

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

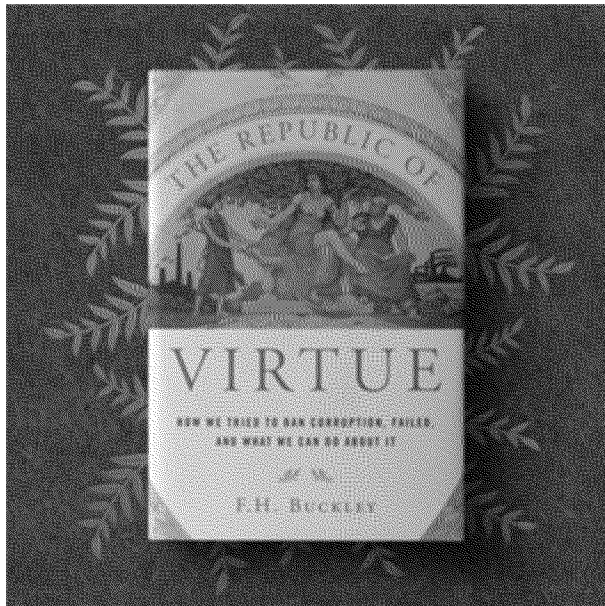
From: Francis Buckley [mailto:fbuckley@gmu.edu]
Sent: Saturday, December 09, 2017 8:39 AM
To: Francis Buckley
Cc: Francis Buckley
Subject: Can you take a look a my new book?

I need a favor from you.

Can you go on [Amazon.com](https://www.amazon.com) or [EncounterBooks.com](https://www.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](#) – 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](#) 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.

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 Ashville 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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[@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 discusssioon 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.

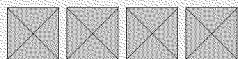
"Strengthening independence from EPA, increasing state, tribal and local government participation, and adding geographic diversity and fresh perspectives will improve the integrity of EPA's scientific advisory committees," **said EPA Administrator Pruitt.**

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 Bridenstine 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

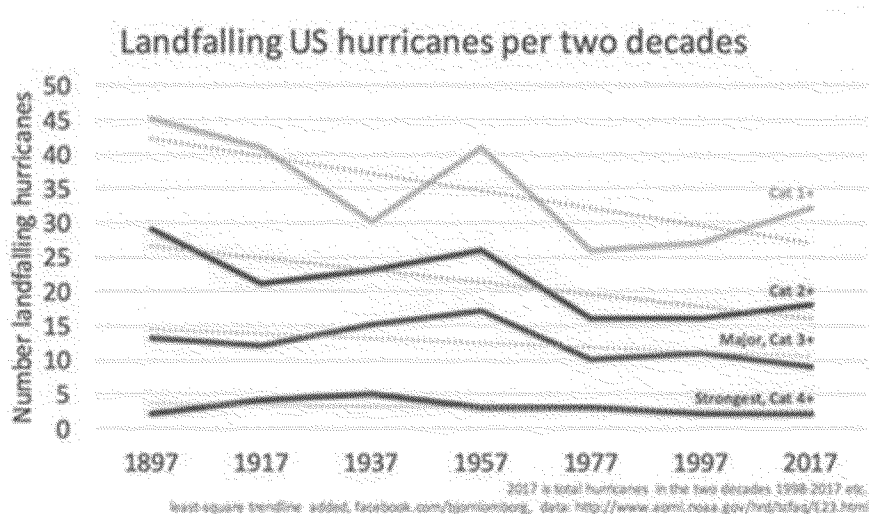
Good piece by Lomborg on his Facebook page:

<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

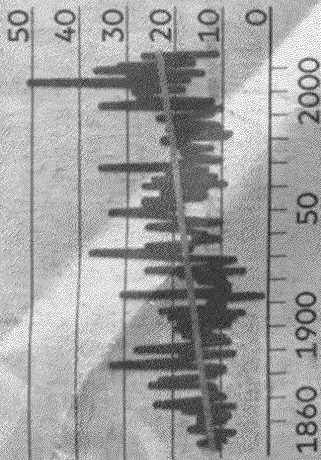
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Sea change

