *b* and *c* parameters, the years of the maxima differ between the models and the observations, with the model maxima 7 years earlier to 6 years later, except in winter when the model predicted maxima are much later (~30 years) than observed. It is clear that the GFDL-CM3 global model with free running meteorology only poorly describes baseline ozone mixing ratios and their trends at the North American west coast. Since this baseline ozone is the dominant contributor to North American background ozone, at least in the western U.S., these global models cannot be expected to accurately calculate North American background ozone and its trends in this region.

Lin et al. [2012; 2015; 2017] used the GFDL-AM3 model to quantify the internal climate “noise”, and to examine its influence on trend determinations. This model with nudged meteorology does reproduce much of the variability about the long-term trends quantified in the observational record. For example, *Lin et al.* [2015] find that a large fraction (of the variance in observational data sets) is due to internal climate “noise”, rather than the long-term trends. The *r*² values given in Table 1 provide an estimate of the fraction of the total variability in the respective data sets due to the long-term trends (i.e., 29 to 69%), which leaves a large fraction of the variability to be accounted for by internal climate “noise” or other causes. *Lin et al.* [2015] also argue that the airborne data that comprise the North American free troposphere data set discussed here, overestimate the magnitude of the long-term changes in springtime free troposphere ozone due to spatial sampling biases combined with interannual variability in transport regimes. These issues may account for the apparently steeper increase in the North American free troposphere data in Figure 1 compared to the two surface measurement data sets. As more years of data are added to the springtime free

troposphere ozone record, these uncertainties are expected to decrease. A notable feature of Figure 1 is that in spring in the free troposphere and at Lassen Volcanic NP the ozone decrease has been slower to begin than in other data sets. This is even clearer at Lassen Volcanic NP if only April and May (the two months included in the free troposphere data set) are considered. *Gratz et al.* [2014] report a trend analysis for April-May, 2004-2013 ozone at an additional site representative of the free troposphere (Mt. Bachelor Observatory in Oregon). This relatively short data record exhibits larger internal climate “noise” than the other data sets, and does not yet indicate that a maximum has been reached in springtime baseline ozone mixing ratios. We have analyzed these data for all seasons through two additional years (to 2015) using the same approach discussed in Section 2.4; the results are statistically consistent (within their large confidence limits) with the analysis of seasonal ozone trends discussed in this work.

Acknowledgments and Data

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Table 1. Coefficients of the regressions of the measured seasonal average time series to Equation 1, root-mean-square deviation (RMSD), and the year of the maximum of the fits shown in Figure 1. Also included are the squares of the correlation coefficients between the measurements and the regression fits.

Season	a (ppb)	b (ppb yr ⁻¹)	c (ppb yr ⁻²)	RMSD (ppb)	r^2	year _{max}
Pacific marine boundary layer						
spring	39.9 ± 1.1	0.21 ± 0.09	-0.033 ± 0.012	2.4	0.55	2003 ± 2
summer	28.6 ± 1.3	0.09 ± 0.08	-0.035 ± 0.012	1.8	0.63	2001 ± 1
autumn	31.7 ± 1.1	-0.04 ± 0.09	-0.023 ± 0.012	2.2	0.36	1999 ± 2
winter	34.1 ± 1.3	0.24 ± 0.11	-0.027 ± 0.013	2.7	0.40	2004 ± 3
Lassen Volcanic NP						
spring	43.1 ± 1.2	0.37 ± 0.11	-0.029 ± 0.013	2.2	0.65	2006 ± 3
summer	45.0 ± 1.6	0.23 ± 0.14	-0.034 ± 0.017	2.8	0.43	2003 ± 3
autumn	38.5 ± 1.3	0.12 ± 0.12	-0.022 ± 0.014	2.3	0.29	2003 ± 2
winter	38.4 ± 1.2	0.20 ± 0.11	-0.014 ± 0.012	2.2	0.34	2007 ± 4
North American free troposphere (median)						
April, May	59.2 ± 1.5	0.45 ± 0.15	-0.019 ± 0.015	2.4	0.69	2012 ± 11

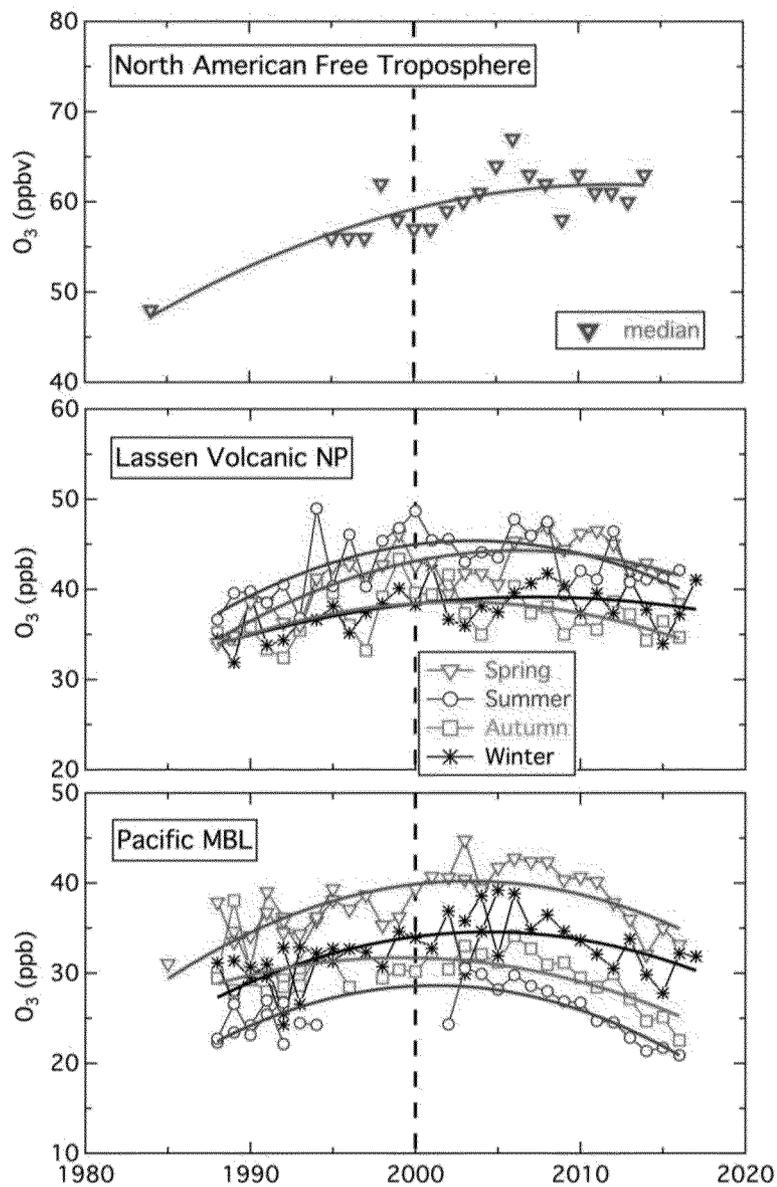


Figure 1. Seasonal O_3 averages measured in the vicinity of the northern U.S Pacific coast. The solid lines give the least-squares regression of Equation 1 for each seasonal data set described in Section 2. Colors and symbols identify the seasons as indicated in the annotation. Note that the O_3 mixing ratios differ on the three abscissas, but each spans a total range of 40 ppb.

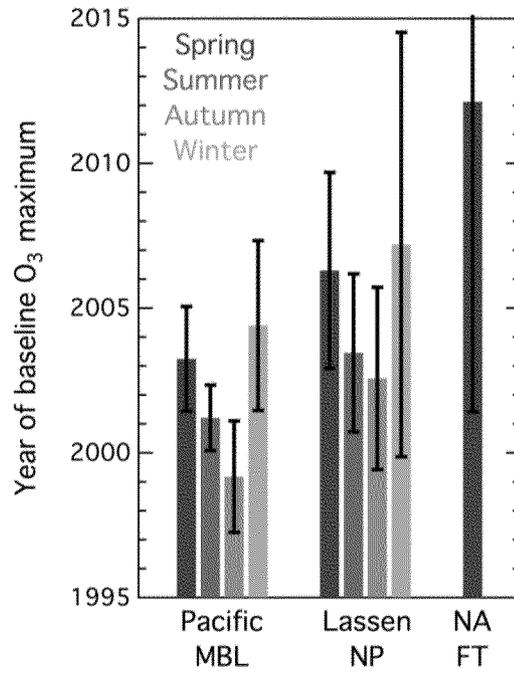


Figure 2. Year of maximum seasonal average baseline O₃ mixing ratios in each of the three North American data sets. Error bars give 95% confidence intervals for these determinations.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 10/2/2017 2:53:23 PM
Subject: Heartland's Sterling Burnett in The Hill

<http://thehill.com/opinion/energy-environment/353232-trump-and-the-end-of-obamas-bitter-war-on-coal>

Trump and the end of Obama's bitter 'war on coal'

By Sterling Burnett, opinion contributor — 09/30/17 12:00 PM EDT [328](#)

What a difference presidential leadership can make, for good or ill, for an industry's fortunes.

Before he was elected president, [Barack Obama](#) promised to bankrupt coal companies, and after eight years of his administration's anti-energy policies, that pledge turned out to be one of the few promises he kept. Obama imposed regulations limiting coal mining near streams and on mountain tops, allowed cities to block the expansion of coal export terminals and rail lines, and enacted limits on carbon-dioxide emissions, including many that were not justified by any reasonable calculation of human health benefits. His policies contributed to massive job losses in coal country, the premature shuttering of vital coal-fired power plants, and were a factor in profitable coal companies being forced to file for bankruptcy.

As a candidate for president, [Donald Trump](#) promised he would enact policies that would end the "war on coal" launched by the Obama administration and congressional Democrats, halting or slowing the loss of jobs related to coal mining and coal-fired power plants, and he is doing just that.

Coal's virtue is its reliability and abundance; America has a coal supply beneath U.S. soil that could last 200 to 400 years. While many coal-fired power plants have closed because they are unable to compete with low-cost gas-fired power plants, dozens of coal-fired power plants and mines were shuttered prematurely under Obama due to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations, policies Trump has started to reverse.

For instance, in its first use of the Congressional Review Act under Trump, Congress halted a so-called "Stream Protection Rule" imposed by Obama that would have threatened over one-third of the nation's coal-mining jobs. The Interior Department's own reports show the rule was unnecessary, since coal mines have virtually no offsite impacts and lands are being restored successfully under existing federal and state

regulations.

Trump also issued two “Energy Independence” executive orders affecting coal. One ended a moratorium on new coal leases on federal land and the second declared federal agencies should no longer consider speculative climate change impacts when implementing federal contracts, issuing permits, or formulating planned uses of federal lands.

At Trump’s direction, EPA is in the process of reviewing the Obama administration’s Clean Power Plan, and the expectation is the Trump administration will rescind or significantly reshape its limits on carbon-dioxide emissions from existing and new power plants.

Trump’s early energy actions have paid job dividends in coal country. The Department of Labor reported mining jobs in America grew by 11,000 in March and by another 7,000 in May. In June, EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt said the United States had since the beginning of 2017 added more than 50,000 jobs throughout the coal supply and use chain.

Additionally, under Trump’s leadership, the first and second largest coal companies in the United States, Peabody Energy and Arch Coal, which had been forced into insolvency in part by Obama’s climate policies, emerged from bankruptcy. And in June, Corsa Coal Company opened the Acosta Mine, the first new coal mine to open in the past six years.

In early September, Parinaga Resources announced it was building a new coal mine in Kentucky, which it expects to begin producing coal in mid-2018. Parinaga is also constructing another mine, which will begin producing by early 2019. In an interview on FOX Business News, Parinaga’s CEO, Grant Quasha, credited the Trump administration’s efforts to roll back regulations on coal production and use for helping him secure the funding needed for the project.

“All we had to do was raise the money,” Quasha said. “On the back of the Trump administration coming into the Oval Office and ending the war on coal, we were able to successfully raise approximately \$40 million worth of financing in the Australian equity markets to help build out this mine.”

The coal industry has also benefitted from a boom in coal exports since Trump took office. U.S. coal exports to Europe have risen by 70 percent compared to the first quarter in 2016, while exports to Asia have risen by approximately 50 percent. Driven primarily by the growth in exports, coal production in the United States has increased by 14 percent since December 2016, and revenue at publicly traded U.S. coal companies grew by 19 percent in the first half of this year compared with the same period one year ago.

I have no love for coal — nor for any other particular source of energy, for that matter. I don’t think coal should be subsidized, but I also don’t think it should be discriminated

against by the government, which uses harmful regulations that raise electric bills but do nothing to protect human health or the environment.

Americans should have access to reliable, relatively inexpensive energy sources that can power the conveniences that make modern life modern. Coal's virtues are its domestic abundance, relative affordability, and reliability as a source of fuel — characteristics solar and wind power just can't match, even though they continue to receive massive subsidies from the government.

One day — probably long after I'm dead — other ways to generate electricity will arise that, like coal and natural gas, are cheap and reliable. When that occurs, coal and natural gas will likely fade into history, as they should under those circumstances. Until then, three cheers for coal and the coal industry's nascent recovery!

Sterling Burnett, Ph.D. is a research fellow on energy and the environment at The Heartland Institute, a nonpartisan, nonprofit research center headquartered in Arlington Heights, Illinois.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 12/26/2017 7:19:32 PM
Subject: It doesn't get more alarmist than this.

A real true believer, this one:

-

<http://www.cnn.com/2017/12/26/opinions/earth-from-space-climate-change-opinion-mark-kelly/index.html>

Joe

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

The Heartland Institute

3939 N. Wilke Road

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

Phone [312/377-4000](tel:3123774000)

Email jbast@heartland.org

Web site <http://www.heartland.org>

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 10/10/2017 8:23:24 PM
Subject: Steve Goreham: Friends of Science Videos

Some great stuff here. Please forward to friends and foes alike.

Joe

From: Steve Goreham [mailto:] **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**
Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2017 2:25 PM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: Friends of Science Videos

Dear Joe:

I hope that you are having a great fall.

Earlier this year I presented at a dinner hosted by the Friends of Science in Calgary, Canada. FOS is an organization working for common sense regarding climate and energy policy.

Michelle Stirling of FOS interviewed me and developed the three videos below.

Globally warm regards,

Steve

Steve Goreham

www.stevegoreham.com

New Lenox, IL USA

“Real World” video clip, 4:12 minutes:



“Superstition video clip, 5:03 minutes:



“The Business of Common Sense on Green, 4:14 minutes:



To: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
From: Jim Lakely
Sent: Tue 10/10/2017 8:21:40 PM
Subject: RE: Online Resources
[AFEC Invitation to Scott Pruitt.pdf](#)

Thanks, John. I've updated it with the signature of Tim Huelskamp, our new president. And it's dated yesterday ... though our first request was many weeks ago. It also references our previous request to have him speak at our 12th International Conference on Climate Change back in March, which he also had to decline. We've wanted to bring him in to speak for a loooooong time.

Thanks for your help!

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000
c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

America First Energy Conference
NOVEMBER 9, 2017 · HOUSTON, TEXAS

From: Konkus, John [mailto:konkus.john@epa.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2017 2:52 PM
To: Jim Lakely
Subject: RE: Online Resources

The scheduling department is asking if you can resend me the invitation as they can't seem to track it down. Glad I asked :/

From: Jim Lakely [mailto:JLakely@heartland.org]
Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2017 3:30 PM
To: Konkus, John <konkus.john@epa.gov>

Subject: Re: Online Resources

Thanks, John. We'll share some of that with our social media accounts.

While I've got you, Heartland has invited Scott Pruitt to be a keynote speaker at our [America First Energy Conference](#) on November 9 in Houston. I think it would be a great venue for the administrator to deliver a major address talking about the end of the Clean Power Plan. Do you know the status of our invitation and the chances of him accepting it?

Best,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Road
Arlington Heights, IL 60004
o: 312-377-4000
f: 312-377-5000
c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: "Konkus, John" <konkus.john@epa.gov>
Date: Tuesday, October 10, 2017 at 2:24 PM
To: "Konkus, John" <konkus.john@epa.gov>
Subject: Online Resources

Here are some official EPA online resources promoting today's action on CPP. Feel free to repost and share.

EPA Homepage: <https://www.epa.gov/>

EPA Twitter: <https://twitter.com/EPA/status/917806465062260738>

EPA Air Office Twitter: <https://twitter.com/EPAair/status/917809327599181825>

Administrator Pruitt Twitter: <https://twitter.com/EPAScottPruitt/status/917802478845988864>

EPA Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/EPA/?hc_ref=ARSr6RzCgQ0tB23ZzO-5z0iW-mIKLlZMzissW0s3FCtjh3iIDw2wkvU_0MkV3DUb3Kc&fref=nf

Administrator Pruitt Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/ajax/sharer?appid=586254444758776&s=100&u=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.epa.gov%2Ftakes-another-step-advance-president-trumps-america-first-strategy-proposes-repeal>

EPA YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OpIAkmEWEYg&sns=tw>

EPA Instagram: <https://instagram.com/p/BaE8Q4QFvLs/>

John Konkus

Environmental Protection Agency

Deputy Associate Administrator for Public Affairs

Mobile: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy



October 9, 2017

A nonprofit organization devoted to discovering and promoting free-market solutions to social and economic problems.

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Budget & Tax News
School Reform News
Environment & Climate News

Climate Change Reconsidered, a series of peer-reviewed volumes on the science of climate change.

E-newsletters:

Climate Change Weekly
School Choice Weekly
Consumer Power Report
The Leaflet
Heartland Weekly

HOST OF

International Conferences on Climate Change (ICCC)

Emerging Issues Forum

3939 North Wilke Road
Arlington Heights, IL 60004
phone 312/377-4000
email think@heartland.org
web: www.heartland.org

EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt
Environmental Protection Agency
Office of the Administrator, 1101A
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20460

Dear Administrator Pruitt:

Thank you for everything you've been doing to advance President Trump's agenda, and bring common sense and good science back to the Environmental Protection Agency. I was sorry your schedule didn't allow you to speak at our Twelfth International Conference on Climate Change, held March 23-24 in Washington DC. It was a huge success!

I am writing with a special request. The Heartland Institute would be honored if you would accept a keynote speaking slot at our America First Energy Conference in Houston, Texas on Thursday, November 9, 2017.

The conference's purpose, as the name suggests, is to promote the Trump administration's excellent agenda on that topic – one that abandons the dead-end “green energy” push of the Obama years. We expect an audience of several hundred energy industry leaders at Houston's J.W. Marriott Galleria – as well as a healthy contingent of media – and we've reserved two of our three plenary keynotes for you: 8 a.m or noon on Thursday, November 9.

For more details about the American First Energy Conference, visit AmericaFirstEnergy.org. I can also send more materials to your staff for review.

I hope you or your scheduler can give me a call soon with a “yes,” and any other questions you might have regarding our event. You can reach me at 312/377-4000, or by email at thuelskamp@heartland.org.

Please know that everyone here at Heartland is pulling for you and the entire Trump administration to be a success. Nothing less than the future of liberty is riding on it!

Sincerely,

Tim Huelskamp
President

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: 12/24/2017 9:55:12 PM
Subject: Heartland replies to Inside Climate News

“Inside Climate News,” a fake news site for the liberal environmental movement, ran a pretty long piece two days ago about us and some of our allies in the climate debate, and included a rather neat graphic showing Heartland and The Heritage Foundation as leading the effort to influence President Trump’s views on climate change.

The article is [here](#), My reply is below. I hope Jim Lakely can post it and put a link to it in our “[Reply to Our Critics](#)” feature.

Merry Christmas!

Joe

Heartland Replies to *Inside Climate News*

By Joseph L. Bast
CEO, The Heartland Institute
December 24, 2017

Neela Banerjee’s December 22 article for *Inside Climate News*, titled “[How Big Oil Lost Control of Its Climate Misinformation Machine](#),” is a “Through the Looking Glass” history of the climate change debate. Here are some corrections.

The awful “billboard campaign” Banerjee describes in her opening paragraph consisted of one billboard created by The Heartland Institute that ran in 2012 for less than 24 hours on a single site along a freeway in suburban Chicago. It cost about \$500. But it apparently will live in infamy in the minds of environmental activists.

The billboard indeed featured a picture of Ted Kaczynski, the Unabomber. The text read “I still believe in global warming. Do you?” It mimicked other ad campaigns that use celebrities to push a cause, and reminded liberal environmentalists that their favorite cause also is championed by a murderer and madman.

The billboard hit its target hard, as good satire does. It broke a news blackout that environmentalists and the legacy media had imposed on Heartland and other groups that challenged the Gore-Obama dogma on global warming. Far from hurting Heartland, as Banerjee claims, it saved us: 2012 was a [breakthrough year](#) for us with record funds raised, record media attention, and record attendance at our events.

That year also marked the moment Heartland’s views on climate change moved from marginal to mainstream. New scientific research, [opinion polls](#), and political support all show a shift in the debate away from “the sky is falling” alarmism to “it’s mostly natural and only liberals still believe in it” realism. We’ve been winning the debate ever since.

Banerjee writes, “Hundreds of millions of dollars from corporations such as ExxonMobil and wealthy individuals such as the billionaires Charles and David Koch have supported the development of a sprawling network, which includes Heartland and other think tanks, advocacy groups and political operatives.” No, this isn’t true.

Most of the money was spent by oil, natural gas, and the nuclear energy industry trying to throw the coal industry under the bus, paying for a long series of “we’re part of the solution” ad campaigns pandering to low-information consumers and aimed at appeasing the left. That didn’t work.

ExxonMobil did contribute around \$50,000 a year to Heartland for about a decade, and reported this in its annual

reports. It was never a secret, and never more than 5% of our annual budget. The Kochs never gave us even that much, stopped earlier, and never funded our work on climate change.

Exxon stopped giving to us ten years ago, in 2007, precisely because we concluded man-made climate change is not a crisis. Exxon's position, then and now, is that climate change *may* be a crisis, but solutions require either a "carbon tax" (which no conservative think tank endorses) or an international treaty imposing real restrictions on emissions by India and China, which will never occur. That stance may be good corporate PR, but it's not good enough for a think tank devoted to finding and speaking the truth.

Banerjee reports a recent incident at a meeting of the American Legislative Exchange Council, where ExxonMobil and a few other big corporations and trade associations blocked a resolution calling on EPA to withdraw its endangerment finding. A majority of legislators supported our resolution, but the corporate members feared they would be targeted by environmental groups and legacy media for supporting "global warming denial." It's hard to blame them for that.

Banerjee quotes some of the usual suspects dishing *ad hominin* attacks against us. The first is Jerry Taylor, founder of something he calls the Niskanen Center, who used to be a global warming skeptic until his paychecks started to be signed by billionaire alarmist Jay Faison and the far-left Rockefeller Brothers Fund. Not a credible source.

Next up is Greenpeace, which has been pushing the line that conservative groups are paid to lie about global warming ever since it was fed to them by Al Gore. One supposes their heads would explode if they had to admit that Heartland, the conservative group doing more on the global warming issue than any other think tank in the world, gets nothing from Exxon or the Kochs. Not a credible source.

Next in line is Robert Brulle, a "professor of sociology at Drexel University," often cited by the liberal media as an expert on conservative think tanks in the climate change debate. But his work is inaccurate and has been thoroughly debunked. He's just another liberal activist pretending to be a "social scientist." Not a credible source.

Banerjee stoops to attack a distinguished climate scientist, Dr. Willie Soon, claiming his "notion" that that solar cycles drive climate change "has been discredited by mainstream science." No source given. Of course it has not. The United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) simply assumed away a major role for solar cycles, and mounting evidence suggests Soon and other solar physicists had it right all along.

Why did *Inside Climate News* run a piece littered with factual errors and relying on discredited sources? Maybe because *Inside Climate News* isn't what its title says it is. It was started as a PR project by liberal environmentalists, and "many of their biggest funders also support environmental organizations such as the Sierra Club and Earthworks and environmental activists including 350.org founder Bill McKibben."

Sort of sounds like a "climate misinformation machine," doesn't it?

###

From: Hal Doiron [mailto:hal@secl.org] **Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**

Sent: Saturday, December 23, 2017 1:56 PM

To: willie soon; William Happer; Joseph Bast; Tim Huelskamp; Jim Lakely; Jay Lehr (External); Thomas Wismuller

Cc: Susan Crockford

Subject: Re: Fwd: Anti-climate campaign gets too extreme for Exxon, but Trump is listening

At least she understands she and her loyal readers are losing the battle when she writes.....

The Heartland Institute's **rise to policy prominence** marks a break from previous brokers of climate denial, because it promotes a narrative that was once rejected as too extreme and divorced from accepted climate science. The narrative—that excessive carbon dioxide is beneficial for the Earth—is now backed by some in the EPA and the White House and is deployed as a weapon against the endangerment finding. One of Heartland's policy experts, Kathleen Hartnett White, who has called carbon dioxide "the gas of life," was nominated by the administration to lead the White House Council on Environmental Quality.

I liked her road map graphic showing how we got to the Present. It could be turned against her arguments with a little accurate updating. I wish she could have spoken with Roger Cohen in Dec 2014 like I did at Will Happer's steering group meeting in Washington DC to form the CO2Coalition.org. That would have helped her understand why as truly concerned scientists began to understand the AGW issue more clearly and accurately, their concerns were alleviated. The Right Climate Stuff research team began our objective, independent AGW assessment with several concerned NASA-retiree scientist team members who now assure me their original concerns have been thoroughly addressed and erased.

I wanted to leave a public comment on the many shortcomings of this article, but didn't see a way to do this. I have the author's email address but would want her readers to see my comments. Her emphasis on big oil's pittance of contributions to objective researchers and conservative Think Tanks in comparison to the \$100's of Billions the US Gov't has invested in building a corrupted "scientific consensus" on the AGW threat that ignores The Scientific Method, needs to be understood by the US Taxpayer.

Someone needs to update this failing and flailing writer on Kathleen's PhD degree from Stanford....Hal

Harold H. Doiron, PhD

Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

On Saturday, December 23, 2017, 12:40:03 PM CST, Thomas Wymuller <tom@colderside.com> wrote:

Another day - Another Hit Piece. Good Grief!

Think we'll get a break 'tween Christmas & New Year's?

Breath not being held!

Tom

PS I guess it confirms that fiction is popular - even really bad fiction such as "*Terror at the top of the World*" that claims the "... land, this fjord, belonged to the bears." as opposed to the Inuit, and that "...flies and mosquitoes that swarmed ... were new..."

Begin forwarded message:

From: InsideClimate News <newsletters@insideclimatenews.org>

Subject: Anti-climate campaign gets too extreme for Exxon, but Trump is listening

Date: December 23, 2017 at 12:34:11 PM EST

To: <tom@colderside.com>

Reply-To: InsideClimate News <newsletters@insideclimatenews.org>

[View this email in your browser](#)



WEEK IN REVIEW

*All ICN's original content and the most important headlines
from around the web delivered every weekend*

Hundreds of millions of dollars from oil companies and wealthy individuals have supported a sprawling network of think tanks and advocacy groups that has worked for

years to cast doubt about climate change. Now, the more hardline groups are leading the charge, with direct access to the White House, and they're taking climate denial farther than many fossil fuel companies can support. The latest chapter in our [investigation](#) of the fossil fuel industry's influence follows the shifting control of the public climate denial campaign.

Also, don't miss the latest story in our Finding Middle Ground series. Meera spent time with a family of dogsled racers who are seeing the snow their sport relies on disappear.



How Big Oil Lost Control of Its Climate Misinformation Machine

BY: NEELA BANERJEE

One of the longest and most consequential campaigns against science in modern history is becoming more extreme—and turning against its originators.

Credit: Paul Horn

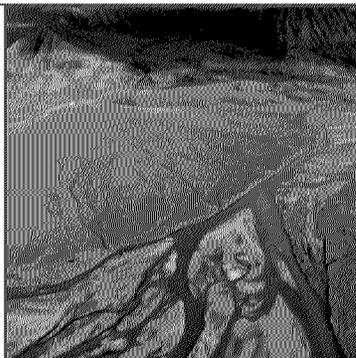


As Snow Disappears, A Family of Dogsled Racers in Wisconsin Can't Agree Why

BY: MEERA SUBRAMANIAN

A father and daughter have been running sled dogs for more than 25 years. It's easier for them to talk dogs than politics, weather than climate.

Credit: Meera Subramanian



Congress Opens Arctic Wildlife Refuge to Drilling, But Do Companies Want In?

BY: SABRINA SHANKMAN

After the tax bill vote cleared the way for drilling, conservation groups vowed to 'shine a very bright light' on any company planning to drill one of the

nation's last untouched wilderness areas.

Credit: Katrina Liebich/U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Did you hear?

"This didn't come out of nowhere. Trump was taught to say these things on climate by Heartland, the Competitive Enterprise Institute and other think tanks. They maintained this denial space in public policy dialogue."

—Kert Davies, director of the Climate Investigations Center, on [anti-climate-science](#) rhetoric



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Electric Trucks Begin Reporting for Duty, Quietly and Without All the Fumes

BY: ERICA GIES

Replacing fleets of medium- and heavy-duty trucks can help cut greenhouse gas emissions and make cities quieter and cleaner.

Tax Bill Preserves Critical Tax Credits for Wind, Solar and Electric Vehicles

BY: GEORGINA GUSTIN

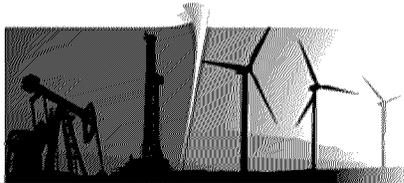
Despite the oil and gas industry's push against renewables, the bill approved by Congress keeps clean energy incentives, but it also includes Arctic drilling.

Trump's EPA Starts Process for Replacing Clean Power Plan

BY: GEORGINA GUSTIN

The Clean Power Plan was the Obama administration's key climate change policy for cutting greenhouse gas emissions from power plants.

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CLEAN ECONOMY WEEKLY

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2017 YEAR IN REVIEW

The New Climate Watchdogs: Democratic Attorneys General Take on Trump

BY: DAVID HASEMYER

A blue-state coalition filed nearly two dozen lawsuits in 2017 involving climate change, energy and the environment.

2017 YEAR IN REVIEW

For Exxon, a Year of Living Dangerously

BY: DAVID HASEMYER

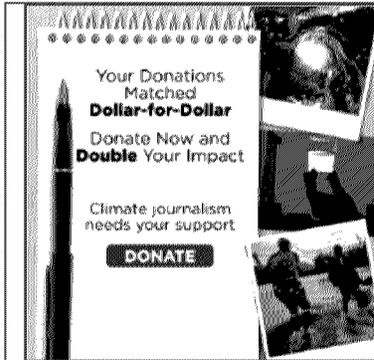
The oil giant faced setbacks as it fought to stop two state climate fraud investigations, but both sides have dialed back the rhetoric. Is something about to change?

Could Exxon's Climate Risk Disclosure Plan Derail Its Fight to Block State Probes?

BY: DAVID HASEMYER

Massachusetts's attorney general argues that Exxon's announcement amounts to an admission that the company previously failed to sufficiently disclose the impact climate

change was having on its operations.



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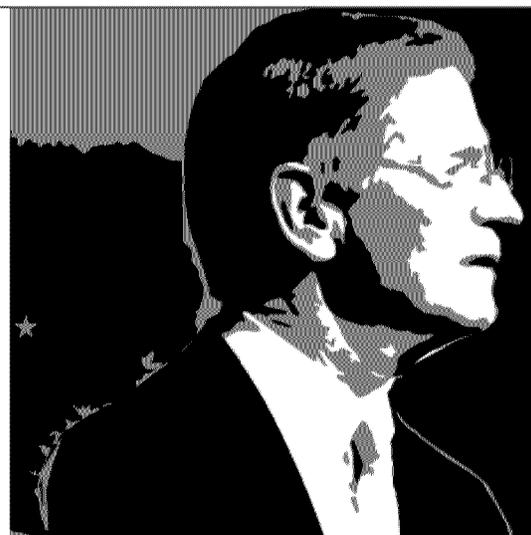
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TODAY'S CLIMATE

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(Washington Post)

[Pentagon Strategy Document Will Not Include Climate Change, Official Says](#)
(Reuters)

[What It's Like Inside the Trump Administration's Regulatory Rollback at the EPA](#)
(ProPublica)

[B.H.P. Billiton, Acknowledging Climate Change, to Quit Coal Group](#)
(The New York Times)

[Trump Administration Targets Certain Words, and Bureaucracy Pushes Back](#)
(Washington Post)

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CLEAN ECONOMY

[Solar Companies Go Door-to-Door in Battle With Tesla](#)

(Bloomberg)

[California Wildfires Spark Utility Investigations and New Regulations](#)

(Greentech Media)

[NY City Comptroller Proposes Pension Funds Cut Fossil Fuel Portfolio](#)

(Reuters)

[What Needs to Happen Before Electric Cars Take Over the World](#)

(The New York Times)

[Carbon Loophole: Why Is Wood Burning Counted as Green Energy?](#)

(Yale360)

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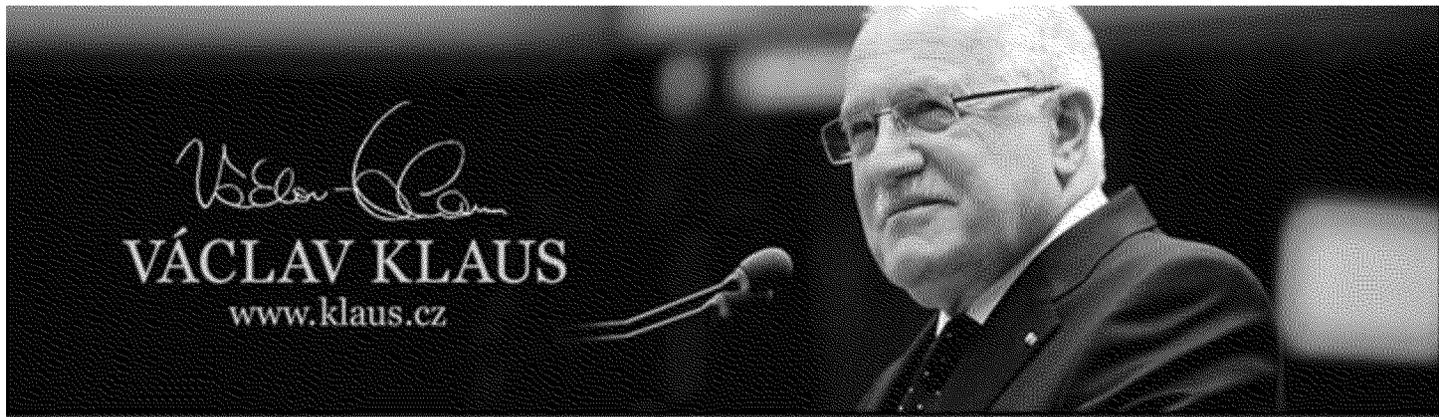
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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sun 12/24/2017 5:59:47 PM
Subject: Vaclav Klaus speech on climate change

A very nice, and short, commentary on the climate change debate by a former prime minister (and frequent speaker at Heartland's ICCCs). Thanks for posting this, Calvin Beisner.

Joe

http://cornwallalliance.org/2017/12/vaclav-klaus-lets-not-give-up-fighting-climate-alarmism-it-is-never-late/?utm_source=Cornwall+Alliance+Newsletter&utm_campaign=929454a14c-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2017_12_22&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_b80dc8f2de-929454a14c-153373801



Dr. Václav Klaus, first Prime Minister (1993–1998) and second President of the Czech Republic (2003–2013) and an economist who advocates free markets, delivered this speech at the conference of Association des Climato-réalistes, Musée Social, Paris, December 7, 2017. We are grateful for President Klaus's permission to publish it here, and we commend him and thank God for his courageous, intelligent, and persevering defense of freedom and reason.

-- Calvin Beisner, Cornwall Alliance

Ladies and gentlemen,

Many thanks for the invitation and for the possibility to participate in this important gathering. It is great to be in France after many years and to see Paris as it looks in the era of mass migration.

I travel abroad almost permanently, but not to France. I don't know whether it is my fault or something else. It may be partly caused by my inability to speak French, something I consider a great deficiency of mine, partly by the evident discrepancy between my views and the mainstream French thinking.

Nevertheless, I was in the last couple of years inspired by the works of several French authors, such as Michel Houellebecq, Pascal Bruckner, Pierre Manent, Alain Finkielkraut, not to speak about my old friends such as Pascal Salin. It gave me a new motivation to be in contact with France and its intellectuals.

I must admit that I was not – until very recently – aware of the French Association des Climato-réalistes, of its activities, and of its ability to organize such an important gathering as today's one. Many thanks for bringing me here and for giving me a chance to address this distinguished audience.

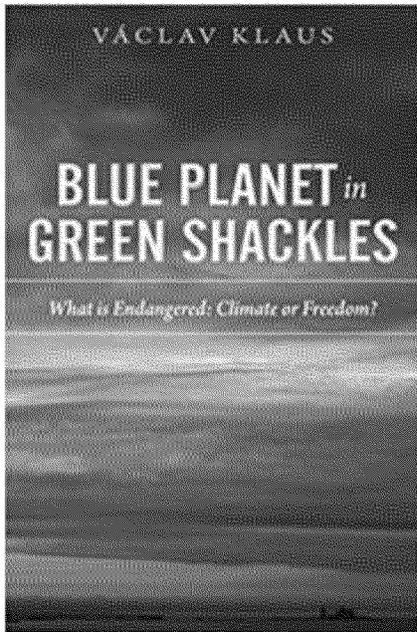
The issue of climate alarmism, of man-made and human society endangering global warming has become one of my main topics as well as worries. **I strongly disagree with the global warming doctrine** which is an arrogant, human freedom and prosperity of mankind endangering set of beliefs, an ideology, if not a religion. **It lives independently of the science of climatology.** Its disputes are not about temperature, they are part of the “conflict of ideologies”.

My way of looking at this topic is based

– on a very special experience gained **under the communist regime** in which I spent two thirds of my life. This experience sharpened our eyes. We became oversensitive to all attempts to violate freedom, rationality and free exchange of views, we became oversensitive to all attempts to impose on us the dogmas of those who consider themselves better than the rest of us. In the communist era, we witnessed an irrational situation when science was at the same time promoted and prohibited, praised and celebrated, manipulated and misused. I have very similar feelings now;

– on my **being an economist** who has strong views about the role of markets and governments in human society and economy, about the role of visible and invisible hands in controlling our life and shaping our future and who considers the politically based interventions in the economy connected with the ambitions to fight climate absolutely untenable;

– on my **being a politician** for 25 years of my recent life who has always been fighting all variants of green ideology, and especially its highlight, the global warming doctrine. I have been for many years intensively involved in the world-wide, highly controversial and heavily manipulated **debate about global warming** and about the role of human beings in it. I was the only head of state who dared to openly express a totally dissident view at the UN General Assembly already 10 years ago^[1].



I actively participated in this debate in many ways, most visibly by a book with the title “**Blue Planet in Green Shackles**” which was published in 18 languages around the globe (its French version under the title “*Planete Bleue en Pêril Vert, Institut de Recherches Economiques et Fiscales, Aix-en-Provence, 2009*”). This year I published a sequel “**Shall we be destroyed by climate or by our fighting the climate?**” (only in Czech now, the English version forthcoming soon).

I don’t agree with the so called **consensus** proclaimed about this issue by the global warming alarmists. The real consensus is very narrow. The scientists – and all rational human beings – agree that temperatures have warmed **in the past two centuries** and that human activities may have played **some role** in it. Nothing else. It is evident that both **the size of warming and its causes** continue to be hotly debated. There is absolutely no consensus in this respect.

The politicians who signed **the Paris Agreement** two years ago are either not aware of the missing scientific ground for it or are aware of it but signed it because it serves their personal or political interests. It may be both – **the ignorance and dishonesty**.

The politicians understood that playing the global warming card is an easy game to play, at least in the short or medium term. And they know, together with Keynes, that in the long run we are all dead. The problem is that the politicians do not take into consideration the long-term consequences of policies based on this doctrine. They hope the voters would appreciate their caring about issues more substantial than the next

elections.

