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RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL) CREATOR: Owens. Denise@epamail.epa.gov (Owens. Denise@epamail.epa.gov [UNKNOWN]) CREATION DATE/TIME:10-JUN-2002 12:55:37.00 SUBJECT:: Weekend News Clips - June 8-9 TO:Mulvaney.Susan@epamail.epa.gov (Mulvaney.Susan@epamail.epa.gov [UNKNOWN]) READ: UNKNOWN TO:Otis.Rick@epamail.epa.gov (Otis.Rick@epamail.epa.gov [UNKNOWN]) READ: UNKNOWN TO:Hunt.Loretta@epamail.epa.gov (Hunt.Loretta@epamail.epa.gov [UNKNOWN]) READ: UNKNOWN TO:Nelson.Kim@epamail.epa.gov (Nelson.Kim@epamail.epa.gov [UNKNOWN]) READ: UNKNOWN TO:Knutti.Emil@epamail.epa.gov (Knutti.Emil@epamail.epa.gov [UNKNOWN]) READ: UNKNOWN TO:Anderson.Diane@epamail.epa.gov (Anderson.Diane@epamail.epa.gov [UNKNOWN]) READ: UNKNOWN TO:Horton.Ashley@epamail.epa.gov (Horton.Ashley@epamail.epa.gov [UNKNOWN]) READ: UNKNOWN TO:Cunningham.John@epamail.epa.gov (Cunningham.John@epamail.epa.gov [UNKNOWN]) READ: UNKNOWN TO:Ross.William@epamail.epa.gov (Ross.William@epamail.epa.gov [UNKNOWN]) READ: UNKNOWN TO:Torma.Tim@epamail.epa.gov (Torma.Tim@epamail.epa.gov [UNKNOWN]) READ : UNKNOWN TO:Walker.Jan@epamail.epa.gov (Walker.Jan@epamail.epa.gov [UNKNOWN]) READ: UNKNOWN TO:Damm.Thomas@epamail.epa.gov (Damm.Thomas@epamail.epa.gov [UNKNOWN]) READ: UNKNOWN TO:Roos.Michelle@epamail.epa.gov (Roos.Michelle@epamail.epa.gov [UNKNOWN]) READ: UNKNOWN TO:Skinner.Thomas@epamail.epa.gov (Skinner.Thomas@epamail.epa.gov [UNKNOWN]) READ: UNKNOWN TO:Lemley.Rich@epamail.epa.gov (Lemley.Rich@epamail.epa.gov [UNKNOWN]) READ: UNKNOWN TO:Kalla.Patty@epamail.epa.gov (Kalla.Patty@epamail.epa.gov [UNKNOWN]) READ: UNKNOWN TO:Kahn.Miles@epamail.epa.gov (Kahn.Miles@epamail.epa.gov [UNKNOWN]) READ: UNKNOWN TO:Rayner.Marcus@epamail.epa.gov (Rayner.Marcus@epamail.epa.gov [UNKNOWN])

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 &n sp; &nb p; The New York Times &nb p; ; June 9, 2002, Sunday, Late Edition - Final SECTION: Section 14WC; Page 4; Column 1; Westchester Weekly Desk LENGTH: 1382 words HEADLINE: ENVIRONMENT;
 It Could Be the Air: Westchester Registers High Smog Levels %nbsp; BYLINE: By CARIN RUBENSTEIN %nbsp; BODY:
 IT'S official: Westchester County has terrible air. The American Lung Association announced last month that Westchester County failed a nationwide test of air
 quality, based on measures of ozone levels gathered over three years, from 1998 through 2000. Among the 26
 counties tested in New York State, Westchester ranked