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

Counting the costs of Hurricane Harvey

Houston and Washington must absorb the lessons of climate change

For a US commitment to spearhead the global drive, American remains the second-largest emitter behind China and India. Mr Trump is committed to reversing the fortunes of America's hottest emitting states after the competitiveness of US energy and commercial sectors. Even if Mr Trump's efforts to build more resilient systems is targeted to a classic case in point in the form of having suffered numerous hurricanes, Harris County, Texas, is the fourth-largest city has suffered from the latest. Harris County, which includes Houston, has had America's fastest growing population in the past nine years. Unusually among big US cities, Houston has no zoning laws or building codes. Thus vast tracts of prairie, rubber wood over and green space have been used over to make way for retail parks, malls and shopping centres. The effect has been drastically to weaken Houston's resilience to flooding. Allowing developers to build pretty much anything where and how they like has certainly kept the cost of housing low. But the bill comes due with Hurricane Harvey is estimated at between \$75bn and \$90bn and counting. Fewer than one in six homes affected are covered by federal flood insurance. Most of those who have lost their homes have been wiped out.

As the costs of global warming become more tangible, public action must keep pace. The most vulnerable cities, such as Houston and Miami, need to overhaul their development priorities. The days when building associations dictate housing policy should be over. Washington has done a good job of improving its disaster responsiveness. It must now make prevention a national priority.

Confronted by such commentary, American to Hurricane Harvey has been good. It is tragic people have lost their lives in Houston and the devastation of the disaster. The death toll is likely to rise but the economic impact is likely to be less than that of South Asia, where more than 100,000 died from flooding. A response system picked up the lessons from the defeat of the hurricane season in 2005, and is referring to the knowledge of flood volunteers. The same cannot be said of America's approach to disaster prevention. Though Harvey is classed as a once-in-500-year flood, it has highlighted that time Houston has not highlighted with flood resilient in many years. Flooded warehouses are real. From the insurance industry to America's hurricane season, extreme weather is becoming more common. Unless we sharply cut carbon emissions, and build more resilient systems to cope with their effects, the cost of such disasters will keep mounting.

Prevention is cheaper than cure. With each degree Celsius rise in the global temperature, there is a 7 per cent increase in the atmosphere's capacity to hold water. That means more extreme weather and floods. Though specific natural disasters can be solely attributed to global warming, there is no doubt it boosts their frequency and severity. It was thus no recklessness of Donald Trump's administration to pull out of the Paris agreement on climate change earlier this year. Encouragingly, the rest of the world, including earthquake sceptics, such as India, did not follow suit. Moreover, many US states and cities, such as California, are continuing to adhere to the Paris deal targets. Such efforts are invaluable. But there is no substitute

Theresa May: Arsène Wenger of politics, but without the wit

Notebook by Robert Shrimms



current leadership or government
Huntington Beach, CA, US

agents of the...
"have an...
people...
a few...
appears...
plastic...
in prison...
"Ode...
advice...
current...
Huntington...

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.

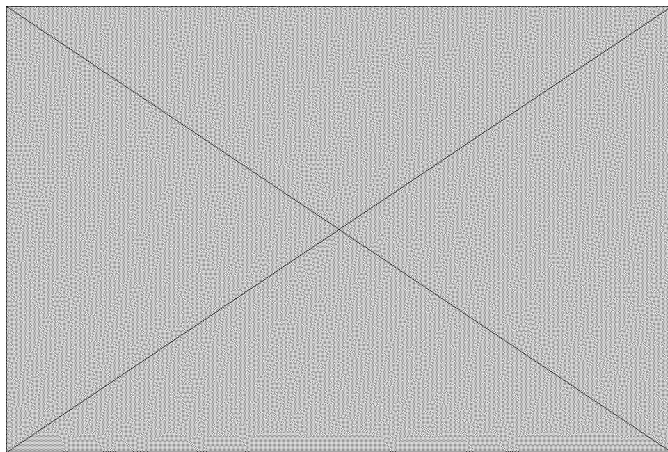


PHOTO: Playwright David Finnigan has woven all the criticism of his play straight back into it. (ABC RN: Patrick Carey)

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."