The global warming can be summarized in the following way:

1. It starts with the claim that there is an undisputed and undisputable, empirically confirmed, statistically significant, global, not local, warming;
2. It continues with the argument that the time series of global temperature exhibits a growing trend which dominates their cyclical and random components. This trend is supposed to be non-linear, perhaps exponential;
3. This trend is declared to be dangerous for the people (in the eyes of “soft” environmentalists) and for the planet (by “deep” environmentalists);
4. The growth of average global temperature is postulated as a solely or chiefly man-made phenomenon attributable to growing emissions of CO₂ from industrial activity and the use of fossil fuels;
5. The sensitivity of global temperature to even small variations in CO₂ concentration in the atmosphere is supposed to be very high;
6. The ongoing temperature increases can be reversed by radical reduction in CO₂ emissions, which should be organized by means of the institutions of “global governance”. They forget to tell us that this is not possible without undermining democracy, the independence of individual countries, human freedom, economic prosperity and a chance to eliminate poverty in the world.

I do not believe in any one of these six articles of faith and I am glad not to be alone. There are many natural scientists and also social scientists, especially economists, who do not believe in them either. The problem is that the genuine scientists (or most of them) do science and are not willing to be involved in discussing this doctrine in the public space.

How to make a change? I dare say that science itself will not make it. The Global Warming Doctrine is not based on science. Accordingly, scientific debate itself cannot bring it into disrepute.

I am also afraid that a decisive change cannot come as a result of new empirical data. It is evident that the current temperature data confirm neither the alarmist and apocalyptic views of the believers in the GWD, nor their quasi-scientific hypotheses about the exclusivity of the relationship between CO₂ and temperature. As we all know, the statistical data didn't show a global warming for the 18 years between 1998 and 2015.

Discussing technicalities in more and more depth will not help us either, because the supporters of the global warming doctrine are not interested in them. **Their ideas are the ideas of ideologues**, not of scientists or climatologists. Data and theories, however sophisticated, will not change their views.

The same is true about the economic dimension of this debate. If somebody wants to reduce if not to eliminate CO₂ emissions, he must either expect **a revolution in economic efficiency**(which determines emissions intensity) or start organizing **a world-wide economic decline**. Nothing else is possible.

Radically diminishing CO₂ emissions has both short-term and long-term consequences. To analyse them requires to pay attention to intertemporal relationships and to look at opportunity costs. It is evident that **by assuming a very low, near-zero discount rate the proponents of the global warming doctrine neglect the issue of time and of alternative opportunities. A low discount rate used in global warming models means harming current generations** (vis-à-vis future generations). We should not accept claims that by adopting low discount rates we protect the interests of future generations, or that opportunity costs are irrelevant because in the case of global warming the problem of choice does not exist. This uneconomic or perhaps anti-economic way of thinking must never be accepted.

As someone who personally experienced central planning and attempts to organize the whole of society by directives from above, I feel obliged to warn against the arguments and ambitions of the believers in the global warming doctrine. Their arguments and ambitions are very similar to those we used to hear when living under Communism. These dangerous ideas should be resisted. It must be done at the political level. We have to explain it to the common people.

[1] Statement by President of the Czech Republic at the General Debate of the 62nd Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, New York, September 26, 2007. You can find it here: www.klaus.cz/clanky/1109.

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Sat 9/30/2017 6:00:53 PM
Subject: Last week's second Red Team briefing
[Briefing Book.pdf](#)

Friends,

Last week, 40 AGW realists participated in a day-long briefing here in Arlington Heights about EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt's proposal to organize a Red Team-Blue Team exercise to reconsider the science, economics, and law of the Obama era. Like the first meeting held in Washington DC in June, which attracted 45 guests, it broke down walls between disciplines and helped us all become more effective communicators on the climate change issue.

The handout I prepared for the meeting is attached. I believe you will find, if you spend some time flipping through it, that it has a lot of useful information in it.

A third briefing is planned for November 8 in Houston, prior to Heartland's [America First Energy Conference](#) taking place the next day at the same venue. If you didn't attend the first or second Red Team briefings and wish to attend the third one, please let me know. Except for a few speakers, we are trying to avoid repeat guests.

If you attended this week's meeting, watch for a wrap-up email from me later today.

Best regards, and enjoy the weekend!

Joe

Joseph Bast

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Red Team
Second Briefing Session

Briefing Book



September 27-28, 2017

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1. Agenda and Featured Speakers Bios

Wednesday, September 27		
Early-arriving guests are welcome to come to Heartland for a casual buffet dinner. 5:30 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.		
Thursday, September 28		
Time	Speaker	Presentation
8:00 a.m.	---	Doors open for breakfast.
8:30 a.m.	Introductory Remarks Joseph Bast	Welcome Why are we meeting? What do we hope to accomplish? Where are the bathrooms?
8:45 a.m.	Visualizing Success Presentation Steve Milloy	What Changes Are Needed to Drain the Swamp? A 30-minute presentation on what success would look like... changes to laws, processes, organization, and personnel.
9:15 a.m.	Visualizing Success Discussion Steve Milloy, Myron Ebell, and David Schnare, Tim Huelskamp	A 30 minute panel discussion starting with reactions to Milloy's presentation, by EPA transition leaders, a former member of Congress, and former EPA staff
9:45 a.m.	Break	
10:00 a.m.	Science Presentation David Legates	What You Need to Know about Climate Science A 30-minute presentation on the current state of climate science.
10:30 a.m.	Science Discussion Jay Lehr, David Legates, Roy Spencer, and Willie Soon	A 30 minute panel discussion starting with reactions to David Legates' presentation, by distinguished climate scientists, identifying key arguments, controversies, and resources
11:00 a.m.	Law Presentation Harry MacDougald	Challenging the Endangerment Finding in Court A 30 minute presentation by coauthor of a petition to EPA to rescind the Endangerment Finding
11:30 a.m.	Law Discussion: David Schnare, Harry MacDougald, Sam Kazman, and Ronald Rychlak	A 30 minute panel discussion starting with reactions to Harry MacDougald discussing opportunities and challenges to changing public policy through the courts.
Noon	Lunch	
12:15 p.m.	Speaker Training Veronica Harrison	How to Impress an Audience, a Reporter, and Even Your Spouse Tips for effective public speaking – body language, appearance, and controlling the stage
1:15 p.m.	Communication Presentation Jim Lakely	Winning Talking Points, Terminology, and Positioning A 30 minute presentation by Heartland's director of communication

1:45 p.m.	Communication Discussion John Droz, Jim Lakely, Will Happer, and John Coleman	A 30 minute panel discussion starting with reactions to Jim Lakely describing personal experiences and market research conducted by CO2 Coalition, CEI, and others
2:15 p.m.	Public Health Presentation Richard Belzer	Risk Analysis and Regulation A 30 minute presentation by a former staff economist at the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs.
2:45 p.m.	Public Health Discussion John Dunn, Stanley Young, Richard Belzer, Steve Milloy	A 30 minute discussion of Belzer covering how EPA abuses science by misapplying epidemiology, assuming no threshold, lack of transparency, etc.
3:15 p.m.	Break	
3:30 p.m.	Economics Presentation Kevin Dayaratna	Demolishing the Social Cost of Carbon Argument A 30 minute presentation by a Ph.D. statistician for The Heritage Foundation on why the real social cost is negative.
4:00 p.m.	Economic Discussion David Kreutzer, Roger Bezdek, Cal Beisner, and Marlo Lewis	A 30 minute panel discussion starting with reactions to Dayaratna discussing cost benefit analysis, cost of regulation, discount rates, and carbon taxes
4:30 p.m.	Energy Policy Presentation Roger Bezdek	The Case for Fossil Fuels A 30 minute presentation on the indispensable role played by fossil fuels in human prosperity, health, and even environmental protection and why alternative energies can't replace them.
5:00 p.m.	Energy Policy Discussion Robert Bradley, Roger Bezdek, Steve Goreham, Fred Palmer	A 30-minute panel discussion starting with reactions to Bezdek and covering future supply of energy, impact of renewables on cost and reliability, futility of a transition away from fossil fuels.
5:30 p.m.	Wrap-up Tim Huelskamp	Closing remarks and adjourn
5:45 p.m.	Optional Dinner	For those who have flights leaving in the morning and wish to stay, a buffet dinner will be served and the meeting space will remain open until about 8:00 p.m.

* *Nominated for EPA Science Advisory Board*

Joseph Bast, The Heartland Institute

Joseph Bast is CEO of The Heartland Institute, and was the founding executive director in 1984. According to a recent telephone survey of state elected officials, Heartland is among the nation's best-known and most highly regarded think tanks. Bast has written and edited 21 books, including *Eco-Sanity: A Common-Sense Guide to Environmentalism* (1994), *Climate Change Reconsidered* (2009), and *Why Scientists Disagree About Global Warming* (2015). Bast is publisher of three monthly newspapers sent to every national and state elected official: *School Reform News*, *Environment & Climate News*, and *Budget & Tax News*. Bast organized all 12 of Heartland's International Conferences on Climate Change (ICCC).

*** Richard Belzer, Ph.D., former economist, OMB**

Since 2001, Dr. Richard Belzer has been an independent consultant in regulation, risk, economics and information quality. Previously he was a visiting professor of public policy at Washington University in St. Louis and staff economist in the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs in the Office of Management and Budget. He received his Ph.D. in public policy from Harvard University (1989), Master's in Public Policy from the John F. Kennedy School of Government (1982), and MS and BS degrees in agricultural economics from the University of California at Davis (1979, 1980). His current original research areas include the analysis of variability in pulmonary function testing; the development of objective economic indicators to identify adverse human health effects; the improved use of human health risk assessments into benefit-cost analysis; the analysis of environmental justice ranking schemes; the analysis of patent law and examination practices; estimation of potential cost reductions state Medicaid programs from the substitution of electronic for tobacco cigarettes; and the economic value of subjective quality information in U.S. wine markets. Recent consulting projects have included benefit-cost analyses of California's proposed drinking water standards and the critique of predicted human health impacts and monetized risks attributable to air emissions from new facilities designed to achieve federal regulatory standards.

Roger Bezdek, MISI

Roger Bezdek is an internationally recognized energy analyst and president of MISI – a Washington, D.C.-based economic, energy, and environmental research firm. He has over 30 years of experience in the energy, utility, environmental, and regulatory areas in private industry, academia, and the federal government. Bezdek has previously served as Senior Advisor in the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, as research director at the Department of Energy, and as U.S. energy and environmental delegate to the European Community and to NATO. He holds a Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and is the author of six books and over 300 publications in scientific and technical journals. Bezdek presented on “Fossil Fuels & Human Prosperity” at Heartland's ICC-12 in March 2017.

*** Kevin Dayaratna, Heritage Foundation**

Kevin D. Dayaratna is Senior Statistician and Research Programmer in The Heritage Foundation's Center for Data Analysis (CDA). An applied statistician, he has researched and published on the use of high-powered statistical models in public policy, medical outcomes, business, economics, and even professional sports. At CDA, Dayaratna instituted the Heritage Energy Model, derived from the Energy Information Administration's National Energy Modeling System, to quantify and help policymakers understand the long-term economic effects of energy policy proposals. He has also published extensive research on integrated assessment modeling regarding the social cost of carbon, methane, and nitrous oxide. In addition to energy modeling, has Dayaratna also works on statistical modeling regarding important climate, tax, labor, health care, welfare, and entitlement policy questions. Dayaratna presented on the “Social Cost of Carbon” at ICC-12 in March 2017.

Veronica Harrison, The Heartland Institute

Veronica Harrison is director of marketing at The Heartland Institute. She is responsible for creating and implementing efficient marketing plans for The Heartland Institute and its departments. Harrison composes detailed planning memos for each of the organization's major publications, events, and policy campaigns. Harrison then works with staff to implement those plans effectively as a way to increase the numbers of paid subscribers to the organization's publications, attendance at events, and tools to measure overall success at Heartland. Harrison joined the Heartland team in 2014. She received her B.A. in journalism from Columbia College Chicago in 2010. During her second year at Columbia, Harrison was a communications specialist at the Streeterville (Chicago) Chamber of Commerce.

Tim Huelskamp, The Heartland Institute

Tim Huelskamp, Ph.D., began as president of The Heartland Institute in July 2017. From 2011 to 2017, Dr. Huelskamp served three terms in Congress representing the 1st District in Kansas. He advocated on behalf of conservative, free-market solutions in a wide range of policy arenas and served on numerous committees, most notably the Veterans Affairs Committee and Budget Committee. He helped grow the House Freedom and Liberty Caucuses, chaired and expanded the Tea Party Caucus, fought the Waters of the U.S. Rule, worked on budgets in the Republican Study Committee, and co-founded Conversations with Conservatives, a monthly House conservative press availability. Prior to serving in Congress, Huelskamp was a fifth-generation family farmer in Kansas, where he farmed with his family for more than 30 years. He left Kansas only long enough to earn a BA summa cum laude from the College of Santa Fe and a Ph.D. in political science from American University in Washington, DC. Dr. Huelskamp and his wife Angela are proud parents of four children.

Jim Lakely, The Heartland Institute

Jim Lakely is the director of communications at The Heartland Institute, a spokesman for the organization, the editor-in-chief of Heartland's blog, Freedom Pub, and the executive producer of the Heartland Daily Podcast. Prior to joining Heartland in 2008, Lakely spent 16 years in daily-deadline journalism. A former White House correspondent for *The Washington Times*, he covered Capitol Hill and the re-election campaign of George W. Bush. Lakely has appeared on C-SPAN, the Fox News Channel, MSNBC, CNN, and many national and local television and radio news programs. He's been an editorial writer and columnist for the *Tribune-Review* in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; the *Free Lance-Star* in Fredericksburg, Virginia; and the *Press-Enterprise* in Riverside, California. Lakely often serves as "master of ceremonies" at The Heartland Institute's public events, and is one of Heartland's chief public communicators on environment and climate issues. He has twice (so far) given presentations on *Why Scientists Disagree About Global Warming* to public school classrooms in 2017.

*** David Legates, University of Delaware**

David Legates, Ph.D. is professor of climatology in the Department of Geography at the

University of Delaware and an adjunct professor at the university's Physical Ocean Science and Engineering Program and in the Department of Applied Economics. At the 10th International Conference on Climate Change in 2015, he was presented with the Courage in Defense of Science Award. Legates has argued for the necessity of technological progress in precipitation measurement used for validating climate change scenarios and for validation of existing data used for that purpose. Legates has earned certified consulting meteorologist status from the American Meteorological Society and in 1999 was awarded the Boeing Autometric Award for submitting the best paper in image analysis and interpretation. He has published more than 125 articles in refereed journals, conference proceedings, and monograph series and has made more than 250 professional presentations.

Harry MacDougald, Caldwell, Propst & DeLoach, LLP

Harry MacDougald is co-counsel for the Southeastern Legal Foundation (SLF) in a significant challenge to the EPA's greenhouse gas endangerment finding and follow-on regulations. That effort culminated in the Supreme Court decision in *Southeastern Legal Foundation, et. al. v. Environmental Protection Agency*, sub nom *United Air Regulatory Group v. Environmental Protection Agency* (2014). MacDougald presented oral argument on science issues in that case when it was before D.C. Circuit Court of Appeals. He was the primary author of an amicus brief on climate science issues in *American Electric Power Co., Inc. v. Connecticut* (2011) on behalf of the SLF and several scientists. MacDougald has also filed amicus briefs on behalf of SLF in *Utah v. Evans* (constitutionality of statistical sampling in the 2000 apportionment census); *Johnson v. UGA*, (11th Cir. 2001; constitutionality of affirmative action in college admissions); and *Gratz v. Bollinger* (6th Circuit; constitutionality of affirmative action in law school admissions).

Steve Milloy, author 'Scare Pollution'

Steve Milloy is a recognized leader in the fight against junk science with more than 25 years of accomplishment and experience. Credited with popularizing the term "junk science," Milloy is the founder and publisher of JunkScience.com and, from 2000-2009, wrote the popular "Junk Science" column for FOXNews.com. He is an expert on energy, environmental and public health issues, a public affairs consultant, author, TV/radio commentator and public speaker. Milloy was trained in natural sciences, biostatistics, law and securities regulation. He has also been an attorney for the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and a broker-dealer; and a registered securities principal, investment fund manager, non-profit executive, print/web columnist on science and business issues, and coal company executive. Milloy's latest book is *Scare Pollution: Why and How to Fix the EPA* (2016). Milloy served on the Trump EPA transition team. He presented on "Draining the Government Climate Science Swamp" and "EPA's Human Experiments with Particulate Matter: Proof of Government Science Corruption" at ICC-12 in March 2017.

NOTE: Also present and nominated for EPA's Science Advisory Board: Joe D'Aleo, Craig Idso, Stan Young.

NIEL BRANDVOLD FOR NATURE

The country has focused its science efforts on areas that could improve daily life for its citizens, such as energy development. “The country was dependent on oil in Iraq, and then natural gas from Egypt,” says Khaled Toukan, chairman of the Jordan Atomic Energy Commission. “The problem with these sole sources is that we were subjected to political changes, like the US invasion of Iraq and the overthrow of the Egyptian government.” Now, he says, Jordan is looking to exploit its uranium resources to include nuclear power, and it is exploring the potential of solar and wind energy.

The Jordanian government is also looking for ways to cope with one of the lowest levels of water availability in the world—a problem that has intensified with the recent influx of an estimated 1.3 million Syrian refugees. Some help could come from a partnership that the Royal Scientific Society announced in February with the University of California, Berkeley, to build a reticular-chemistry foundry. Reticular chemistry involves making porous crystals.

It was pioneered by Jordanian chemist Omar Yaghi, who heads the Berkeley Global Science Institute and has developed materials that can harvest water from the atmosphere.

Still, Jordan faces a long climb to fulfil its scientific ambitions. The country spent just over 0.4% of its gross domestic product (GDP) on research and development in 2011, the latest year for which figures are available. That beats its wealthy neighbour Saudi Arabia (0.07% of GDP), but Jordan lags behind some nearby countries, such as Turkey. And although Jordan nearly doubled its yearly output of scientific publications between 2005 and 2014, from 641 to 1,093, the overall number remains small.

To help build research capacity, the government set up the Jordanian Scientific Research Support Fund in 2005. The fund was initially supported by a law that required all companies in Jordan to pay 1% of their profits into the fund. By 2012, when that statute was overturned, the fund had acquired US\$85 million. It is now kept afloat by Jordan’s universities, which

must spend 3% of their annual budgets on research or contributions to the fund. Between 2008 and 2016, the foundation gave a total of \$35 million to 325 projects, mainly in the medical, pharmaceutical and agricultural sciences.

Abeer Al Bawab, a chemist who in March became minister of higher education and director of the fund, is thinking deeply about how to monitor its success. “The oldest university in the country is only 55 years old, and the support fund has just been around for ten years,” she notes. Because Jordan is still building its culture of science, Al Bawab says that metrics such as the rate of scientific publications are not by themselves the best indicators of progress. She hopes to quantify the intersections between academic research, science policy and the private sector.

In the meantime, El Hassan hopes that the World Science Forum will help to raise the profile of science in the eyes of the Jordanian public. “A generation of analytical thinkers and risk takers,” she says, “is something I’d like to see.” ■

POLICY

Fears rise over US climate report

EPA officials are consulting global-warming sceptics as they weigh up a technical review.

BY JEFF TOLLEFSON

A sweeping US government report on the state of climate-change science is nearing the finish line, but researchers who wrote it aren’t ready to relax just yet. Federal scientists have twice reviewed the roughly 600-page document—which examines everything from shifting weather patterns to rising sea levels—as have the US National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. Just one hurdle remains, but it may be the highest: final sign-off by top officials in President Donald Trump’s administration, many of whom are sceptical of climate science.

Although there have not yet been any signs of trouble, researchers are keeping a close eye on how the White House and federal agencies handle the science report—a technical prelude to the fourth National Climate Assessment, a legally mandated analysis of the causes and impacts of global warming that is due in 2018.

Many climate scientists are particularly uneasy about the potential for interference by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), one of 13 agencies that must approve the science report before its expected release in November. EPA administrator Scott Pruitt, who rejects well-established climate science, has raised the possibility of organizing an adversarial ‘red team–blue team’ review of such research.



RALPH FRESO/GETTY

As temperatures soar, researchers worry that science could be “held hostage” by a sceptical White House.

And he has help from the Heartland Institute, a think tank in Chicago, Illinois, that promotes scepticism about climate change.

“We can’t allow science to be held hostage,” says Donald Wuebbles, a climate scientist at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and co-chair of the report. “I’m hopeful it won’t get to that, because it would look really

bad for the administration to fight this.”

It wouldn’t be the first time that a Republican president had sought to stymie the United States’ national climate-assessment process. The administration of George W. Bush came under fire for ignoring the first National Climate Assessment, which was released by then-President Bill Clinton in 2000. After

► the Bush administration subsequently missed the legal deadline in 2004 to complete a second assessment, environmentalists sued the government in federal court to compel the report's release—and won.

The message of the latest science report—that human-caused global warming poses urgent problems for the United States—isn't likely to sit well with the White House. The Trump administration has sought to repeal environmental regulations and cut climate research. Energy secretary Rick Perry has joined Pruitt in questioning climate science. And Pruitt's chief of staff, Ryan Jackson, once worked for Senator James Inhofe (Republican, Oklahoma), a prominent climate sceptic.

"This is going to be the first big test in the climate arena," says Tammy Dickinson, who led the energy and environment division at the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) under president Barack Obama. One major issue, she adds, is that Trump has yet to fill many positions at the OSTP—which has coordinated work on the last three government climate assessments—or high-level science posts at federal agencies that work on climate change.

At the EPA, rank-and-file staff say that they haven't been told who will sign off on the science

report, or how the OSTP will manage the final review process. Agency scientists told *Nature* that climate change has become taboo in their discussions with EPA leadership. The fact that agency leaders have consulted with climate sceptics has only added to the confusion.

One EPA official, who asked for anonymity because of career concerns, provided *Nature* with two lists circulating among Pruitt's team that seem to have been compiled by the Heartland Institute. One list, labelled "climate scientists", contains the names of more than 140 people, including many climate sceptics; the second names several dozen climate economists.

The Heartland Institute would not comment on the documents, but a spokesman confirmed that Heartland has provided the EPA with names of people for a climate science 'red team'. Many agency researchers assume that Pruitt will use the lists to assemble that team, but some fear that it could be used to identify candidates for empty slots on the EPA's Board of Scientific Counselors, which advises the agency's research arm. An EPA spokeswoman declined to comment on the lists or the science report.

"It would look really bad for the administration to fight this."

For the anonymous official, the question now is whether the adversarial approach embodied by the 'red team' idea will drive the Trump administration to delay the science report. "They are aware of the report," the official says. "We don't know what they are going to do." Then there is the broader national climate assessment, which will delve into questions that have profound implications for government policy, such as how coastal communities should respond to rising seas. That document is expected to go out to federal agencies this month.

Pruitt will have to be careful how he handles both documents, says Kyla Bennett, a former EPA ecologist who now works for the watchdog group Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility in North Easton, Massachusetts. The EPA could ignore the climate report's findings while implementing policies that affect the oil, gas and coal industries, which Trump has vowed to protect and promote. But if the administration pushes regulations that ignore mainstream climate science, Bennett says, it is likely to face lawsuits from environmental and science groups.

"The EPA is supposed to be using the best science out there," she says. "They can't just suddenly say the Earth is flat, CO₂ is not a pollutant and coal is the best thing for the world."

REPRODUCIBILITY

P-values shake-up proposed

Big names in statistics recommend tightening threshold for significance in biomedical science.

BY DALMEET SINGH CHAWLA

Science is in the throes of a reproducibility crisis, and researchers, funders and publishers are increasingly worried that the scholarly literature is littered with unreliable results. Now, a group of 72 prominent researchers is targeting what they say is one cause of the problem: weak statistical standards of evidence for claiming new discoveries.

In many disciplines, the significance of findings is judged by *P* values. They are used to test (and dismiss) a 'null hypothesis' which

generally posits that the effect being tested for doesn't exist. The smaller the *P* value that is found for a set of results, the less likely it is that the results are purely due to chance. Results are deemed 'statistically significant' when this value is below 0.05.

But many scientists worry that this threshold has caused too many false positives to appear in the literature, a problem exacerbated by a practice called *P*hacking, in which researchers gather data without first creating a hypothesis to test, and then look for patterns in the results that can be reported as statistically significant.

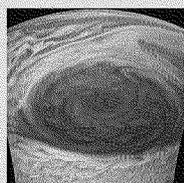
So, in a provocative manuscript posted on the PsyArXiv preprint server on 22 July, researchers argue that *P*-value thresholds should be lowered to 0.005 for the social and biomedical sciences (D. Benjamin *et al.* Preprint at PsyArXiv <http://osf.io/preprints/psyarxiv/mky9j>; 2017). The final paper is set to be published in *Nature Human Behaviour*.

"Researchers just don't realize how weak the evidence is when the *P* value is 0.05," says Daniel Benjamin, one of the paper's co-lead authors and an economist at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles. He thinks

NASA, JPL, CALTECH, SMRI, MISSI, JASON MAJOR



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Trump administration lining up climate change 'red team'

by [John Siciliano](#) | Jul 24, 2017, 12:02 AM

The Heartland Institute has been a long proponent of a Red Team "to critically examine what has become alarmist dogma rather than a sober evaluation of climate science for many years."

The Trump administration is in the beginning stages of forming an adversarial "red team" to play devil's advocate in a plan to debate the facts behind global warming and take on what skeptics call climate alarmism.

The White House and the Environmental Protection Agency are recruiting scientists by enlisting the help of the Heartland Institute, considered to be the lead think tank for challenging the majority of scientists on climate change.

The institute has its own red team, which is the antithesis to the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which it calls, unabashedly, the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change.

"The White House and the Environmental Protection Agency have reached out to the Heartland Institute to help identify scientists who could constitute a red team, and we've been happy to oblige," Jim Lakely, the group's communications director, told the *Washington Examiner*.

"This effort is long overdue," he said. "The climate scientists who have dominated the deliberations and the products of the IPCC have gone almost wholly without challenge. That is a violation of the scientific method and the public's trust."

The Heartland Institute has been a long proponent of a red team "to critically examine what has become alarmist dogma rather than a sober evaluation of climate science for many years," Lakely said. "In fact, Heartland has worked closely with a red team that has been examining the science for several years: the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change, or NIPCC."

What the Trump administration may pull together in creating its red team might look a little like what Heartland has created.

EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt "believes that we will be able to recruit the best in the fields which study climate and will organize a specific process in which these individuals ... provide back-and-forth critique of specific new reports on climate science," a senior administration official told the news service Climatewire late last month.

"We are, in fact, very excited about this initiative. Climate science, like other fields of science, is constantly changing. A new, fresh, and transparent evaluation is something everyone should support doing," the official said.

The Heartland team continues to publish reports challenging IPCC and other climate scientists, which it began eight years ago. The group has produced four volumes of "Climate Change Reconsidered," with a fifth coming out later this year, Lakely said.

"Hundreds of scientists have reviewed and helped produce those volumes, which have been published by the Heartland Institute," Lakely said. The reports total more than 3,000 pages.

The irony behind the Trump administration taking up the approach is that it was suggested by a former Obama administration official, Steve Koonin, who suggested a red team-blue team approach to clear out the politics and address the science. Koonin teaches at New York University.

He suggested the idea in an April op-ed in the Wall Street Journal. The exercise would include a red team, representing climate skeptics, squaring off against a blue team, representing the majority of scientists who believe the Earth's temperature is warming because of increased greenhouse gas emissions caused by manmade activity.

The team approach was created by the military during the Cold War era to test assumptions about the Soviet Union's military capabilities. For climate change, it would offer an adversarial approach to challenge assumptions and form different conclusions when considering how much of warming is due to carbon dioxide emissions and how much is from natural changes.

"It's a great opportunity for this country to have a conversation about the climate and get the politics out of it and bring the scientists together," is how Energy Secretary Rick Perry floated it in June before a Senate Appropriations Committee hearing on the fiscal 2018 budget.

"As a matter of fact, the undersecretary of energy for President Obama, Steven Koonin, has said, who is a theoretical physicist and was over at the department and knows this issue rather well, and he says it's probably time for us to have a conversation with all the politics out of room."

Perry was the first administration official to suggest the idea in public, although he suggested it hypothetically, with no plan to implement the team.

But EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt is setting the plan in motion.

"It's my understanding that Scott Pruitt is trying to hire Koonin to be in charge of the whole thing," said Myron Ebell, Trump's former EPA transition chief, who is environment director at the libertarian Competitive Enterprise Institute.

Neither the EPA nor Koonin returned calls to confirm his being tapped for the post of red team leader.

But Ebell points out the logic in having him participate. "He's an honest broker, right?" Ebell said. "He served in the Obama administration but he thinks we haven't had a sufficient debate. He would have a lot of credibility, I think, running the whole process.

"I don't know what they have in mind in how to do it, and I certainly don't know what Koonin has in mind," Ebell said. "In general, we need to go beyond what the establishment says whenever they're confronted, which is, 'You can trust us.' I don't think we can trust them."

Ebell says he would rather "trust, then verify," using former President Ronald Reagan's old adage when dealing with the Soviet Union. "I'm not saying the scientists are Soviets. I just think that's a good approach to take, particularly when the policies being advocated are going to cost trillions of dollars over the next several decades."

A group that is often tapped to bring different groups together to work out difficult political issues is not sure about how the administration will shape the teams or what the goal of the process will be.

"It's still not entirely clear what the scope of the 'red team-blue team' exercise will be, but in our evaluation, human activity is having an impact on the climate," said Tracy Terry, director of the energy project at the Bipartisan Policy Center. "With climate change occurring, the exercise could be useful if it focuses on the range of potential impacts and best approaches to mitigation and adaptation."

A scientist with the environmental think tank World Resources Institute says it is clear that the approach is wrong.

"Indeed, it has been used by major companies in internal strategic exercises, but it is entirely inappropriate for science," Kelly Levin wrote in a recent blog post. "It has no place in determining the science of a changing climate."

Levin heads the group's program to track carbon emissions in the developing world.

"The overwhelming majority — 97 percent — of peer-reviewed papers in the literature support the consensus view that human activities have contributed to the majority of recent warming," with a "vanishing small proportion" of published research rejecting the scientific consensus, she said.

But "giving equal, 50-50 weight to both the red and blue teams in the exercise would mislead the public into thinking there is a debate when there isn't one," Levin said. "And the Trump administration is likely to stack the red team with fossil fuel industry interests, as it has done with its Cabinet positions."

Inside EPA

July 25, 2017

Guest Perspective

Schnare, Former Transition Official, On His Departure, EPA Climate Science Review

July 25, 2017

Editor's Note: David Schnare, the former EPA transition official who wrote this article, left the agency earlier this year over concerns about infighting among administration appointees and Administrator Scott Pruitt's alleged lack of engagement. In it, his first since departing the agency, he discusses his reasons for leaving and his views on EPA's upcoming climate science review. The views expressed here are his.

It is a high honor to be asked to serve on a presidential transition team -- an even higher one to be asked to go back into an agency into a major role. The Presidential Personnel Office, with the full support of Transition Team Leader and Senior White House Advisor, Don Benton, asked me to act as, and then become permanently appointed as the Assistant Deputy Administrator, a position Administrator Pruitt described as the Chief Operating Officer for the Agency. A few days before the White House officially made that assignment, I resigned. As a 34 year-veteran of EPA, a PhD environmental scientist and attorney who retired from the Agency in 2011, President Trump's team asked me to go into the agency in a leadership role implementing the EPA transition plan. Based on discussions with the entire EPA transition team, I had drafted approximately 80% of the agency transition plan. Why resign and why explain why?

My commitment to the President and his agenda is ongoing, despite my resignation. Over 20 news organizations have asked me to spell out why I left, and previously I have not as I saw no value to President Trump in doing so. However, telling this brief tale deflates attention on my resignation and allows attention to go to an important issue that demands attention from within and outside the Agency -- specifically, how to address the highly controversial issue of climate and the human influence on climate.

In simple terms, Mr. Pruitt and I simply never meshed.

Every agency or departmental transition team confronted two challenges: rapid implementation of the President's agenda and team-building with the career managers. The EPA transition team faced extreme antagonism by some lower level employees within the Agency and open hostility from the initial Pruitt

appointments. My job was to form a working bridge between the Pruitt team and the career professionals while ensuring the President's transition plan moved forward. In the final call, I was unable to achieve this mission.

Bill Ruckelshaus, the Agency's first and fifth Administrator, recently discussed why senior government officials resign, something he did twice. He explained that it comes down to a question of fundamental principles. Where the appointee is being forced to compromise his core principles, he has no choice but to resign. In my case, Mr. Pruitt and I had basic irreconcilable differences in management approach and professional ethics.

Because, in the opening weeks of his tenure, Mr. Pruitt chose not to engage closely with the senior career managers, my function was to bring time- and policy-sensitive issues to his attention and brief him on those issues. Each time, I suggested he meet with the appropriate career managers so as to ensure he had detailed answers to any questions he might have. He rarely did so, relying instead on the extremely short briefs I provided at his morning staff meetings.

This problem came to a head at a meeting in which I gave him notice that a delegated EPA authority was going to be used by a career manager on a sensitive issue, an action required by law. I advised him on the Agency's options and he rejected them all. Mr. Pruitt then ordered a different course of action, one I firmly believe is not permitted under law. He left it to me or his chief of staff to direct the career staff to implement the action. In my view, this violated our oaths of office and placed the career staff in an untenable position -- one from which I could not extract them, whether I stayed or resigned. The next week I was ordered to no longer meet with Mr. Pruitt on policy issues, having already been directed to not participate in either personnel or budget matters. Thus, I could not do the job the President asked me to do. Under those conditions, there was but one choice and I made it.

Revisiting Climate Science

In my commitment to President Trump's agenda, I have identified a structural problem that does not seem to be understood by EPA appointees or White House policy staff. I came to Inside EPA to highlight this problem as it is the loudest megaphone into the Agency and within the environmental policy community. It needs to be raised now and strongly, or the President will lose the opportunity to carry out one of his key election promises: reexamination of climate science and how that science informs policy-making that has vast economic and political implications.

There are three problems involving climate science that many others within the Administration do not understand: (i) The law does not assign responsibility for assessing the significance of greenhouse gas emissions to EPA; (ii) the law does not permit the federal government to assume the science is settled; and, (iii) the Red team -- Blue team concept simply does not apply within the scientific community. I opt for the Red, White and Blue team approach, with a heavy dash of Karl Popper thrown in.

Who is responsible for assessing climate science?

The Subcommittee on Global Change Research (GCRC) of the Committee on Environment, Natural Resources, and Sustainability of the National Science and Technology Council was established to plan and coordinate the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP), as described in the Global Change Research Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-606). The USGCRP provides for development and coordination of a comprehensive and integrated research program, which assesses, predicts and responds to human-induced and natural processes of global change.¹ Among its eleven functions is the duty to conduct a periodic scientific assessment which addresses the following:

- (1) integrates, evaluates, and interprets the findings of the Program and discusses the scientific uncertainties associated with such findings;
- (2) analyzes the effects of global change on the natural environment, agriculture, energy production and use, land and water resources, transportation, human health and welfare, human social systems, and biological diversity; and
- (3) analyzes current trends in global change, both human-induced and natural, and projects major trends for the subsequent 25 to 100 years.

The staff at the Office of Science and Technology Policy are currently engaged in writing the statutorily mandated 2017 “National Climate Assessment.” This is a legacy of the Obama administration, one being done as quickly and quietly as possible by the Obama holdovers ensconced at OSTP. The Assessment draws on the science as discussed in another statutorily mandated report, the “Research Plan.” Both the Assessment (currently in draft) and the Research Plan parrot an alarmist view of the “settled” science. The Research Plan was published days before President Trump took office. Both the Research Plan and the Assessment need to go back to ground zero and be redone, and a properly appointed OSTP leadership and staff have all the authority and tools needed to reexamine the science.

How do we know a redux is needed? The National Academy of Science (well known to lean toward climate alarmism), said so.² Among many recommendations, the Academy stated a need for “expanding the discussion of specific topic areas, to better reflect the full breadth of literature and understanding of the subject” and “Wherever possible, figures depicting observed trends should indicate the statistical significance of those trends, or confidence intervals.” A close reading of the NAS review indicates the GCRC effort reeks of failure to employ the basics of science as encapsulated in the Information Quality Act (IQA) guidelines that apply to federal agencies, including the White House offices.

EPA provides but one of fourteen members to GCRC and its representative is not currently the chairman of the committee nor does it provide the executive director. OSTP and its GCRC have the authority and resources to conduct a reexamination of the science. EPA can play, but it isn’t in charge and doesn’t have the authority under the Global Change Research Act of 1990 to unilaterally undertake this effort.

Red Team -- Blue Team Silliness.

The latest riff on climate has been the suggestion of using a Red team -- Blue team approach. As eminent a scientist as Steven Koonin, a theoretical physicist who served as Obama’s undersecretary for

science at the Energy Department, has endorsed the idea. He has been accused of setting up a strawman argument regarding whether climate science is “settled.”³ Mr. Pruitt has indicated he wants Dr. Koonin to be the lead in a Red Team – Blue Team effort. I can understand that an attorney like Mr. Pruitt might be comfortable with an adversarial process; or that legislators (read politicians) would think this an idea worthy of use. It’s an idea that grows out of ignorance of the scientific process or science itself.

Red teaming is a practice coming out of the national security community. According to them, it is the practice of viewing a problem from an adversary or competitor’s perspective. Those of us who have served in the military understand the value of having one’s strategic and tactical approaches challenged by opposing forces. That, however, is not how science works. Science is supposed to be done by individuals “disinterested” in the outcome of their observations. It is not supposed to be a political blood sport.

Science consists of making observations and attempting to “falsify” hypotheses based on observation. Where there are conflicting hypotheses, scientists test each. Often, each is falsified and each hypothesis has to be tossed. Lately, “science” has foundered on the rocks of academic imperialism. There is less of a division between “alarmists” and “skeptics” than between those whose future (read funding) is risked by climate skepticism (the alarmists) and those who need not worry about such support (the skeptics). The risk of loss of funding, and consequently loss of academic promotion and standing, is real and imposing.

Non-transparency in academic science has exacerbated this problem. When the public, and especially the technologically and scientifically literate public, can’t look deeply into the practices of scientists, there is no pressure to maintain the ethics of science.

What is needed is the convening of a scientific reevaluation of climate science, done in the most public fashion. As I discussed with senior EPA leadership before I left, webcasting a detailed discussion of critical issues, with the opportunity for viewers to pose appropriate technical questions during the discussion, would allow for the transparency and the depth needed to ensure a full rendering of our understanding of greenhouse gases on climate. It would also educate the 90 percent of U.S. citizens who admit they don’t know enough about climate change to have a view on the subject.

One additional element would be needed. All points of view and kinds of expertise need to be at the table. In the climate community, this has been nearly impossible to achieve, the animosity and professional fear within the community being what it is. A simple solution is to require any federal grantee or grant applicant to agree to participate in these sessions. You want to feed at the federal trough, you have to be willing to engage with the federal government processes, including these kinds of scientific enterprises.

What about Mr. Pruitt’s idea of televising a climate debate? It’s an extension of failure to understand how science works. Structured debates are too limiting. If televised, they are too short. If a continuing loop of “Red Team argument,” then “Blue Team argument,” it is inefficient. The depth needed to be examined cannot be reached in a televised debate. It will in a scientific conclave specifically intended to reach such depths and provide for discussion rather than antagonistic debate.

Finally, the fundamental questions that require reconsideration in light of evolving scientific observations include the following and should be the starting point for a full redraft of the Climate Science Special Report:

What empirical data (a) characterize climate conditions, changes in those conditions and normal variability in those conditions; and, (b) meet IQA criteria for quality, objectivity, utility and integrity?

What do IQA-qualified data tell us about how the climate has changed?

Using only IQA-qualified empirical data, (a) how sensitive is climate to GHGs, (b) how much of that sensitivity is attributable to human activity, and (c) what is the utility of these data as the basis for policy-making?

What methods for prediction of changes in climate conditions meet criteria necessary to allow policy reliance on such forecasting, criteria such as those mandated in financial forecasting?