seventh worst for dangerously high smog levels,
 behind counties in New York City and Suffolk, Putnam, Chatauqua and Erie Counties, according to the
 Association's State of the Air 2002 report. In addition, the most recent ground-level ozone advisory for the
 New York metropolitan area, where ozone levels were expected to exceed health standards, occurred on April
 16, the first ever before May, according to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. "The regional airshed is so nasty," said Peter Iwanowicz, director of environmental health for the American
 Lung Association of New York State. He explained that the problem is insidious precisely because it is regional
 and not local. "The majority of pollutants drift eastward," Mr. Iwanowicz said. "Like smoking and nonsmoking sections in
 restaurants, air pollution knows no bounds." David Martin, executive director of the American Lung Associati on of Hudson Valley, agreed. "We're downwind
 of everything," he said, adding that much of the county's ozone pollution originates in the smokestacks of
 coal-fired power plants as far away as the Midwest and as close as Orange and Rockland Counties. The other
 major source of the county's pollution comes from car and truck emissions, Mr. Martin said. "Even though cars
 pollute less today, we're driving them farther and more often, " he said. Thus, the noxious combination of pollution from smokestacks and tailpipes causes smog, also known as ozone,
 a kind of toxic soup, Mr. Martin said. (Ground-level ozone) is not to be confused with ozone in the upper
 atmosphere.) Smog is formed in the atmosphere from nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds that get cooked in the
 sun and become ground level ozone, said Mary Mears, a spokeswoman for the Environmental Protection
 Agency's regional New York office. "We have a big pollution problem in the urban Northeast, " Ms. Mears said,
 and Westchester County is part of that problem. Ozone is a "respiratory irritant, and in high concentrations" it will eat through rubber, so you can only imagine
 what it does to lungs," Mr. Iwanowicz said. Indeed, there is a growing body of evidence that ozone increases
 the incidence of asthma among children and worsens breathing among children and adults who suffer from
 respiratory problems, he said. On high ozone days, children with asthma at a camp in near Middletown, Conn., suffered a significantly higher
 number of asthma attacks, had more respiratory symptoms and a reduced ability to exhale, according to
 research conducted in the early 1990's by Dr. George Thurston, who studies the health effects of air pollution

who studies the health effects of all pollution
 at the New York University School of Medicine. In an earlier study in 1984, he found that even children without
 asthma experienced diminished lung function on high pollution

days.

The health situation is worst in high traffic areas of

Westchester County. "Children in close proximity to major highways have a higher risk of asthma," said Dr. Diana Lowenthal, a
 pediatric pulmonologist at the Westchester Medical Center Children's Hospital. This is true for children who live
 or go to school within 100 yards or so of Interstate 287, the Sprain Brook Parkway, the Saw Mill Parkway or
 the Hutchinson River Parkway, she said. Because Westchester is part of a large metropolitan area with serious smog problems, and because automobile
 traffic is increasing sharply, the rate of respiratory ailments among children is on the rise, Dr. Lowenthal said. The risks of smog and other kinds of air pollution go far beyond breathing problems, however. A graduate of the School of Public Health at Harvard, Dr. Thurston was principal investigator on the air
 pollution and cancer study that appeared in March in the Journal of the American Medical Association. In the
 study , Dr. Thurston and his colleagues demonstrated a link between long-term exposure to air pollution and
 premature death due to heart disease and lung cancer. He testified before the United States Senate about setting up a national health registry of chronic diseases, at
 the invitation of the bill's sponsor, Senator Hillary Rodham Clinton. Dr. Thurston said that breathing the air in some metropolitan areas, including New York, has the same
 cumulative effect on the lungs as living with a smoker. "Air pollution is relentless, because it's year after year of accumulation over a lifespan, and it can shorten life
 by one to two years," Dr. Thurston said. Dr. Thurston said he was incensed by the Bush administration's response to pollution problems on the national
 and local levels. "Old power plants supply 50 percent of the power but put out 90 percent of the pollution, because there are
 no emission controls," he explained. They are like "giant" clunkers driving around, " he said, leaving a potentially
 lethal trail of pollution wherever they go. Several years ago, the Clinton administration was trying to force
 older plants that were being renovated to install emission controls, even though the Clean Air Act required
 such controls for new plants only. The Bush administration, however, stopped trying to close that legal
 loophole, Dr. Thurston said, so those power plants are still polluting at extremely high levels. "If they enforced the provisions of the Clean Air Act on old energy plants, we'd see a significant improvement
 of air quality in the Northeast, both in ozone and fine particles," Dr. Thurston said. "But the Bush
 administration hasn't shown a willingness to implement those provisions." Local Democrats are equally disenchanted with Gov. George E. Pataki's approach to air pollution enforcement. "The air is getting worse under Governor Pataki," said Richard L. Brodsky, state assemblyman for the 86th
 District. "The governor does a good job buying open spaces, but when it comes to dealing with corporate
 polluters, he's nowhere."