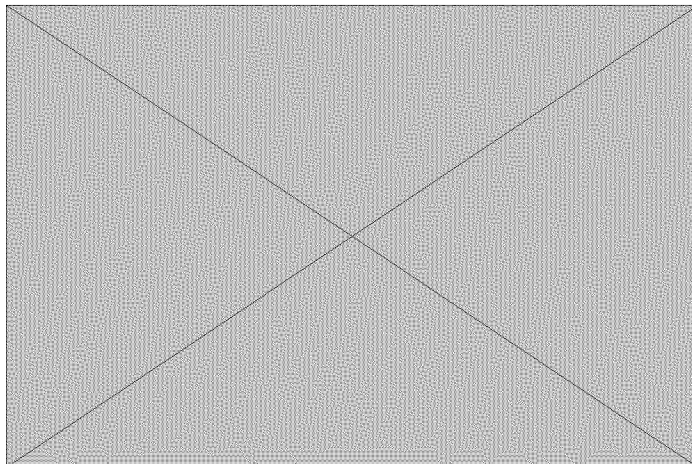


PHOTO: (L-R) Lucia Mastrantone, Sheridan Harbridge, Emily Havea and Rebecca Massey in Kill Climate Deniers. (Supplied: Griffin Theatre Company/Brett Boardman)

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?zkgf

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



o: 917-606-4668

m: 917-725-0203

[@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

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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:[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](#) 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](#) 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

Director and Senior Fellow

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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.

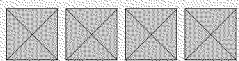
Background:

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://usenvironmentalprotectionagency.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.

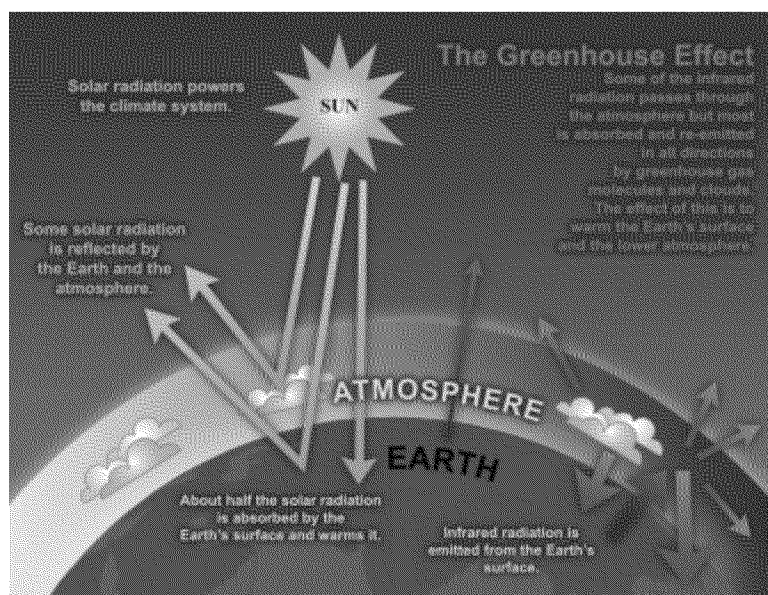
* Chevron asks the court to distinguish between the defendants' activities – the extraction of fossil fuels from the ground – and the activity that may be causing climate change – the combustion of fossil fuels. The IPCC of course recognizes the use of fossil fuels by consumers and industry releases 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