What IQA-qualified empirical data characterize the beneficial and harmful consequences to human health and welfare of qualified climate change forecasts?

If EPA has a role to play, it is as a member of the GCRC. On climate issues, Mr. Pruitt will best serve this nation in following the law, implementing the climate statute and relying on competent scientists to follow fundamental scientific principles. Recognizing the challenges of a very large government with many departments and agencies, now is the time for leadership from the top. The President needs to appoint a head of OSTP and he or she needs to reorganize and recommit to a proper examination of climate science. -- David Schnare

Endnotes

1 See, https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/whitehouse.gov/files/ostp/SGCR_Charter.pdf.

2 See, "Review of the Draft Climate Science Special Report" at <http://dels.nas.edu/Report/Review-Draft-Climate-Science/24712>.

3 <http://time.com/3445231/climate-denier-settled-science/>.

A ‘Red Team’ Exercise Would Strengthen Climate Science

Put the ‘consensus’ to a test, and improve public understanding, through an open, adversarial process.

By Steven Koonin
April 20, 2017 6:49 p.m. ET

Tomorrow’s March for Science will draw many thousands in support of evidence-based policy making and against the politicization of science. A concrete step toward those worthy goals would be to convene a “Red Team/Blue Team” process for climate science, one of the most important and contentious issues of our age.

The national-security community pioneered the “Red Team” methodology to test assumptions and analyses, identify risks, and reduce—or at least understand—uncertainties. The process is now considered a best practice in high-consequence situations such as intelligence assessments, spacecraft design and major industrial operations. It is very different and more rigorous than traditional peer review, which is usually confidential and always adjudicated, rather than public and moderated.

The public is largely unaware of the intense debates within climate science. At a recent national laboratory meeting, I observed more than 100 active government and university researchers challenge one another as they strove to separate human impacts from the climate’s natural variability. At issue were not nuances but fundamental aspects of our understanding, such as the apparent—and unexpected—slowing of global sea-level rise over the past two decades.

Summaries of scientific assessments meant to inform decision makers, such as the United Nations’ Summary for Policymakers, largely fail to capture this vibrant and developing science. Consensus statements necessarily conceal judgment calls and debates and so feed the “settled,” “hoax” and “don’t know” memes that plague the political dialogue around climate change. We scientists must better portray not only our certainties but also our uncertainties, and even things we may never know. Not doing so is an advisory malpractice that usurps society’s right to make choices fully informed by risk, economics and values. Moving from oracular consensus statements to an open adversarial process would shine much-needed light on the scientific debates.

Given the importance of climate projections to policy, it is remarkable that they have not been subject to a Red Team exercise. Here’s how it might work: The focus would be a published scientific report meant to inform policy such as the U.N.’s Summary for Policymakers or the U.S. Government’s National Climate Assessment. A Red Team of scientists would write a critique of that document and a Blue Team would rebut that critique. Further exchanges of documents would ensue to the point of diminishing returns. A commission would coordinate and

moderate the process and then hold hearings to highlight points of agreement and disagreement, as well as steps that might resolve the latter. The process would unfold in full public view: the initial report, the exchanged documents and the hearings.

A Red/Blue exercise would have many benefits. It would produce a traceable public record that would allow the public and decision makers a better understanding of certainties and uncertainties. It would more firmly establish points of agreement and identify urgent research needs. Most important, it would put science front and center in policy discussions, while publicly demonstrating scientific reasoning and argument. The inherent tension of a professional adversarial process would enhance public interest, offering many opportunities to show laymen how science actually works. (In 2014 I conducted a workshop along these lines for the American Physical Society.)

Congress or the executive branch should convene a climate science Red/Blue exercise as a step toward resolving, or at least illuminating, differing perceptions of climate science. While the Red and Blue Teams should be knowledgeable and avowedly opinionated scientists, the commission should have a balanced membership of prominent individuals with technical credentials, led by co-chairmen who are forceful, knowledgeable and independent of the climate-science community. The Rogers Commission for the Challenger disaster in 1986, the Energy Department's Huizenga/Ramsey Review of Cold Fusion in 1989, and the National Bioethics Advisory Commission of the late 1990s are models for the kind of fact-based rigor and transparency needed.

The outcome of a Red/Blue exercise for climate science is not preordained, which makes such a process all the more valuable. It could reveal the current consensus as weaker than claimed. Alternatively, the consensus could emerge strengthened if Red Team criticisms were countered effectively. But whatever the outcome, we scientists would have better fulfilled our responsibilities to society, and climate policy discussions would be better informed. For those reasons, all who march to advocate policy making based upon transparent apolitical science should support a climate science Red Team exercise.

Mr. Koonin, a theoretical physicist, is director of the Center for Urban Science and Progress at New York University. He served as undersecretary of energy for science during President Obama's first term.

Climate Science Is Not Settled

We are very far from the knowledge needed to make good climate policy, writes leading scientist Steven E. Koonin

By Steven E. Koonin

Sept. 19, 2014 12:19 p.m. ET

The idea that "Climate science is settled" runs through today's popular and policy discussions. Unfortunately, that claim is misguided. It has not only distorted our public and policy debates on issues related to energy, greenhouse-gas emissions and the environment. But it also has inhibited the scientific and policy discussions that we need to have about our climate future.

My training as a computational physicist—together with a 40-year career of scientific research, advising and management in academia, government and the private sector—has afforded me an extended, up-close perspective on climate science. Detailed technical discussions during the past year with leading climate scientists have given me an even better sense of what we know, and don't know, about climate. I have come to appreciate the daunting scientific challenge of answering the questions that policy makers and the public are asking.

The crucial scientific question for policy isn't whether the climate is changing. That is a settled matter: The climate has always changed and always will. Geological and historical records show the occurrence of major climate shifts, sometimes over only a few decades. We know, for instance, that during the 20th century the Earth's global average surface temperature rose 1.4 degrees Fahrenheit.

Nor is the crucial question whether humans are influencing the climate. That is no hoax: There is little doubt in the scientific community that continually growing amounts of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, due largely to carbon-dioxide emissions from the conventional use of fossil fuels, are influencing the climate. There is also little doubt that the carbon dioxide will persist in the atmosphere for several centuries. The impact today of human activity appears to be comparable to the intrinsic, natural variability of the climate system itself.

Rather, the crucial, unsettled scientific question for policy is, "How will the climate change over the next century under both natural and human influences?" Answers to that question at the global and regional levels, as well as to equally complex questions of how ecosystems and human activities will be affected, should inform our choices about energy and infrastructure.

But—here's the catch—those questions are the hardest ones to answer. They challenge, in a fundamental way, what science can tell us about future climates.

Even though human influences could have serious consequences for the climate, they are physically small in relation to the climate system as a whole. For example, human additions to carbon dioxide in the atmosphere by the middle of the 21st century are expected to directly shift the atmosphere's natural greenhouse effect by only 1% to 2%. Since the climate system is highly variable on its own, that smallness sets a very high bar for confidently projecting the consequences of human influences.

A second challenge to "knowing" future climate is today's poor understanding of the oceans. The oceans, which change over decades and centuries, hold most of the climate's heat and strongly influence the atmosphere. Unfortunately, precise, comprehensive observations of the oceans are available only for the past few decades; the reliable record is still far too short to adequately understand how the oceans will change and how that will affect climate.

A third fundamental challenge arises from feedbacks that can dramatically amplify or mute the climate's response to human and natural influences. One important feedback, which is thought to approximately double the direct heating effect of carbon dioxide, involves water vapor, clouds and temperature.

But feedbacks are uncertain. They depend on the details of processes such as evaporation and the flow of radiation through clouds. They cannot be determined confidently from the basic laws of physics and chemistry, so they must be verified by precise, detailed observations that are, in many cases, not yet available.

Beyond these observational challenges are those posed by the complex computer models used to project future climate. These massive programs attempt to describe the dynamics and interactions of the various components of the Earth system—the atmosphere, the oceans, the land, the ice and the biosphere of living things. While some parts of the models rely on well-tested physical laws, other parts involve technically informed estimation. Computer modeling of complex systems is as much an art as a science.

For instance, global climate models describe the Earth on a grid that is currently limited by computer capabilities to a resolution of no finer than 60 miles. (The distance from New York City to Washington, D.C., is thus covered by only four grid cells.) But processes such as cloud formation, turbulence and rain all happen on much smaller scales. These critical processes then appear in the model only through adjustable assumptions that specify, for example, how the average cloud cover depends on a grid box's average temperature and humidity. In a given model, dozens of such assumptions must be adjusted ("tuned," in the jargon of modelers) to reproduce both current observations and imperfectly known historical records.

We often hear that there is a "scientific consensus" about climate change. But as far as the computer models go, there isn't a useful consensus at the level of detail relevant to assessing human influences. Since 1990, the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, or IPCC, has periodically surveyed the state of climate science. Each successive report from that endeavor, with contributions from thousands of scientists around the world, has come to be seen as the definitive assessment of climate science at the time of its issue.

There is little doubt in the scientific community that continually growing amounts of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, due largely to carbon-dioxide emissions from the conventional use of fossil fuels, are influencing the climate. Pictured, an estuary in Patagonia. Gallery Stock

For the latest IPCC report (September 2013), its Working Group I, which focuses on physical science, uses an ensemble of some 55 different models. Although most of these models are tuned to reproduce the gross features of the Earth's climate, the marked differences in their details and projections reflect all of the limitations that I have described. For example:

- The models differ in their descriptions of the past century's global average surface temperature by more than three times the entire warming recorded during that time. Such mismatches are also present in many other basic climate factors, including rainfall, which is fundamental to the atmosphere's energy balance. As a result, the models give widely varying descriptions of the climate's inner workings. Since they disagree so markedly, no more than one of them can be right.
- Although the Earth's average surface temperature rose sharply by 0.9 degree Fahrenheit during the last quarter of the 20th century, it has increased much more slowly for the past 16 years, even as the human contribution to atmospheric carbon dioxide has risen by some 25%. This surprising fact demonstrates directly that natural influences and variability are powerful enough to counteract the present warming influence exerted by human activity.

Yet the models famously fail to capture this slowing in the temperature rise. Several dozen different explanations for this failure have been offered, with ocean variability most likely playing a major role. But the whole episode continues to highlight the limits of our modeling.

- The models roughly describe the shrinking extent of Arctic sea ice observed over the past two decades, but they fail to describe the comparable growth of Antarctic sea ice, which is now at a record high.
- The models predict that the lower atmosphere in the tropics will absorb much of the heat of the warming atmosphere. But that "hot spot" has not been confidently observed, casting doubt on our understanding of the crucial feedback of water vapor on temperature.
- Even though the human influence on climate was much smaller in the past, the models do not account for the fact that the rate of global sea-level rise 70 years ago was as large as what we observe today—about one foot per century.
- A crucial measure of our knowledge of feedbacks is climate sensitivity—that is, the warming induced by a hypothetical doubling of carbon-dioxide concentration. Today's best estimate of the sensitivity (between 2.7 degrees Fahrenheit and 8.1 degrees Fahrenheit) is no different, and no more certain, than it was 30 years ago. And this is despite an heroic research effort costing billions of dollars.

These and many other open questions are in fact described in the IPCC research reports, although a detailed and knowledgeable reading is sometimes required to discern them. They are not

"minor" issues to be "cleaned up" by further research. Rather, they are deficiencies that erode confidence in the computer projections. Work to resolve these shortcomings in climate models should be among the top priorities for climate research.

Yet a public official reading only the IPCC's "Summary for Policy Makers" would gain little sense of the extent or implications of these deficiencies. These are fundamental challenges to our understanding of human impacts on the climate, and they should not be dismissed with the mantra that "climate science is settled."

While the past two decades have seen progress in climate science, the field is not yet mature enough to usefully answer the difficult and important questions being asked of it. This decidedly unsettled state highlights what should be obvious: Understanding climate, at the level of detail relevant to human influences, is a very, very difficult problem.

We can and should take steps to make climate projections more useful over time. An international commitment to a sustained global climate observation system would generate an ever-lengthening record of more precise observations. And increasingly powerful computers can allow a better understanding of the uncertainties in our models, finer model grids and more sophisticated descriptions of the processes that occur within them. The science is urgent, since we could be caught flat-footed if our understanding does not improve more rapidly than the climate itself changes.

A transparent rigor would also be a welcome development, especially given the momentous political and policy decisions at stake. That could be supported by regular, independent, "red team" reviews to stress-test and challenge the projections by focusing on their deficiencies and uncertainties; that would certainly be the best practice of the scientific method. But because the natural climate changes over decades, it will take many years to get the data needed to confidently isolate and quantify the effects of human influences.

Policy makers and the public may wish for the comfort of certainty in their climate science. But I fear that rigidly promulgating the idea that climate science is "settled" (or is a "hoax") demeans and chills the scientific enterprise, retarding its progress in these important matters. Uncertainty is a prime mover and motivator of science and must be faced head-on. It should not be confined to hushed sidebar conversations at academic conferences.

Society's choices in the years ahead will necessarily be based on uncertain knowledge of future climates. That uncertainty need not be an excuse for inaction. There is well-justified prudence in accelerating the development of low-emissions technologies and in cost-effective energy-efficiency measures.

But climate strategies beyond such "no regrets" efforts carry costs, risks and questions of effectiveness, so nonscientific factors inevitably enter the decision. These include our tolerance for risk and the priorities that we assign to economic development, poverty reduction, environmental quality, and intergenerational and geographical equity.

Individuals and countries can legitimately disagree about these matters, so the discussion should not be about "believing" or "denying" the science. Despite the statements of numerous scientific societies, the scientific community cannot claim any special expertise in addressing issues related to humanity's deepest goals and values. The political and diplomatic spheres are best suited to debating and resolving such questions, and misrepresenting the current state of climate science does nothing to advance that effort.

Any serious discussion of the changing climate must begin by acknowledging not only the scientific certainties but also the uncertainties, especially in projecting the future. Recognizing those limits, rather than ignoring them, will lead to a more sober and ultimately more productive discussion of climate change and climate policies. To do otherwise is a great disservice to climate science itself.

Dr. Koonin was undersecretary for science in the Energy Department during President Barack Obama's first term and is currently director of the Center for Urban Science and Progress at New York University. His previous positions include professor of theoretical physics and provost at Caltech, as well as chief scientist of BP, where his work focused on renewable and low-carbon energy technologies.

The Global Warming Crisis Is Over

Two major multi-volume reports on global warming were released in 2013 and so far in 2014, one by the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and one by the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change (NIPCC).

NIPCC is an international network of some 50 independent scientists from 15 countries, many of them distinguished and with no financial stake in the debate. Their new report consists of two volumes, each approximately 1,000 pages long, together citing nearly 6,000 peer-reviewed studies.

Here is what the scientists found:

- # There is no scientific consensus on the human role in climate change.
- # Future warming due to human greenhouse gases will likely be much less than IPCC forecasts.
- # Carbon dioxide has not caused weather to become more extreme, polar ice and sea ice to melt, or sea level rise to accelerate. These were all *false alarms*.
- # The likely *benefits* of man-made global warming exceed the likely *costs*.

Here is what this means for public policy:

- # Global warming is not a crisis. The threat was exaggerated.
- # There is no need to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and no point in attempting to do so.
- # It's time to repeal unnecessary and expensive policies.
- # Future policies should aim at fostering economic growth to adapt to natural climate change.

What about those who still say global warming is a crisis?

- # The UN's new report walks back nearly a dozen earlier claims, contains more than a dozen errors, and tries to cover up new discoveries that contradict its earlier claims.
- # The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) relies heavily on the UN's reports for its finding that carbon dioxide is a pollutant. That finding is now falsified.
- # Environmental groups refuse to admit they were wrong. It was never about the science for them.

For more information, visit www.climatechangereconsidered.org or www.nipccreport.org. The Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change (NIPCC) is a project of the Center for the Study of Carbon Dioxide and Global Change, the Science and Environmental Policy Project (SEPP), and The Heartland Institute.

3. Climate Science

The Heartland Institute: Ten Things You Need to Know About Global Warming

1. Global warming stopped about 17 years ago. All scientists agree there has been no significant increase in atmospheric temperature since 1996.
2. Taxes on energy (carbon taxes) and regulations on energy producers and users (including cap and trade) are all pain and no gain. They are destroying jobs, preventing an economic recovery, and yet have virtually no effect on the climate.
3. Carbon dioxide (CO₂), the greenhouse gas that environmentalists say is most dangerous, actually plays a tiny, almost undetectable, role in climate change. Even large future increases would have a very small and diminishing effect.
4. CO₂ is a natural and essential part of Earth's atmosphere. It is food for plants and marine life. Most of it comes from natural sources and is absorbed by natural sinks. This Carbon Cycle is as old as the Earth itself.
5. CO₂ does not drive the weather and climate we experience and measure. The most important factors affecting local and regional weather and climate are changes in land-use, volcanic eruptions, changes in the Sun, and ocean currents.
6. We lack reliable data and the theoretical understanding of climate processes for computer models to accurately simulate the real climate. Their forecasts of temperatures and other climate conditions have repeatedly been shown to be wrong.
7. Computer climate models are not a valid or useful tool for setting environment and energy policy. They are not science, they are guesses. They do not make predictions, they offer "simulations" and "scenarios."
8. Natural, large and abrupt climate changes have occurred many times over geological history. They were not triggered by CO₂. Nothing in the twentieth century and early twenty-first century is outside the range of natural variability.
9. Real measured data on environmental and climatic variations - in Arctic or Antarctic sea ice, polar bear populations, hurricane frequency and intensity, forest fires, and many other weather phenomena – do not support the doom-saying and alarms promoted by the United Nations, former Vice President Gore, and activist-scientists.
10. The effort to "stop global warming" is not based on science. It is about politics and ideology, winning elections and making money off the backs of taxpayers. It is denying life-improving and -saving technologies to poor people all around the world. It is killing jobs and reducing our freedoms here at home.

Comment by:

**Patrick J. Michaels
Center for the Study of Science
Cato Institute
Washington DC**

on the

Scope of Considerations for the Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for Model year 2022-2025 Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards

Submitted September

Docket ID: NHTSA-2017-0069

Agency: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Parent Agency: Department of Transportation

Due Date: September 25, 2017

Comment:

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) has asked for public comments on “determining the scope of considerations to be addressed in the EIS [environmental impact statement] and for identifying any significant environmental matters related to the proposed action”.

On March 22, 2017, EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt and Secretary of Transportation Elaine Chao announced that they would reconsider EPA’s Mid-Term Evaluation for 2022-2025 greenhouse gas emissions standards in order to allow additional consultation with NHTSA.

Accordingly, Docket NHTSA-2017-0069 states:

..NHTSA is obligated to conduct a *de novo* rulemaking, with fresh inputs and a fresh consideration and balancing of all relevant factors, to establish final CAFÉ standards...

And later that

Similar to past EIS practice NHTSA plans to analyze environmental impacts related to fuel and energy use, emissions and their effects on climate change and the environment

and that the

scoping process initiated by this notice seeks public comment on the range of alternatives under consideration, on the impacts to be considered, and on the most important matters for in-depth analysis in the EIS.

There is a paradigm-shift occurring in global warming that is highly relevant to the scope of the NHTSA EIS. It began with the revelation of remarkable and increasing discrepancies between the climate models (often referred to as CMIP5 models) in the most recent report of the U.N.'s Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and observations in the bulk atmosphere over vast swaths of the planet. Figure 1 is a stark representation of this in University of Alabama-Huntsville's John Christy's 2017 [congressional testimony](#). A table of the related data subsequently appeared in the peer-reviewed literature in the [Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society](#).

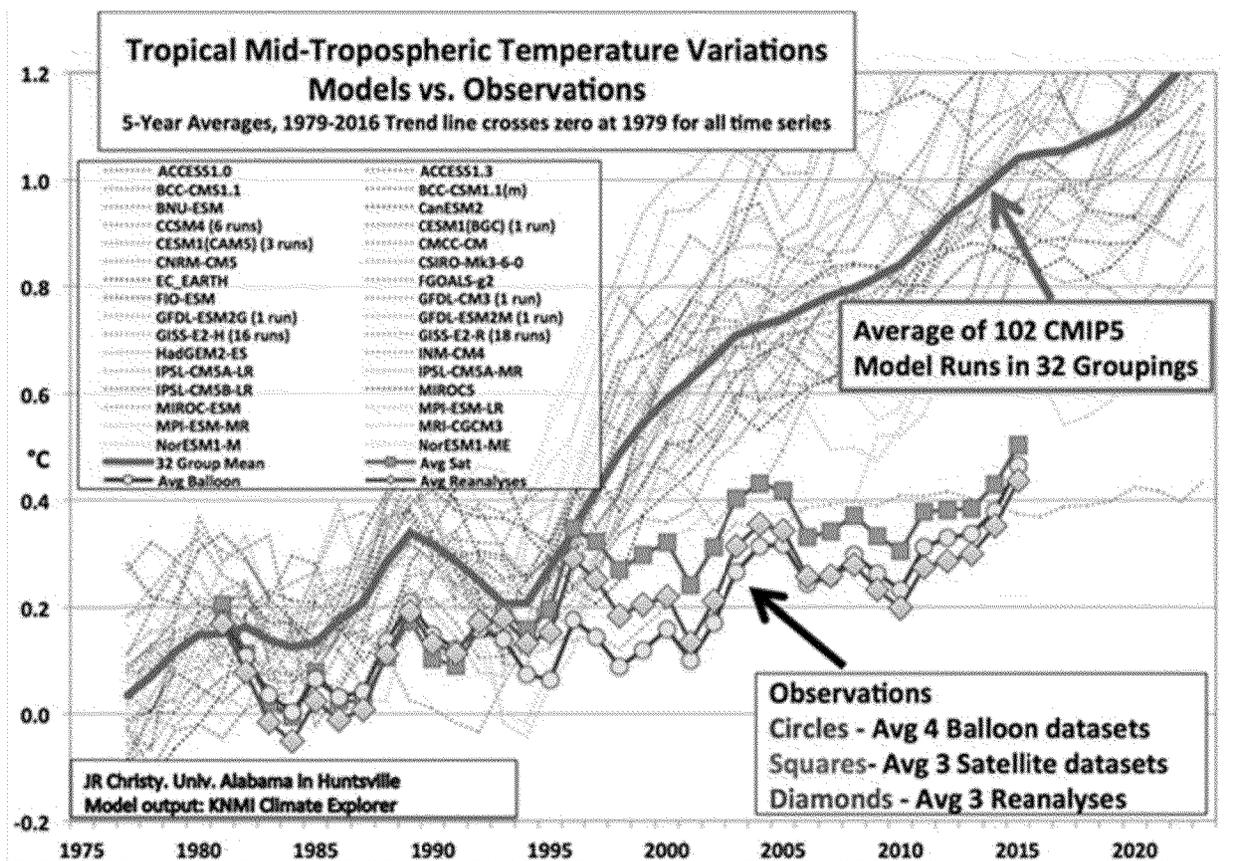


Figure 1. Average of the IPCC computer model projections for the tropical mid-troposphere versus three standard sets of observations. The disparity is large and growing. Source: March 29, 2017 Testimony of John Christy, hyperlinked above. This region covers over 37% of the planet.

Another Christy illustration (Figure 2) from the same testimony is truly discouraging with regard to the climate models:

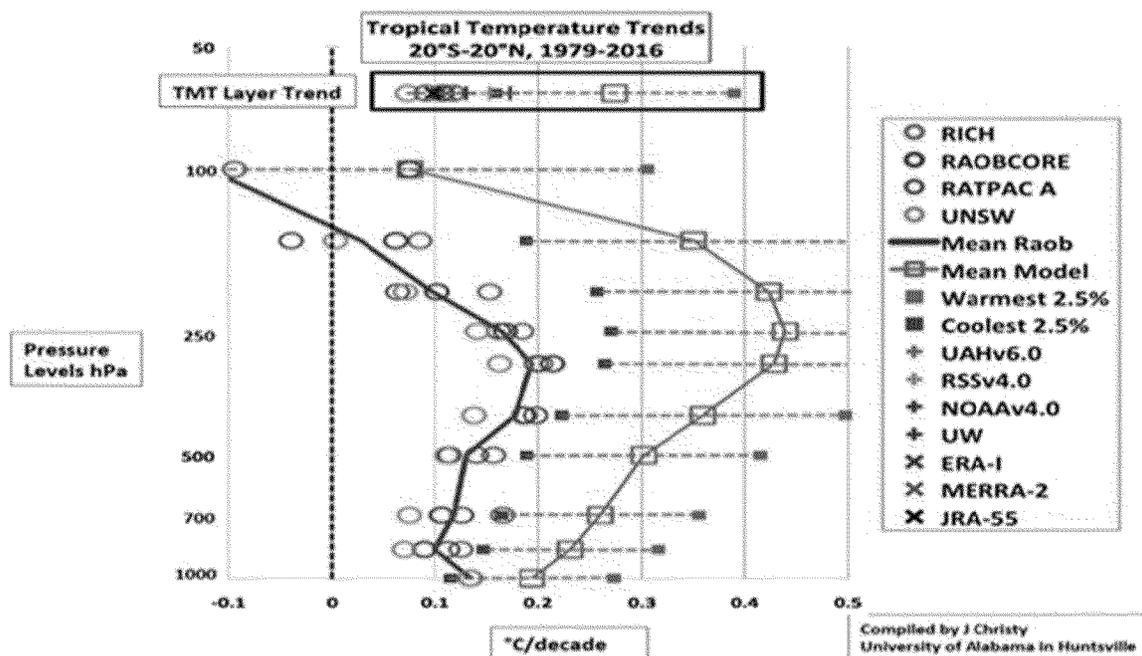


Figure 2. Observed (green) and predicted (red) rates of temperature change with height in the tropics. Figure S2 10 in the Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society report, *State of the Climate in 2016*.

The implications of this error are enormous. It means that vertical motion in the tropical troposphere is substantially and systematically underestimated in most of the climate models, which means in reality there is a stronger Hadley circulation, a stronger subtropical subsidence, and stronger trade winds. It is important to understand that the weather regime implications of these errors, which are large, have not been quantified. In general, it is the vertical stratification of temperature that determines tropical precipitation and cloudiness. The models must be systematically predicting a less cloudy and precipitating atmosphere than is being observed, an enormously important error, and vital to calculating any water vapor feedback, which is the major reason that these models can produce more than the approximately 1°C of warming resulting directly from doubling atmospheric carbon dioxide.

A vast amount of atmospheric water vapor originates in the tropics and is transported vertically through the low-level tropical inversion, ultimately entering the planet's general circulation. The amount of moisture flux is determined by the vertical temperature contrast. This single but widespread error therefore results in unreliable precipitation forecasts worldwide, which in turn effects how the sun's radiation is partitioned in the earth-atmosphere system. The error means that the CMIP5 general circulation models, which are the ones used

by the IPCC, cannot be a basis for the scope of the NHTSA environmental impact statement. The mean sensitivity of these models¹, which is 3.2°C, therefore should not be considered as the mean of the scope of the EIS. The growing discrepancy between predicted and observed bulk temperatures is reason enough to eliminate these models.

There is an alternative that is much more logically defensible. Given bad forecasts, why not use what is being observed? Beginning in 2011, a substantial number sensitivity estimates have been calculated using real-world observations. A partial list is in Figure 3 and in the References to the Comment.

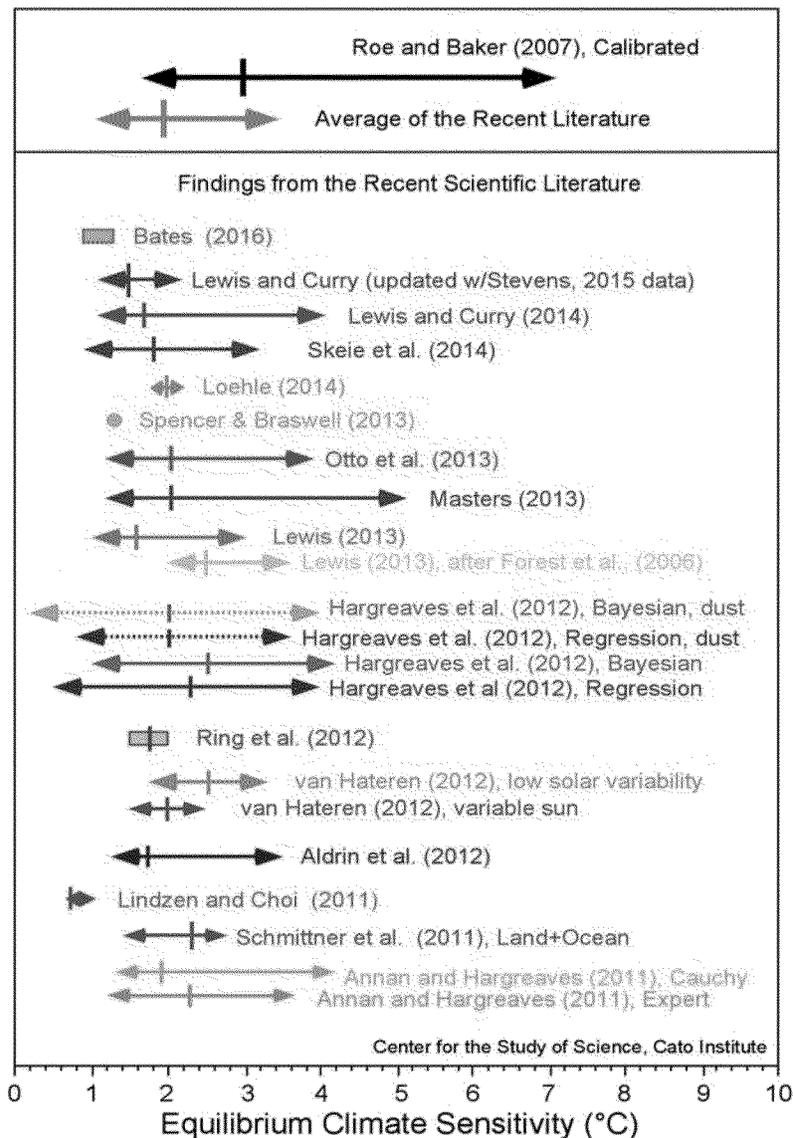


Figure 3. Observation based calculations of climate sensitivity beginning in 2011 produce about 60% of the warming of the CMIP5 models. From Michaels and Knappenberger, 2016, with citations also at the end of this Comment.

¹ "sensitivity" is the net surface warming resulting from a doubling of atmospheric carbon dioxide.

These generally yield a lower sensitivity, with a mean value around 2.0°C and with a 90 percent confidence interval from 1.5 to 3.5°C. This is given on the top of Figure 3, along with the highly inflated distribution used by the Obama Administrations, given as Roe and Baker, 2007. This is based upon models displaying the errors show in Figures 1 and 2, and should clearly not be included in the scope of the NHTSA EIS.

It is important to note that the baseline “business as usual” (BAU) emissions scenario used for the Paris accord are in error. It has an increase in net radiative forcing by 2100 of 8.5 watts/m², and the structural assumptions are a large increase in the use of coal for electrical generation and no change in the use of more cost-competitive natural gas. The experience of the world’s second-largest emitter, the United States, shows this to be wrong. Gas is rapidly replacing coal; the implications are noted below.

Two very recent publications (one of which is currently in press) underscore the need to use a lower, reality-based sensitivity. Millar et al. (2017) found that the overprediction of warming since 2000 has serious consequences for future warming, and they argued that, because of it, meeting the Paris aspirational goal of 1.5°C of warming by 2100 could happen if emissions were reduced by 70% of the BAU emissions that were used to calculate the effects of Paris.

There is a fundamental error in this approach, noted by Michaels (2017, in press). It assumes that the warming of the early 20th century (1910-45), which is statistically similar to the warming that began in the late 1970s and continued until “the pause” in 1997 (warming resumed in 2015) was anthropogenerated. If, as Stevens (2015) has shown, the cooling effects of anthropogenerated sulfate aerosols has been greatly overestimated, it then follows that assuming the early-century warming is caused by increasing carbon dioxide would mean that the subsequent warming would have to be enormous, which it clearly is not. In fact, tinkering with forcings in many aspects of the climate models is ubiquitous, and, as shown by Voosen (2016), they are all “tuned” to mimic both periods of warming, a logical impossibility unless the sulfate cooling in recent decades is assumed to be enormous. Stevens (2015) has shown that there is no support for this.

Consequently, Millar et al., have made a fundamental error in attributing the early 20th century warming to human activity. As a result, using their methodology, emissions reductions would have to be only 50% to hold warming to 2100 to 1.5°C, and a quite achievable 25% reduction to limit it to the top number in the Paris accord, which is 2.0°C. Global substitution of natural gas for coal in new electrical generation facilities would come very close to meeting this goal, as argued in Michaels (2017 in press).

The importance of this to the NHTSA EIS can’t be overstated. To summarize: it is now accepted that the average sensitivity in the CMIP5 models must be discounted, and that the baseline BAU emissions scenario for Paris is too high. Michaels (2017 in press) argues that, making these adjustments results in the world successfully meeting the high end warming

allowed by Paris. Therefore, the scope of the NHTSA EIS must include a scenario where 2022-2025 CAFÉ standards are unchanged from the 2021 standard.

Summary

This document is in response to NHTSA's solicitation of public comments on the scope of their Environmental Impact Statement on 2022-2025 CAFÉ standards.

It is shown here that the CMIP5 suite of climate models, used by the IPCC and governments worldwide to craft global warming policy, including the Paris accord, have made a fundamental error in predicting too much warming in the early 21st century. Recent research, prominently published in *Nature Geosciences*, demonstrates that subsequent predicted warming must be reduced, and that a 1.5°C warming by 2100 could be achieved by reducing emissions eventually by 70%.

Additionally, as shown above, the CMIP5 models have made an enormous error in horizontal and vertical temperature predictions for the bulk tropical troposphere, which covers 37% of the earth and is the source for much of the world's rainfall. The propagation of forecast errors for sensible weather regimes through the CMIP5 models as a result of this has not been quantified, but it must be enormous, another reason to substitute real-world based sensitivity calculations, which are, on average, 40% lower than the CMIP5 sensitivity. NHTSA would be better served by using a mean equilibrium climate sensitivity of 2.0°C, and a 90% probability range of 1.5-3.5°C.

The aforementioned publication has a fundamental error in that it assumes that the warming of the early 20th century was anthropogenerated. Adjusting for this, as was done in Michaels (2017 in press), along with an assumption that favorable economics will hasten a transition from coal to natural gas for electrical generation means that the reductions necessary to meet the Paris accord are only 30%, which will be feasible.

The lower end of the 2022-25 CAFÉ standards considered by NHTSA in its EIS must therefore be the 2021 standard.

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BEFORE THE UNITED STATES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

In re:)
) EPA Docket No.
Endangerment and Cause or Contribute)
Findings for Greenhouse Gases Under) EPA-HQ-OAR-2009-01
Section 202(a) of the Clean Air Act)
)
)

PETITION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF
“ENDANGERMENT AND CAUSE OR CONTRIBUTE FINDINGS FOR
GREENHOUSE GASES UNDER SECTION 202(a) OF THE CLEAN AIR ACT”

Filed by

**Concerned Household Electricity Consumers Council, consisting of
Joseph D’Aleo, Clement Dwyer, Jr., Russell C. Slanover, Scott Univer,
James P. Wallace III , Robin D. Weaver, and Douglas S. Springer**

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I.1 INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to Section 307(d) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7607(d), the Concerned Household Electricity Consumers Council (“CHECC”), consisting of Joseph D’Aleo, Clement Dwyer, Jr., Russell C. Slanover, Scott Univer, James P. Wallace III, Robin D. Weaver and Douglas S. Springer, hereby petition the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA” or “the Agency”) to convene a proceeding for reconsideration of the “Endangerment and Cause or Contribute Findings for Greenhouse Gases Under Section 202(a) of the Clean Air Act” published by the Agency on December 15, 2009 (74 F.R. 66496, Dec. 15, 2009) (original EPA Docket No. Docket EPA-HQ-OAR-2009-171) (“the Endangerment Finding”).

As is more fully shown below, the Endangerment Finding was based on attribution of observed climate change to anthropogenic activities through what EPA termed its three “lines of evidence.” 74 C.F.R. at 66518. Scientific research since the adoption of the Endangerment Finding has invalidated each of EPA’s three lines of evidence. This Petition principally relies on the peer-reviewed Research Report of Wallace, *et al.*, that was first published on September 21, 2016. *See* <https://thsresearch.files.wordpress.com/2016/09/ef-cpp-sc-2016-data-ths-paper-ex-sum-090516v2.pdf> (“Research Report”). That Research Report is based on evidence that includes data as to atmospheric temperatures subsequent to the 2009 Endangerment Finding. The invalidation of the Endangerment Finding is conclusive, and thoroughly undermines all basis for any and all EPA regulation that is based on the Endangerment Finding, and the Social Cost of Carbon estimates that are based on this Finding.

The regulations that are based on the Endangerment Finding have resulted in much ongoing activity in the economy that looks to shut down existing sources of electricity and replace them with other much more expensive sources. Much of this activity is ongoing and, if not halted promptly, will impose massive new burdens on consumers of electricity. Therefore, Petitioners ask that EPA promptly convene hearings on this subject and issue a new “Non-Endangerment Finding” no later than June 20, 2017.

II.1 LEGAL STANDARD

Section 307(d)(7)(B) of the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7607(d)(7)(B), states in relevant part:

If the person raising an objection can demonstrate to the Administrator that it was impracticable to raise such an objection within such time or if the grounds for such objection arose after the period for public comment (but within the time specified for judicial review) and if such objection is of central relevance to the outcome of the rule, the Administrator shall convene a proceeding for reconsideration of the rule and provide the same procedural rights as would have been afforded had the information been available at the time the rule was proposed.

Thus, EPA is required to convene a proceeding for reconsideration upon a showing of two conditions precedent: (1) the information arose after the period for public comment on the Endangerment Finding and (2) the objection is of “central relevance to the outcome of the rule.”

The procedural and substantive requirements for a petition for reconsideration are easily met here. The matters in this Petition could not have been raised during the comment period on the Endangerment Finding because the Research Report on which this Petition principally relies was first published on September 21, 2016, close to seven years *after* the Endangerment Finding. The Research Report in turn relies on substantial scientific evidence and data that did not exist at the time of the Endangerment Finding, namely data as to atmospheric temperatures that include extensive data for time periods subsequent to the Endangerment Finding. It was therefore not only impracticable but impossible to have raised these grounds within the original comment period or the period for judicial review of the Endangerment Finding.

The Petition is also timely under the rule of *Oljato Chapter of the Navajo Tribe v. Train*, 515 F.2d 654 (D.C. Cir. 1975).¹ *Oljato Tribe* sets forth a straightforward three-step process for EPA to follow in handling petitions for reconsideration under the Clean Air Act:

- (1) The person seeking revision of a standard of performance, or any other standard reviewable under Section 307, should petition EPA to revise the standard in question. The petition should be submitted together with supporting materials, or references to supporting materials.
- (2) EPA should respond to the petition and, if it denies the petition, set

¹ The Clean Air Act’s legislative history makes clear that “the committee bill confirms the court’s decision in *Oljato Chapter of the Navajo Tribe v. Train*, 515 F.2d 654 (D.C. Cir. 1975).” See H.R. Rep. 95-294, at 323 (May 12, 1977).

forth its reasons. (3) If the petition is denied, the petitioner may seek review of the denial in this court pursuant to Section 307.

Id. at 666.

This Petition satisfies the requirements enumerated in *Oljato Tribe*. It satisfies the first step because it seeks the withdrawal of the Endangerment Finding on specified legal grounds, namely that the attribution of warming to human emissions on which the Endangerment Finding is based has been conclusively invalidated. EPA thus has a duty to respond under the second step, with any denial of the Petition subject to review in the D.C. Circuit under the third step.

Oljato Tribe, in establishing the right to seek reconsideration, does no more than recognize the reality, first emphasized in the legislative history to the 1970 Clean Air Act Amendments that regulations may need to be revised in light of new information:

Section 307 originated in the Senate version of the Clean Air Act. The Senate committee described its purpose in allowing for subsequent review based on new information as follows:

The committee recognizes that it would not be in the public interest to measure for all time the adequacy of a promulgation of any standard or regulation by the information available at the time of such promulgation. In the area of protection of public health and environmental quality, it is clear that new information will be developed and that such information may dictate a revision or modification of any promulgated standard or regulation established under the act. The judicial review section, therefore, provides that any person may challenge any promulgated implementation plan after the date of promulgation whenever it is alleged that significant new information has become available.