 Mr. Brodsky introduced a bill, passed by the Assembly in March, that would limit the amount of mercury,
 nitrogen oxide, sulfur dioxide and carbon dioxide emitted by power plants statewide. A similar bill, also passed
 by the Assembly in April, would limit the amount of sulfur in gasoline, diesel fuel and home heating oil, as well
 as prohibit idling by heavy-duty vehicles for more than three minutes. The State Senate has until late June to pass either or both of these bills, but, said Mr. Iwanowicz, "In all
 likelihood, if it doesn't happen by June, they won't get enacted." So far, he said, there has been "no public
 expression of support from Governor Pataki on either bill." On a local level, officials bemoan their lack of influence over the serious pollution problem the county faces. "It's disappointing that the air in Westchester received such a low mark, but it's almost completely out of our
 control," said Joshua Lipsman, the county health commissioner. County Executive Andrew J. Spano said the air pollution problem is "very serious," and that is why "clean air
 and clean water is our mantra." He recently formed an 18-member Westchester Asthma Council to deal with
 the immediate effects of poor air quality on residents and their children. The council, which scheduled its first
 meeting last week, begins the task of identifying children in the county who suffer from asthma, and provide
 home health visits for the 468 asthmatic children who are enrolled in the HealthSource/Hudson Health Plan.
 With \$20,000 in county financing, the council will try "to get at the demographics of asthma in the county,"
%nbsp; Mr. Spano said. If it's any consolation, Westchester County is not alone in its ozone crisis. The air quality is actually worse in
 Connecticut, which has "some of the worst pollution in the Northeast," Dr. Thurston said. Hourly updates on ozone levels in Westchester County, as measured at the White Plains Water District Pump
 Station Garage, can be found at http://www.dec.state.ny.us/web site/dar/bts/airmon/590204site.htm.
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 SECTION: Section 4; Page 14; Column 4; Editorial Desk LENGTH: 154 words HEADLINE: Climate Policy: Heat and Sparks BODY: To the Editor: Bob Herbert ("Ignoring a Growing Peril," column, June 6) accepts the claim of a government report that the
 climate is warming and that human activities are responsible. But the balance of the observational evidence
 does not support such a claim. The government report to the United Nations is a routine document. President
 Bush called it "the report put out by the bureaucracy." The E.P.A. compilers of the report have rehashed a study completed under the former administration. In fact,
 the acting director of the White House science office, a Clinton appointee, acknowledged last September that
 the study did not reflect "policy positions or official statements of the U.S. government." S. FRED SINGER
 Arlington, Va., June 6, 2002 The writer, professor emeritus at the University of Virginia, is a former deputy assistant administrator of the
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 &n sp; p; All Rights Reserved &nb p; ; The Philadelphia Inquirer p; ; & June 9, 2002 Sunday CITY-D EDITION SECTION: Pg. C02 LENGTH: 883 words HEADLINE: Mark Bowden: On global warming, failing to act is not acceptable BYLINE: Mark Bowden Inquirer Columnist BODY:
 Last week the Bush administration did two fairly remarkable

things.