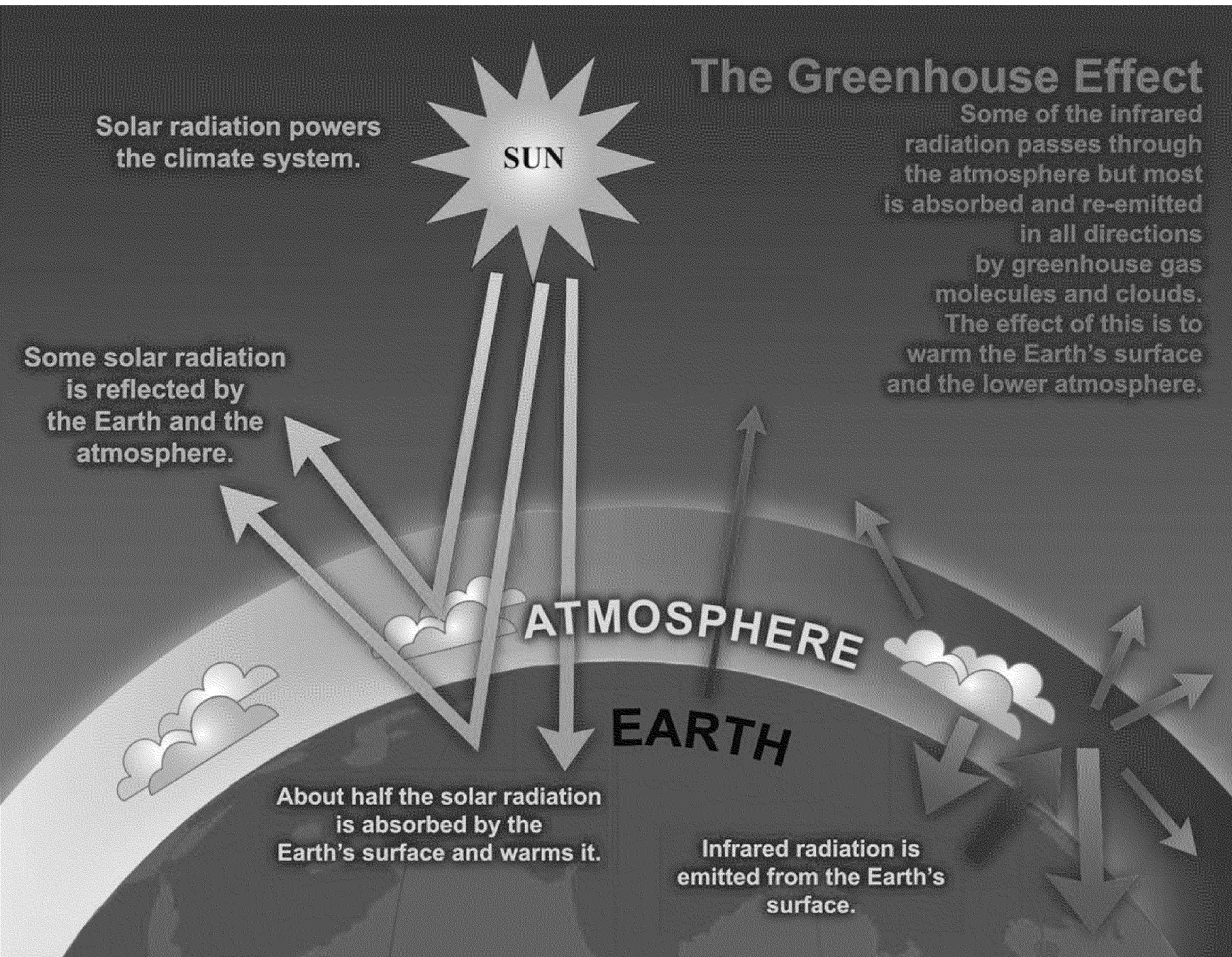
Some of the infrared radiation passes through the atmosphere but most is absorbed and re-emitted in all directions by greenhouse gas molecules and clouds. The effect of this is to warm the Earth's surface and the lower atmosphere.

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.