S.Rep.No.91-1196, 91st Cong., 2d Sess., 41-42 (1970).

Oljato Tribe, 515 F.2d at 660. Thus, when critical new information becomes available, as here, after a “regulation” has been “promulgated,” argument should be directed to EPA in the first instance on reconsideration, to build an appropriate administrative record for later D.C. Circuit review. *See id.* 665-66.

In *Oljato Tribe*, the holding of which was expressly confirmed in the legislative history of the 1977 Clean Air Act amendments the relevant

reconsideration petition was remanded to EPA for consideration on its merits even though it was filed long outside the review period. Where, as here, the grounds for reconsideration arise after the close of the review period, the petition must still be considered.

The D.C. Circuit explained in *Ojato Tribe* that “the public’s right to petition the Administrator for revision of a standard of performance and the Administrator’s duty to respond substantively to such requests *exist completely independently of Section 307 and this court’s appellate jurisdiction.*” 515 F.2d at 667 (emphasis added). Thus, in *PPG Indus., Inc. v. Costle*, 659 F.2d 1239, 1250 (D.C. Cir. 1981), the D.C. Circuit held that amendment or repeal of a Clean Air Act regulation could be sought under APA Section 553(e) or Section 307(d)(7)(B), even well outside the 60-day review window:

Alternatively, a petition may be filed directly with EPA to interpret or amend the standard, to withdraw the Guidelines, or to specify midnight to midnight reporting procedures. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 7607(d)(7)(B); 5 U.S.C. § 553(e). Either route would provide a reviewing court with a contemporaneous record of the agency’s consideration of this issue, rather than with the “post hoc rationalizations of counsel.” *See Ojato Chapter of the Navajo Tribe et al. v. Train*, 515 F.2d 654, 665-68 (D.C. Cir. 1975).

PPG Indus., Inc. v. Costle, 659 F.2d at 1250. This procedure has been repeatedly recognized and approved. “The court subsequently endorsed the same procedure [as in *Ojato Tribe*], also under section 307, in *Group Against Smog & Pollution, Inc. v. EPA*, 665 F.2d 1284, 1290 (D.C. Cir. 1981); and *Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc. v. Thomas*, 845 F.2d 1088 (D.C. Cir. 1988).” *Ciba-Geigy Corp. v. EPA*, 46 F.3d 1208, 1210 (D.C. Cir. 1995) (agreeing with the reasoning of those cases). The Agency itself granted a three-month stay of an emissions standard promulgated nearly four years earlier. *See* 63 Fed. Reg. 24,749 (May 5, 1998).

In sum, it is well-settled that EPA has a duty to consider and grant this Petition for Reconsideration, under both Section 307 and as a petition for rulemaking under 5 U.S.C. 553(e), because the grounds presented arose after the close of the period for public comment and judicial review.²

² To be clear, this Petition seeks relief alternatively under Clean Air Act Section 307(d)(7)(B) and 5 U.S.C. § 553(e).

Where, as here, the issues on reconsideration are substantial, a summary denial of the Petition would constitute an abuse of EPA's discretion. *Id.* at 666, n. 19. Likewise, a decision that EPA lacks authority to entertain the petition at all would misread the Agency's statutory mandate. *See Prill v. NLRB*, 755 F.2d 941, 947-48 (D.C. Cir. 1985), and its progeny. EPA may and must exercise the statutory discretion it has been delegated to consider this Petition on its merits.

The matters raised in this Petition are clearly of "central relevance" to the outcome of the Endangerment Finding. Indeed, the Research Report thoroughly and conclusively invalidates the entire basis for the Endangerment Finding, as that basis is stated and defined in the Endangerment Finding itself. *See Coalition for Responsible Regulation v. EPA*, 684 F.3d 102, 125, 126 (D.C. Cir. 2012) (defining test of "central relevance"), *reversed on other grounds sub. nom. Utility Air Regulatory Group v. EPA*, 134 S.Ct. 2427 (2014).

III.7 STANDING OF THE PETITIONERS

The Petitioners herein are the Concerned Household Electricity Consumers Council ("CHECC"), and its members, namely Joseph D'Aleo, Clement Dwyer, Jr., Russell C. Slanover, Scott Univer, James P. Wallace III, Robin D. Weaver, and Douglas S. Springer.

Each of CHECC's members is a citizen of the United States and a member of a household that pays a monthly electricity bill to a utility that in turn is regulated by EPA. EPA's regulations based on the Endangerment Finding— notably but not exclusively including the so-called Clean Power Plan, 40 C.F.R. at 64662, *et seq.*— seek to replace current electricity generation sources primarily based on fossil fuels like coal and natural gas with so-called "renewables," principally wind turbines and solar panels. Replacement of fossil fuel sources with such renewables that provide power only intermittently, threatens to increase the cost of electricity paid by the Petitioners (and by all Americans) by a factor of five or likely far more. Thus, should EPA's Endangerment Finding not be reconsidered and revoked, each of the Petitioners faces electricity bills that will inevitably increase over the coming years by many thousands of dollars per year. On a nationwide basis, the unnecessary incremental cost to consumers of replacing fossil fuel-based electricity generation with intermittent renewables is likely to be in the range of hundreds of billions of dollars per year, if not more.

A critical problem with intermittent renewables like wind and solar power lies in the excess costs that must be incurred to turn power from these sources into a fully-functioning electricity system that provides reliable power 24 hours a day, 7

days a week, and 365 days a year. Unfortunately, the wind is often calm or blows lightly; and the sun goes completely dark fully half the time (“night”), and also shines at far less than full strength on winter days, cloudy days, cloudy winter days, and at dawn and dusk. At many of these times, consumer power demands are high.

When the intermittent sources provide less than 10% of the electricity in a system, the problems of intermittency typically make only a small cost difference. On a calm night, the lack of power from wind and solar sources can be covered over by a cushion of 10 – 15% or so of excess fossil fuel-based electric power generation capacity. But as the percent of electricity generation from intermittent renewables increases to 15% and beyond, the necessary additional costs multiply. That proposition is demonstrated by the experience of states and countries that have attempted to increase the percent of their electricity generated by intermittent renewables.

For example, California is a “leader” in the United States in generating power from wind and solar sources. According to the California Energy Commission, in 2015 California got 6% of its electricity supply from solar and 8.2% from wind, for a total of 14.2% from those two intermittent sources. *See* http://www.energy.ca.gov/almanac/electricity_data/total_system_power.html According to the U.S. Energy Information Agency, California’s average electricity rate that year was 15.62 cents per kWh, versus a U.S. average of 10.31 cents per kWh. *See* https://www.eia.gov/electricity/monthly/epm_table_grapher.cfm?t=epmt_5_6_a In Europe, Germany began its so-called *Energiewende* (“energy transformation”) in 2010, and by 2015 had gotten the portion of its electricity generated from wind and solar all the way up to just over 30%. *See* <http://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=26372> The result: the average German household’s electricity rate in 2015 had risen to 28.7 euro cents per kWh, about *triple* the average U.S. rate. *See* <https://www.cleanenergywire.org/factsheets/what-german-households-pay-power>

Analyses of the soaring price of electricity in Germany place the blame squarely on excess costs that have been necessarily incurred to try to get to a stable, functioning, 24/7/365 system with so much input from intermittent renewables. First, massive wind and solar capacity must be installed to try to deal with days of light wind and heavy clouds And for calm nights when the wind and solar sources produce nothing, nearly the entire fleet of fossil fuel plants must be maintained and ready to go, even though those sources may be idle much of the time. And then, some means must be found to deal with the surges of available

electricity when the wind and sun suddenly blow and shine together at full strength at the same time. As noted by Benny Peiser at the Global Warming Policy Foundation on April 4, 2015 (<http://www.thegwpcf.com/benny-peiser-eus-green-energy-debacle-shows-the-futility-of-unilateral-climate-policies/>):

Every 10 new units worth of wind power installation has to be backed up with some eight units worth of fossil fuel generation. This is because fossil fuel plants have to power up suddenly to meet the deficiencies of intermittent renewables. In short, renewables do not provide an escape route from fossil fuel use without which they are unsustainable. . . . To avoid blackouts, the government has to subsidize uneconomic gas and coal power plants. . . . Germany's renewable energy levy, which subsidizes green energy production, rose from 14 billion euros to 20 billion euros in just one year as a result of the fierce expansion of wind and solar power projects. Since the introduction of the levy in 2000, the electricity bill of the typical German consumer has doubled.

And those extra costs are just to get to a system that gets about 30% of power from the intermittent renewables. To get higher than that, some means must be found to store the power from the wind and sun for release at times of calm and dark. To make this work, major cities like New York would require the equivalent of tens of millions of Teslas' worth of batteries, at a cost of tens or hundreds of billions of dollars.

An idea of how much extra costs must be incurred to get to a system that approaches 50% or more of electricity generation from intermittent renewables, we can look to a demonstration project that was put together in South Korea for a small community of just 97 households and 178 people. A report on the Gapa Island Project appeared on the Hankyoreh news site in July 2016 at http://english.hani.co.kr/arti/english_edition/e_national/752623.html. With average electricity usage of 142 kw, and maximum usage of 230 kw, the islanders installed wind and solar capacity of 674 kw— about *three times* maximum usage, to deal with light wind and low sun. They also bought battery capacity for about eight hours of average usage. The cost of the wind and solar capacity plus batteries was approximately \$12.5 million, or about \$125,000 per household. And with all that investment the islanders were still only able to get about 42% of their electricity from the sun and wind when averaged over a full month. They still needed the full fossil fuel backup capacity.

By applying a reasonable cost of capital to a system like that of Gapa Island, and considering additional elements of a system, like additional storage, that would

be necessary to push generation from renewables to higher levels, one can calculate that a system like the Gapa Island demonstration project for the full United States would lead to electricity costs of *at least five times* their current level, and more likely, far higher. Even then, the U.S. would be hard-pressed to achieve 50% of electricity from intermittent renewables. The Petitioners obviously have a strong personal interest in heading off such disastrous cost increases. Granting the relief sought by this Petition would prevent those cost increases from occurring.

IV.7 THE “LINES OF EVIDENCE” ON WHICH EPA BASED THE ENDANGERMENT FINDING HAVE ALL BEEN INVALIDATED.

EPA’s Endangerment Finding appears at 74 C.F.R., page 66,495, *et seq.* At page 66,518 EPA sets forth the three “lines of evidence” upon which it says it has attributed “observed climate change” to “anthropogenic activities,” thus providing the basis for the Finding that human GHG emissions endanger human health and welfare:

The attribution of observed climate change to anthropogenic activities is based on multiple lines of evidence. The first line of evidence arises from our basic physical understanding of the effects of changing concentrations of greenhouse gases, natural factors, and other human impacts on the climate system. The second line of evidence arises from indirect, historical estimates of past climate changes that the changes in global surface temperature over the last several decades are unusual. The third line of evidence arises from the use of computer-based climate models to simulate the likely patterns of response of the climate system to different forcing mechanisms (both natural and anthropogenic).

More information about the nature of each of the three “lines of evidence” can be gleaned from EPA’s further elaboration in the Endangerment Finding itself and the associated Technical Support Document.

By the first “line of evidence,” (“our basic physical understanding of the effects of changing concentrations of greenhouse gases, natural factors, and other human impacts on the climate system”), EPA is referring to its “greenhouse gas fingerprint” or “tropical hot spot” (“Hot Spot”) theory, which is that in the tropics, the upper troposphere is warming faster than the lower troposphere and the lower is warming faster than the surface, all due to rising atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations blocking heat transfer into outer space. By this mechanism,

increasing greenhouse gas concentration is assumed to increase surface temperatures.

The second “line of evidence” (“indirect, historical estimates of past climate changes that suggest that the changes in global surface temperature over the last several decades are unusual”) refers to EPA’s claim that global average surface temperatures have been rising in a dangerous fashion over the last fifty years.

The third “line of evidence” (“use of computer-based climate models to simulate the likely patterns of response of the climate system to different forcing mechanisms (both natural and anthropogenic)”) consists of EPA’s reliance on climate models (not actually “evidence”) that assume that greenhouse gases are a key determinant of climate change. EPA uses climate models for two purposes: to “attribute” warming to human GHG emissions, and to set regulatory policy for such emissions based on their modeled impact on global temperatures.

The Research Report of Wallace, et al. (September 21, 2016) undertook to assess each of EPA’s three “lines of evidence” and to either validate or invalidate each of them based on the best available historical temperature data. In accordance with the scientific method, the Research Report used the best available temperature data from multiple sources, all of them completely independent from each other, for the validation/invalidation exercise. The data used in the Research Report are available at the following url: <https://thsresearch.files.wordpress.com/2017/01/ef-cpp-sc-2016-data-ths-data-master-original.xlsx>. Equally available from the text of the Report itself are all the methods, equations and formulas that were used to produce its results. In other words, the Report is fully replicable by any scientist who wishes to check or question its methods or results.

The principal conclusions of the Research Report are as follows:

- ₇ “These analysis results would appear to leave very, very little doubt but that EPA’s claim of a Tropical Hot Spot (THS), caused by rising atmospheric CO₂ levels, simply does not exist in the real world.”
- ₇ Once EPA’s THS assumption is invalidated, it is obvious why the climate models they claim can be relied upon, are also invalid.
- ₇ “[T]his analysis failed to find that the steadily rising Atmospheric CO₂ Concentrations have had a statistically significant impact on any of the 13 critically important temperature time series data analyzed.”

- ⁷ “[T]hese results clearly demonstrate - 13 times in fact - that once just the ENSO [El Nino/La Nina] impacts on temperature data are accounted for, there is no “record setting” warming to be concerned about. In fact, there is no ENSO-Adjusted Warming at all.”

Research Report, p. 4.

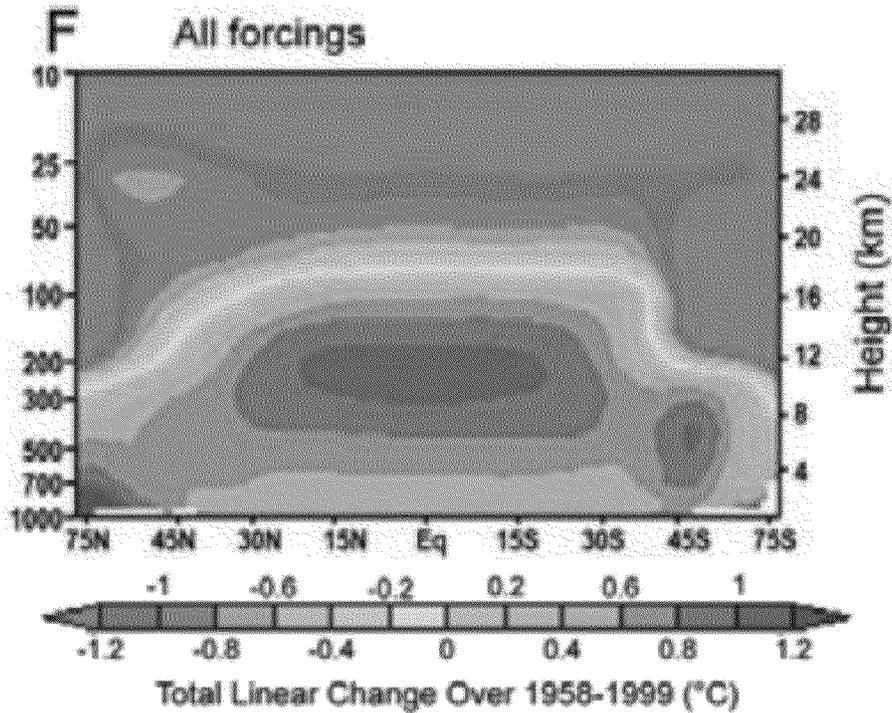
This means that the climate sensitivity parameter’s estimate is not statistically significant. Therefore, the Social Cost of Carbon estimates now in widespread use to justify regulation of CO2 emissions are fundamentally flawed. The actual Social Cost of Carbon is negative rather than positive, meaning that CO2 is in fact a beneficial gas.

Invalidation of the the Hot Spot requires reconsideration of the Endangerment Finding because the Hot Spot is a critical and necessary component of the “physical understanding” of climate that EPA claims as the foundational line of evidence supporting the Endangerment Finding. For example, the “physical understanding” of the atmospheric greenhouse mechanism set forth in ⁷U.S. Climate Change Science Program, Synthesis and Assessment Product 1.1, Temperature Trends in the Lower Atmosphere - Understanding and Reconciling Differences, (“SAP 1.1”), Chapter 1, § 1.1, The Thermal Structure of the Atmosphere, p. 17-19, https://www.gfdl.noaa.gov/bibliography/related_files/vr0603.pdf: explicitly relies upon the Hot Spot:

The presence of such greenhouse gases (e.g., carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, halocarbons) increases the radiative heating of the surface and troposphere. As specific humidity is strongly related to temperature, it is expected to rise with surface warming (IPCC, 1990), The increased moisture content of the atmosphere amplifies the initial radiative heating due to the greenhouse gas increases (Manabe and Wetherald, 1967; Ramanathan, 1981). The re-establishment of a new thermal equilibrium in the climate system involves the communication of the added heat input to the troposphere and surface, leading to surface warming (Goody and Yung, 1989; IPCC, 1990; Lindzen and Emanuel, 2002). From the preceding discussions, the lapse rate can be expected to decrease with the resultant increase in humidity, and also to depend on the resultant changes in atmospheric circulation. **In general, the lapse rate can be expected to decrease with warming such that temperature changes aloft exceed those at the surface.** As a consequence, the characteristic

infrared emission level of the planet is shifted to a higher altitude in the atmosphere.

(Emphasis added). The CCSP SAP 1.1 report depicted the Hot Spot graphically in figure 1.3, p. 25, as follows:



Similarly, the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) also states unequivocally that the Hot Spot is an integral feature of the "physical understanding" of the climate's hypothesized greenhouse warming mechanism. This is demonstrated by AR4 WG1, The Physical Science Basis, Chapter 9, Figure 9.1. Panel (c) shows the modeled effect of GHGs, and clearly depicts the hot spot:

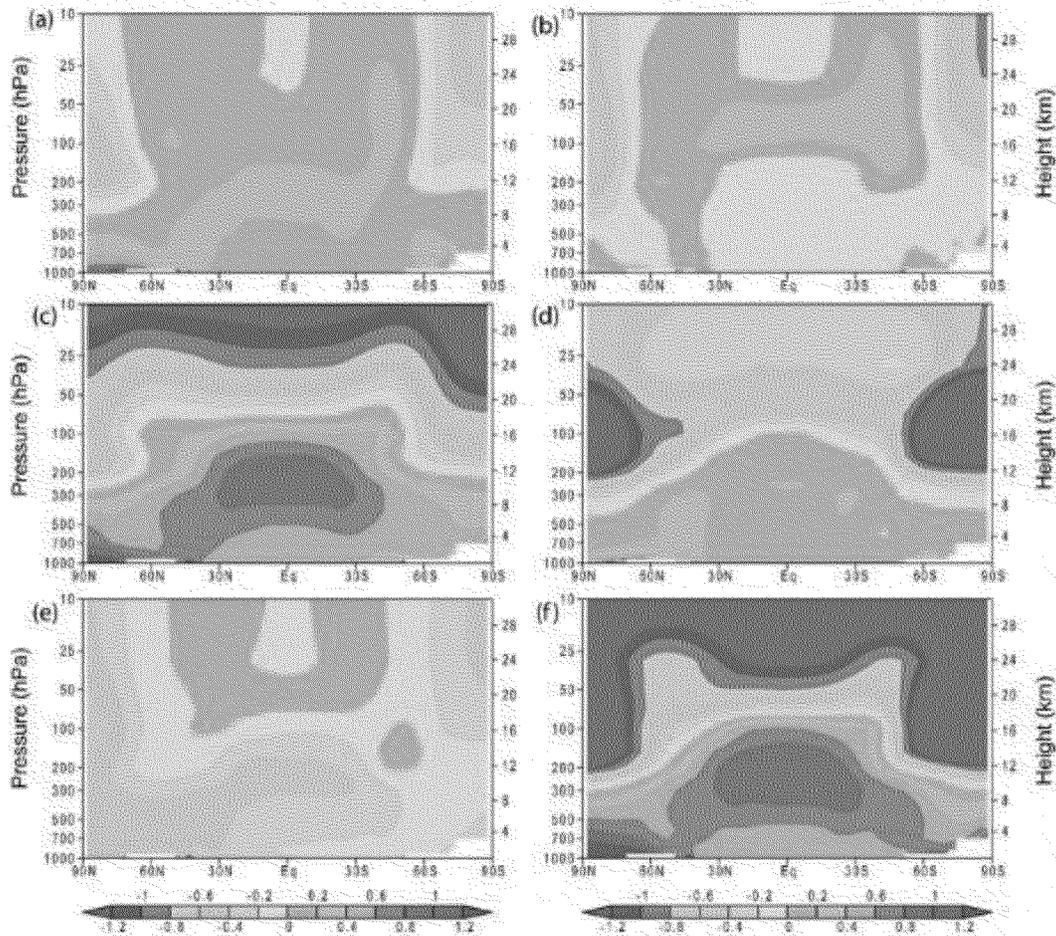


Figure 9.1. Zonal mean atmospheric temperature change from 1890 to 1999 ($^{\circ}\text{C}$ per century) as simulated by the PCM model from (a) solar forcing, (b) volcanoes, (c) well-mixed greenhouse gases, (d) tropospheric and stratospheric ozone changes, (e) direct sulphate aerosol forcing and (f) the sum of all forcings. Plot is from 1,000 hPa to 10 hPa (shown on left scale) and from 0 km to 30 km (shown on right). See Appendix 9.C for additional information. Based on Santer et al. (2003a).

The text accompanying this figure explains that “The major features shown in Figure 9.1 are robust to using different climate models.” IPCC AR4 WG1 § 9.2.2. (http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg1/en/ch9s9-2-2.html). “Greenhouse gas forcing is expected to produce warming in the troposphere,” *Id.*

In adopting the Endangerment Finding, EPA explicitly, repeatedly and irrevocably placed primary reliance on the US CCSP reports and the IPCC AR4. See TSD Box 1.1, p 4. These assessments are cited thousands of times in the full set of documentation for the Endangerment Finding.

The CCSP report cited above said if the Hot Spot were missing it would be a “potentially serious inconsistency.” SAP 1.1, p. 11. (Emphasis added). Yet the

CCSP ultimately sided with those claiming at the time that the mismatch between observations and prediction was not fatal. *Id.*

EPA also acknowledged in the Technical Support Document for the Endangerment Finding that if the Hot Spot were missing it would be “an important inconsistency.” TSD p. 50. EPA’s team, including Tom Karl, agreed with the CCSP (led by the same Tom Karl) and concluded there was no dispositive conflict between prediction and observation. *Id.*

The Research Report, using substantial scientific evidence and additional data available only after 2009, not only shows a “an important inconsistency,” it invalidates the Hot Spot entirely. This is fatal to the EPA’s claimed physical understanding of climate, and is likewise fatal to the climate models constituting EPA’s third line of evidence. These models, relying on an invalidated physical theory, all predict the Hot Spot. Proper analysis of more than 50 years of balloon and 37 years of satellite temperature data generated by five independent entities conclusively shows that the Hot Spot does not exist. This demonstrates that the models are invalid and unreliable and cannot properly be used for attribution analysis or forecasting warming due to anthropogenic CO₂ emissions.

In sum, all three of the lines of evidence relied upon by EPA to attribute warming to human GHG emissions are invalid. The Endangerment Finding itself is therefore invalid and should be reconsidered. Moreover, this reconsideration is particularly urgent at this point in time in that the widely used Social Cost of Carbon has now been demonstrated to be fundamentally flawed. To put it mildly, the current Endangerment Finding and Social Cost of Carbon are leading the nation in the wrong direction from an energy policy standpoint. Decarbonization makes absolutely no scientific or economic sense.

V.7 CONCLUSION

No scientists have yet devised an empirically validated theory proving that higher atmospheric CO₂ levels will lead to higher global average surface temperatures. Moreover, if the causal link between higher atmospheric CO₂ concentrations and higher temperatures is broken by invalidating each of EPA’s three lines of evidence, then EPA’s assertions that higher CO₂ concentrations also cause sea-level increases and more frequent and severe storms, floods, and droughts and other deleterious effects on human health and welfare are also disproved. Such causality assertions require a validated theory that higher atmospheric CO₂ concentrations cause increases in temperatures. Lacking such a validated theory, EPA’s conclusions cannot stand. In science, credible empirical

data always trump proposed theories, even if those theories are claimed to (or actually do) represent the current consensus, or, in this case, a finding made by EPA.

The invalidated Endangerment Finding, combined with a fundamentally flawed and dangerous Social Cost of Carbon estimate, are now driving numerous potentially crippling regulations, including the Clean Power Plan and the newly proposed automotive fuel economy standards. EPA should therefore promptly convene a proceeding to reconsider the Endangerment Finding.

Respectfully submitted this 20th day of January, 2017.

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express
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The Heartland Institute Guidelines for Public Speaking

By Joseph Bast
Last updated June 2017

Who Needs Stinking Guidelines?

You have probably spent many hours, even years, becoming an expert on your subject. Nobody knows better than you do the “right way” to explain it to an audience, right?

Wrong.

Communications studies suggest that up to 93 percent of your message’s impact is based on your appearance, not your words.

That means if the public doesn’t like your body language – your appearance, posture, facial expressions, and gestures – your message won’t be heard – or worse, it will be discredited.

Half of the audience will decide whether or not to dismiss what you have to say before you even open your mouth. And two thirds of those who listen will judge what you say based on things *other than what you say*.

Understanding the rules of body language is important in many circumstances. Public speaking and media interviews are two obvious cases, since you are reaching a large audience and only have one chance to get it right. But it’s also important in fundraising meetings, in meetings with elected officials and fellow staff, even with family members and the next guy you buy a car from.

You are always being judged by your body language. The good news is, you have lots of control over your body language and can change it, if you want to.

1. Stop Thinking You Can’t Be a Good Public Speaker

Don’t fall for the myth that some people are just “natural” public speakers or have an innate charisma you will never have. **Anyone can be a good communicator. You just have to want to improve, prepare, and practice.**

Take a good look at a picture of New Jersey Gov. Chris Christie. If you didn’t know who he was, you’d think he was a garbage collector in the Bronx. You are way better looking than he is, yet he got elected governor. Watch some YouTube videos of Christie speaking. *It’s all about his*

body language.

The Heartland Institute is dedicated to *continuous improvement*. Just because your appearance, posture, expressions, etc. at the last meeting, interview, or speech weren't exactly great, you can do better next time.

Lurking inside you is somebody who could be the next President of the United States, and starting today, you're going to take control over your body language to start up (or down) that path.

The Definitive Book of Body Language by Allan and Barbara Pease (2004) is almost 400 pages long and contains a lot of excellent advice. The rest of this memo contains some good suggestions from that book as well as some advice based on personal experience, observation, and other sources.

2. Sit Up Straight and Smile

You probably remember this from growing up... some of us will remember it from attending parochial schools: "Sit up straight and smile!"

Slouching shows disinterest for the subject and disrespect for the audience. Frowning conveys deep concentration and seriousness, but also signals disapproval and defensiveness.

Smiling means confidence and openness to agreement or disagreement. Smile, don't frown.

Slouching, which can be caused by a soft chair or a chair with a back that tilts back, creates the appearance of defeat or fatigue (defeated by an invisible opponent or challenge). **Always sit up, lean forward a little**, as if this is so interesting you might just jump out of your chair!

Deliberately raise your chin. Introverts tend to look down at desk tops, suddenly finding notes or coasters more interesting than the person they are talking to. It takes an act of will to deliberately look up and keep looking up. **Raise your chin!**

In one-on-one meetings, mirror the body language of the person you are trying to influence. Watch old friends talking, and you'll often notice they both lean back in their chairs, or lean forward over their drinks, or cross their legs the same way, or even cross their arms (in this case it's a good thing). Subconsciously, one of them is mirroring the posture and gestures of the other, and the other one appreciates it.

When not mirroring, assume the posture of the victor or confident warrior. Standing and walking while delivering a presentation (but not pacing) conveys that sense. Even turning your back on an audience conveys confidence, but don't over do. The second or third time, they may return the favor and leave the room while you aren't looking!

3. Be Well-Armed

For seated interviews, keep your arms open and ready to gesture at any moment. When not gesturing, keep your arms on your lap with your hands near your knees. **If a table separates you from the host, resist the temptation to lean forward with your elbows on a table.**

For standing interviews, keep your arms by your side or, even better, in front of your torso. Avoid hugging your body in any way and resist the temptation to place your hands in your pockets.

When standing behind a lectern, avoid the temptation to grip its sides. Doing so for a few seconds at a time is fine, but it is a form of slouching that causes your jacket or blouse to bunch up on your shoulders.

(I once watched the late-great Hans Sennholz give a lecture in which he literally tore the lectern from the floor and nearly tipped it over in an enthusiastic bear-hug. Very memorable, but you should not do that.)

If you need notes, you need to stand behind a lectern. If you don't need notes, and if there isn't a stationary camera focused on the lectern, walk away from the lectern so the audience can see your full body.

If you plan to walk around on a stage, ask the host for permission first. If your presentation is being filmed, your mobility could ruin the tape.

If you plan to walk around, ask for a Levolor clip-on mike, because carrying a microphone will limit your gestures and obscure your face if you need to "swallow the microphone," as is sometimes the case.

4. Be Handy

Using natural hand gestures makes you look more animated and engaged and actually helps the audience retain information. According to the Peases, "using hand gestures grabs attention, increases the impact of communication, and helps individuals retain more of the information they are hearing."

A gesture is like a prop, a visual feature that captures attention and keeps the audience members' minds from wondering.

For some people, being on camera causes their hands to freeze. This is partly due to awareness that the camera is focusing on their face and all mental energy is focused on keeping an appropriate expression so the hands are forgotten. *Don't forget your hands!* Deliberately re-animate your frozen hands.

Do not use a “pounding” or “chopping” hand gesture, as if pounding the point home. This can be distracting, too repetitive, and even threatening.

Concentrate on making *horizontal* rather than *vertical* hand gestures. Sweeping gestures with open hands (palms up or forward) suggest welcome, optimism, and hope.

Keep your hands away from your face and hair. Liars tend to touch their noses... Bill Clinton famously stroked his nose while telling us he “didn’t have sex with that woman.”

Nervousness makes the scalp itch. Don’t scratch it.

Men with beards sometimes tend to stroke their beards. A few seconds of this shows you are contemplative, more than that says you are vain or have a hygiene problem.

Resting your chin in your hand looks philosophical if done for a few seconds, but makes you look like you are slouching and obscures your expression.

Creating a temple with your fingers also makes you look philosophical, but if you do it for more than a few seconds at a time, it looks like you’re praying or affecting a pose.

Stress makes you massage your hands, as if washing mistakes off them. Don’t do that.

5. Where Is Your Prop?

Never give a speech without a prop. Never, ever, ever!

Every speech benefits from a prop – a book, magazine, bottle of pills, stuffed animal, a candle, a tube of frack sand, a dead fish, heck, just about anything – for the same reason gestures work, they give people a physical object to look at and connect with the abstract ideas you are communicating.

Props also keep your hands busy, keeping them out of your pockets and off your face or hair.

A pen is not a prop. Stress makes you twist and turn a pen in your hands, sometimes causing you to snap it in two without realizing what you’ve done. Waving a pen looks like you are wielding a weapon. It is best not to have a pen in your hand while talking.

A Powerpoint presentation is a prop. That is why it works. A good colorful slide (with a picture or graph and with no more than 8 words on it) is, frankly, more attractive and possibly entertaining than you are.

If others are using Powerpoint, you should too, because the audience will be conditioned to expect “eye candy” from you, too. Without it, some people will think you didn’t prepare for the event.

In an earlier age, Dean Martin rode two props – a cigarette and martini glass – to fame and fortune. That era is past, but it illustrates how powerful props can be.

6. Look Better

You're competing with cable TV stars on high-def TVs with blazing white perfect teeth. Your teeth may not be perfect, but at least they can be white and not a sickly yellow. Whiten your teeth. **Buy some Crest white-strips and use them.**

Remove your name tag before you reach the stage. Name tags often are large and garish and hang crooked... during your entire talk, people are looking at that dumb name tag bouncing around your chest.

Men, button your sport jackets when speaking. It will make you look more trim and keep your necktie in place. It will also make it more difficult for you to put your hands in your pockets, which is a good thing.

If you are wearing a sport jacket and need to sit on a stage while waiting to speak or at a table for a meeting or interview, unbutton your jacket and pull it down below your butt and sit on it. This prevents it from bunching up around your shoulders and neck.

Get your shirts professionally dry cleaned and pressed. It only costs a couple bucks and looks a lot better than curly collar tips and dirty shirt cuffs.

If you are a guy, get a hair cut and then be sure to comb it before a meeting or speaking in public. Shorter hair *always* looks better on television. A stray shock of hair sticking up, out, or over your brow is distracting, but no one will tell you that until it's too late. Cut it or comb it.

If you have a beard, trim it. Dark thick beards are sinister looking and hide facial expressions, especially if allowed to cover upper cheeks. Trim mustaches short and above the upper lip, since they hide the flash of teeth that makes your smile so fetching.

7. Turn that Frown Upside-Down

Instead of frowning to show disagreement or concentration, try cocking your head. It's a universal sign of "wonder" – dogs do it, and everyone likes dogs – that can't be confused with being defensive or angry. Be sure to straighten your head back up after a few seconds.

Laugh out loud. Not a silly giggle, bark, or roar, but don't just smile and belly-laugh, either. Vocalize your laughter and show your teeth. If you spend any time in bars, you know everyone looks at the person who is laughing. We're hard-wired to look at him. *Be that guy.*

Look up, not down, when laughing. Ideally, laugh at someone *else's* joke or expense, not your

own.

Don't laugh uncontrollably or so often that you aren't taken seriously. If speaking in public is like a meal, then laughing out loud is the dessert. Do it just a few times.

8. Maintain Eye Contact

How good are you at maintaining eye contact when you talk to someone?

Introverts tend to look up at the ceiling or down at their shoes (or cellphones) while talking, or even close their eyes, since they can picture ideas floating around up there. Don't do that. Force yourself to maintain eye contact with the person across the table.

If you're average, you maintain eye contact just 40 to 60% of the time when talking. That's not a bad thing in everyday life -- after all, you'd make people uncomfortable if you stared at them for several minutes without breaking eye contact.

For most meetings where you are trying to persuade the other party of something, aim for 70 to 80% eye contact. When speaking to an audience, that means locking eyes with individuals in the audience left, right, center, first row, and last row.

For media interviews, aim for 100 percent eye contact with the interviewer or the camera lens, depending on the format. Your eyes are huge on a high-definition television, and shifting eyes can make you look nervous, evasive, or untrustworthy.

9. Watch Your Ankles

According to the Peases, even your ankles communicate: "When an interviewee locks his ankles, he is mentally 'biting his lip.' The gesture shows that he is holding back a negative emotion, uncertainty, or fear."

For seated interviews, plant your feet firmly on the floor. Hooking them and putting them beneath a chair makes you lean forward and rock, which is distracting and not real dignified.

Crossing legs while seated on a stage is always a bad idea, even if it is more comfortable or meant to convey solidarity with the audience or other speakers. Adlai Stevenson was the last politician who got away with this, only because it showed off a hole in the sole of his shoe.

Women wearing skirts should avoid crossing their legs while seated. **When on a stage before a seated audience, the audience's point of view is lower than in other venues.** Women wearing skirts can cross their legs at the ankles while seated, but should keep their legs close together and tip their feet left or right, not tucked beneath a chair.

Women standing on stages should avoid really high heels, which can cause stumbling when climbing or descending platform stairs, a teetering or tip-toeing appearance when standing on a stage, and can be visually distracting when seated on a bar stool on stage.

Both sexes should avoid planting their feet too far apart when standing – as if straddling an invisible horse – or too tightly together, as if standing at attention or seeking permission to go to the bathroom.

10. Control Your Stage

The world is your stage. You often are able to dictate where a meeting takes place or details of the stage if you are asked to speak. Don't assume other people know better than you do about the best venue or how to arrange chairs.

If the meeting is with others in a conference room, arrive early and adjust the seating and lighting to make it as attractive and comfortable as possible. If necessary clean stuff off the table that might be distracting.

Don't assume that just because the last people using the room left it in a certain condition, you are obligated to accept it. Don't assume that you can't touch anything because it's not your stuff. You will be judged by the appearance of the room, even though it is someone else's conference room.

Bring your own bottled water with you to meetings and to a stage, rather than ask your host to be your waiter or trust that the previous speaker didn't drink the last bottle of water.

Make the water room temperature, because ice water will contract your throat muscles and make you more, not less, hoarse.

If you are less than 5'-8" and need a lectern, ask the host for a shorter or adjustable lectern or a step or platform to stand on so the audience can see you behind the lectern. Don't be shy or proud about this. The audience wants to see more than just your head. Lecterns are built for taller people than you are, and some of them (especially at older hotels) are really tall.

The latest trend in public events is to use bar stools rather than chairs on stages, in order to improve the audience's sight-lines. Bar stools pose special problems for both men and women. Women should ask *ahead of time* if stools will be used and wear longer skirts or pants if they are.

Both sexes when sitting on bar stools for any length of time will be less comfortable due to the lack of arm rests, soft seats, and lower back support. It's natural in such a situation to want to hook ankles, slouch, squirm, and cross or splay or swing legs. Try to avoid all that.

When seated on bar stools, keep your hands clasped in your lap and avoid reaching down to

retrieve notes or water bottles from a lower coffee table. No sense risking toppling off your stool.

If you have issues with back pain, or even if you don't, ask the host to make sure there are chairs on the stage for speakers or panelists who have to wait to speak. You do not want to have to stand for 5, 10, or 15 minutes while someone else is speaking... it's distracting for the audience, disrespectful of you, as well as uncomfortable.

If the seating involves bar stools, take some Advil or Aleve 30 minutes before you are scheduled to appear.

11. Stop Playing Defense

Don't cross your arms. According to the Peases, "If you feel defensive, you're likely to cross your arms across your chest. But if you simply cross your arms, you'll begin to experience defensive feelings."

In other words, closing off your body not only makes you look defensive, but also makes you *feel* more defensive. Crossed arms, gripped elbows, and even clasped hands are all versions of "hugging yourself," something typically done when seeking comfort in stressful situations.

###

DISCLAIMER: I've made every body language mistake described above... well, except the things involving high heels and skirts. Some of my transgressions were epic. Do as I say, not as I do. You're better at this than me, or will be very soon if you follow these tips.

PERSUASIVE ADVERTISING

Evidence-based principles

J. Scott Armstrong
The Wharton School
University of Pennsylvania

with collaboration from
Gerry Lukeman
Chairman Emeritus, Ipsos ASI

and

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Research Director, Gallup & Robinson

palgrave
macmillan

Appendix G

Management presentations: An evidence-based checklist

The following checklist relates to making persuasive oral presentations for problem solving. Many of the guidelines draw upon the principles in *Persuasive Advertising*. [The principles are denoted in brackets]. This list is provided in a checklist format on AdPrin.com.

Structuring the talk

1. *Agenda*. Make an agenda for the talk. If appropriate, send the agenda to the client before the talk.
2. *Use only strong arguments*. Avoid weak arguments as it adds complexity and because people tend to take an average of the strength of the arguments. [7.1.1.]
3. *Focus on positive arguments*. Instead of showing what is wrong, show how you would improve upon the situation. [7.1.2.]
4. *Provide objective support*. (Do not say “I think,” “I believe,” “We are confident,” etc.) Present evidence, not emotion or opinions. [3.1.1.] Use independent third-party support; describe results from prior research studies even if based on small samples. [6.3.1., 6.3.2.]
5. *Use indirect conclusions for “new” conclusions*. Build the case so that the audience can infer the conclusions on their own when a conclusion is new or challenging. Do not force conclusions on them. But if the conclusion is not obvious, or there is not enough time to reflect, or the audience already agrees, provide explicit conclusions. [5.9.2.]
6. *Use two-sided arguments*. Describe risks and limitations and explain how they can be handled. [5.8.1.] Put the favorable arguments first or alternate favorable and unfavorable ones. [5.8.2.]
7. *Use a single theme – or two – to tie the talk together*. [7.9.1.]