 It acknowledged, in a report prepared by the Environmental Protection Agency, that human activity is
 contributing to global warming and that this is likely to have a marked effect on the Earth's climate in this
 century. This was surprising from an administration that has shrugged off concerns about global warming. Then it decided to do nothing about it. Most scientists believe the buildup of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere
 will increasingly warm the Earth and have major consequences for climate and ecosystems. The new report,
 U.S. Climate Action Report 2002, offers a very mild assessment of this threat: "Natural ecosystems appear to be the most vulnerable to climate change because generally little can be done
 to help them adapt to the projected rate and amount of change. Sea-level rise at midrange rates is projected
 to cause additional loss of coastal wetlands, particularly in areas where there are obstructions to landward
 migration, and put coastal communities at greater risk of storm surges, especially in the Southeastern United
 States. Reduced snowpack is very likely to alter the timing and amount of water supplies, potentially
 exacerbating water shortages, particularly throughout the western United States, if current water
 management practices cannot be successfully altered or modified." The report also found that "greater wealth and advanced" technologies" are likely to enable humans,
 particularly humans here in the United States, to adapt to these changes without much difficulty -
 Phoenix-like weather in New York City, for instance, can be mitigated by more and better air conditioners. Not everyone shares this calm forecast. Some foresee violent storms, rising oceans that dramatically alter
 shorelines, and shifting climate zones that could have dramatic consequences for agriculture - devastating in
 many parts of the world. Others argue that more atmospheric carbon dioxide will be a boon because it will
 speed plant growth. (Plants absorb carbon dioxide in photosynt) hesis, and release oxygen.) The truth is that consequences of this great experiment with the atmosphere remain uncertain. Eighteen years ago I visited an observatory on the peak of Mauna Loa, the largest active volcano on Earth. It
 towers over Hawaii, the largest of the islands of that state. From that perch, the nearest land upwind is 2,000
 miles away. So the cool air that sweeps over Mauna Loa's stark gray-black lava fields is as pure as any you
 can breathe. Inside the observatory, there is a device about the size of a refrigerator, an infrared gas
 analyzer, that has been measuring the content of our air systematically since 1958. The air that moves over
 Mauna Loa is untainted by any local source, so it offers a good sample of global atmosphere. Its data are clear. In 1984, it showed that carbon dioxide had been steadily increasing for 26 years. It has
 continued to increase every year since then. We are changing

the air. The mixture of gases that make up the
 air we breathe is roughly 78 percent nitrogen, 21 percent oxygen, and 1 percent argon and carbon dioxide.
 Although carbon dioxide represents only a tiny fraction of the atmosphere, it sustains plant life. All life and
 human civilization evolved in this friendly envelope of atmosphere over millions of years. It is our natural
 environment, where we belong. Altering it is, on its face, a bad idea. President Bush claims that science cannot predict climate change, but by failing to act, he is, in fact, placing
 extraordinary and unwarranted faith in one group of scientific prognosticators. He is tacitly accepting the
 argument that changing the air will not be harmful. It is a dangerous gamble. The Kyoto Protocol, an international agreement to battle global warming, calls for drastic reductions in such
 emissions. It would have required the United States not just to slow their growth but to bring emissions below
 1990 levels over the next 10 years. Bush wisely withdrew from that agreement, which would have effectively penalized the U.S. economy for its
 success. Critics say the United States is the world's greenhouse gas "polluter," but usually neglect to mention
 that it is also the world's biggest and most productive economy. There is no reason why we should feel guilty
 for that success, or assume a disproportionate share of the world's burden. But withdrawal from such
 international efforts does not mean that the United States cannot act on its own. The best way remains a BTU tax. By taxing more environmentally expensive fuel sources at a higher rate, it
 would effectively charge users for the environmental impact of their energy use. It would promote energy
 conservation, and (with a surcharge for refined petroleum) products) limit dependency on foreign energy
 sources. This was proposed early in the Clinton administration but rejected by a still-Democratic Congress. Of course, a BTU (British thermal unit) tax is far less likely to fly politically today than it was nine years ago.

 Fifty years on, if the consequences of global warming are as severe many scientists fear, our failure to act will
 seem a colossal act of stupidity. Contact Mark Bowden at 215-854-2180 or mbowden@phillynews.com.