The Greenhouse Effect

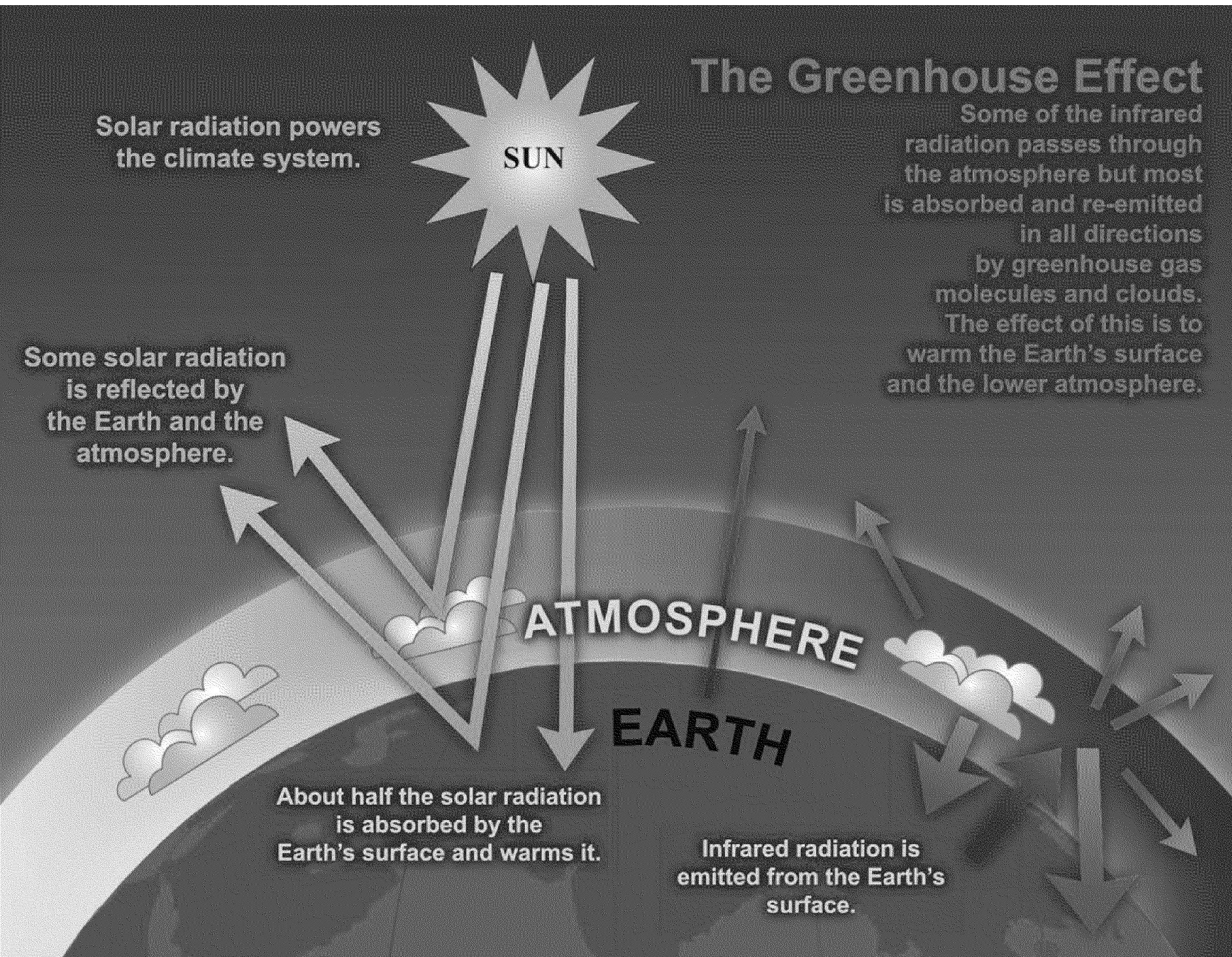
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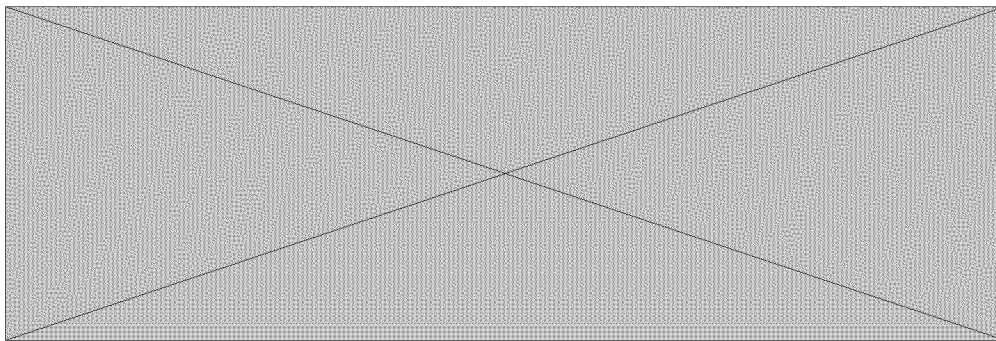
Infrared radiation is emitted from the Earth's surface.