Preparing for the talk

8. *Rehearsal*. If the talk is important, ask one or more people to act as if they were the clients and present your talk to them. Be sure that they stay in their role.
9. *Dress*. Dress to show respect for the client. An added advantage is that formal dress adds credibility. [5.6.2.]
10. *CASTING*. If working in a group, select a spokesperson who sounds credible and who is similar to the client (e.g., in accent and manner). Ask the others to sit among the clients. [5.6.1., 5.6.2., 5.6.3.]

11. *Handouts.* Where appropriate, provide handouts such as an agenda and space for comments. Avoid detailed handouts as they can distract.
12. *Slack.* Include slack time. For example, if you have 20 minutes available, plan the talk for 15 minutes. Make some parts of the talk optional, and do not show these on the agenda.

Presenting the talk

Organization

13. *Purpose.* Describe the objectives of this talk and what actions steps will be considered.
14. *Introduction.* Present the most important things first. [9.1., 10.1.] Focus on action-oriented recommendations and benefits. [6.17.1., 6.17.2., 6.17.3.] Attention is at its peak here. Do not distract with stories or jokes. [8.8.2.]
15. *Agenda.* Present an outline of the presentation so your audience will know where you are headed. Show timing, such as “the last ten minutes will be available for questions.” [9.4.1.]
16. *Structure.* Build the presentation around the recommendations.
17. *Show support for each recommendation.* [6.3.1., 6.3.2.]

Visuals

18. *Visual aids.* Visual aids (e.g., PowerPoint) can help people follow certain aspects of a talk. This is especially valuable when showing designs, presenting lists, and summarizing data. However, for complex material, audio-visual information is difficult to comprehend. [Sections 9 and 10.] The material must be organized so that the different communication modes reinforce one another. For example, you do not want people reading ahead of you, so either roll out each point as you discuss it on a slide, or use many simple slides.
19. *Use key words as bullet points.* Keep the visuals simple so that the oral presentation keeps pace with the written information. [9.4.1.] This helps to retain attention and gives you a reason for being there -- to explain each point.
20. *Keep overheads simple.* Eliminate anything that does not contain information. [7.9.2.] This means no wallpaper. If something on a slide is not absolutely necessary, remove it.
21. *Use high contrast for text.* Make it easy for viewers by using high contrast between the text and the background. Use black on white. Do not write on illustrations or on wallpaper. Do not use colored fonts [9.5.2.]
22. *Use sans serif font to enhance legibility.* [9.5.1.]
23. *Use color only when it has a meaning.* For example, “We recommend that you make the product available in the following colors.” [7.11.1.] When you do use color, explain the meanings in words because some people are colorblind. In addition, people might make B&W copies of the slides.
24. *Use exhibit titles if the conclusions are not obvious.* Provide an informative title for exhibits if the conclusions from the data are not immediately obvious or if the conclusion is already widely accepted by your audience. [5.9.1., 5.9.2.]

It is best if you can present the evidence and let the listener draw the proper conclusion.

25. *Contingency plan.* If you use a presentation program such as PowerPoint, plan the talk so you do not lose time setting up. And be prepared to talk without showing the visuals, so have a hard copy of the slides for yourself. Fortunately, audio is as effective as audio-visual for much material. [Sections 9 and 10.]

Speaking

26. *Use one speaker.* It is easier to manage the presentation if you have only one speaker. If you need a second speaker, the lead speaker should be responsible for timing and questions. [7.12.1.]
27. *Accept clarification questions.* Restrict complex questions to clarification during the first part of the presentation. In your introduction, ask the client (audience) whether that is acceptable, stating that this is how you have scheduled the timing for your talk, and that you have reserved time for questions near the end.
28. *Post serious questions.* If questions other than clarification ones arise during the presentation, summarize them (and perhaps write them so all can see). Say that you will address them later in the talk or after the talk. This will help to ensure that you complete your talk and the talk will look coherent. [7.12.1.]
29. *Use a moderate pace.* Talk at a moderate pace if you have excellent content. [10.4.2.] For material that is known by the audience, you can speak up to 30 percent faster than the normal pace and still be understood. [10.4.2.] Interestingly, fast talkers are regarded as more competent, truthful, fluent, energetic, enthusiastic, and persuasive, but a fast pace does not work well with complex material.
30. *Use a calm, reasonable tone.* However, the speaker should show energy and interest and use forceful language. [7.5.1.]
31. *Pause before key points.* Pauses of two seconds are recommended to create some interest in what follows. [10.4.3.]
32. *Pause after key points.* Pauses allow people to reflect on what was said. [10.4.3.]
33. *Check for understanding.* Ask whether the audience needs clarification. This also helps to gain their involvement. [5.11.5]
34. *Ask questions that you will answer.* To gain attention, raise a question before you make a key point. Do this occasionally, and only when you have a good answer. [6.12.1.]
35. *Make eye contact.* This raises interest and increases trust. Talk to people in the audience who are good at listening. If you are being filmed, look at the camera. [10.1.3.]
36. *Avoid humor.* If you have strong arguments, be careful about humor. Humor is seldom appropriate for a high-involvement process as it detracts from thinking about the arguments. It may also steal the spotlight from the recommendations. However, gentle humor that is relevant to the message may help to reinforce the point. [8.8.2.]
37. *Repeat key points by changing the way you make each point.* Space the repetition. Avoid high repetition in situations where people are paying attention. [6.13.3.]

Ending the meeting

38. *Orient the questions.* Provide guidelines for the questions. In particular, orient them around the proposed action steps. Say, for example, "What do you need to know about recommendation #2 before taking action?"
39. *Listen.* When people ask questions, the key thing is to listen and to understand. You want to increase the amount of time they spend talking by reducing the time you talk. Normally, it is the custom to make suggestions in the form of questions, so in most cases you do not need to provide an answer on the spot. "Thank you" is often sufficient. If people really need an answer, they will let you know. If the issue is complex and you are uncertain, rephrase it to ensure that you understand.
40. *Do not solve problems during the session.* If you are not sure how to answer something, do not make things up on the spot. Check to make sure that you understand the question and tell the questioner you will get back to them.
41. *Summarize.* After all of the questions have been asked, summarize them and say that you plan to do address them and get back to the client.
42. *Go for the close.* Go back to your recommendations and try to gain agreement on action steps. [6.17.1., 6.17.2., 6.17.3.]
43. *Use the "rejection and retreat" approach.* If a recommendation is not accepted, raise the possibility of taking a small relevant action step.
44. *Leave a written report (or promise one).* The written report should be in prose. A week from now, the overheads will not be intelligible to others.

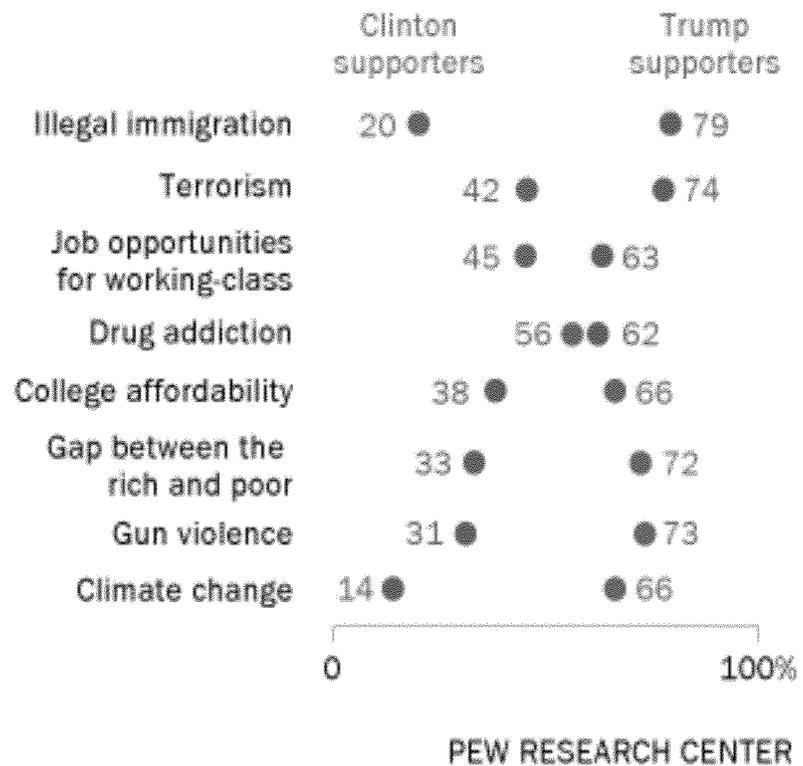
After the talk

45. *Send a summary of action steps.* Send a summary of the key issues and of the action steps agreed on as a result of the talk. Describe who will do what by when.
46. *Inform the client about progress.* Follow up with the results of your action steps. If you made changes as a result of the meeting, tell the client about them.

Acknowledgement: Andrew Abela (author of *Advanced Presentations by Design*) and Lisa Warshaw (director of the Wharton Communication Program) helped in the development of this oral presentation checklist.

Clinton, Trump voters sharply diverged on seriousness of an array of problems

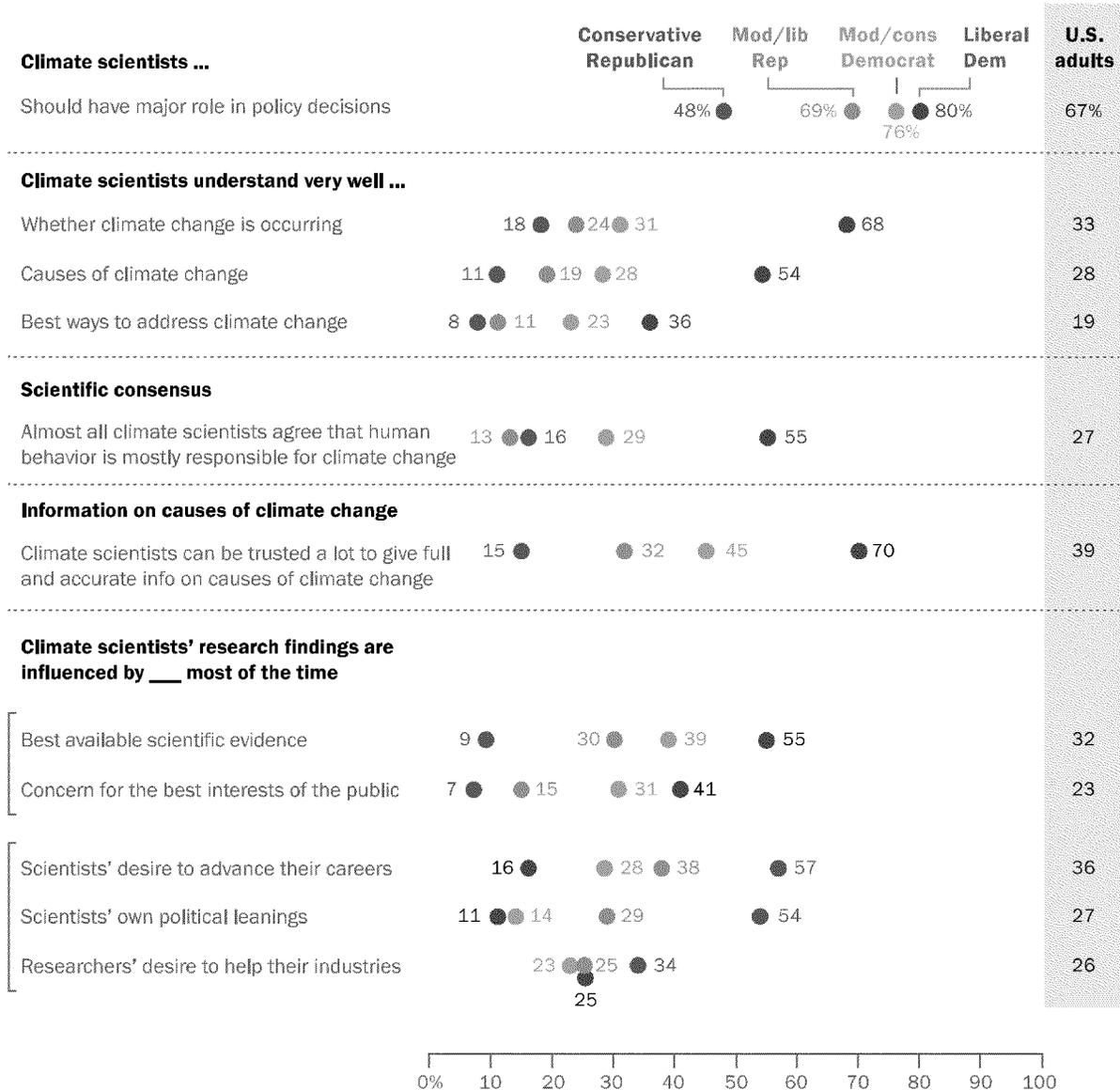
% of voters who said each is a 'very big problem' in the country today ...



Note: Based on registered voters who voted before Election Day or planned to vote.
Source: Survey conducted Oct. 25-Nov. 8, 2016.

Trust in climate scientists is low among Republicans; considerably higher among liberal Democrats

% of U.S. adults in each group who say the following about climate scientists



Note: Republicans and Democrats include independents and other non-partisans who "lean" toward the parties. Respondents who do not lean toward a political party and other responses on each question are not shown.

Source: Survey conducted May 10-June 6, 2016.

"The Politics of Climate"

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

*The 10 Most Persuasive Words
in the English Language*

Discover

Easy

Free

Guarantee

Love

Money

New

Results

Save

You

Message Development Check List
The Heartland Institute

1. Preliminary considerations

Before formulating the message, you must take into account four things:

A. Who is the audience?

Who is the most important audience you wish to reach?
What do you know about them?
What are the best ways to influence their opinions?

B. How much time do you have?

Is this a long-term educational program or crisis management?
Start now on a message campaign that will “start” in 6 months.

C. Who are likely allies and opponents?

They need to be named, contacted, ideally given a “heads up”
How can they help attract attention to the study?
How can they be “neutralized” as voices in the debate?

D. What else is going on?

Your message must be timely, it must connect to something in the news
What other issues are related to this one which compete or alter it?
How can these other issues or events be used as hooks?

2. To be effective the message must be...

A. Factually defensible

What are the three numbers that are most important?
Who are the three experts you can say agree with you?

B. Personally relevant

What is the most widely shared value that this message affects?

Message Development

Page Two

How does it affect this value?
What can the listener do to affect this value?

C. Connect emotionally

Emotional appeals typically have one or more of the following six characteristics:

Reciprication (fairness)	Consistency (cognitive dissonance)
Social validation (peer pressure)	Liking (sympathetic spokesman)
Authority (Marcus Welby, M.D.)	Scarcity (limited time offers, exclusivity)

D. Simple enough to make sense

Most people cannot follow an argument with more than three steps.
Focus on defining the problem and proposing the solution, not explaining the solution.
Humor, analogies, and anecdotes are essential to simplifying an issue.
Graphics and illustrations are critical; bar charts are best.

E. Quotable and memorable

Develop three one-liners that capture the main messages.
Make sure all spokespersons practice delivering these lines.
Alliteration and vivid images make a statement memorable – Jesse Jackson
Give media photo-ops; do them yourself and send with media kit.

F. Repeated at least seven times

A typical sale requires at least seven contacts
Use consistent language, phrasing, messengers, and delivery devices to provoke memory
“Stay on message” during interviews and speeches

3. Following up on the message

An effective campaign includes feedback loops with key audience members and an audit system for tracking inputs and outputs:

- # What documents were created, who received them, and when
- # What events or meetings took place, who attended them

Message Development
Page Three

- # What follow-up calls, letters, or other contacts took place, by whom and when
- # What media coverage resulted
- # Reactions from members of target audience were tallied, analyzed, and compared to expectations.

###

Testimony before the U.S. House of Representatives
Committee on Science, Space, and Technology

Hearing:

The Environmental Protection Agency's
Process for Evaluating and Using Science During Its Regulatory Decision Making Activities

Richard B. Belzer, Ph.D.

February 7, 2017

Chairman Smith, Ranking Member Johnson, and Members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to testify today concerning the Environmental Protection Agency's use of science for regulatory decision-making. My testimony is informed by 30 years of experience with environmental science and economics that began in earnest during my doctoral research at Harvard University.

I. Background

After completing my dissertation, in 1988 I joined the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs at the Office of Management and Budget as a staff economist. I served five years under the administrations of Presidents Reagan and George H.W. Bush and five years under the administration of President Clinton. My job was to review Regulatory Impact Analyses prepared by Federal agencies in support of regulations expected to have annual costs exceeding \$100 million. Many of the RIAs I reviewed concerned regulations with estimated costs of many billions of dollars. I reviewed RIAs from several agencies including the Food and Drug Administration, the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Interior and Labor, but mostly the Environmental Protection Agency. Because of my dissertation work on the potential use of deposit-refund systems for managing hazardous waste, within EPA I focused on major rules developed by the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response and the Office of Water.

The principles I followed during my reviews were the same under all three administrations: provide OMB officials and White House staff the most objective estimates possible of benefits, costs and other effects. My job was strictly analytical. Both Executive Order 12291, signed by President Reagan, and Executive Order 12866, signed by President Clinton, clearly stated a preference that the net social benefits of federal regulation be maximized. But this objective is infeasible if decision-makers lack unbiased estimates of benefits and costs.

I left OMB in 1998, and after a stint as a visiting professor, in 2001 I opened a private consulting practice. My testimony today is not on behalf of any client, past or present.

II. Fundamental Characteristics of EPA Risk Assessment

A. EPA risk assessments are, by design, not objective

I learned during my doctoral research that EPA risk assessments did not objectively characterize risk. Rather, they were described as “conservative.”¹ This term is misleading because it does not make clear what it is being “conserved.” EPA risk assessments are neither “conservative” nor liberal,² but they are intended to approximate something close to the worst case. I have reviewed some risk assessments in which risk estimates were either practically or theoretically impossible.

You need not take my word for it. In 2004, the EPA Science Advisor published a report on its risk assessment practices. At the time, EPA faced a chorus of criticism alleging that the Agency grossly exaggerated risks. EPA defended its practices by stating as follows:

EPA risk assessments tend towards protecting public and environmental health by preferring an approach that does not underestimate risk in the face of uncertainty and variability. In other words, EPA seeks to adequately protect public and environmental health by *ensuring that risk is not likely to be underestimated.*²

In plain English, this means that whenever there is scientific uncertainty, EPA errs on the side of *overstating* human health risk. Further, when characterizing health risk in a population, EPA looks for individuals who faces the highest potential risk and uses those persons to describe the population.

These are not sensible practices. If we were characterizing the risk to Americans posed by peanuts, we would not say that the risk of death from anaphylactic shock from peanut ingestion is 50%, even though it is conceivable that there is someone for whom this is true. Similarly, if we were concerned about obesity in the United States, we would not say that Americans weigh 1,036 pounds – the reputed weight of the heaviest person in the United

¹ Another descriptor EPA uses for its risk assessments is “protective,” but that term also begs the question what is being protected. Precautionary efforts to protect the public from risk in one area necessarily exposes them to risk in another.

² U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of the Science Advisor (2004), p. 11 (emphasis in original).

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States.³ When thinking about the health risk posed by PM2.5, we do not assume that *everyone* is elderly, infirm, or suffers from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

We know not to assume the worst when we make routine decisions in almost every avenue of life. For some reason, however, we do not practice common sense in environmental health policy. And it is EPA policy not to use common sense. Quoting again from the 2004 report of the EPA Science Advisor (p. 13):

[S]ince EPA is a health and environmental protective agency, EPA's policy is that risk assessments should not knowingly underestimate or grossly overestimate risks. This policy position prompts risk assessments to take a more "protective" stance given the underlying uncertainty with the risk estimates generated.

In plain English, this means EPA will strive for the highest estimate of risk that does not bring upon the Agency unbearable ridicule. You simply cannot rely on EPA risk assessment to give you an unvarnished perspective. When given an EPA risk assessment, all you know is risk can't be any worse.

These practices undermine responsible regulatory decision-making at least three ways.

First, they needlessly and irresponsibly scare the public about the hazards of life. Exaggerating risk is an excellent tactic for gaining the most attention from Congress, the White House, the press and the public, and for increasing one's budget and delegated legislative authority to regulate.

Second, they undermine the responsible estimation of benefits from regulation. If I'm given a worst-case risk assessment, I cannot use it to estimate public health benefits. I need, at a minimum, a *central tendency* estimate, like an average or median. Ideally I would have much more information than this, but I can use a central tendency estimate risk estimate to approximate health benefits to the population. I can't do anything useful or informative with a "conservative" or "protective" risk estimate.

Third, it usurps the authority of the EPA Administrator, who is charged by Congress with making oftentimes hard choices. When EPA staff give the Administrator an exaggerated risk estimate, the Administrator cannot make a fully informed decision. He faces extraordinary pressure to ratify the policy preferences the staff have hidden away. If the Administrator learns that EPA staff are sandbagging him and looks elsewhere for more objective information, he will be accused of "ignoring science." Indeed, EPA staff produce so-called "conservative" risk

³ My source for this is Wikipedia, which though often inaccurate is accurate enough for present purposes.

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assessments to tie the Administrator's hands. This enables Agency staff to make critical policy decisions secretly through the back door.

B. Nontransparency about uncertainty

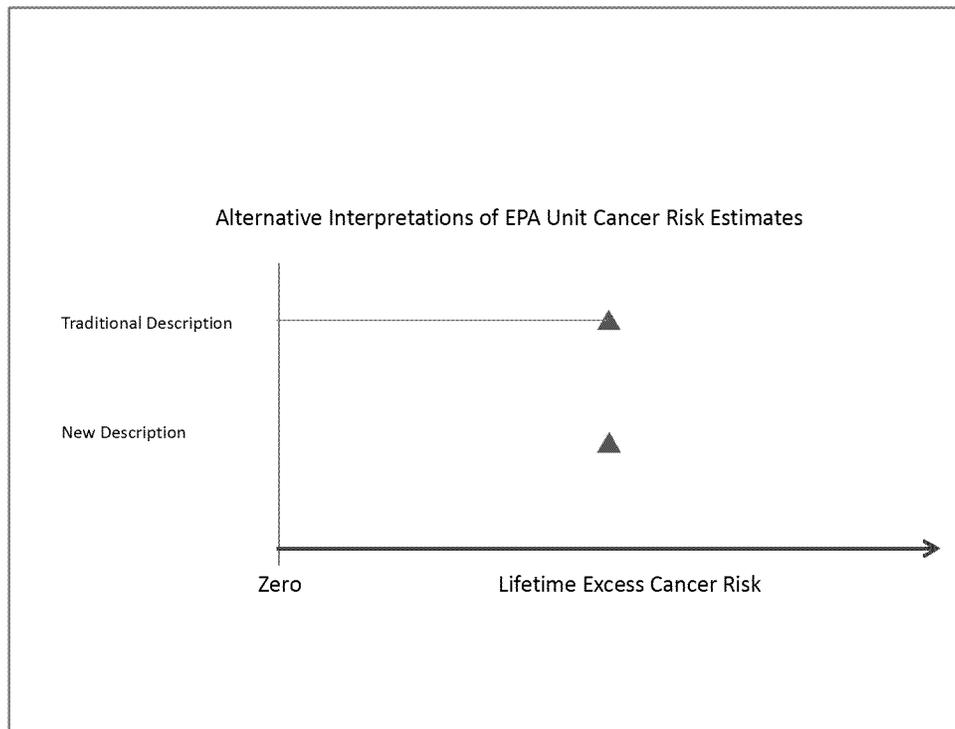
Much of EPA risk assessment inevitably consists of extrapolating to humans from animals, such as rats and mice, and from very high exposure levels in a laboratory to comparatively very low exposures in the environment. These may be reasonable practices for some purposes, but often they are not reasonable at all. Rats and mice are not little people, and effects that occur when biological systems are overloaded, as they are by design in laboratory experiments, generally are not expected to occur under normal conditions.

When I began reviewing EPA cancer risk assessments in the mid-1980s, the Agency's conventional practice was to report risk estimates in a way that accounted for these key uncertainties. A common way this was done was to say, "We estimate lifetime excess cancer risk to be as high as x , but it could be as low as zero." And zero was understood to be the best risk estimate if, for example, extrapolating from rats or mice was biologically incorrect, or if there was a human exposure threshold below which carcinogenesis was not reasonably expected to occur. About 20 years ago, EPA abandoned the practice of qualifying its cancer risk estimates this way. Now, EPA reports them in ways that do not reveal uncertainty.

The difference between these two approaches can be seen in Figure A below. The traditional description of a cancer risk estimate told decision-makers and the public that there was substantial uncertainty, and that the true (but unknown) risk could be as low as zero. The modern description does not communicate this uncertainty.

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Figure A



III. Fundamental Characteristics of EPA Safety Assessment

A lot of what the public understands to be “risk assessment” actually isn't risk assessment at all. The correct term is “safety assessment” because its purpose is to identify a “safe” level of exposure, not to estimate risk. But a safety assessment isn't science; it's a policy decision draped in scientific clothing. The reason it isn't science is science has no definition for “safety.” Science is about ascertaining facts, not divining policies or making philosophical judgments.

In EPA world, the primary example of a safety assessment is the Reference Dose, often abbreviated “RfD.”⁴ If you are exposure below the RfD, you're said to be “safe.” Except in truly extraordinary cases, you are likely to agree because the methods used to derive Reference Doses are very, very “conservative.”

⁴ The Reference Concentration (RfC) is an analogous tool for the inhalation pathway.

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- A. EPA safety assessments are, by design, controlled by undisclosed policy judgments

Nonscientific considerations are spread throughout the RfD process. To see this, let's look at EPA's definition:

An estimate (with uncertainty spanning **perhaps** an order of magnitude) of a daily oral exposure to the human population (including **sensitive subgroups**) that is **likely** to be without an **appreciable** risk of **deleterious** effects during a lifetime. It can be derived from a **NOAEL**, **LOAEL**, or **benchmark dose**, with **uncertainty factors** generally applied to reflect limitations of the data used. Generally used in EPA's noncancer health assessments.⁵

I have highlighted in **bold** terms within the definition that are substantially or exclusively policy, not science. It's useful for Members to understand that EPA acknowledges that a Reference Dose is uncertain by a factor of 10. But wait. EPA says Reference Doses are uncertain by *perhaps* a factor of 10. Does that mean they might be uncertain by a factor of 100? A factor of 1,000? We don't know.

What is a "sensitive subgroup"? Is a subgroup containing a single person in the United States too small? How about 100 persons? How large must it be? One percent of the U.S. population – clearly a small fraction – means 3.25 million people. How sensitive must these people be? Twice as sensitive? Ten times as sensitive?

"Likely" means a probability greater than 50%. To what does that probability apply? According to the definition, it applies to risk of "deleterious" effects? How bad must they be to qualify? They must be "appreciably" "deleterious." Only a lawyer could tell you what it means to experience "an appreciable risk of deleterious effects." There are no scientific answers to these questions; only policy judgments. When lawyers rule, science does not.

Ambiguity in the definition of the Reference Dose goes on and on and on. It's no wonder that an EPA Administrator, trying to play it straight, does not know how to interpret this information.

⁵ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2017). There are also Reference Dose definitions that apply to different durations of exposure (e.g., "acute," "subchronic," "chronic") and pathways (e.g., "oral").

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A. Nontransparency about uncertainty

Therefore, it's for good reason that the EPA Administrator may not know how to use a Reference Dose to inform decision-making. Let's assume for simplicity that uncertainty is exactly a factor of 10. Figure B below shows many ways the RfD might be interpreted.

Row 1 shows what EPA conventionally reports to the public.⁶ It's what is called a "point estimate," meaning that no uncertainty about the estimate is communicated. Row 2 shows what the EPA staff author of the RfD probably intends; uncertainty lies *above* the RfD. But because this information is poorly communicated, and EPA Administrators have limited knowledge about the derivation process and are inclined to be worrisome when public health is involved, they may think the 10-fold uncertainty contained in the definition is *below* the RfD. Rows 4-6 show other ways this 10-fold uncertainty might be understood, and none of these interpretations is necessarily incorrect.⁷

While it is sometimes possible to use an EPA *risk* assessment to estimate the benefits of a regulation, it is impossible to use an EPA *safety* assessment for that purpose. The definition of the Reference Dose tells us nothing about how much risk reduction is obtained by any reduction in exposure. That means we can't estimate health benefits.

Finally, I want to add that nothing I have just testified to is new. On behalf of OMB, in 1990 I wrote a chapter for the *Regulatory Program of the United States Government*. Most of that chapter, titled "Current Regulatory Issues in Risk Assessment and Risk Management,"⁸ remains valid 27 years later.

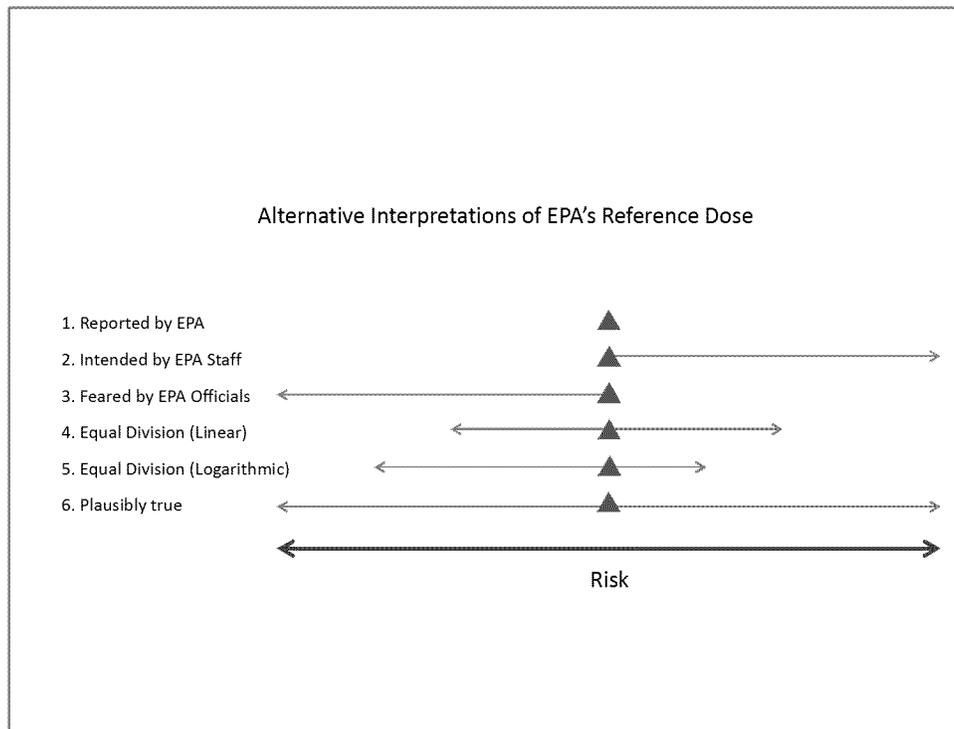
⁶ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2016).

⁷ Alternative interpretations of different players in the drama are described by Felter and Dourson (1998).

⁸ Office of Management and Budget (1990).

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Figure B



IV. Implications for Benefit-Cost Analysis

EPA uses risk assessments as inputs to its benefit-cost analyses. “Conservatism” in risk assessment is therefore propagated into the Agency’s estimate of regulatory benefits.⁹ So, all other things being equal, EPA will not be “knowingly underestimate” benefits. But that means they *will* overestimate benefits. Whether they “grossly” overestimate benefits depends on how “conservative” the risk assessment is, whether EPA has disclosed enough detail to permit third parties to figure it out, and whether there is a venue in which errors can be corrected. Sometimes, a single “conservative” assumption is enough.¹⁰

⁹ This was the key point in Office of Management and Budget (1990), and it is the reason why OMB guidance on benefit-cost analysis requires agencies to estimate benefits objectively. See Office of Management and Budget (2003). OMB lacks the tools to enforce this requirement.

¹⁰ EPA’s “central estimate” of the present value of benefits from regulations promulgated under the Clean Air Act from 1990 to 2020 at \$12 trillion. See U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (2011). Estimated annual benefits, \$1.3 trillion, are 7% of U.S. Gross Domestic Product. Almost all benefits vanish if EPA’s assumed causal relationship between low

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A typical Agency benefit-cost analysis includes benefit estimates derived from these unreliable inputs. You should not be surprised if benefit estimates in these analyses are highly overstated. And you should pay no attention to OMB's Reports to Congress on the benefits and costs of federal regulation.¹¹ OMB does not report objective benefit or cost estimates, or their own estimates based on independent review. OMB merely summarizes what the agencies said in their published benefit-cost analyses, even if the OMB staff know that these estimates are wrong. Congress faces a similar problem with respect to reports submitted to the Comptroller General pursuant to the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. § 8012(a)(1)). These reports are generally unreliable, and GAO lacks the expertise and time to critically review them.

V. Implications for Congress

Consistent with the policy set forth in the 2004 EPA Staff Paper, wherever you see a nonscientific, policy term in the definition of a putative scientific concept such as a risk or safety assessment, you can be confident that EPA staff have chosen to be “conservative” – that is, they have made assumptions that do not “knowingly underestimate or grossly overestimate” the factor of interest. Risk and safety assessments are constructed using multiple “conservative” assumptions. So, while we can be quite sure that actual cancer risk is likely to be less than an EPA cancer risk estimate, and that exposures to noncarcinogens below the Reference Dose poses essentially zero risk, these risk and safety assessments are unreliable for use in benefit-cost analysis.¹²

The House recently passed H.R. 26, the “Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny Act of 2017.” This is not the time or place to debate the merits of this bill. However, if the bill were enacted into law, it is certain that Members will be poorly informed about the benefits and costs of major regulations intended to reduce human health risk. Benefit estimates based on “conservative” EPA risk assessments will be exaggerated and unreliable, so Members who rely on such estimates will be misled.

PM2.5 concentrations and premature mortality is relaxed. Unsurprisingly, EPA's causality assumption is controversial. See, e.g., Cox, Popken and Ricci (2013).

¹¹ These Reports are mandated by the Regulatory Right-to-Know Act of 2000, Pub. L. 106-554 (title VI, Sec. 624; 114 Stat. 2763A-161) The most recent draft Report to Congress was published in draft form on December 23, 2016. See Office of Management and Budget (2016).

¹² A group of 19 experts recently published a listicle identifying 10 things non-experts should look out for in benefit-cost analysis. Number 6 on the list warns against relying on risk assessments that are not transparent or objective. See Dudley, Belzer, Blomquist, Brennan, Carrigan, Cordes, Cox, Fraas, Graham, Gray, Hammitt, Krutilla, Linquiti, Lutter, Mannix, Shapiro, Smith, Viscusi and Zerbe (2017).

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Probably the most effective way Congress could improve the quality of the scientific information on which regulatory decision-making depends is to require all agency science and economics to adhere to the principles set forth in OMB's Information Quality Guidelines.¹³ These Guidelines have been in place for 15 years, but there is little to show for it because agencies simply do not comply. And the main reason they do not comply is no one has standing in federal court to compel them to do so. Agency performance would improve dramatically if this loophole in the law were corrected.¹⁴

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today. I look forward to answering any questions you might have.

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¹³ Office of Management and Budget (2002).

¹⁴ The Information Quality Act (2000), , 114 Stat. 2763A–153-154, says the government must “establish administrative mechanisms allowing affected persons to *seek and obtain* correction of information maintained and disseminated by the agency that does not comply” with OMB guidelines (emphasis added). Agencies have implemented the law so that the public may *seek* correction all it wants, but cannot *obtain* them.

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At What Cost? Examining the Social Cost of Carbon

Kevin D. Dayaratna, Ph.D.

Senior Statistician and Research Programmer - The Heritage Foundation

1. The Social Cost of Carbon (SCC) is a tool used by policymakers to quantify the economic damages associated with carbon dioxide emissions. In my work at The Heritage Foundation, we have rigorously examined two of the three models that the Obama Administration's Interagency Working Group (IWG) used to estimate the SCC. This work has been published both at The Heritage Foundation as well as the peer reviewed literature.
2. The models are extremely sensitive to very reasonable changes to assumptions. As a result, these models can be manipulated to produce a wide range of costs.
3. The models are based on projections 300 years into the future. It is difficult to envision what the country would look like decades, let alone centuries into the future. Upon changing this time span to the less unrealistic time horizon of 150 years into the future, we found that the estimates plummet by as much as 25% in some instances.
4. The Administration's analysis of the SCC assumes an outdated climate sensitivity specification based on a paper published ten years ago in the journal *Science*. This specification is no longer defensible. We have re-estimated the SCC using more up-to date distributions and found reductions of up to nearly 200%. The use of this outdated distribution thus artificially inflates the calculated value of the SCC.
5. The Office of Management and Budget stipulated in Circular A-4 that a 7% discount rate be used as part of cost-benefit analysis. The Administration's IWG ignored this recommendation. We reran the models using a 7% discount rate and found that the SCC drops by over 75% when compared to a 3% discount rate.
6. Under a variety of assumptions, including those made by the IWG itself, one of its three predictive models shows that the SCC has a non-trivial probability of being negative. This would suggest that there are actually benefits of CO2 emissions. Under some very reasonable assumptions, this probability (~70%) can be quite substantial.
7. The GHG regulations implied by the IWG's use of these models would result in significant damage to the economy. Our analysis finds that, by 2035, the country would experience an average employment shortfall of 400,000 lost jobs, a total loss of income over \$20,000 for a family of four, a 13-20% increase in electricity prices, and an aggregate \$2.5 trillion loss in GDP.
8. In addition to the above damages, these regulations would result in negligible environmental benefits (<0.2°C temperature mitigation and less than 2 cm of sea level reductions).

BACKGROUND

No. 2860 | NOVEMBER 21, 2013

Loaded DICE: An EPA Model Not Ready for the Big Game

Kevin D. Dayaratna and David W. Kreutzer, PhD

Abstract

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) uses three statistical models of the environment and economy, called integrated assessment models (IAMs), to determine the value of the social cost of carbon (SCC), defined by the EPA as the economic damage that a ton of CO₂ emitted today will cause over the next 300 years. This study analyzes the IAM that generates the intermediate EPA results (the DICE model) and finds it flawed beyond use for policymaking. In addition to more fundamental problems outlined by others, we find that reasonable changes in a few assumptions lead to order-of-magnitude changes in estimates of the SCC.

The “social cost of carbon” (SCC) is a metric used by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to quantify the economic impact associated with carbon emissions.¹ The EPA uses three statistical models to estimate the SCC: FUND (Climate Framework for Uncertainty, Negotiation and Distribution), DICE (Dynamic Integrated Climate-Economy), and PAGE (Policy Analysis of the Greenhouse Effect).² Although policymakers often refer to the results generated by these models to justify imposing burdensome regulations on the energy sector of the U.S. economy, the fundamental assumptions underlying these models have a number of serious deficiencies.³ In this study, we look at several of these shortcomings in the DICE model.

In particular, aside from the serious questions concerning the core of integrated assessment models (IAMs) in general, the DICE estimates of the SCC shift substantially with reasonable

KEY POINTS

- Using the OMB-mandated discount rate that the EPA omitted reduces the 2020 estimate of the “social cost of carbon” (SCC) by more than 80 percent.
- An updated estimate of the ECS distribution (CO₂'s temperature impact) reduces the 2020 estimate of the SCC by more than 40 percent.
- With an updated ECS distribution, a time horizon up to 2150, and with the omitted discount rate, the 2020 estimate of the SCC falls to \$4.03 from \$37.79—a drop of nearly 90 percent.
- Since moderate and defensible changes in assumptions lead to such large changes in the resulting estimates of the SCC, the entire process is susceptible to political gaming.
- While running the DICE model (and similar integrated assessment models) may be a useful academic exercise, the results at this time are nowhere near reliable enough to justify trillions of dollars of government policies and burdensome regulations.