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 &nb p; ; & nbsp; & The Philadelphia Inquirer <nbsp; p; ; June 9, 2002 Sunday ADVANCE EDITION SECTION: Pg. K01 LENGTH: 1364 words HEADLINE: Build your own party platform;
 Elect for a wood deck - a cheaper alternative to a concrete pad or brick patio - and it can be ready for a bash
 on the Fourth of July. BYLINE: Alan J. Heavens INQUIRER REAL ESTATE WRITER BODY:
 All hands on deck! In previous centuries, those words brought the crew of a ship topside to meet an emergency, or, at the very
 least, to attend the latest plank-walking by a misbehaving sailor. Now, the same cry means time to party, or at least come to dinner, on that organized collection of wood
 known as the outdoor deck. No one seems to want to claim credit for building the first outdoor wooden deck for entertaining, but decks
 seem at least to have begun gaining popularity in the late 1960s or early 1970s as a less expensive alternative
 to concrete pad and brick patios on new houses. With framers on the building site and leftover lumber, a deck seemed cost-effective in a business for which the
 profit margin can be less than 5 percent. The first decks were made of redwood and cedar, which hold up to
 weather remarkably well. When lumber prices rose and availabil ity of cedar and redwood declined, more
 builders turned to pressure-treated wood, which came with a 40-year guarantee even before 39 more years
 had passed to see whether it met the test of time. This wood was treated with chromated copper arsenate (CCA), a chemical mixture consisting of three
 pesticidal compounds - arsenic, chromium, and copper to keep the termites and other wood-loving beasties
 away. But the federal Environmental Protection Agency has had concerns with the long-term health effects of
 CCA, and on Feb. 12 announced a "voluntary" decision by the lumber industry to shift from the use of arsenic
 as a preservative in residential lumber by Dec. 31, 2003, to less dangerous alternatives. By January 2004, the EPA will not allow CCA products for residential uses.

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 If you don't have a deck but would like one by the Fourth of July or even sooner, it's certainly possible. Once
 you obtain the proper permits from your town or city and hire a contractor or carpenter, building a deck could
 take as few as five or six days, depending on the weather and complexity of the design. If you decide to build a deck yourself and are restricted to weekends, the project will take longer, which is the
 nature of all do-it-yourself projects. Videos and books can help you if you decide to go in that direction. The recreational value of a deck is obvious. It also can add to the value of your house at resale time.
 According to the annual Cost vs. Value survey jointly sponsored by Remodeling and Realtor magazines, a
 Philadelphia-area homeowner who adds a deck could recoup 71 percent of the total cost if he or she sold the
 house within a year of construction. The project described was a 16-by-20-foot deck of pressure-trea teđ pine, supported by 4-by-4 posts set into
 concrete footings. Include a built-in bench, railings and planter, also of pressure-treated pine. The cost of the project was estimated at \$6,423. The return in 2001 was slightly less than the 74 percent of the 1998 survey and lower than the 79 percent for
 the entire Northeast - probably because of the inroads interlocking-paver patios are making into this market. Still, in Boston, where a similar deck costs almost \$800 more to build, a homeowner can expect to recoup 139
 percent of his investment at sale time. On Long Island, where it costs \$1,000 more, the return is 112 percent. In Westchester County, N.Y., Albany, and Baltimore, the return is only about 50 percent. If you want to make some real money, move to San Diego. A deck there costs only \$6,200, but you recoup
 156 percent of your investment - the highest in the United States. Some suggestions from the real estate agents interviewed in the report: Design the deck as something other than a rectangle. Consider using a laminated safety glass instead of pickets for the railing, so the view is not blocked. Add decorative posts with pre-made copper-topped finials or post caps. For the greatest financial return, many builders and real estate agents suggest that the deck be designed as
 an extension of the living space, not an appendage to the house. A deck is high on the wish list of virtually anyone buying a house in the city. Depending on the time of year,
 one can actually "expand" a home, providing additional living space, with hot tubs, grills and patios, and even
 outdoor showers. "All things being equal, if there are two houses on sale in Center City and one of them has a deck, the one
 with the deck will sell first," said Joanne Davidow, office manager of Prudential Fox & Roach on Rittenhouse
 Square. When buyers ask about what's for sale in the city, Davidow