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.

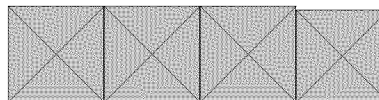
- **Endangered Species Act** The Endangered Species Act (ESA) is taken into consideration for both on- and offshore energy and infrastructure projects. It has far-reaching negative impacts on energy production and transmission as well as on critical infrastructure projects. ESA abuses have led to increased 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

Chief Executive Officer

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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](#)

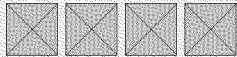
Finally, the [West Kentucky Star](#) reports that Pruitt denounced Obama's WOTUS.

"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.)

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613-728-9200

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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
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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
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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.

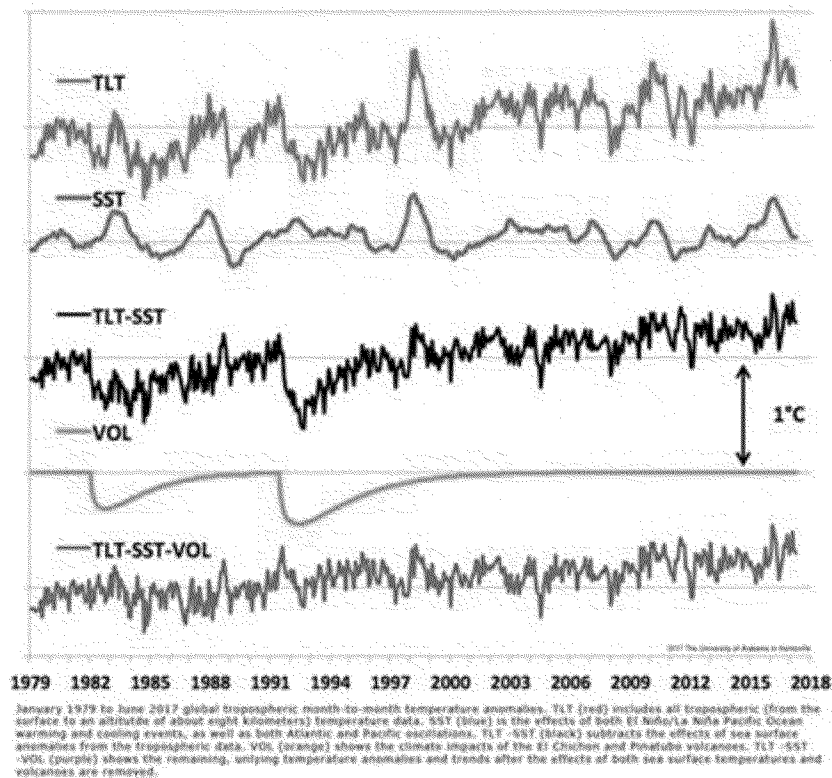
rbezdek@misi-net.com

703-620-4120

From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Fri 12/1/2017 8:47:45 PM
Subject: Christy and McNider's new study