This paper, in its entirety, can be found at <http://report.heritage.org/bg2860>

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BACKGROUND

No. 2897 | APRIL 29, 2014

Unfounded FUND: Yet Another EPA Model Not Ready for the Big Game

Kevin Dayaratna and David Kreutzer, PhD

Abstract

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) calls upon three statistical models, known as integrated assessment models, to estimate the value of the social cost of carbon, defined as the economic damage that one ton of CO₂ emitted today will cause over the next 300 years. In 2013, the Heritage Foundation's Center for Data Analysis (CDA) rigorously examined one of these models—the DICE model—and found it to be “flawed beyond use for policymaking.” This study examines another model the EPA uses—the FUND model. As with the DICE model, the CDA finds the FUND model to be extremely sensitive to assumptions. In fact, the FUND model is so sensitive to assumptions that at times it even suggests net economic benefits to CO₂ emissions. Consequently, the CDA researchers believe that both models are fundamentally unsound as a basis for justifying significant regulations of the American economy.

Unable to enact cap-and-trade legislation, even when he was supported by filibuster-proof majorities in Congress, President Barack Obama famously claimed, “Cap and trade was just one way of skinning the cat; it was not the only way.”¹ The primary alternative way to skin the cat is regulation by federal agencies, especially by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). A disturbing tool used to justify an increasing number of costly regulations is something called the social cost of carbon (SCC) that, for regulatory benefit-cost analysis, assigns a dollar cost to every ton of CO₂ emitted, which can dramatically tilt the cost-benefit calculus toward more expensive regulation.

KEY POINTS

- Using the OMB-mandated discount rate of 7 percent, the Climate Framework for Uncertainty, Negotiation and Distribution (FUND) model suggests an average social cost of carbon (SCC) of essentially zero dollars, suggesting no net economic damages of global warming.
- Upon using the OMB-mandated discount rate in conjunction with updating the equilibrium climate sensitivity distribution, the model reduces its estimate of the SCC for 2020 by nearly \$34 a ton (a drop of more than 102 percent).
- The FUND model even allows negative estimates of the SCC. In some instances, the chance of the SCC's being negative is nearly 70 percent.
- With such great sensitivity to assumptions producing results all over the map, the FUND model may remain an interesting academic exercise, but it is almost certainly not reliable enough to justify trillions of dollars' worth of additional economic regulations with which to burden the economy.

This paper, in its entirety, can be found at <http://report.heritage.org/bg2897>

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BACKGROUND

No. 3184 | JANUARY 19, 2017

Rolling the DICE on Environmental Regulations: A Close Look at the Social Cost of Methane and Nitrous Oxide

Kevin D. Dayaratna, PhD, and Nicolas D. Loris

Abstract

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency utilizes three statistical models to quantify the social cost of carbon (SCC) and has also tried to quantify the costs of other greenhouse gas emissions, including methane and nitrous oxide. It then uses the results of these models, which artificially inflate the dollar value of abated GHG emissions, to justify costly global warming regulations. Previous Heritage Foundation research found that two of these models are far too sensitive to reasonable changes in assumptions for reliable use in policymaking. This study examines the social cost of methane (SCM) and the social cost of nitrous oxide (SCN₂O) as determined by the DICE model and finds that the EPA's estimates of these statistics are just as unreliable as its SCC estimates. The next EPA Administrator should initiate a rulemaking process that eliminates from EPA cost-benefit analysis of regulatory actions any use of estimates of the social cost of greenhouse gas emissions until such time as more accurate and reliable models of those costs can be developed.

During his two terms in office, President Barack Obama claimed that global warming is an urgent problem and implemented costly policies in an effort to mitigate climate change.¹ This includes not only very public proposals like the Clean Power Plan and Paris Protocol, but also regulatory measures that are profound in their impact but less visible to the public. Chief among these are Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates of the social cost of carbon (SCC); the social cost of methane (SCM); and the social cost of nitrous oxide (SCN₂O), which have artificially inflated estimated benefits from energy and climate regulations.

This paper, in its entirety, can be found at <http://report.heritage.org/bg3184>

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KEY POINTS

- The EPA uses unreliable estimates of the social cost of carbon (SCC); the social cost of methane (SCM); and the social cost of nitrous oxide (SCN₂O) as benchmarks for regulatory impact analysis of energy and global warming policies.
- The integrated assessment models that the EPA uses are far too sensitive to assumptions to be used in devising economic regulations.
- The DICE model is based on an extremely unrealistic time horizon that sums damages over the course of 300 years.
- Current assumptions about the Earth's sensitivity to carbon dioxide emissions used by the EPA to estimate the SCM and SCN₂O are based on outdated research. More recent studies regarding equilibrium climate sensitivity (ECS) distributions (CO₂'s temperature impact) estimate significantly lower probabilities of extreme global warming.
- Updating the ECS distribution, as well as using the OMB discount-rate guidance that the EPA ignored, could reduce SCM and SCN₂O estimates by over 80 percent.

Action Plan for President Trump

Recommendations from The Heartland Institute

ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

Adopting a Pro-Environment, Pro-Energy, Pro-Jobs agenda would produce millions of jobs and billions of dollars in income while more effectively protecting the natural environment than is currently being accomplished by a massive federal bureaucracy and intrusive regulations. Specifically,

1. Create a President's Council on Climate Change charged with cutting through the politics and bias that infected climate science and policymaking during the Obama administration and advising the President on what policies to repeal and what policies to pursue.
2. Withdraw from the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the more recent Paris Accord and end funding for the United Nations' biased climate change programs, in particular the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Green Climate Fund.
3. Approve Keystone XL and other pipelines blocked by President Obama.
4. Replace EPA with a Committee of the Whole of the 50 state environmental protection agencies. Those agencies already have primary responsibility for implementing environmental laws.
5. Withdraw and suspend implementation of the Endangerment Finding for Greenhouse Gases and the Clean Power Plan.
6. Withdraw implementation of the Waters of the U.S. rule.
7. Roll back unnecessary regulations on hydraulic fracturing and oil and gas exploration offshore and on federal lands.
8. Roll back recent EPA regulations on ozone, small particles, and other air pollutants that are based on discredited epidemiology and toxicology.
9. End the climate profiteering in America's energy sector by ceasing billions of dollars a year in direct and indirect subsidies to wind and solar companies. Require them instead to compete with fossil fuels on a level playing field.
10. Dramatically reduce government funding of climate change research pending the findings of the new President's Council on Climate Change. When funding for such research resumes, require that equal amounts go to studying natural and man-made climate change.
11. Dramatically reduce government funding of environmental advocacy groups, including funds delivered to such groups through the Asue and settl@scam.
12. End the use of Asecret science@by EPA and other regulatory agencies, conflicts of interest on scientific review boards, and reliance on epidemiological studies and climate models that are known to be flawed and unscientific.
13. Roll back Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards, which result in the deaths of thousands of car and truck passengers every year, needlessly increase the price of new cars, and favor foreign car manufacturers.

For more information, contact The Heartland Institute at 312/377-4000 or by email at think@heartland.org, or visit our website at www.heartland.org.

6. Trump Energy Policy

An America First Energy Plan



Energy is an essential part of American life and a staple of the world economy. The Trump Administration is committed to energy policies that lower costs for hardworking Americans and maximize the use of American resources, freeing us from dependence on foreign oil.

For too long, we've been held back by burdensome regulations on our energy industry. President Trump is committed to eliminating harmful and unnecessary policies such as the Climate Action Plan and the Waters of the U.S. rule. Lifting these restrictions will greatly help American workers, increasing wages by more than \$30 billion over the next 7 years.

Sound energy policy begins with the recognition that we have vast untapped domestic energy reserves right here in America. The Trump Administration will embrace the shale oil and gas revolution to bring jobs and prosperity to millions of Americans. We must take advantage of the estimated \$50 trillion in untapped shale, oil, and natural gas reserves, especially those on federal lands that the American people own. We will use the revenues from energy production to rebuild our roads, schools, bridges and public infrastructure. Less expensive energy will be a big boost to American agriculture, as well.

The Trump Administration is also committed to clean coal technology, and to reviving America's coal industry, which has been hurting for too long.

In addition to being good for our economy, boosting domestic energy production is in America's national security interest. President Trump is committed to achieving energy independence from the OPEC cartel and any nations hostile to our interests. At the same time, we will work with our Gulf allies to develop a positive energy relationship as part of our anti-terrorism strategy.

Lastly, our need for energy must go hand-in-hand with responsible stewardship of the environment. Protecting clean air and clean water, conserving our natural habitats, and preserving our natural reserves and resources will remain a high priority. President Trump will refocus the EPA on its essential mission of protecting our air and water.

A brighter future depends on energy policies that stimulate our economy, ensure our security, and protect our health. Under the Trump Administration's energy policies, that future can become a reality.

Candidate Donald Trump’s North Dakota speech, “An America First Energy Plan”

May 26, 2016
Williston Basin Petroleum Conference
Bismarck, North Dakota

I’m delighted to be in North Dakota, a state at the forefront of a new energy revolution. Oil and natural gas production is up significantly in the last decade. Our oil imports have been cut in half. But all this occurred in spite of massive new bureaucratic and political barriers.

President Obama has done everything he can to get in the way of American energy. He’s made life much more difficult for North Dakota, as costly regulation makes it harder and harder to turn a profit. If Hillary Clinton is in charge, things will get much worse. She will shut down energy production across this country. Millions of jobs, and trillions of dollars of wealth, will be destroyed as a result. That is why our choice this November is so crucial.

Here’s what it comes down to. Wealth versus poverty. North Dakota shows how energy exploration creates shared prosperity. Better schools. More funding for infrastructure. Higher wages. Lower unemployment. Things we’ve been missing. It’s a choice between sharing in this great energy wealth, or sharing in the poverty promised by Hillary Clinton.

You don’t have to take my word for it. Just listen to Hillary Clinton’s own words. She has declared war on the American worker. Here is what Hillary Clinton said earlier this year: “We are going to put a lot of coal miners and coal companies out of work.” She wants to shut down the coal mines. And if Crooked Hillary can shut down the mines, she can shut down your business too.

Let me tell you how President Obama Undermined Our Middle Class. President Obama’s stated intent is to eliminate oil and natural gas production in America. His policy is death by a thousand cuts through an onslaught of regulations. The Environmental Protection Agency’s use of totalitarian tactics forces energy operators in North Dakota into paying unprecedented multi-billion dollar fines before a penalty is even confirmed.

Government misconduct goes on and on:

- # The Department of Justice filed a lawsuit against seven North Dakota oil companies for the deaths of 28 birds while the Administration fast-tracked wind projects that kill more than 1 million birds a year.
- # The U.S Fish and Wildlife Service abuses the Endangered Species Act to restrict oil and gas exploration.
- # Adding to the pain, President Obama now proposes a \$10-per-barrel tax on American-produced oil in the middle of a downturn.

At the same time President Obama lifts economic sanctions on Iran, he imposes economic sanctions on America. He has allowed this country to hit the lowest oil rig count since 1999, producing thousands of layoffs. America's incredible energy potential remains untapped. It is a totally self-inflicted wound.

Under my presidency, we will accomplish complete American energy independence. Imagine a world in which our foes, and the oil cartels, can no longer use energy as a weapon. But President Obama has done everything he can to keep us dependent on others. Let me list some of the good energy projects he killed. He rejected the Keystone XL Pipeline despite the fact that:

- # It would create and support more than 42,000 jobs.
- # His own State Department concluded that it would be the safest pipeline ever built in the United States.
- # And it would have no significant impact on the environment.
- # Yet, even as he rejected this America-Canada pipeline, he made a deal that allows Iran to transport more oil through its pipeline that would have ever flowed through Keystone –with no environmental review.

President Obama has done everything he can to kill the coal industry. Here are a few of President Obama's decrees:

- # Regulations that shut down hundreds of coal-fired power plants and block the construction of new ones.
- # A prohibition against coal production on federal land.
- # Draconian climate rules that, unless stopped, would effectively bypass Congress to impose job-killing cap-and-trade.

President Obama has aggressively blocked the production of oil & natural gas:

- # He's taken a huge percentage of the Alaska National Petroleum Reserve off the table
- # Oil and natural gas production on federal lands is down 10%.
- # 87% of available land in the Outer Continental Shelf has been put off limits.
- # Atlantic Lease sales were closed down too – despite the fact that they would create 280,000 jobs and \$23.5 billion in economic activity.
- # President Obama entered the United States into the Paris Climate Accords – unilaterally, and without the permission of Congress. This agreement gives foreign bureaucrats control over how much energy we use right here in America.

These actions have denied millions of Americans access to the energy wealth sitting under our feet. This is your treasure, and you – the American People – are entitled to share in the riches. President Obama’s anti-energy orders have also weakened our security, by keeping us reliant on foreign sources of energy. Every dollar of energy we don’t explore here, is a dollar of energy that makes someone else rich over there.

If President Obama wanted to weaken America he couldn’t have done a better job. As bad as President Obama is, Hillary Clinton will be worse.

- # She will escalate the war against American energy, and unleash the EPA to control every aspect of our lives.
- # She declared that “we’ve got to move away from coal and all the other fossil fuels,” locking away trillions in American wealth.
- # In March, Hillary Clinton said: “by the time we get through all of my conditions, I do not think there will be many places in America where fracking will continue to take place.” Keep in mind, shale energy production could add 2 million jobs in 7 years.

Yet, while Hillary Clinton doesn’t want American energy, she is strongly in favor of foreign energy. Here is what she told China as Secretary of State: “American experts and Chinese experts will work to develop China’s natural gas resources. Imagine what it would mean for China if China unleashed its own natural gas resources so you are not dependent on foreign oil.”

Hillary Clinton has her priorities wrong. But we are going to turn all of that around. A Trump Administration will develop an America First energy plan. Here is how this plan will make America Wealthy Again:

- # American energy dominance will be declared a strategic economic and foreign policy goal of the United States.
- # America has 1.5 times as much oil as the combined proven resources of all OPEC countries; we have more Natural Gas than Russia, Iran, Qatar and Saudi Arabia Combined; we have three times more coal than Russia. Our total untapped oil and gas reserves on federal lands equal an estimated \$50 trillion.
- # We will become, and stay, totally independent of any need to import energy from the OPEC cartel or any nations hostile to our interests.
- # At the same time, we will work with our Gulf allies to develop a positive energy relationship as part of our anti-terrorism strategy.
- # We will use the revenues from energy production to rebuild our roads, schools, bridges and public infrastructure. Cheaper energy will also boost American agriculture.

We will get the bureaucracy out of the way of innovation, so we can pursue all forms of energy. This includes renewable energies and the technologies of the future. It includes nuclear, wind and solar energy – but not to the exclusion of other energy. The government should not pick winners and losers. Instead, it should remove obstacles to exploration. Any market has ups and downs, but lifting these draconian barriers will ensure that we are no longer at the mercy of global markets.

A Trump Administration will focus on real environmental challenges, not phony ones:

We will reject Hillary Clinton’s poverty-expansion agenda that enriches her friends and makes everyone else poor.

We’ll solve real environmental problems in our communities like the need for clean and safe drinking water. President Obama actually tried to cut the funding for our drinking water infrastructure – even as he pushed to increase funding for his EPA bureaucrats.

American workers will be the ones building this new infrastructure.

Here is my 100-day action plan:

We’re going to rescind all the job-destroying Obama executive actions including the Climate Action Plan and the Waters of the U.S. rule.

We’re going to save the coal industry and other industries threatened by Hillary Clinton’s extremist agenda.

I’m going to ask Trans Canada to renew its permit application for the Keystone Pipeline.

We’re going to lift moratoriums on energy production in federal areas

We’re going to revoke policies that impose unwarranted restrictions on new drilling technologies. These technologies create millions of jobs with a smaller footprint than ever before.

We’re going to cancel the Paris Climate Agreement and stop all payments of U.S. tax dollars to U.N. global warming programs.

Any regulation that is outdated, unnecessary, bad for workers, or contrary to the national interest will be scrapped. We will also eliminate duplication, provide regulatory certainty, and trust local officials and local residents.

Any future regulation will go through a simple test: is this regulation good for the American worker? If it doesn’t pass this test, the rule will not be approved.

Policy decisions will be public and transparent. They won't be made on Hillary's private email account. We're going to do all this while taking proper regard for rational environmental concerns. We are going to conserve our beautiful natural habitats, reserves and resources.

In a Trump Administration, political activists with extreme agendas will no longer write the rules. Instead, we will work with conservationists whose only agenda is protecting nature. From an environmental standpoint, my priorities are very simple: clean air and clean water.

My America First energy plan will do for the American People what Hillary Clinton will never do: create real jobs and real wage growth. According to the Institute for Energy Research, lifting the restrictions on American energy will create a flood of new jobs:

- # Almost a \$700 billion increase in annual economic output over the next 30 years.
- # More than a \$30 billion increase in annual wages over the next 7 years.
- # Over the next four decades, more than \$20 trillion in additional economic activity and \$6 trillion in new tax revenue.

The oil and natural gas industry supports 10 million high-paying Americans jobs and can create another 400,000 new jobs per year. This exploration will also create a resurgence in American manufacturing – dramatically reducing both our trade deficit and our budget deficit. Compare this future to Hillary Clinton's Venezuela-style politics of poverty. If you think about it, not one idea Hillary Clinton has will actually create a single net job or create a single new dollar to put in workers' pockets. In fact, every idea Hillary has will make jobs disappear.

Hillary Clinton's agenda is job destruction. My agenda is job creation. She wants to tax and regulate our workers to the point of extinction. She wants terrible trade deals, like NAFTA, signed by her husband, that will empty out our manufacturing. During her time as Secretary of State, she surrendered to China – allowing them to steal hundreds of billions of dollars in our intellectual property. She let them devalue their currency and add more than a trillion dollars to our trade deficit.

Then there was Libya. Secretary Clinton's reckless Libya invasion handed the country over to ISIS, which now controls the oil. The Middle East that Clinton inherited was far less dangerous than the Middle East she left us with today. Her reckless decisions in Iraq, Libya, Iran, Egypt and Syria have made the Middle East more unstable than ever before. The Hillary Clinton foreign policy legacy is chaos.

Hillary Clinton also wants totally open borders in America, which would further plunge our workers into poverty. Hillary's open borders agenda means a young single mom living in poverty would have to compete for a job or a raise against millions of lower-wage workers rushing into the country, but she doesn't care.

My agenda will be accomplished through a series of reforms that put America First:

- # Energy reform that creates trillions in new wealth.
- # Immigration reform that protects our borders and defends our workers.
- # Tax reform that brings millions of new jobs to America.
- # Regulation reform that eliminates stupid rules that send our jobs overseas.
- # Welfare reform that requires employers to recruit from the unemployment office – not the immigration office.
- # Trade reform that brings back our manufacturing jobs and stands up to countries that cheat.

There is one more thing we must do to make America wealthy again: We have to make our communities safe again. Violent crime is rising in major cities across the country. This is unacceptable. Every parent has the right to raise their kids in safety. When we put political correctness before justice, we hurt those who have the least. It undermines their schools, slashes the value of their homes, and drives away their jobs. Crime is a stealth tax on the poor.

To those living in fear, I say: help is coming. A Trump Administration will return law and order to America. Security is not something that should only be enjoyed by the rich and powerful. By the way, I was endorsed by the National Rifle Association, and we are not going to let Hillary Clinton abolish the 2nd amendment, either. My reform agenda is going to bring wealth and security to the poorest communities in this country.

What does Hillary have to offer the poor but more of the same? In Chicago, for instance, one-fourth of young Hispanics and one-third of young African-Americans are unemployed. My message today to all the people trapped in poverty is this: politicians like Hillary Clinton have failed you. They have used you. You need something new. I am the only who will deliver it.

We are going to put America back to work. We are going to put people before government. We are going to rebuild our inner cities. We are going to make you and your family safe, secure and prosperous.

The choice in November is a choice between a Clinton Agenda that puts Donors First – or a new agenda that puts America First. It is a choice between a Clinton government of, by and for the powerful – or a return to government of, by and for the people. It is a choice between certain decline, or a revival of America's promise. The people in charge of our government say things can't change. I am here to tell you that things have to change.

They want you to keep trusting the same people who've betrayed you. I am here to tell you that if you keep supporting those who've let you down, then you will keep getting let down for the rest of your life. I am prepared to kick the special interests out of Washington, D.C. and to hand their seat of power over to you. It's about time.

Together, we will put the American people first again. We will make our communities wealthy again. We will make our cities safe again. We will make our country strong again. Ladies and Gentlemen: We will make America Great Again.

Presidential Executive Order on Promoting Energy Independence and Economic Growth

EXECUTIVE ORDER

March 28, 2017.

PROMOTING ENERGY INDEPENDENCE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. (a) It is in the national interest to promote clean and safe development of our Nation's vast energy resources, while at the same time avoiding regulatory burdens that unnecessarily encumber energy production, constrain economic growth, and prevent job creation. Moreover, the prudent development of these natural resources is essential to ensuring the Nation's geopolitical security.

(b) It is further in the national interest to ensure that the Nation's electricity is affordable, reliable, safe, secure, and clean, and that it can be produced from coal, natural gas, nuclear material, flowing water, and other domestic sources, including renewable sources.

(c) Accordingly, it is the policy of the United States that executive departments and agencies (agencies) immediately review existing regulations that potentially burden the development or use of domestically produced energy resources and appropriately suspend, revise, or rescind those that unduly burden the development of domestic energy resources beyond the degree necessary to protect the public interest or otherwise comply with the law.

(d) It further is the policy of the United States that, to the extent permitted by law, all agencies should take appropriate actions to promote clean air and clean water for the American people, while also respecting the proper roles of the Congress and the States concerning these matters in our constitutional republic.

(e) It is also the policy of the United States that necessary and appropriate environmental regulations comply with the law, are of greater benefit than cost, when permissible, achieve environmental improvements for the American people, and are developed through transparent processes that employ the best available peer-reviewed science and economics.

Sec. 2. Immediate Review of All Agency Actions that Potentially Burden the Safe, Efficient Development of Domestic Energy Resources. (a) The heads of agencies shall review all existing regulations, orders, guidance documents, policies, and any other similar agency actions (collectively, agency actions) that potentially burden the development or use of domestically

produced energy resources, with particular attention to oil, natural gas, coal, and nuclear energy resources. Such review shall not include agency actions that are mandated by law, necessary for the public interest, and consistent with the policy set forth in section 1 of this order.

(b) For purposes of this order, “burden” means to unnecessarily obstruct, delay, curtail, or otherwise impose significant costs on the siting, permitting, production, utilization, transmission, or delivery of energy resources.

(c) Within 45 days of the date of this order, the head of each agency with agency actions described in subsection (a) of this section shall develop and submit to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB Director) a plan to carry out the review required by subsection (a) of this section. The plans shall also be sent to the Vice President, the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, and the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality. The head of any agency who determines that such agency does not have agency actions described in subsection (a) of this section shall submit to the OMB Director a written statement to that effect and, absent a determination by the OMB Director that such agency does have agency actions described in subsection (a) of this section, shall have no further responsibilities under this section.

(d) Within 120 days of the date of this order, the head of each agency shall submit a draft final report detailing the agency actions described in subsection (a) of this section to the Vice President, the OMB Director, the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, and the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality. The report shall include specific recommendations that, to the extent permitted by law, could alleviate or eliminate aspects of agency actions that burden domestic energy production.

(e) The report shall be finalized within 180 days of the date of this order, unless the OMB Director, in consultation with the other officials who receive the draft final reports, extends that deadline.

(f) The OMB Director, in consultation with the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, shall be responsible for coordinating the recommended actions included in the agency final reports within the Executive Office of the President.

(g) With respect to any agency action for which specific recommendations are made in a final report pursuant to subsection (e) of this section, the head of the relevant agency shall, as soon as practicable, suspend, revise, or rescind, or publish for notice and comment proposed rules suspending, revising, or rescinding, those actions, as appropriate and consistent with law. Agencies shall endeavor to coordinate such regulatory reforms with their activities undertaken in compliance with Executive Order 13771 of January 30, 2017 (Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs).

Sec. 3. Rescission of Certain Energy and Climate-Related Presidential and Regulatory Actions.

(a) The following Presidential actions are hereby revoked:

(i) Executive Order 13653 of November 1, 2013 (Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change);

(ii) The Presidential Memorandum of June 25, 2013 (Power Sector Carbon Pollution Standards);

(iii) The Presidential Memorandum of November 3, 2015 (Mitigating Impacts on Natural Resources from Development and Encouraging Related Private Investment); and

(iv) The Presidential Memorandum of September 21, 2016 (Climate Change and National Security).

(b) The following reports shall be rescinded:

(i) The Report of the Executive Office of the President of June 2013 (The President's Climate Action Plan); and

(ii) The Report of the Executive Office of the President of March 2014 (Climate Action Plan Strategy to Reduce Methane Emissions).

(c) The Council on Environmental Quality shall rescind its final guidance entitled "Final Guidance for Federal Departments and Agencies on Consideration of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and the Effects of Climate Change in National Environmental Policy Act Reviews," which is referred to in "Notice of Availability," 81 Fed. Reg. 51866 (August 5, 2016).

(d) The heads of all agencies shall identify existing agency actions related to or arising from the Presidential actions listed in subsection (a) of this section, the reports listed in subsection (b) of this section, or the final guidance listed in subsection (c) of this section. Each agency shall, as soon as practicable, suspend, revise, or rescind, or publish for notice and comment proposed rules suspending, revising, or rescinding any such actions, as appropriate and consistent with law and with the policies set forth in section 1 of this order.

Sec. 4. Review of the Environmental Protection Agency's "Clean Power Plan" and Related Rules and Agency Actions. (a) The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (Administrator) shall immediately take all steps necessary to review the final rules set forth in subsections (b)(i) and (b)(ii) of this section, and any rules and guidance issued pursuant to them, for consistency with the policy set forth in section 1 of this order and, if appropriate, shall, as soon as practicable, suspend, revise, or rescind the guidance, or publish for notice and comment proposed rules suspending, revising, or rescinding those rules. In addition, the Administrator shall immediately take all steps necessary to review the proposed rule set forth in subsection (b)(iii) of this section, and, if appropriate, shall, as soon as practicable, determine whether to revise or withdraw the proposed rule.

(b) This section applies to the following final or proposed rules:

(i) The final rule entitled “Carbon Pollution Emission Guidelines for Existing Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units,” 80 Fed. Reg. 64661 (October 23, 2015) (Clean Power Plan);

(ii) The final rule entitled “Standards of Performance for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from New, Modified, and Reconstructed Stationary Sources: Electric Utility Generating Units,” 80 Fed. Reg. 64509 (October 23, 2015); and

(iii) The proposed rule entitled “Federal Plan Requirements for Greenhouse Gas Emissions From Electric Utility Generating Units Constructed on or Before January 8, 2014; Model Trading Rules; Amendments to Framework Regulations; Proposed Rule,” 80 Fed. Reg. 64966 (October 23, 2015).

(c) The Administrator shall review and, if appropriate, as soon as practicable, take lawful action to suspend, revise, or rescind, as appropriate and consistent with law, the “Legal Memorandum Accompanying Clean Power Plan for Certain Issues,” which was published in conjunction with the Clean Power Plan.

(d) The Administrator shall promptly notify the Attorney General of any actions taken by the Administrator pursuant to this order related to the rules identified in subsection (b) of this section so that the Attorney General may, as appropriate, provide notice of this order and any such action to any court with jurisdiction over pending litigation related to those rules, and may, in his discretion, request that the court stay the litigation or otherwise delay further litigation, or seek other appropriate relief consistent with this order, pending the completion of the administrative actions described in subsection (a) of this section.

Sec. 5. Review of Estimates of the Social Cost of Carbon, Nitrous Oxide, and Methane for Regulatory Impact Analysis. (a) In order to ensure sound regulatory decision making, it is essential that agencies use estimates of costs and benefits in their regulatory analyses that are based on the best available science and economics.

(b) The Interagency Working Group on Social Cost of Greenhouse Gases (IWG), which was convened by the Council of Economic Advisers and the OMB Director, shall be disbanded, and the following documents issued by the IWG shall be withdrawn as no longer representative of governmental policy:

(i) Technical Support Document: Social Cost of Carbon for Regulatory Impact Analysis Under Executive Order 12866 (February 2010);

(ii) Technical Update of the Social Cost of Carbon for Regulatory Impact Analysis (May 2013);

(iii) Technical Update of the Social Cost of Carbon for Regulatory Impact Analysis (November 2013);

(iv) Technical Update of the Social Cost of Carbon for Regulatory Impact Analysis (July 2015);

(v) Addendum to the Technical Support Document for Social Cost of Carbon: Application of the Methodology to Estimate the Social Cost of Methane and the Social Cost of Nitrous Oxide (August 2016); and

(vi) Technical Update of the Social Cost of Carbon for Regulatory Impact Analysis (August 2016).

(c) Effective immediately, when monetizing the value of changes in greenhouse gas emissions resulting from regulations, including with respect to the consideration of domestic versus international impacts and the consideration of appropriate discount rates, agencies shall ensure, to the extent permitted by law, that any such estimates are consistent with the guidance contained in OMB Circular A-4 of September 17, 2003 (Regulatory Analysis), which was issued after peer review and public comment and has been widely accepted for more than a decade as embodying the best practices for conducting regulatory cost-benefit analysis.

Sec. 6. Federal Land Coal Leasing Moratorium. The Secretary of the Interior shall take all steps necessary and appropriate to amend or withdraw Secretary's Order 3338 dated January 15, 2016 (Discretionary Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) to Modernize the Federal Coal Program), and to lift any and all moratoria on Federal land coal leasing activities related to Order 3338. The Secretary shall commence Federal coal leasing activities consistent with all applicable laws and regulations.

Sec. 7. Review of Regulations Related to United States Oil and Gas Development. (a) The Administrator shall review the final rule entitled "Oil and Natural Gas Sector: Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed, and Modified Sources," 81 Fed. Reg. 35824 (June 3, 2016), and any rules and guidance issued pursuant to it, for consistency with the policy set forth in section 1 of this order and, if appropriate, shall, as soon as practicable, suspend, revise, or rescind the guidance, or publish for notice and comment proposed rules suspending, revising, or rescinding those rules.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior shall review the following final rules, and any rules and guidance issued pursuant to them, for consistency with the policy set forth in section 1 of this order and, if appropriate, shall, as soon as practicable, suspend, revise, or rescind the guidance, or publish for notice and comment proposed rules suspending, revising, or rescinding those rules:

(i) The final rule entitled "Oil and Gas; Hydraulic Fracturing on Federal and Indian Lands," 80 Fed. Reg. 16128 (March 26, 2015);

(ii) The final rule entitled "General Provisions and Non-Federal Oil and Gas Rights," 81 Fed. Reg. 77972 (November 4, 2016);

(iii) The final rule entitled "Management of Non Federal Oil and Gas Rights," 81 Fed. Reg. 79948 (November 14, 2016); and

(iv) The final rule entitled “Waste Prevention, Production Subject to Royalties, and Resource Conservation,” 81 Fed. Reg. 83008 (November 18, 2016).

(c) The Administrator or the Secretary of the Interior, as applicable, shall promptly notify the Attorney General of any actions taken by them related to the rules identified in subsections (a) and (b) of this section so that the Attorney General may, as appropriate, provide notice of this order and any such action to any court with jurisdiction over pending litigation related to those rules, and may, in his discretion, request that the court stay the litigation or otherwise delay further litigation, or seek other appropriate relief consistent with this order, until the completion of the administrative actions described in subsections (a) and (b) of this section.

Sec. 8. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

DONALD J. TRUMP

THE WHITE HOUSE

Statement by President Trump on the Paris Climate Accord

June 1, 2017

Rose Garden

3:32 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. (Applause.) Thank you. I would like to begin by addressing the terrorist attack in Manila. We’re closely monitoring the situation, and I will continue to give updates if anything happens during this period of time. But it is really very sad as to what’s going on throughout the world with terror. Our thoughts and our prayers are with all of those affected.

Before we discuss the Paris Accord, I’d like to begin with an update on our tremendous -- absolutely tremendous -- economic progress since Election Day on November 8th. The

economy is starting to come back, and very, very rapidly. We've added \$3.3 trillion in stock market value to our economy, and more than a million private sector jobs.

I have just returned from a trip overseas where we concluded nearly \$350 billion of military and economic development for the United States, creating hundreds of thousands of jobs. It was a very, very successful trip, believe me. (Applause.) Thank you. Thank you.

In my meetings at the G7, we have taken historic steps to demand fair and reciprocal trade that gives Americans a level playing field against other nations. We're also working very hard for peace in the Middle East, and perhaps even peace between the Israelis and the Palestinians. Our attacks on terrorism are greatly stepped up -- and you see that, you see it all over -- from the previous administration, including getting many other countries to make major contributions to the fight against terror. Big, big contributions are being made by countries that weren't doing so much in the form of contribution.

One by one, we are keeping the promises I made to the American people during my campaign for President -- whether it's cutting job-killing regulations; appointing and confirming a tremendous Supreme Court justice; putting in place tough new ethics rules; achieving a record reduction in illegal immigration on our southern border; or bringing jobs, plants, and factories back into the United States at numbers which no one until this point thought even possible. And believe me, we've just begun. The fruits of our labor will be seen very shortly even more so.

On these issues and so many more, we're following through on our commitments. And I don't want anything to get in our way. I am fighting every day for the great people of this country. Therefore, in order to fulfill my solemn duty to protect America and its citizens, the United States will withdraw from the Paris Climate Accord -- (applause) -- thank you, thank you -- but begin negotiations to reenter either the Paris Accord or a really entirely new transaction on terms that are fair to the United States, its businesses, its workers, its people, its taxpayers. So we're getting out. But we will start to negotiate, and we will see if we can make a deal that's fair. And if we can, that's great. And if we can't, that's fine. (Applause.)

As President, I can put no other consideration before the wellbeing of American citizens. The Paris Climate Accord is simply the latest example of Washington entering into an agreement that disadvantages the United States to the exclusive benefit of other countries, leaving American workers -- who I love -- and taxpayers to absorb the cost in terms of lost jobs, lower wages, shuttered factories, and vastly diminished economic production.

Thus, as of today, the United States will cease all implementation of the non-binding Paris Accord and the draconian financial and economic burdens the agreement imposes on our country. This includes ending the implementation of the nationally determined contribution and, very importantly, the Green Climate Fund which is costing the United States a vast fortune.

Compliance with the terms of the Paris Accord and the onerous energy restrictions it has placed on the United States could cost America as much as 2.7 million lost jobs by 2025 according to the National Economic Research Associates. This includes 440,000 fewer manufacturing jobs -- not what we need -- believe me, this is not what we need -- including automobile jobs, and the

further decimation of vital American industries on which countless communities rely. They rely for so much, and we would be giving them so little.

According to this same study, by 2040, compliance with the commitments put into place by the previous administration would cut production for the following sectors: paper down 12 percent; cement down 23 percent; iron and steel down 38 percent; coal -- and I happen to love the coal miners -- down 86 percent; natural gas down 31 percent. The cost to the economy at this time would be close to \$3 trillion in lost GDP and 6.5 million industrial jobs, while households would have \$7,000 less income and, in many cases, much worse than that.

Not only does this deal subject our citizens to harsh economic restrictions, it fails to live up to our environmental ideals. As someone who cares deeply about the environment, which I do, I cannot in good conscience support a deal that punishes the United States -- which is what it does -- the world's leader in environmental protection, while imposing no meaningful obligations on the world's leading polluters.

For example, under the agreement, China will be able to increase these emissions by a staggering number of years -- 13. They can do whatever they want for 13 years. Not us. India makes its participation contingent on receiving billions and billions and billions of dollars in foreign aid from developed countries. There are many other examples. But the bottom line is that the Paris Accord is very unfair, at the highest level, to the United States.

Further, while the current agreement effectively blocks the development of clean coal in America -- which it does, and the mines are starting to open up. We're having a big opening in two weeks. Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, so many places. A big opening of a brand-new mine. It's unheard of. For many, many years, that hasn't happened. They asked me if I'd go. I'm going to try.

China will be allowed to build hundreds of additional coal plants. So we can't build the plants, but they can, according to this agreement. India will be allowed to double its coal production by 2020. Think of it: India can double their coal production. We're supposed to get rid of ours. Even Europe is allowed to continue construction of coal plants.

In short, the agreement doesn't eliminate coal jobs, it just transfers those jobs out of America and the United States, and ships them to foreign countries.

This agreement is less about the climate and more about other countries gaining a financial advantage over the United States. The rest of the world applauded when we signed the Paris Agreement -- they went wild; they were so happy -- for the simple reason that it put our country, the United States of America, which we all love, at a very, very big economic disadvantage. A cynic would say the obvious reason for economic competitors and their wish to see us remain in the agreement is so that we continue to suffer this self-inflicted major economic wound. We would find it very hard to compete with other countries from other parts of the world.

We have among the most abundant energy reserves on the planet, sufficient to lift millions of America's poorest workers out of poverty. Yet, under this agreement, we are effectively putting

these reserves under lock and key, taking away the great wealth of our nation -- it's great wealth, it's phenomenal wealth; not so long ago, we had no idea we had such wealth -- and leaving millions and millions of families trapped in poverty and joblessness.

The agreement is a massive redistribution of United States wealth to other countries. At 1 percent growth, renewable sources of energy can meet some of our domestic demand, but at 3 or 4 percent growth, which I expect, we need all forms of available American energy, or our country -- (applause) -- will be at grave risk of brownouts and blackouts, our businesses will come to a halt in many cases, and the American family will suffer the consequences in the form of lost jobs and a very diminished quality of life.

Even if the Paris Agreement were implemented in full, with total compliance from all nations, it is estimated it would only produce a two-tenths of one degree -- think of that; this much -- Celsius reduction in global temperature by the year 2100. Tiny, tiny amount. In fact, 14 days of carbon emissions from China alone would wipe out the gains from America -- and this is an incredible statistic -- would totally wipe out the gains from America's expected reductions in the year 2030, after we have had to spend billions and billions of dollars, lost jobs, closed factories, and suffered much higher energy costs for our businesses and for our homes.

As the Wall Street Journal wrote this morning: "The reality is that withdrawing is in America's economic interest and won't matter much to the climate." The United States, under the Trump administration, will continue to be the cleanest and most environmentally friendly country on Earth. We'll be the cleanest. We're going to have the cleanest air. We're going to have the cleanest water. We will be environmentally friendly, but we're not going to put our businesses out of work and we're not going to lose our jobs. We're going to grow; we're going to grow rapidly. (Applause.)

And I think you just read -- it just came out minutes ago, the small business report -- small businesses as of just now are booming, hiring people. One of the best reports they've seen in many years.

I'm willing to immediately work with Democratic leaders to either negotiate our way back into Paris, under the terms that are fair to the United States and its workers, or to negotiate a new deal that protects our country and its taxpayers. (Applause.)

So if the obstructionists want to get together with me, let's make them non-obstructionists. We will all sit down, and we will get back into the deal. And we'll make it good, and we won't be closing up our factories, and we won't be losing our jobs. And we'll sit down with the Democrats and all of the people that represent either the Paris Accord or something that we can do that's much better than the Paris Accord. And I think the people of our country will be thrilled, and I think then the people of the world will be thrilled. But until we do that, we're out of the agreement.

I will work to ensure that America remains the world's leader on environmental issues, but under a framework that is fair and where the burdens and responsibilities are equally shared among the many nations all around the world.

No responsible leader can put the workers -- and the people -- of their country at this debilitating and tremendous disadvantage. The fact that the Paris deal hamstring the United States, while empowering some of the world's top polluting countries, should dispel any doubt as to the real reason why foreign lobbyists wish to keep our magnificent country tied up and bound down by this agreement: It's to give their country an economic edge over the United States. That's not going to happen while I'm President. I'm sorry. (Applause.)

My job as President is to do everything within my power to give America a level playing field and to create the economic, regulatory and tax structures that make America the most prosperous and productive country on Earth, and with the highest standard of living and the highest standard of environmental protection.

Our tax bill is moving along in Congress, and I believe it's doing very well. I think a lot of people will be very pleasantly surprised. The Republicans are working very, very hard. We'd love to have support from the Democrats, but we may have to go it alone. But it's going very well.

The Paris Agreement handicaps the United States economy in order to win praise from the very foreign capitals and global activists that have long sought to gain wealth at our country's expense. They don't put America first. I do, and I always will. (Applause.)

The same nations asking us to stay in the agreement are the countries that have collectively cost America trillions of dollars through tough trade practices and, in many cases, lax contributions to our critical military alliance. You see what's happening. It's pretty obvious to those that want to keep an open mind.

At what point does America get demeaned? At what point do they start laughing at us as a country? We want fair treatment for its citizens, and we want fair treatment for our taxpayers. We don't want other leaders and other countries laughing at us anymore. And they won't be. They won't be.

I was elected to represent the citizens of Pittsburgh, not Paris. (Applause.) I promised I would exit or renegotiate any deal which fails to serve America's interests. Many trade deals will soon be under renegotiation. Very rarely do we have a deal that works for this country, but they'll soon be under renegotiation. The process has begun from day one. But now we're down to business.

Beyond the severe energy restrictions inflicted by the Paris Accord, it includes yet another scheme to redistribute wealth out of the United States through the so-called Green Climate Fund -- nice name -- which calls for developed countries to send \$100 billion to developing countries all on top of America's existing and massive foreign aid payments. So we're going to be paying billions and billions and billions of dollars, and we're already way ahead of anybody else. Many of the other countries haven't spent anything, and many of them will never pay one dime.

The Green Fund would likely obligate the United States to commit potentially tens of billions of dollars of which the United States has already handed over \$1 billion -- nobody else is even

close; most of them haven't even paid anything -- including funds raided out of America's budget for the war against terrorism. That's where they came. Believe me, they didn't come from me. They came just before I came into office. Not good. And not good the way they took the money.

In 2015, the United Nation's departing top climate officials reportedly described the \$100 billion per year as "peanuts," and stated that "the \$100 billion is the tail that wags the dog." In 2015, the Green Climate Fund's executive director reportedly stated that estimated funding needed would increase to \$450 billion per year after 2020. And nobody even knows where the money is going to. Nobody has been able to say, where is it going to?

Of course, the world's top polluters have no affirmative obligations under the Green Fund, which we terminated. America is \$20 trillion in debt. Cash-strapped cities cannot hire enough police officers or fix vital infrastructure. Millions of our citizens are out of work. And yet, under the Paris Accord, billions of dollars that ought to be invested right here in America will be sent to the very countries that have taken our factories and our jobs away from us. So think of that.

There are serious legal and constitutional issues as well. Foreign leaders in Europe, Asia, and across the world should not have more to say with respect to the U.S. economy than our own citizens and their elected representatives. Thus, our withdrawal from the agreement represents a reassertion of America's sovereignty. (Applause.) Our Constitution is unique among all the nations of the world, and it is my highest obligation and greatest honor to protect it. And I will.

Staying in the agreement could also pose serious obstacles for the United States as we begin the process of unlocking the restrictions on America's abundant energy reserves, which we have started very strongly. It would once have been unthinkable that an international agreement could prevent the United States from conducting its own domestic economic affairs, but this is the new reality we face if we do not leave the agreement or if we do not negotiate a far better deal.

The risks grow as historically these agreements only tend to become more and more ambitious over time. In other words, the Paris framework is a starting point -- as bad as it is -- not an end point. And exiting the agreement protects the United States from future intrusions on the United States' sovereignty and massive future legal liability. Believe me, we have massive legal liability if we stay in.

As President, I have one obligation, and that obligation is to the American people. The Paris Accord would undermine our economy, hamstring our workers, weaken our sovereignty, impose unacceptable legal risks, and put us at a permanent disadvantage to the other countries of the world. It is time to exit the Paris Accord -- (applause) -- and time to pursue a new deal that protects the environment, our companies, our citizens, and our country.

It is time to put Youngstown, Ohio, Detroit, Michigan, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania -- along with many, many other locations within our great country -- before Paris, France. It is time to make America great again. (Applause.) Thank you. Thank you. Thank you very much.

Thank you very much. Very important. I'd like to ask Scott Pruitt, who most of you know and respect, as I do, just to say a few words.

Scott, please. (Applause.)

ADMINISTRATOR PRUITT: Thank you, Mr. President. Your decision today to exit the Paris Accord reflects your unflinching commitment to put America first.

And by exiting, you're fulfilling yet one more campaign promise to the American people. Please know that I am thankful for your fortitude, your courage, and your steadfastness as you serve and lead our country.

America finally has a leader who answers only to the people -- not to the special interests who have had their way for way too long. In everything you do, Mr. President, you're fighting for the forgotten men and women across this country. You're a champion for the hardworking citizens all across this land who just want a government that listens to them and represents their interest.

You have promised to put America First in all that you do, and you've done that in any number of ways -- from trade, to national security, to protecting our border, to rightsizing Washington, D.C. And today you've put America first with regard to international agreements and the environment.

This is an historic restoration of American economic independence -- one that will benefit the working class, the working poor, and working people of all stripes. With this action, you have declared that the people are rulers of this country once again. And it should be noted that we as a nation do it better than anyone in the world in striking the balance between growing our economy, growing jobs while also being a good steward of our environment.

We owe no apologies to other nations for our environmental stewardship. After all, before the Paris Accord was ever signed, America had reduced its CO2 footprint to levels from the early 1990s. In fact, between the years 2000 and 2014, the United States reduced its carbon emissions by 18-plus percent. And this was accomplished not through government mandate, but accomplished through innovation and technology of the American private sector.

For that reason, Mr. President, you have corrected a view that was paramount in Paris that somehow the United States should penalize its own economy, be apologetic, lead with our chin, while the rest of world does little. Other nations talk a good game; we lead with action -- not words. (Applause.)

Our efforts, Mr. President, as you know, should be on exporting our technology, our innovation to nations who seek to reduce their CO2 footprint to learn from us. That should be our focus versus agreeing to unachievable targets that harm our economy and the American people.

Mr. President, it takes courage, it takes commitment to say no to the plaudits of men while doing what's right by the American people. You have that courage, and the American people can take comfort because you have their backs.

Thank you, Mr. President.

END

BACKGROUND

No. 3148 | SEPTEMBER 1, 2016

Time to Unlock America's Vast Oil and Gas Resources

Kevin D. Dayaratna, PhD, David W. Kreutzer, PhD, and Nicolas D. Loris

Abstract

The doubling of U.S. oil production between 2008 and 2015 is an amazing story of American ingenuity, persistence, and, of course, drilling. The story is made more amazing by the fact that federal energy policy actively hindered this energy renaissance as it was taking place. What sort of energy powerhouse, then, could the U.S. be with an energy policy that unleashes America's total energy productivity? The combination of a rational regulatory environment with open access to energy sources would put a 50 percent increase within reach. Heritage Foundation energy policy analysts explain the Heritage Energy Model that shows these results, and how needless regulations hurt American consumers and companies.

In March 2012 President Barack Obama stated, “We can’t just drill our way to lower gas prices.”¹ He said the same thing earlier that year on the campaign trail.² He said it a lot.³ Perhaps the line polled well, but it was not true. The U.S. *did* drill its way to lower gas prices over the past several years (for both natural gas and gasoline) and broke the back of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in the process.⁴

The doubling of U.S. oil production between 2008 and 2015 is an amazing story of American ingenuity, persistence, and, of course, drilling. The story is made more amazing by the fact that federal energy policy actively *hindered* this energy renaissance as it was taking place. In the first few months of the Obama Administration, the Department of the Interior cancelled oil and gas lease sales.⁵ In 2011, the Obama Department of the Interior blocked access to most of America’s offshore oil and gas reserves, placing a de facto mora-

KEY POINTS

- North American oil reserves (U.S., Canadian, and Mexican) total nearly 1.8 trillion barrels of recoverable oil.
- Lifting restrictions on energy production that have little, if any, environmental benefit, will add 700,000 jobs and \$3.7 trillion in GDP through 2035. Electricity expenditures for households will decline by up to 10.19 percent per year. For a family of four, this means an additional \$40,000 of income by 2035.
- The resulting energy—used all across the economy—becomes less expensive. Cheaper energy lowers the cost of doing business, making American companies more competitive and enabling them to invest and expand.
- Congress and the next Administration should open access to America’s abundant reserves, reduce the regulatory burden, and let states regulate energy production within their borders.
- The Energy Department has too much arbitrary power to decide where a company may export natural gas. Congress should remove the department from the natural-gas-permitting process.

This paper, in its entirety, can be found at <http://report.heritage.org/bg3148>

The Heritage Foundation
214 Massachusetts Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20002
(202) 546-4400 | heritage.org

Nothing written here is to be construed as necessarily reflecting the views of The Heritage Foundation or as an attempt to aid or hinder the passage of any bill before Congress.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 9/29/2017 6:46:06 PM
Subject: Round II: Nutty Old Republicans for a carbon tax

Charles Battig reminds us that this isn't the first time Shultz and Baker have pimped for their clients on this topic.

Joe

From: Charles G. Battig [mailto:[Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy](#)]
Sent: Friday, September 29, 2017 1:35 PM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: Re: Nutty Old Republicans for a carbon tax

Joe,

Deja vu all over again...

You are welcome to forward my WSJ letter on this topic:

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

• [LETTERS](#) March 19, 2017

Carbon Tax: Solution to Nonexistent Problem

Scientists recognize that change is a normal attribute of climate on all geological time scales, yet a unique tax rate of \$40 per ton of carbon (carbon dioxide) is claimed to cure “a potential threat of climate change.”

PHOTO: MARTIN MEISSNER/ASSOCIATED PRESS

March 19, 2017 1:48 p.m. ET

53 COMMENTS

George P. Shultz and James A. Baker (“We Thought We Would Hit Your Sweet Spot,” Letters, March 10) offer a lengthy polemic in apparent bewilderment as to why their tax scheme to cure a postulated “threat of climate change” was not better received. Climate change caused by carbon dioxide is assumed by the authors to be a global malady in need of a cure—their tax cure.

Scientists recognize that change is a normal attribute of climate on all geological time scales, yet a unique tax rate of \$40 per ton of carbon (carbon dioxide) is claimed to cure “a potential threat of climate change.” The authors assume that carbon dioxide is a prime driver of global climate but offer no proof. Dangerous anthropogenic climate change secondary to the burning of fossil fuels remains an unproved hypothesis, in spite of billions of dollars spent in the attempt. Years of claims of climate catastrophes that never come to realization and computer climate-modeling failures challenge the leading role given carbon dioxide in climate-change hypotheses.

The authors note that “energy producers support this notion” of a carbon tax. As any production costs or “carbon dioxide tax” are passed onto taxpayers and consumers, such producers have no reason to oppose it, and may well support it for public-relations reasons. Smoke-and-mirrors tax policies typically leave the taxpayer on the short end of the deal as those versed in government machinations well know. That is the real threat.

Charles G. Battig, M.D.

On Friday, September 29, 2017 1:10 PM, Joseph Bast <JBast@heartland.org> wrote:

Friends,

I encourage you to comment critically on this development, and maybe even look into

who funds “the Baker Institute for Public Policy's Global Energy Transitions Summit” and expose the RINOs, lefties, and rent-seekers behind this dumb dumb dumb idea.

Liberals-pretending-to-be-reporters have to reach way back and way down to find a Republican willing to endorse a carbon [dioxide] tax because...

(a) the elections of 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016 removed from office virtually all Republicans who believed man-made global warming is a crisis,

(b) there is no reason to tax carbon dioxide, since President Trump and most careful students of the issue now understands the benefits of using fossil fuels far exceed any possible costs, including impacts on climate,

(c) the effects of a carbon tax on economic growth, jobs, and the poor would be devastating, and

(d) everyone knows this is just part of the Obama/left's war on modern technology, “capitalism,” big corporations, rural America, the working class... basically modernity and Western Civilization, however they want to phrase it or hide it. This isn't a “market-based” or “conservative” solution to a real problem.

No real conservative or classical liberal should want to have anything to do with a carbon tax. For more, see Rob Bradley's recent terrific article at [MasterResource](#).

Joe

Energywire

James Baker restarts his push for carbon tax

Nathaniel Gronewold, E&E News reporter

Published: Friday, September 29, 2017

HOUSTON — Former Secretary of State James Baker is renewing his push for a national carbon tax, one that he believes can win support from all sides of the political spectrum.

The tax would be collected across a broad range of United States, would be rebated at the border, and would replace all carbon regulations on energy companies and other parts of the economy, he explained in outlining his proposal.

Baker said he originally floated the idea six months ago but has seen it gain little traction. He hoped to change that with a speech he delivered here yesterday, at the Rice University think tank that bears his name.

Baker fleshed out his proposal in detail during his appearance at the Baker Institute for Public Policy's Global Energy Transitions Summit. He described it as carefully designed to win bipartisan support.

"If properly implemented, the plan would substantially reduce greenhouse gas emissions; at the same time, it would also substantially eliminate sometimes onerous regulations that are a hallmark of our current energy policy," Baker said. "By combining these two elements, the plan represents a good-faith effort, I think, to move beyond the rancorous debate that is surrounding today the issue of global climate change, and the need to find such a compromise solution is quite acute."

He argued that one alternative is that "nothing at all will happen to remedy the risk" if the current political divide over the issue lingers indefinitely.

Baker, who served in the Reagan and George H.W. Bush administrations, said he has his own "doubts" about humankind's impact on climate change. The combustion of fossil fuels for energy production generates emissions that are thickening the atmosphere with heat-trapping gases, leading to a rise in average global temperatures.

But he argued to his fellow conservatives that it is important to implement measures to mitigate against climate change as an "insurance policy" in case the worst predictions about climate change prove true. His preferred approach is a carbon tax, and his concept has won the support of major oil and gas companies.

The tax would start out small and be relatively painless, and would increase over time. Baker proposes that such a national carbon tax be revenue-neutral, meaning that the money would not be used to expand the size of government or government spending.

Instead, he proposes that all proceeds generated by the tax be distributed as dividends to families through the Social Security Administration, as a means to help regular citizens cope with any additional expenses that might be associated with a carbon tax. By his team's math, a \$40-per-ton tax on greenhouse gas emissions would translate into a \$2,000 annual dividend payment for a family of four.

Trade hawks should also support the idea, Baker suggested.

His proposal sees a national carbon tax rebated at the border for U.S. exports, meaning exported products would be exempt from the tax. It would be imposed on imports, ensuring imported goods are subjected to the same levy as domestically produced and sold products. In principle, it would work exactly like Canada's goods and service tax or the value-added taxes common in Europe, which are imposed on imports and exempted for the exports of those countries.

The final pillar of Baker's proposal is aimed at winning over conservatives skeptical of government policy addressing climate change.

Baker said if Republicans can accept a national carbon tax, Democrats should in turn agree to rescind all existing regulations concerning greenhouse gas emissions on U.S. companies, and forgo implementing any new ones. The carbon tax would replace regulations as the United States' main policy tool addressing climate change.

"Much of the Environmental Protection Agency's regulatory authority over carbon emissions could be eliminated, including an outright repeal of President Obama's Clean Power Plan, which the current administration, of course, is working to do anyway without a carbon tax to replace it," Baker added. "The carbon tax we propose would help steer the United States toward a path of more durable economic growth by encouraging technological innovation and large-scale substitution of existing energy sources. It would also provide much-needed regulatory relief to American industries."

Baker admitted that his concept of a national carbon tax to replace regulations has yet to gain interest in Congress, let alone momentum. But he remains hopeful, noting that it was generally received positively at a recent Yale University conference dominated by discussions of the dire consequences of climate change should nations fail to take decisive actions to reduce carbon emissions.

Email: ngronewold@eenews.net

Joe

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Support Heartland today!

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 9/29/2017 6:10:37 PM
Subject: Nutty Old Republicans for a carbon tax

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Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 9/27/2017 3:28:32 PM
Subject: Trump Caving in to California on CAFE Standards?

<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2017-09-22/california-sets-demands-for-talking-emissions-targets-with-trump>

Stockholm syndrome?

Cannot count on the auto companies to defend their customers.

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 9/26/2017 3:23:19 PM
Subject: Donn Dears reply to WSJ/Lazard re wind energy costs

Donn Dears has an excellent piece refuting the claim made in a recent WSJ article that wind power costs are as low or lower than coal and natural gas. See his message below. Donn will be at our Red Team briefing on Thursday and eager to talk to you all about it...

Joe

From: Donn Dears [mailto:**Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy**]
Sent: Tuesday, September 26, 2017 9:51 AM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: WSJ

Joe:

You suggested there be a reply to the WSJ article on wind energy costs being lower than coal or natural gas LCOEs.

It gets complicated because Lazard used resource factors that they called capacity factors.

Here's link to my article LCOEs <http://bit.ly/2ypCSka>

Donn

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 9/26/2017 3:08:10 PM
Subject: Roger Bezdek ~ The Economic and Job Benefits of U.S. Coal

Dr. Roger Bezdek is one of our most qualified and best communicators on the benefits of fossil fuels...link to his new report and invitation to a Q&A Webcast on October 26, below.

Joe

Coal Q&A Webcast

The Economic and Job Benefits of U.S. Coal

**Roger H. Bezdek, Ph.D.
President, Management Information Services, Inc.
(MISI)**

Thursday, October 26, 2017 ~ 2-3 pm Eastern

A new report finds that the size and importance of the U.S. coal industry is greatly underestimated by the data typically used. Failure to include contractor employment undercounts mining jobs by 30%-40%. Moreover, the inclusion of indirect jobs effects increases the jobs generated by a factor of 3 to 4.

In this Department of Energy-funded study, MISA forecast the economic and jobs impacts of 7 scenarios involving assumptions about economic growth, technologies, tax credits, and R&D. The complete report is available at <http://misi-net.com/publications/DOECoal-0917.pdf>.

All of the scenarios generate substantially more jobs than the Reference Case -- between 5 and 10 million additional jobs, and more than 15 – 20 million cumulative jobs in total. Utilizing both CCS tax credits and DOE R&D greatly increases the number of jobs created. To maximize job creation, tax credits are not sufficient; rather, DOE R&D is also required. For some regions in Appalachia this will mean the difference between increased employment and prosperity or a future of worsening unemployment and recession.

Join us as Dr. Bezdek discusses this important report. Key areas to be covered:

- The economic and societal costs of coal mine closures in the U.S.
- Why the U.S. coal economy and jobs are 5 or 6 times larger than generally estimated
- The critical economic and political role of coal mining jobs in key states and local areas
- Why the U.S. may require more coal in the future than is currently anticipated
- Scenarios and forecasts of future U.S. coal requirements and coal

jobs

- The marginal impacts on the coal industry of economic growth, electricity demand, oil & gas prices, technology, tax credits, and R&D programs
- The importance of coal in manufacturing
- The significance of coal in regional economies and jobs

Register Today:

<http://www.eiseverywhere.com/285413>

There is no charge for members of the
American Coal Council, but pre-registration is required.

Non-members may register for a fee of \$50.

Space is limited to the first 50 registrants. Register TODAY!

Management Information Services, Inc. is an internationally recognized, Washington, D.C.-based economic research and management consulting firm with expertise in economic forecasting, litigation support and expert witness testimony, analysis of energy, environmental and electric utility issues, and labor markets.

<http://www.misi-net.com/>

The American Coal Council's Coal Q&A Program provides a forum to address critical issues affecting the U.S. coal industry ~ including coal producers, consumers and transporters. Each program begins with a topic briefing by a leading industry analyst or representative, followed by Q&A session.

www.americancoalcouncil.org

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 9/26/2017 1:32:34 PM
Subject: Jay Lehr: Another great day

Dr. Jay Lehr, Heartland's Science Director, probably presents climate change realism to more audiences in the U.S. than any other spokesperson for our cause. He is usually the top-ranked speaker at events and generates standing ovations. Below is his report on his most recent talk, to 100 bankers, and an upcoming talk (college students at Iowa State University). Then he'll be here in Arlington Heights for our "Red Team briefing" on Thursday.

Never stop, Jay!

Joe

From: Jay Lehr [mailto:[Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy](#)]
Sent: Monday, September 25, 2017 7:51 PM
To: Joseph Bast; Jim Lakely; Tim Huelskamp; Nikki Comerford; H. Sterling Burnett; Diane Bast; Veronica Harrison
Subject: Another great day

Today I keynoted the annual conference of the leaders of the United Banks Bank, a private bank which services the needs of 1000 small community banks in 14 States along the Northern rim of the nation. The meeting was at a hunting lodge in LeCenter, MN an hour from Minneapolis. Nikki provide me with copies of Why Scientists Disagree about Climate Change and copies of the current copy of Budget and Tax News with the cover story of the new Reins Act, Regulations from the Executive In Need of Scrutiny which was one of my topics along with Energy, Agriculture Pricing, Drones, Artificial Intelligence, Robots and Global Warming. Minnesota is a mixed bag politically, but not this group. They loudly applauded Heartland's efforts to convince Trump to leave the Paris Climate Accord. There was not a dissenter in the room of 100 senior executives serving rural areas across America. It was a rewarding and satisfying day. As usual no copies of our book, BTN or my professional card were left behind.

I am off to teach genetics on Wednesday at Iowa State University now. Teaching these days on college campuses is a bit scary, but certainly challenging. Then I am off to our Thursday meeting at headquarters. You will notice if they scalped me when I explain that biodiversity reduction and specie disorders do not relate to man caused global warming.

Jay

Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPad

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 9/25/2017 2:00:36 PM
Subject: Nature Geoscience piece "may be a ploy, a throw-away"

Some climate realists (or at least luke-warmers) say the recent *Nature Geoscience* piece pushing off the climate catastrophe by a few decades is a big deal... but my immediate reaction was that it's just the once-a-month piece in once-credible science journals that sort-of-admit what skeptics have been saying all along. Such articles are easy to find, and have no impact on the debate. At best, they might help alarmists save face when the bottom falls out of their boat, but why should we care about that?

Ken Haapala had this to say about it in [The Week That Was](#):

TWTW:

[Roy] Spencer's comments on the new paper are particularly appropriate. He doubts that he and Christy would have been permitted to publish such a paper and states:

"The realization by the authors that the climate models have produced too much warming since about 2000 has been out there for at least 5 years. It has been no secret, and Christy and I have been lambasted as "deniers" for repeatedly pointing it out."

Spencer writes that the climate establishment may be trying to address the growing disparity between models and observations for some time, and suggests:

"The resulting new paper is part of a grand scheme that Population Bomb author Paul Ehrlich perfected decades ago. I believe the new narrative taking shape is this: 'yes, we were wrong, but only in the timing of the coming global warming disaster. It is still going to happen... but now we have time to fix it, before it really, really is too late.'"

Those who have observed complex negotiation strategies would not be surprised by such tactics. The new paper may be a ploy, a throw-away, attempting to quell serious questioning of the greenhouse gas theory exemplified in the IPCC models. See links under Challenging the Orthodoxy – NIPCC, Challenging the Orthodoxy, and Problems in the Orthodoxy.

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 9/25/2017 1:21:36 PM
Subject: EPA's next step to rescind Clean Power Plan

FYI.

Joe

Climatewire

CLEAN POWER PLAN

Coming soon, Trump's new rule might have 'fuzzy math'

Robin Bravender and Niina Heikkinen, E&E News reporters

Published: Monday, September 25, 2017

When the Obama administration issued its landmark climate rule in 2015, officials declared that benefits to public health and the climate would be enormous — dwarfing the costs.

For every dollar spent to comply with U.S. EPA's Clean Power Plan, the public could potentially get more than \$6 in benefits, the Obama team said. Those benefits would come in part from averting premature deaths, asthma attacks and other health problems.

Now, the Trump administration is poised to ax the rule, a move the president touted again Friday night at a rally in Huntsville, Ala. Of the Clean Power Plan, Trump said, "Did you see what I did to that? Boom, gone," according to CNN.

But it's more complicated than that. As Trump's team formalizes its plans, officials are grappling with an important question: How will they change Obama's numbers to justify their plans?

EPA pledged to take a second look at the cost-benefit assessment in April when it published a formal plan to review the Clean Power Plan. "EPA will assess this rule and alternative approaches to determine whether they will provide benefits that substantially exceed their costs," the administration said.

That analysis will be important for several reasons. It will be used by the Trump administration to help convince the public and the courts that unraveling the rule makes sense for the economy. And it will send a signal about how the administration might recalculate climate change benefits and public health impacts more broadly when it's chopping down Obama-era rules.

Observers close to the rollback expect EPA to release its proposal next week, before an Oct. 7 deadline by which the agency has to update a federal appeals court on its plans. Many are expecting the agency to solicit comment on a drastically scaled-back version of the rule. They're also expecting EPA to release an overhauled look at the costs of the Obama-era regulation that has been recalculated to show a higher price tag and smaller benefits.

"I expect them to use fuzzy math, for sure, to lower the benefits and increase the costs," said Alison Cassady, director of energy and environment policy at the Center for American Progress.

Tom Lorenzen, an attorney at Crowell & Moring LLP who represents groups challenging the rule in court, said there's nothing surprising about the overhaul. "Agencies are entitled to look at the facts again and determine if they think about things a different way," he said.

EPA spokeswoman Liz Bowman declined to comment on the administration's plan because it is in the interagency review process.

Lines of attack

The aim of the Clean Power Plan is to slash the power sector's greenhouse gas emissions 32 percent below 2005 levels by 2030. By the Obama EPA's estimate, the health and climate benefits would be \$34 billion to \$54 billion annually in 2030. The costs would be about \$8.4 billion per year.

Critics of the Clean Power Plan have long decried the Obama administration's calculations — saying those numbers vastly overstated the benefits while underplaying the costs of the rule on industries and consumers. Their arguments offer some options for how the Trump administration might reverse course.

One likely approach: Say Obama underestimated costs.

An industry analysis issued shortly after the Obama rule was issued predicted that the Clean Power Plan would be exponentially more expensive than expected — with annual costs ranging from \$29 billion to \$39 billion between 2022 and 2033. That report, by NERA Economic Consulting, was prepared for coal lobbying group the American Coalition for Clean Coal Electricity ([Greenwire](#), Nov. 9, 2015).

Contrary to Obama EPA's claims that electricity costs would drop for consumers, the report from NERA Economic Consulting also predicted the rule would raise electricity prices across the country.

EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt paid attention to that report. In May, he cited figures from the NERA study, saying the rule would have a total cost of \$292 billion ([Climatewire](#), May 25).

Also expected: a reduction in the benefits.

One avenue for doing so would be to reconsider the social cost of carbon, a complex metric for determining the cost of damages from emitting the greenhouse gas.

"My guess is they're going to try to make it as close to zero as possible," said Cassady of the Center for American Progress.

The Trump administration has already sought to eliminate the social cost of carbon value used under the Obama administration through an executive order, but has left room for agencies to recalculate the value based on domestic — rather than global — emissions. This move would mean that the calculated benefits of avoiding carbon emissions would be much lower, and so the economic benefits of implementing the regulation would be significantly diminished.

In the case of the Clean Power Plan, using a much lower value for the social cost of carbon could eliminate nearly half of the benefits of the climate rule, according to Richard Newell, president of Resources for the Future ([Climatewire](#), Feb. 13). The Obama EPA said climate benefits accounted for \$20 billion of the estimated total.

Pat Parenteau, a professor at Vermont Law School, said he wouldn't be surprised if the Trump administration took the position that the social cost of carbon is "too speculative." He said that "they may try to say it's just impossible to put a real, reliable number on the social cost of carbon, so we're not going to do it."

Proponents of the rule warn that such an approach would have a tough time in court.

"The courts have consistently struck down agency reviews that don't account for climate impacts," said Michael Burger, executive director of the Sabin Center for Climate Change Law at Columbia Law School.

Another avenue for the Trump team would be to scrap any consideration of how the rule might cut emissions of other pollutants, which are not directly targeted by the regulations. That produces a wealth of co-benefits under the Obama calculations.

A huge chunk of the predicted benefits comes from slashing soot- and smog-forming pollutants also emitted by the power sector. Those can cause health problems like premature deaths and asthma attacks.

The issue of co-benefits is a hot topic of debate among environmental lawyers, who will be closely watching the Trump team's calculations.

"It's basically an unresolved legal question," said Burger.

Supreme Court Chief Justice John Roberts in 2015 raised concerns during oral arguments over a separate Obama air rule, suggesting that counting the benefits from eliminating a pollutant that wasn't the direct target of the regulation might be "illegitimate" ([Greenwire](#), July 1, 2015).

Clues from water rule?

The Trump administration's about-face on the economics of Obama's Clean Water Rule could offer signals about its strategy for unraveling the Clean Power Plan.

In June, EPA and the Army Corps of Engineers challenged their own analysis of the 2015 water regulation, saying most of the benefits they previously ascribed could no longer be quantified ([Greenwire](#), July 7).

The new economic analysis — released alongside a proposed repeal of the water rule — kept the previously calculated costs of imposing the rule but slashed the perceived benefits by 85 to 90 percent. That meant the benefits no longer outweighed the costs, as they did in the Obama-era assessment.

While the agencies said in 2014 that the water rule would result in benefits of up to \$554.9 million in increased wetlands protection, this year's assessment said those benefits were "unquantified."

To explain the discrepancy, the Trump team said faulty data had been used. "[T]he agencies believe the cumulative uncertainty in this context is too large."

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 9/21/2017 9:49:52 PM
Subject: Fred Singer: Preventing the other climate catastrophe

Somehow I missed this from a week ago. Well done, Dr. Singer!

Joe

Washington Times

Preventing the other climate catastrophe

Periodic global cooling might be thwarted by geoengineering

By S. Fred Singer - - Tuesday, September 12, 2017

ANALYSIS/OPINION:

Climate cooling, as opposed to warming, presents serious problems for humanity. As cooling causes agriculture to fail, most of the world's population will starve and we will be reduced from its present level to about a million, hunting animals and collecting nuts and seeds for sustenance. This has happened before during the ice ages, when nomadic bands of prehistoric humans had to shelter in caves for protection from the cold, and had to rely on uncertain supplies of food.

Geoengineering to combat global warming is controversial. It is expensive and presents risks to the environment. However, when geoengineering is applied against climate cooling, both expense and risk become minor items.

We need to distinguish between two kinds of climate cooling events. The first kind is "astronomical" — as studied by the Serbian astronomer Milutin Milankovitch — and determined by the orbit of the Earth in the solar system and the obliquity and precession of the spin axis. There's very little we can do about that. In the past 2-3 million years, we have experienced about 20 of these glaciations, typically lasting 100,000 years, interrupted by interglacial warm periods of about 10,000 years. We've been in our present interglacial, which is called the Holocene epoch, for about 10,000 years, and many think we're due for another glaciation within a few decades or centuries. Some disagree and think that the Holocene may last much longer, about 45,000 years.

The accepted way in which a glaciation begins is when a snow-ice field at high latitude survives the summer and then grows during the winter months, getting larger and larger all the time. The remedy is quite simple, at least in concept. We need to identify the surviving snow-ice fields, which can be done easily by means of weather satellites. Once we identify them, we can remove them by dumping black soot and allow the summer sun to melt the snow and ice. However, these concepts need to be tested, so experiments are in order.

The second kind of climate cooling is controlled by solar activity and has a short period of 1,000-1,500 years. Our civilization experienced what we call the Little Ice Age (LIA) from about 1400 to 1800 A.D. The cooling was severe enough to destroy agriculture and the budding civilization in southern Greenland. We observed serious effects of the cooling in Europe when harvests failed and people starved; epidemics caused additional deaths. Since about 1850, the climate has been recovering from the LIA, showing some warming.

Even though the cooling of a Little Ice Age is not as severe as an astronomical glaciation, we need to move urgently to counteract a future LIA. This is not simple, but greenhouse effects can help to warm the climate and overcome the cooling. For various reasons, release of carbon dioxide is not the best remedy; carbon dioxide is saturated and doesn't have much additional climate impact. Furthermore, as far as we can tell, the recent LIA was patchy and individual cooling episodes lasted only years or decades.

In my view, the best way to overcome a Little Ice Age is to release water vapor at the tropopause, the boundary between the troposphere and stratosphere, at an altitude of about 12 kilometers. The water vapor will form a cirrus cloud of ice particles, just like a contrail from an aircraft. Theory predicts that this ice cloud will have a strong greenhouse effect that is localized to the dimension of the cloud — just what we want. However, tests are essential to demonstrate how much water is needed, to measure climate effects on the ground and verify that the cloud produces a strong local warming of sufficient duration.

While there is much current discussion about geoengineering, the expense and the risk have been forbidding. I strongly believe that the time is right for conducting experiments to test the concepts described above to offset a sure-to-occur catastrophic climate cooling.

In a nutshell, as opposed to global warming, global cooling is a very real problem for a number of reasons. Based on the historic past, we can be sure that cooling will occur again, and maybe very soon. When it does occur, it will have serious effects on agriculture and lead to mass starvation. Unlike for warming, geoengineering against cooling seems physically possible, relatively inexpensive and environmentally benign.

• *S. Fred Singer is professor emeritus of environmental sciences at the University of Virginia. He served as the founding director of the U.S. Weather Satellite Service and as chief scientist of the U.S. Department of Transportation.*

Joe

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 9/21/2017 3:44:13 PM
Subject: E&E Legal Releases Energy Poverty Video to Encourage President Trump to Remain Firm on U.S. Commitment to Withdraw from Paris Treaty

Great stuff.

Joe

From: E&E Legal [mailto:info=eelegal.org@mail37.suw15.mcsv.net] **On Behalf Of** E&E Legal
Sent: Thursday, September 21, 2017 10:40 AM
To: Joseph Bast
Subject: Press Release: E&E Legal Releases Energy Poverty Video to Encourage President Trump to Remain Firm on U.S. Commitment to Withdraw from Paris Treaty

For Immediate Release:
September 21, 2017

Contact:
Info@eelegal.org
202-810-2001

E&E Legal Releases Energy Poverty Video to Encourage President Trump to Remain Firm on U.S. Commitment to Withdraw from Paris Treaty

Washington, D.C. – Today, the Energy & Environment Legal Institute (E&E Legal) released [an updated version of its Energy Poverty video](#), elaborating on the terrible human cost of "climate" policies (with no actual projected impact on climate), noting political and legal developments since President Trump's [dramatic announcement](#) on June 1, 2017, that the United States would withdraw from the United Nations-led Paris global warming treaty.

In his Rose Garden address, the President said, "The Paris Climate Accord is simply the latest example of Washington entering into an agreement that disadvantages the United States to the exclusive benefit of other countries, leaving American workers -- who I love -- and taxpayers to absorb the cost in terms of lost jobs, lower wages, shuttered factories, and vastly diminished economic production."

Leading up to the announcement, President Trump faced intense lobbying from leaders around the world, the domestic and international corporate media, multinational corporations, universities, think tanks, and numerous other external entities. The cries were heard loudest from those who have a vested interest in [the \\$1.5 trillion global climate change industry](#). Trump took a clear and unequivocal stance during his presidential campaign that he would withdraw the U.S. from the unfair and improperly "ratified" Paris treaty as a purely executive agreement -- that legal fiction of the Obama White House making the U.S. an outlier among nations. After taking office, he faced intense internal pressure to flip-flop on his promise to the American people, from Obama holdovers, career staff and even some "Remain" appointees of his own.

Those appointees -- including Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, and former Goldman Sachs official, now chair of the National Economic Council Gary Cohn -- profess to support the President. Nonetheless, this past weekend, as President Trump prepared for his first formal address to the United Nations, the [Wall Street Journal reported](#) that the President may be open to staying in the Paris Treaty, suggesting he was softening on his unequivocal June 1st announcement. The White House quickly refuted the Journal's assertion and reaffirmed that [the President's position had not changed](#).

"The fact that the recent "Remain" story was orchestrated in the first place, certainly driven in part by administration appointees, is a clear indication of the ongoing battle to get the President to reverse course before he actually, formally withdraws the illegitimate claim that the U.S. ratified the Paris treaty", said Energy & Environment Legal Institute (E&E Legal) President Craig Richardson. "The President, along with EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt and White House Counsel's Office, have taken a lifesaving position in ensuring global elitists both here and abroad don't shipwreck the U.S. economy through climate policies that have already devastated Europe, and we commend him and urge him to stay strong, and recognize what is truly at stake."

The new video opens with the President's June 1st Rose Garden announcement on the Paris Treaty, and then features news coverage from Europe, where former President Obama used to tell Americans to look if they want to see how these policies will work. It also notes that, as predicted, despite all of the misleading sales pitches of a "non-binding" pact lawyers have already stormed the 9th Circuit federal Court of Appeals arguing that the Paris treaty must be held against the U.S..

Headlines from newspapers of all stripes, as well as claims by left-wing groups and social service organizations decry what they acknowledge is the “scandal” of these many premature deaths, generally from hypothermia. Unlike computer-propheesied scenarios of the future, these deaths are real, they are occurring now in dramatically increasing numbers each winter. They are a direct, disgraceful result of government policies in the name of a fashionable cause that we know cannot rationally be what it purports to be, given these policies have no projected climate impact.

This campaign to promote the environmentalists’ anti-energy agenda turns morality on its head, and the public needs to know what, it seems, many advisers are apparently unwilling to let on. The evidence is clear and continued ignorance of the truth should no longer be tolerated.

"The battle to extricate the United States from this unfair, constitutionally repugnant and morally bankrupt global warming treaty is far from over, and we stand ready to do our part in educating the public on how these polices have already been tried in Europe and people are dying as a result," Richardson concluded.

About EE Legal

The Energy & Environment Legal Institute (E&E Legal) is a 501(c)(3) organization engaged in strategic litigation, policy research, and public education on important energy and environmental issues. Primarily through its petition litigation and transparency practice areas, E&E Legal seeks to correct onerous federal and state policies that hinder the economy, increase the cost of energy, eliminate jobs, and do little or nothing to improve the environment.



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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 9/21/2017 2:42:27 PM
Subject: AEI Today: On Paris, the Trump administration shoots itself in the foot

AEI's Ben Zycher calls on President Trump to stick to his commitment to exit the Paris Climate Treaty in the excellent, as usual, commentary linked below.

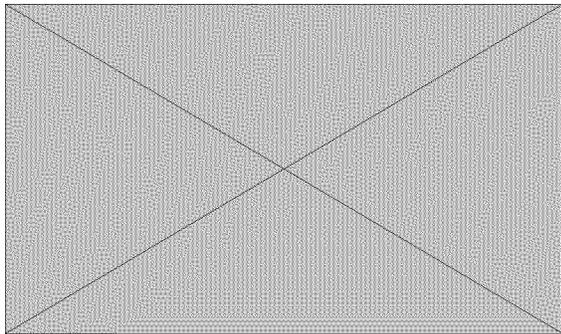
I'm inclined to give the Trump administration more slack on this than Ben does – putting me on the more moderate side of AEI, maybe for the first time ever. After all, the President in the Rose Garden said very explicitly that he was open to negotiating a “better deal,” while saying pointedly that this was unlikely so long as the deal involved forcing the U.S. to reduce emissions or make payments to third world dictators. I can understand why his Secretary of State would tell his counterparts around the world that the US is willing to stay in the Paris treaty... that's what diplomats do. Presidents can be more explicit, as Trump is teaching us every day.

H/T Jameson Campaigne.

By the by, the picture below is probably from the Rose Garden, when Trump was explaining how small an impact U.S. emission reductions would have the global climate. You should have heard the camera shutters clicking at that moment. It was like machine gun fire!

Joe

AEI's daily publication of independent research, insightful analysis, and scholarly debate



On Paris, the Trump administration shoots itself in the foot

John Zycher | AEIdeas

Ambiguity and inconsistency may be useful negotiating tools in deal-making, but they're not salutary for coherent policy aimed at advancing US interests. Actually, ambiguity and inconsistency are not quite the correct terms to describe the Trump administration's stance toward US participation in the Paris climate agreement: "Confusion" is a better one. In any case, the agreement is indefensible no matter one's views on the science or policy of climate change.

[Full Story](#)



From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Thur 9/21/2017 1:45:46 PM
Subject: Joseph Bast and Roger Bezdek in the Hill: "Red Team-Blue Team Exercise Will Expose the Junk Science That Filled Obama's EPA"

It felt good writing this with Dr. Bezdek! See especially the highlighted paragraph.