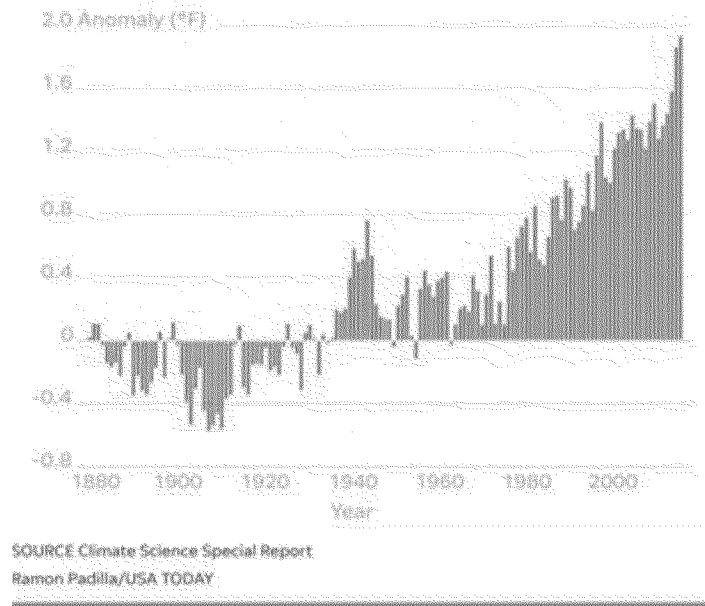
<https://www.investors.com/politics/editorials/another-global-warming-study-casts-doubt-on-medias-climate-change-fairy-tale/>

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.



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](https://twitter.com/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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Washington, D.C. 20004

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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

Director and Senior Fellow

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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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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 breath-taking 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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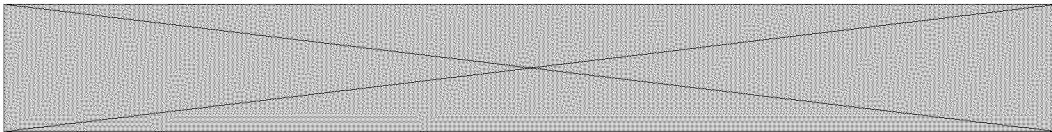


From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 3/21/2018 4:54:13 PM
Subject: Heartland Institute Policy Advisors Join Amici Curiae Brief in California 'Climate Trial'

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
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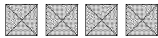
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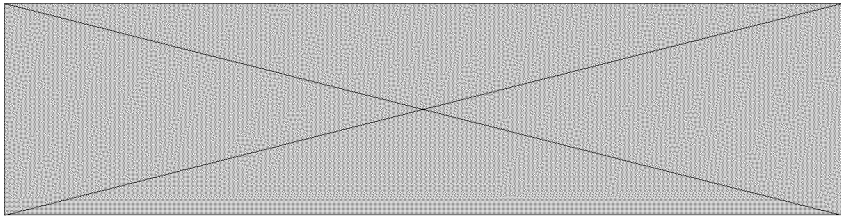
From: Joseph Bast
Sent: Wed 1/31/2018 8:18:06 PM
Subject: The State of the Union – straight from the Heartland

I thought you might be interested in seeing this.

Joe

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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.

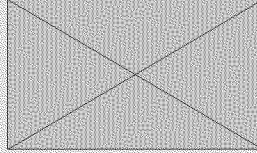
Thank you for your past support and encouragement. As the president said last night, by working together, there is nothing we cannot achieve!

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
promote free-market solutions to social and economic problems.*

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This message was sent to jbast@heartland.org from bjones@heartland.org

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

Director and Senior Fellow

The Heartland Institute

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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_vX3e8lSOQ

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.