Joe

From: Billy Aouste
Sent: Thursday, September 21, 2017 8:42 AM
To: Heartland Institute Users
Subject: Joseph Bast and Roger Bezdek in the Hill

Joseph Bast and Roger Bezdek in the Hill

<http://thehill.com/opinion/energy-environment/351554-red-team-blue-team-exercise-will-expose-the-junk-science-that>

Billy Aouste

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The Hill
9/21/17

Red Team-Blue Team Exercise Will Expose the Junk Science That Filled Obama's EPA

By: Joseph Bast and Roger Bezdek

Former Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Christine Todd Whitman has leveled a number of error-riddled accusations against the current administrator, Scott Pruitt. Perhaps she is troubled by the fact that Pruitt's term in office will likely be marked by a landmark contribution to the scientific debate while her legacy was middling.

Whitman's main concern is that Pruitt will establish a "red team-blue team" exercise to examine whether the EPA has falsely claimed scientific certainty on unresolved questions in the debate over anthropogenic global warming (AGW). Such questions include whether human-produced carbon dioxide is the major driver of global warming and climate change, and if it is possible to accurately forecast future climate conditions and even weather events.

Whitman contends there is "broad consensus" and "no debate" on these matters, and that "the red-team idea is a waste of the government's time, energy and resources."

The first question to ask Whitman is, if the science is settled, the evidence overwhelming, and the answer is a slam-dunk, what is she afraid of? If she is right, the debate will last all of five minutes. She would seem to have nothing to lose.

We believe Whitman's real fear is that an objective, transparent, and rigorous red team-blue team exercise would reveal that the science behind current EPA climate policies was manipulated, biased toward alarmism, and is therefore not a reliable basis for public policy.

Claims about global warming coming from EPA, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and international groups such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) are loaded with appeals to secret, hidden, or "missing" files and to pre-conceived conclusions, subject to overt political interference, and protected by a deep corruption of the peer review process. A red team-blue team exercise would expose all this dirty laundry.

How could an open and public debate result, as Whitman contends, in the public knowing "less about the science of climate change than before"? This is insulting to millions of people who are better trained to understand the science debate than she is.

The red team-blue team methodology was pioneered by the national security community to test assumptions and analyses, identify risks, and reduce — or at least understand — uncertainties. The process is considered a best practice in complex high-consequence situations such as intelligence assessments, spacecraft design, and major industrial operations. Would not Whitman agree that global warming is a complex high-consequence situation?

A red team-blue team exercise has staunch supporters outside the Trump administration. Earlier this year, Dr. Steven Koonin called for a more formal exercise to be overseen by an interagency group similar to the Obama-era and now disbanded Interagency Working Group on the Social Cost of Carbon. Others who have joined the call include Dr. William Happer at Princeton University, Dr. Judith Curry of the Georgia Institute of Technology, and Dr. Freeman Dyson at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton.

An international exercise has been underway since 2003, when Dr. S. Fred Singer, a distinguished atmospheric physicist, launched a Team B to critique an upcoming report from the United Nations' IPCC. That effort is ongoing and is called the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change.

None of these distinguished scientists fits Whitman's demeaning reference to the "tiny minority of contrarians who publish very little and are funded by fossil fuel interests." Dr. Koonin, just to focus on one, served as Undersecretary of Energy for Science under President Obama, served a decade as provost at Caltech, and is founder and currently the Director of New York University's Center for Urban Science and Progress.

Whitman argues that a red team-blue team exercise would be a waste of government resources and "a slap in the face to fiscal responsibility and responsible governance." Frankly, it would be a well-deserved slap in the face of past EPA administrators, including her, and other federal agency leaders who shamefully allowed climate science to become politicized and unreliable.

It is fiscally irresponsible and irresponsible governance to spend trillions of dollars on uneconomical technologies, forcing consumers to buy products they do not want, and destroying entire industries on the basis of untested hypotheses and inaccurate forecasts.

A red team-blue team investigation of the truth about global warming is absolutely imperative. We know why Whitman opposes it. For the rest of us, this exercise is long over-due.

Joseph L. Bast is CEO of The Heartland Institute, a conservative nonprofit group based in Illinois, and Roger H. Bezdek, Ph.D., is president of Management Information Services, Inc., an economic research and consulting firm.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 9/19/2017 7:57:44 PM
Subject: WaPo: "New climate change calculations could buy the Earth some time - if they're right"

This would be reassuring news, except the underlying premise is utterly wrong. Just more fake news.

Joe

https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/energy-environment/wp/2017/09/18/new-climate-calculations-could-buy-the-earth-some-time-if-theyre-right/?utm_term=.1e583b056eea

New climate change calculations could buy the Earth some time — if they're right

By [Chris Mooney](#) September 18 at 1:36 PM

A group of prominent scientists on Monday created a potential whiplash moment for climate policy, suggesting that humanity could have considerably more time than previously thought to avoid a “dangerous” level of global warming.

The upward revision to the planet’s influential “carbon budget” was published by a number of researchers who have been deeply involved in studying the concept, making it all the more unexpected. But other outside researchers raised questions about the work, leaving it unclear whether the new analysis — which, if correct, would have very large implications — will stick.

In a study published in the journal Nature Geoscience, a team of 10 researchers, led by Richard Millar of the University of Oxford, recalculated the carbon budget for limiting the Earth’s warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius (2.7 degrees Fahrenheit) above temperatures seen in the late 19th

century. It had been widely assumed that this stringent target would prove unachievable — but the new study would appear to give us much more time to get our act together if we want to stay below it.

“What this paper means is that keeping warming to 1.5 degrees C still remains a geophysical possibility, contrary to quite widespread belief,” Millar said in a news briefing. He conducted the research with scientists from Britain, Canada, New Zealand, Austria, Switzerland and Norway.

[Next wave of EPA science advisers could include those who question climate change]

But the new calculation diverged so much from what had gone before that other experts were still trying to figure out what to make of it.

“When it’s such a substantial difference, you really need to sit back and ponder what that actually means,” Glen Peters, an expert on climate and emissions trajectories at the Center for International Climate Research in Oslo, said of the paper. He was not involved in the research.

“The implications are pretty profound,” Peters continued. “But because of that, you’re going to have some extra eyes really scrutinizing that this is a robust result.”

That may have already begun, with at least one prominent climate scientist confessing he had a hard time believing the result.

“It is very hard to see how we could still have a substantial CO₂ emissions budget left for 1.5 °C, given we’re already at 1 °C, thermal inertia means we’ll catch up with some more warming even without increased radiative forcing, and any CO₂ emissions reductions inevitably comes with reduced aerosol load as well, the latter reduction causing some further warming,” Stefan Rahmstorf of the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research in Germany said by email.

Any substantial revision to the carbon budget would have major implications, changing our ideas of how rapidly countries will need to ratchet down their greenhouse gas emissions in coming years and, thus, the very workings of global climate policymaking.

[Some good news about global warming for once — plants are speeding up their use of carbon]

Limiting the Earth's warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius above preindustrial temperatures was the most ambitious goal cited in the 2015 Paris climate agreement. It is of particular importance to vulnerable developing nations and small island states, which fear that they could be submerged by rising seas unless warming remains this modest.

Discussion up until now, however, has largely focused on how to avoid the more lenient but still-quite-difficult target of 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit). That is both because 1.5 degrees C was widely viewed as infeasible and because considerably less research had focused on studying the achievability of the target.

In 2013, the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) calculated that humanity could emit about 1,000 more gigatons, or billion tons, of carbon dioxide from 2011 onward if it wanted a good chance of limiting warming to 2 degrees C — launching the highly influential concept of the “carbon budget.”

The allowable emissions or budget for 1.5 degrees C would, naturally, be lower. One 2015 study found they were 200 billion to 400 billion tons. And we currently emit about 41 billion tons per year, so every three years, more than 100 billion tons are gone.

No wonder a recent study put the chance of limiting warming to 1.5 degrees C at 1 percent. Peters said that according to the prior paradigm, we basically would have used up the carbon budget for 1.5 degrees Celsius by the year 2022.

That's what makes the new result so surprising: It finds that we have more than 700 billion tons left to emit to keep warming within 1.5 degrees Celsius, with a two-thirds probability of success. “That's about 20 years at present-day emissions,” Millar said at the news briefing.

“These remaining budgets are substantially greater than the budgets that might have been inferred from the” IPCC, he added.

[Four underappreciated ways that climate change could make hurricanes even worse]

The recalculation emerges, said study co-author Joeri Rogelj of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis in Austria, because warming has been somewhat less than forecast by climate models — and because emissions have been somewhat more than expected.

“The most complex Earth system models that provided input to [the IPCC] tend to slightly overestimate historical warming, and at the same time underestimate compatible historical CO₂ emissions,” he said by email. “These two small discrepancies accumulate over time and lead to an slight underestimation of the remaining carbon budget. What we did in this study is to reset the uncertainties, starting from where we are today.”

Pierre Friedlingstein, another author of the study and a professor at the University of Exeter in the United Kingdom, added at the news briefing that “the models end up with a warming which is larger than the observed warming for the current emissions. ... So, therefore, they derive a budget which is much lower.”

The new research, thus, seems to potentially empower a critique of climate science that has often been leveled by skeptics, doubters and “lukewarmers” who argue that warming is shaping up to be less than climate models have predicted.

But Rahmstorf, for one, finds this to be part of the problem. “They appear to have adjusted the budget upward based on the idea that there has been less observed warming than suggested by the climate models, but that is not actually true if you do the comparison properly,” he wrote, citing the need to measure the warming of the Arctic properly and account for the effect of aerosols.

In the meantime, the result could be a lot of confusion, says Oliver Geden, who leads the EU Division for the German Institute for International and Security Affairs.

“First, it is quite unusual that scientists say that the state of the climate is better than expected, that a recalculation of the remaining carbon budget gives us more breathing room, not less,” Geden said in an email. “Second, it is far from clear that the authors’ method/results will form a new scientific consensus, given that some researchers are already voicing objections. A significant carbon budget recalculation should not come as a surprise, but for many policymakers

it will.”

Rogelj said the study did not explicitly consider whether the carbon budget for 2 degrees Celsius would also be larger, but, nonetheless, it surely rises substantially, too, if the analysis is correct.

Nonetheless, even with the new revision, the latest research finds that keeping warming below 1.5 degrees C will be quite hard. “Even with the largest estimates of the remaining carbon budget, this path is extremely challenging, starting reductions immediately and then reducing emissions to zero over 40 years,” Millar said at the press event.

Overall, the dispute raises questions about how widely the carbon-budget concept has proliferated — and just how much we actually understand it.

“It goes to show, this carbon-budget approach is still much more, let’s say, immature scientifically than what we often assume,” Peters said.

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Tue 9/19/2017 1:31:57 PM
Subject: Justin Gillis leaving NYT: Ding Dong the Witch is Dead

<https://wattsupwiththat.com/2017/09/18/justin-gillis-strikes-one-last-time/>

Still waiting for Chris Mooney and Juliet Eilperin at the WaPo and Seth Borenstein at AP to flame out.

Joe

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

The Heartland Institute

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From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Mon 9/18/2017 8:13:18 PM
Subject: New NIPCC Policy Brief by Dennis Hedke on sea-level rise

This paper may be of interest to you:

<https://www.heartland.org/publications-resources/publications/data-versus-hype-how-ten-cities-show-sea-level-rise-is-a-false-crisis>

In the next 24 hours it will also appear on the [NIPCC website](#).

Titled “Data versus Hype: How Ten Cities Show Sea Level Rise Is a False Crisis,” this new report by the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change (NIPCC) finds “fear of rising sea levels is not a justification for reducing CO₂ emissions or adopting policies that would have that effect.”

The author, Dennis E. Hedke, is a geophysicist and past president of the Geophysical Society of Kansas and of the Kansas Geological Society. He has served as a board member of the Kansas Geological Foundation and is a member of the Denver Geophysical Society and Geophysical Society of Houston.

Hedke reports and analyzes real data collected from ten coastal cities with long and reliable sea-level records. Those cities are Ceuta, Spain; Honolulu, Hawaii; Atlantic City, New Jersey; Sitka, Alaska; Port Isabel, Texas; St. Petersburg, Florida; Fernandina Beach, Florida; Mumbai/Bombay, India; Sydney, Australia; and Stavanger, Norway. He concludes:

The ten case studies of sea-level rise at coastal cities, broadly representative of sites around the world, and the brief analysis that followed undercut a widely repeated but scientifically debunked claim in the climate change debate.

I hope you will forward this to friends and foes alike.

Joe

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

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To: Jim Lakely[JLakely@heartland.org]
From: Konkus, John
Sent: Tue 9/5/2017 7:09:53 PM
Subject: RE: WaPo

Thank you Jim!

I'll check on the invite for you.

From: Jim Lakely [mailto:JLakely@heartland.org]
Sent: Tuesday, September 5, 2017 3:07 PM
To: Konkus, John <konkus.john@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: WaPo

John,

This is outstanding! I didn't realize until reading it that the focus of the hit-piece was you. Congrats!

I've shared this story with all Heartland staff, asking them to jump to your aide and defend this position. I had to laugh, though, at the story. It's not that Eilperin would have written a story other than the pearl-clutching one she did. It's that she went to Christie Todd Whitman for comment. That she would defend the politicization of EPA grants – which for decades have gone only to alarmist nonprofits and scientists, not to mention wasteful scams like subsidizing “green” cookstoves – shows how EPA grows and becomes more alarmist through Republican and Democratic administrations alike. At least, that is, until now.

Congrats! And let me know how else we can help. I expect an op-ed, a couple of blog posts, some social media activity, and perhaps a podcast on this.

And don't forget! Can you check on our invitation to Administrator Pruitt to give a keynote address at our [America First Energy Conference](#) on November 8 in Houston? We've got three keynote slots, and I've got tentative affirmation from Zinke to take one of them. I'd love to have Zinke and Pruitt speak to an audience of hundreds of energy industry influentials.

Best,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

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c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

From: Konkus, John [mailto:konkus.john@epa.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, September 05, 2017 9:27 AM
To: Jim Lakely
Subject: WaPo

Jim: Check out this article: https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/epa-now-requires-political-aides-sign-off-for-agency-awards-grant-applications/2017/09/04/2fd707a0-88fd-11e7-a94f-3139abce39f5_story.html?hpid=hp_hp-more-top-stories_epagrants-730pm-winner%3Ahomepage%2Fstory

- Accountability and process being put in place to protect the taxpayers.
- An agency that's actually NOT spending the taxpayer's money!
- The last administration inserted its politics into nearly all funding awards, we're taking politics out.
- This is draining the swamp, it's what the American people voted for.

To: JLakely@heartland.org[JLakely@heartland.org]
From: Konkus, John
Sent: Tue 9/5/2017 12:00:38 PM
Subject: Call

Jim: Let me know a good time for me to give you a quick buzz this morning.

Thank you!

John Konkus

Environmental Protection Agency

Deputy Associate Administrator for Public Affairs

Mobile: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

To: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
Bcc: 'Hicks, Hope C. EOP/WHO' [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]; 'Popovich, Luke'[LPopovich@nma.org]; 'Bell, Stephen A.' [Stephen.Bell@nreca.coop]; [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]; 'Jackie.Stewart@fticonsulting.com'[Jackie.Stewart@fticonsulting.com]; 'Rashid G. Hallaway'[rhallaway@hhqventures.com]; 'Byers, Dan'[DByers@USChamber.com]; Love, Kelly A. EOP/WHO [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]; 'rob.bluey@heritage.org'[rob.bluey@heritage.org]; 'Ginny.Montalbano@heritage.org'[Ginny.Montalbano@heritage.org]; stephanie@mcfarlandpr.com[stephanie@mcfarlandpr.com]; 'bndunlop@heritage.org'[bndunlop@heritage.org]; 'pmichaels@cato.org'[pmichaels@cato.org]; 'jlakely@heartland.org'[jlakely@heartland.org]; 'meredith.schultz@aei.org'[meredith.schultz@aei.org]; 'myron.ebell@cei.org'[myron.ebell@cei.org]; [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]; 'll@leonardleo.com'[ll@leonardleo.com]; [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]; Dorr, Kaelan K. EOP/WHO [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]; Rateike, Bradley A. EOP/WHO [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]
From: Konkus, John
Sent: Tue 10/10/2017 4:36:14 PM
Subject: EPA Proposes Repeal Of Clean Power Plan

CONTACT: press@epa.gov

EPA Takes Another Step To Advance President Trump's America First Strategy, Proposes Repeal Of "Clean Power Plan"

WASHINGTON (October 10, 2017) – Today, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Scott Pruitt issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM), proposing to repeal the so-called "Clean Power Plan (CPP)." After reviewing the CPP, EPA has proposed to determine that the Obama-era regulation exceeds the Agency's statutory authority. Repealing the CPP will also facilitate the development of U.S. energy resources and reduce unnecessary regulatory burdens associated with the development of those resources, in keeping with the principles established in President Trump's Executive Order on Energy Independence.

"The Obama administration pushed the bounds of their authority so far with the CPP that the Supreme Court issued a historic stay of the rule, preventing its devastating effects to be imposed on the American people while the rule is being challenged in court," **said EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt.** "We are committed to righting the wrongs of the Obama administration by cleaning the regulatory slate. Any replacement rule will be done carefully, properly, and with humility, by listening to all those affected by the rule."

CPP Appears to be Inconsistent with the Clean Air Act

The CPP, issued by the Obama administration, was premised on a novel and expansive view of Agency authority that the Trump administration now proposes to determine is inconsistent with the Clean Air Act. In fact, the CPP was put on hold in February 2016, when the U.S. Supreme Court issued an unprecedented, historic stay of the rule.

“EPA will respect the limits of statutory authority. The CPP ignored states’ concerns and eroded longstanding and important partnerships that are a necessary part of achieving positive environmental outcomes. We can now assess whether further regulatory action is warranted; and, if so, what is the most appropriate path forward, consistent with the Clean Air Act and principles of cooperative federalism,” **said Administrator Pruitt.**

The CPP was issued pursuant to a novel and expansive view of authority under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act (CAA). The CPP required regulated entities to take actions “outside the fence line.” Traditionally, EPA Section 111 rules were based on measures that could be applied to, for, and at a particular facility, also referred to as “inside the fence line” measures. Prior to the CPP being issued, every single Section 111 rule on the books, including a handful of existing source rules and around 100 new-source rules, obeyed this limit. As the CPP departed from this traditional limit on EPA’s authority under an “inside the fence line” interpretation, EPA is proposing to repeal it.

EPA has now sent the NPRM to the Federal Register for publication. Upon publication, the public will have 60 days to submit comments.

The repeal package includes:

1. The “preamble,” which lays out the proposed legal interpretation, policy implications, and a summary of the cost-benefits analysis of the proposed repeal; and
2. The “Regulatory Impact Analysis (RIA),” an in-depth cost-benefit technical analysis.

CPP Repeal Saves up to \$33 Billion in Avoided Costs in 2030

The proposed repeal both examines the Obama administration’s cost-benefit analysis, as well as provides insights to support an updated analysis of the environmental, health, and economic effects of the proposed repeal. The Trump administration estimates the proposed repeal could provide up to \$33 billion in avoided compliance costs in 2030.

The previous administration’s estimates and analysis of these costs and benefits was, in multiple areas, highly uncertain and/or controversial. Specific areas of controversy and/or uncertainty in the Obama administration’s analysis of CPP include:

- **Domestic versus global climate benefits:** The previous administration compared U.S. costs to an estimate of supposed global benefits, and failed to follow well-established economic procedures in estimating those benefits.

- **“Co-benefits” from non-greenhouse-gas pollutants:** The Obama administration relied heavily on reductions in other pollutants emitted by power plants, essentially hiding the true net cost of the CPP by claiming benefits from reducing pollutants that had nothing to do with the rule’s stated purpose.

- **Energy cost and savings accounting:** The Obama administration counted “energy efficiency” results of their rule as an avoided cost, resulting in a cost estimate being considerably lower than it would have been if they used the appropriate practice of considering these effects as benefits, rather than subtracting them from costs. Had the Obama administration used the Office of Management and Budget’s longstanding requirements and accounted cost and savings accordingly, it would have presented a more accurate accounting of the total cost of the CPP.

In this proposed repeal and its accompanying technical documents, this administration is, in a robust, open, and transparent way, presenting a wide range of analysis scenarios to the public.

As part of the notice-and-comment process for this proposed repeal, EPA will continue this analysis and inform the public, as necessary, to get feedback on new modeling and other information. The final action on this proposed repeal will address the results of this ongoing work.

Forthcoming is an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPRM) that will be reflective of a thoughtful and responsible approach to regulatory action grounded within the authority provided by the statute.

“With this action, the Trump administration is respecting states’ role and reinstating transparency into how we protect our environment,” **said Administrator Pruitt.**

Background:

On March 28, President Trump signed an Executive Order on Energy Independence, establishing a national policy in favor of energy independence, economic growth, and the rule of law. The purpose of the Executive Order (EO) is to facilitate the development of U.S. energy resources and to reduce unnecessary regulatory burdens associated with the development of those resources. That same day, EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt signed four Federal Register notices in response to the EO, including a formal announcement of review of the Clean Power Plan. After substantial review, the Agency has proposed to determine that the Clean Power Plan (CPP) must be repealed.

<http://usenvironmentalprotectionagency.cmail20.com/t/d-l-ujkdtrt-aqdkjif-r/>

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U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
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Washington, D.C. 20004

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To: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
Bcc: 'Hicks, Hope C. EOP/WHO' [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]; 'Popovich, Luke'[L.Popovich@nma.org]; 'Bell, Stephen A.' [Stephen.Bell@nreca.coop]; [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]; 'Jackie.Stewart@fticonsulting.com' ['Jackie.Stewart@fticonsulting.com']; 'Rashid G. Hallaway'[rhallaway@hhqventures.com]; 'Byers, Dan'[DByers@USChamber.com]; 'Love, Kelly A. EOP/WHO' [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]; 'rob.bluey@heritage.org' ['rob.bluey@heritage.org']; 'Ginny.Montalbano@heritage.org' ['Ginny.Montalbano@heritage.org']; 'stephanie@mcfarlandpr.com' ['stephanie@mcfarlandpr.com']; 'bndunlop@heritage.org' ['bndunlop@heritage.org']; 'pmichaels@cato.org' ['pmichaels@cato.org']; 'jlakely@heartland.org' ['jlakely@heartland.org']; 'meredith.schultz@aei.org' ['meredith.schultz@aei.org']; 'myron.ebell@cei.org' ['myron.ebell@cei.org']; [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]; 'll@leonardleo.com' ['ll@leonardleo.com']; [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]; 'Dort, Kaelan K. EOP/WHO' [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]; 'Rateike, Bradley A. EOP/WHO' [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]; 'Thomas, Mary (OJP)' [Mary.Thomas2@usdoj.gov]
From: Konkus, John
Sent: Mon 10/16/2017 5:24:14 PM
Subject: Online Resources

Here are some official EPA online resources promoting today's action on sue and settle. Feel free to repost and share.

EPA Press Release: <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/administrator-pruitt-issues-directive-end-epa-sue-settle>

EPA Twitter: <https://twitter.com/EPA/status/919964744550944768>

Administrator Pruitt Twitter: <https://twitter.com/EPAScottPruitt/status/919973108718690304>

EPA Facebook:

https://www.facebook.com/EPA/?hc_ref=ART56ZSShEGCwgh9IGELY8nDNPc1fbVl8d32TXo2AeC1Ma8NwnR83M&fref=nf

Administrator Pruitt Facebook:

https://www.facebook.com/EPAScottPruitt/?hc_ref=ARRJt8oGbYWoDuxnnxdNUwPEOWtBSYMCKOopnmDoMUV07dRug0fkHwhY

EPA YouTube: <https://youtu.be/meA2R2o71m4>

EPA DVIDS (Downloadable b-roll): <https://www.dvidshub.net/usepa>

John Konkus

Environmental Protection Agency

Deputy Associate Administrator for Public Affairs

Mobile: Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy

To: Konkus, John[konkus.john@epa.gov]
Bcc: 'Hicks, Hope C. EOP/WHO' [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]; 'Popovich, Luke'[LPopovich@nma.org]; 'Bell, Stephen A.'[Stephen.Bell@nreca.coop];
[Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]
'Jackie.Stewart@fticonsulting.com'['Jackie.Stewart@fticonsulting.com']; 'Rashid G. Hallaway'[rhallaway@hhqventures.com]; 'Byers, Dan'[DByers@USChamber.com]; 'Love, Kelly A. EOP/WHO' [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]; 'rob.bluey@heritage.org'['rob.bluey@heritage.org']; 'Ginny.Montalbano@heritage.org'['Ginny.Montalbano@heritage.org']; 'stephanie@mcfarlandpr.com'['stephanie@mcfarlandpr.com']; 'bndunlop@heritage.org'['bndunlop@heritage.org']; 'pmichaels@cato.org'['pmichaels@cato.org']; 'jlakely@heartland.org'['jlakely@heartland.org']; 'meredith.schultz@aei.org'['meredith.schultz@aei.org']; 'myron.ebell@cei.org'['myron.ebell@cei.org']; [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]
'll@leonardleo.com'['ll@leonardleo.com']; [Ex. 6 - Personal Privacy]
From: Konkus, John
Sent: Mon 10/16/2017 3:40:34 PM
Subject: Administrator Pruitt Issues Directive to End EPA "Sue & Settle"

CONTACT: press@epa.gov

Administrator Pruitt Issues Directive to End EPA "Sue & Settle"

"The days of regulation through litigation are over," – EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt

WASHINGTON (October 16, 2017) – In fulfilling his promise to end the practice of regulation through litigation that has harmed the American public, EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt issued an Agency-wide directive today designed to end "sue and settle" practices within the Agency, providing an unprecedented level of public participation and transparency in EPA consent decrees and settlement agreements.

"The days of regulation through litigation are over," said EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt. "We will no longer go behind closed doors and use consent decrees and settlement agreements to resolve lawsuits filed against the Agency by special interest groups where doing so would circumvent the regulatory process set forth by Congress. Additionally, gone are the days of routinely paying tens of thousands of dollars in attorney's fees to these groups with which we swiftly settle."

Over the years, outside the regulatory process, special interest groups have used lawsuits that seek to force federal agencies – especially EPA – to issue regulations that advance their interests and priorities, on their specified timeframe. EPA gets sued by an outside party that is asking the court to compel the Agency to take certain steps, either through change in a statutory duty or enforcing timelines set by the law, and then EPA will acquiesce through a consent decree or settlement agreement, affecting the Agency's obligations under the statute.

More specifically, EPA either commits to taking an action that is not a mandatory requirement under its governing statutes or agrees to a specific, unreasonable timeline to act. Oftentimes, these agreements are reached with little to no public input or transparency. That is regulation through litigation, and it is inconsistent with the authority that Congress has granted and the responsibility to operate in an open and fair manner.

“Sue and settle” cases establish Agency obligations without participation by states and/or the regulated community; foreclose meaningful public participation in rulemaking; effectively force the Agency to reach certain regulatory outcomes; and, cost the American taxpayer millions of dollars.

With today’s directive, Administrator Pruitt is ensuring the Agency increase transparency, improve public engagement, and provide accountability to the American public when considering a settlement agreement or consent decree by:

1. Publishing any notices of intent to sue the Agency within 15 days of receiving the notice;
2. Publishing any complaints or petitions for review in regard to an environmental law, regulation, or rule in which the Agency is a defendant or respondent in federal court within 15 days of receipt;
3. Reaching out to and including any states and/or regulated entities affected by potential settlements or consent decrees;
4. Publishing a list of consent decrees and settlement agreements that govern Agency actions within 30 days, along with any attorney fees paid, and update it within 15 days of any new consent decree or settlement agreement;
5. Expressly forbidding the practice of entering into any consent decrees that exceed the authority of the courts;
6. Excluding attorney’s fees and litigation costs when settling with those suing the Agency;
7. Providing sufficient time to issue or modify proposed and final rules, take and consider public comment; and
8. Publishing any proposed or modified consent decrees and settlements for 30-day public comment, and providing a public hearing on a proposed consent decree or settlement when requested.

The full directive and memo can be read [here](#).

The video of the signing can be found [here](#). A downloadable b-roll version can be found [here](#).

EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt signs an Agency-wide directive to end “sue and settle” practices within the Agency.

<http://usenvironmentalprotectionagency.cmail20.com/t/d-l-utjdirl-aqdkjif-t/>

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To: Jim Lakely[JLakely@heartland.org]
From: Konkus, John
Sent: Tue 10/10/2017 8:23:44 PM
Subject: RE: Online Resources

Thank you Jim.

From: Jim Lakely [mailto:JLakely@heartland.org]
Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2017 4:22 PM
To: Konkus, John <konkus.john@epa.gov>
Subject: RE: Online Resources

Thanks, John. I've updated it with the signature of Tim Huelskamp, our new president. And it's dated yesterday ... though our first request was many weeks ago. It also references our previous request to have him speak at our 12th International Conference on Climate Change back in March, which he also had to decline. We've wanted to bring him in to speak for a looooong time.

Thanks for your help!

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Drive

Arlington Heights, IL 60004

o: 312.377.4000
c: 312-731-9364
Twitter: @HeartlandInst

America First Energy Conference
NOVEMBER 9, 2017 · HOUSTON, TEXAS

From: Konkus, John [mailto:konkus.john@epa.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2017 2:52 PM
To: Jim Lakely
Subject: RE: Online Resources

The scheduling department is asking if you can resend me the invitation as they can't seem to track it down. Glad I asked :/

From: Jim Lakely [<mailto:JLakely@heartland.org>]
Sent: Tuesday, October 10, 2017 3:30 PM
To: Konkus, John <konkus.john@epa.gov>
Subject: Re: Online Resources

Thanks, John. We'll share some of that with our social media accounts.

While I've got you, Heartland has invited Scott Pruitt to be a keynote speaker at our [America First Energy Conference](#) on November 9 in Houston. I think it would be a great venue for the administrator to deliver a major address talking about the end of the Clean Power Plan. Do you know the status of our invitation and the chances of him accepting it?

Best,

Jim Lakely
Director of Communications
The Heartland Institute
3939 North Wilke Road
Arlington Heights, IL 60004
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c: 312-731-9364
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From: "Konkus, John" <konkus.john@epa.gov>
Date: Tuesday, October 10, 2017 at 2:24 PM
To: "Konkus, John" <konkus.john@epa.gov>
Subject: Online Resources

Here are some official EPA online resources promoting today's action on CPP. Feel free to repost and share.

EPA Homepage: <https://www.epa.gov/>

EPA Twitter: <https://twitter.com/EPA/status/917806465062260738>

EPA Air Office Twitter: <https://twitter.com/EPAair/status/917809327599181825>

Administrator Pruitt Twitter: <https://twitter.com/EPAScottPruitt/status/917802478845988864>

EPA Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/EPA/?hc_ref=ARSr6RzCgQ0tB23ZzO-5z0iW-m1KLIZMzissW0s3FCtjh3iIDw2wkvU_0MkV3DUb3Kc&fref=nf

Administrator Pruitt Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/ajax/sharer?appid=586254444758776&s=100&u=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.epa.gov%2Ftakes-another-step-advance-president-trumps-america-first-strategy-proposes-repeal>

EPA YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OpIAkmEWEYg&sns=tw>

EPA Instagram: <https://instagram.com/p/BaE8Q4QFvLs/>

John Konkus

Environmental Protection Agency

Deputy Associate Administrator for Public Affairs

Mobile:

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RECEIVED

2017 DEC -5 AM 11:17

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARIAT

Memorandum – November 6, 2017

To: Civic and Business Leaders
 From: Veronica Harrison, Director of Marketing

Re: Civil dialogue on global warming

Enclosed is a reprint of an interview with physicist William Happer, Ph.D., one of the most prestigious climate scientists in the world.

The interview was conducted in December 2016 by TheBestSchools.org, “an independent organization comprised of a dedicated group of educators, editors, authors, and web professionals who—like you—believe learning transforms lives for the better and should remain a lifelong pursuit.”



William Happer, Ph.D.

This is an absolutely remarkable interview. I hope you’ll make time to read it, and then pass it along to colleagues or friends who might also benefit from reading it. TheBestSchools, Heartland, and Dr. Happer would love to see you cite the interview in your own writing on this important issue.

Dr. Happer notes in response to one question:

Government actions to combat the non-existent problem have blighted the landscape with windmills and solar farms. They have driven up the price of electricity, which has disproportionately harmed the poorest segments of society. Government actions have corrupted science, which has been flooded by money to produce politically correct results. It is time for governments to finally admit the truth about global warming. Warming is not the problem. Government action is the problem. (p. 15)

Dr. Happer is the Cyrus Fogg Brackett Professor of Physics (emeritus) at Princeton University, former director of the Office of Energy Research, former director of research at the U.S. Department of Energy, and co-founder of Magnetic Imaging Technologies. He is also cofounder and chairman of the CO2 Coalition, the website of which is co2coalition.org.

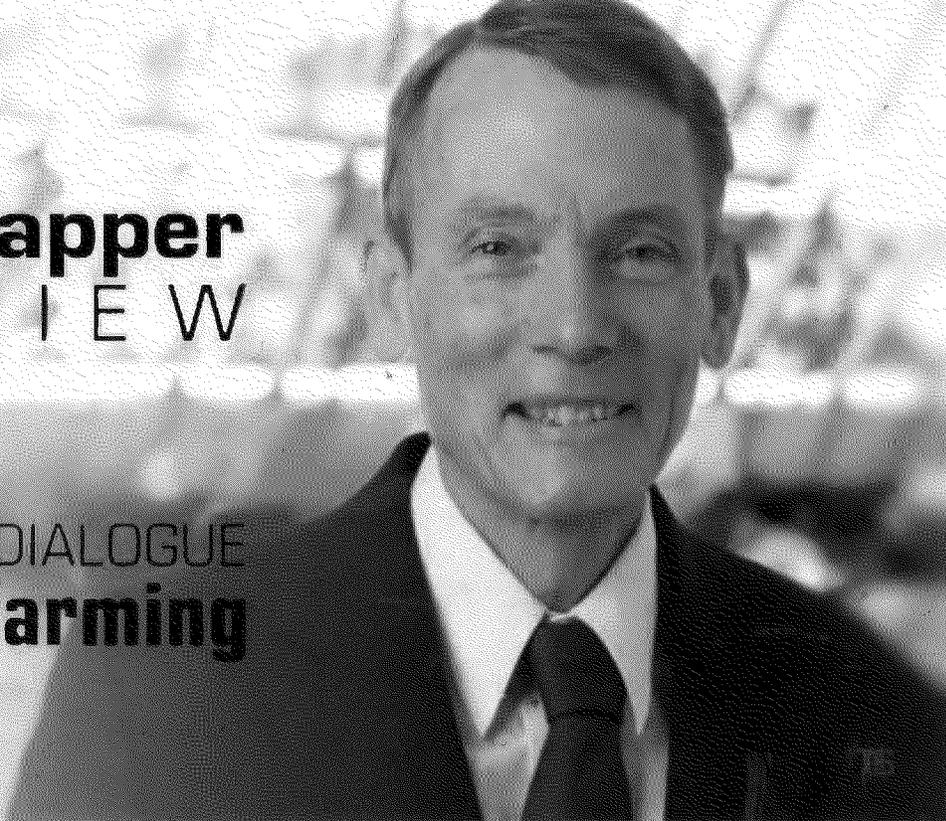
We are eager to get your feedback on this publication and Heartland’s work on global warming generally. Please take a few moments to complete our survey at <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/HapperTestimony>. You can also call me at 312/377-4000 or contact me by email at vharrison@heartland.org if you have any questions, concerns, or suggestions.

William Happer

INTERVIEW

FOCUSED **CIVIL** DIALOGUE

On Global Warming



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An interview with physicist William Happer on #ClimateChange ¹

William Happer is the Cyrus Fogg Brackett Professor of Physics, Emeritus, in the Department of Physics at Princeton University. A long-time member of JASON, a group of scientists which provides independent advice to the U.S. government on matters relating to science, technology, and national security, Happer served as Director of the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Science from 1991–1993.

Best known to the general public as a vocal critic of the U.N. IPCC “consensus” on global warming, he has been called frequently to give expert testimony before various U.S. congressional committees on the subject of global warming (climate change). In 2015, he found himself at the center of a new controversy involving a so-called “sting” operation organized by Greenpeace.

A list of some of Professor Happer's major research publications may be accessed [here](#).

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Good evening – I’m sorry I’m unable to join you today, but grateful to have the opportunity to address members and supporters of the Heartland Institute who have helped pave the way for robust policy debate and promoted pro-growth ideals for our country.

I would also like to thank the Heartland Institute’s newest President, Congressman Tim Huelskamp, for continuing to provide much-needed leadership and a voice for many Americans.

Congressman Huelskamp’s leadership is an example of the change that we are seeing across Washington. For the last ten months, our nation has embarked on a groundbreaking journey to shake-up the foundations of Washington to ensure those Americans who went ignored largely over the last decade are heard loud and clear.

We are bringing the voices of those previously ignored to Washington. We are working to implement the president’s vision. We are focused on greater leadership and greater results. At EPA, that means we are implementing President Trump’s vision for a pro-growth agenda that is also pro-environment.

Because we don’t need to put on jerseys anymore. We can be both pro-growth and pro-environment.

When I first started at EPA, President Trump asked that I embark on a thorough review of the Environmental Protection Agency’s priorities and implement the necessary reforms that reflect the needs of all Americans. He asked me to reflect on how to improve EPA for many – not just appease the and not interests of the elite few—as with the last administration.

To show his commitment to this ideal, one of his first actions after being inaugurated was to sign an Executive Order on Energy Independence, an order that established a policy for a robust energy sector, focused on economic growth and the rule of law.

Our country would no longer place limits on our energy sector and it sent a message that America is no longer in the business of picking winners and losers.

Last June, we saw the courage that encompasses this presidency as President Trump announced to the world that United States would withdraw from the Paris Climate Accord. The President made clear that this administration would not tolerate entering into agreements that benefit other countries while costing American jobs.

Had we stayed in the agreement, the consequences towards our country’s economy would have been devastating.

But in the White House Rose Garden that day, President Trump sent a clear message: foreign leaders would not dictate what is best for our country—that right remains with the American people.

Under the guidance of this administration we have already accomplished so much in helping implement what's best for our country.

Also, we can proudly declare: the war on coal is over.

As is the war on other energy sectors that were scrutinized by the previous administration. We are taking steps to propose to withdraw the so-called "Clean Power Plan" – a regulation that the previous Administration used to declare war on the coal sector.

With this proposed repeal, we are no longer going to push the bounds of the Agency's authority, ignore the role of state governments, and force millions of dollars of compliance costs on an industry – for little environmental gain.

And that's just the tip of the iceberg in what we've accomplished so far at EPA.

I've directed EPA to reprioritize the Agency. We are operating with states in mind, by engaging with state, local, and tribal partners. We are creating regulatory certainty that creates economic growth while also safeguarding human health. Because the one thing that all American businesses need is to know what is expected of them. That allows them to plan ahead, and develop the technologies and innovations that help us continue to lead as a country.

We saw the Agency stray away from these founding principles during the last Administration—especially in ignoring stakeholders in America's heartland who felt the brunt of EPA's overreach.

We continue to address this in many ways: from rescinding the overreaching "Waters of the U.S." rule that created unnecessary burdens for America's farmers and land owners to re-opening the mid-term evaluation for our nation's auto makers.

As we continue to re-evaluate the overreaching regulations of the previous administration, we are doing what they failed to do – talk directly with the people who are most affected by the regulatory overreach of this Agency.

I have – and continue to – travel the country to hear from all stakeholders. From farmers and ranchers to our nation’s energy producers – I have traveled to over 25 states in just the first few months that I have been in office.

And, we are bringing science to the forefront of our work at EPA. We have reformed our independent scientific advisory committees in a way that actually ensures that those advisory committees are independent from the Agency. We are increasing transparency, independence and geographic diversity – and we are doing so in a way that celebrates science. Because the science coming out of this Agency should be independent – not political science.

President Trump has proven to this country that real government reform is possible when tangible goals are set. In just the last 10 months, President Trump has delivered on his promise to place America’s interests first and provide a voice for America’s heartland. A voice that went largely ignored by the last administration’s EPA.

I look forward to working with Congressman Huelskamp, the Heartland Institute, and its supporters in the coming years to help continue implementing those goals.

Thank you and God bless.