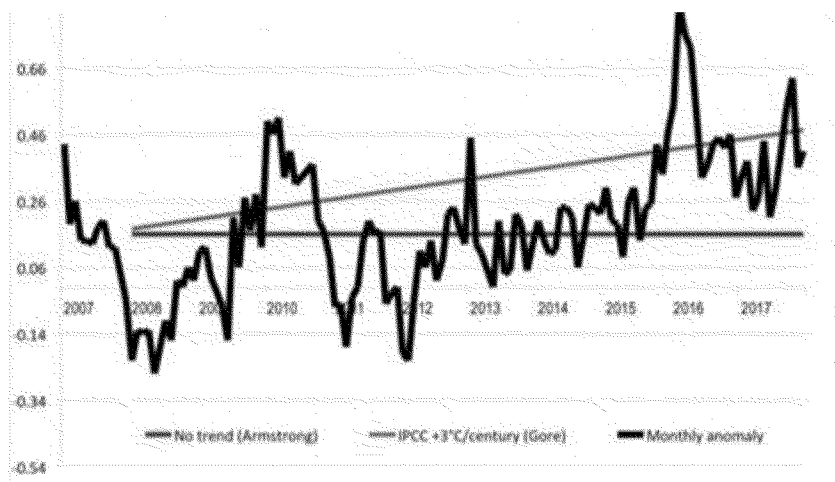
Gore declined the bet. According to Armstrong, a Gore spokesman said that, "Mr. Gore simply does not wish to participate in a financial wager."

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 propaganda 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

**** CONFIDENTIAL / EMBARGOED **** Do not post on listservs or share with the media. *****

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

Joe

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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](http://ipcc.ch/meetings/session44/12%20adopted%20outline%20sr15.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

**** CONFIDENTIAL / EMBARGOED **** Do not post on listservs or share with the media. *****

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
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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

Joseph Bast

Chief Executive Officer

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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) said that it makes him “wonder how people can be so stupid as to support one type of energy while ignoring market-disrupting benefits provided to other sources.” Indeed, So, how does 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. which provides 10% of the nation’s energy. However, some hydro and geothermal 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 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. **WFO**

Fig. 1. Federal incentives for oil, natural gas, and renewables, 2011-2016.

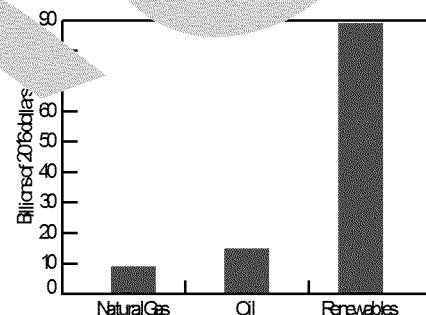
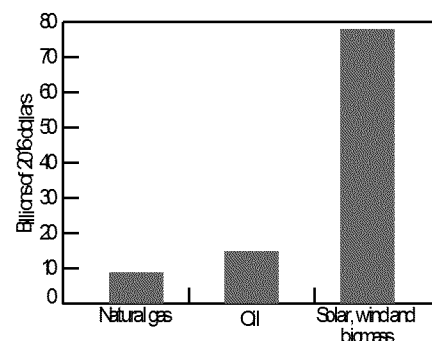


Fig. 2. Federal Incentives for oil and natural gas compared to solar, wind, and biomass, 2011-2016.



DR. ROGER BEZDEK is an internationally recognized energy analyst and President of Misi, Inc. in Washington D.C. 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

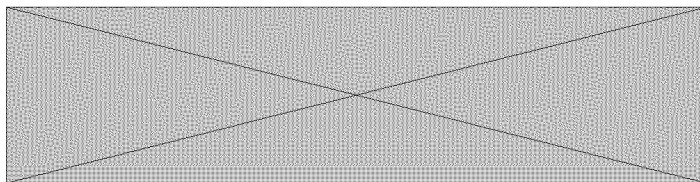
Friends,

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-jon-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

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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,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tim". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

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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.

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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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