said, one of their questions is always, "What's the
 outdoor space like?" And very often, city buyers do not care how big that outdoor space is. They may want just a little something
 for the dog. One thing is certain, though. If the house has no deck, and there is a way of adding one, the city buyer will
 do it, Davidow said - especially rooftop decks with great downtown views. If there is a little something already, it's bound to get bigger. "I recently sold a house on Pine Street that had a bit of outdoor space, " she said. "The next time I saw the
 new owner, he told me that he had hired an architect to build a deck in such a way that it wouldn't block the
 light." In the suburbs, a deck often can sell a house, especially at this time of year, as people envision themselves
%nbsp; outside and entertaining. Noelle Barbone, office manager of Weichert Realtors in Paoli, said new construction was expected to have a
 deck, but since they are relatively inexpensive to build, "it won't break the bank if the buyer has to put one
%nbsp; on." A lot of builders make decks optional. Sally Bernadine,. an agent at Weichert's Paoli office, said about 40
 percent of the new construction she sold did not come with decks. "The builders will tell the buyers that they could probably find someone to build it cheaper, and put a couple of
 boards in front of the French doors to where the deck will be." Deck maintenance is a big issue with homeowners, and Barbone has seen a lot of buyers opting to install .
 vinyl-coated decking. There also has been major growth in maintenance-free, composite-wood decking such
 as Trex and other brands in recent years. How big should your deck be? Doug Walter, a Denver architect, said most people tend to build their decks too small for furniture and for-
 function. "Add a couple more feet than you think you'll need," Walter said. "Every inch will be used." A lot of houses, especially true Victorians, don't look quite right with a deck - try a patio garden, pergola or
 porch. But if you think a deck would go well with your house, take a look at what others have built. Then think
 about appearance and size, determine what you can afford to spend, and obtain estimates. Every municipality has its own requirements for decks and their builders. In some, builders must be licensed;
 most are required to be insured. Other towns require that a scale drawing of the deck plan be reviewed by the
 building inspector. Each contractor should provide a detailed estimate of the project, including a description of the materials, how
 they will be used, how much the project will cost, and about how long it will take. The contractor handles all
 permit and inspection requirements and builds the cost of them into the price. Many provide the required scale

 drawings once the contract has been signed. The Remodeling/Realtor 2001 Cost vs. Value report's \$6,423 cost for a typical 16-by-20-foot pressure-treated
 deck in the Philadelphia area works out to about \$20 per square foot for materials and labor. Cedar or redwood
 decks cost about 45 percent more. Even these prices may bear little resemblance to reality if, as is the case
 now, the best contractors are booked solid for the summer. If you build the deck yourself, the per-square-foot cost will drop. But first weigh the savings in labor costs
 against what your time is worth per hour, then determine whether you really are saving money. Of course, if you like doing this kind of work yourself, then personal satisfaction, not money, is the issue. Contact Alan J. Heavens at 215-854-2472 or aheavens@phillynews. com.
%nbsp; p; ; & nbsp; &n bsp; sp; ****** * * * * The Philadelphia Inquirer June 9, 2002 Sunday ADVANCE EDITION p; ; Copyright 2002 The Philadelphia Inquirer
 sp; p; All Rights Reserved p; ; The Philadelphia Inquirer p; ; June 9, 2002 Sunday ADVANCE EDITION SECTION: Pg. F01 %nbsp; LENGTH: 994 words HEADLINE: Performance, not economy, fuels automakers' designs;
 The industry says consumers are demanding more power, not more miles per gallon, despite higher gas bills. BYLINE: Rick Popely Knight Ridder News Service BODY:
 As Congress threatens to raise fuel-economy standards, OPEC manipulates the flow of oil, and gasoline prices
 rise 30 cents a gallon, what is the auto industry offering in response? More horsepower. This year, carmakers cite consumer demand in selling performanc e over economy in a horsepower race
 reminiscent of the 1960s muscle-car era, before the first

OPEC oil embargo or federal fuel-economy standards.
%nbsp; Among performance-oriented products announced this year, Ford Motor Co. will build the GT40, a reincarnation
 of a '60s race car that in concept form boasts more than 500 horsepower. Pontiac will resurrect its GTO
 muscle car with a V-8-powered coupe imported from Australia. Dodge created a Performance Vehicle
 Organization in January to develop high-power versions of several models, including a Ram full-size pickup that
 uses a 500-horsepower V-10 engine from the Viper sports car. Dodge promises the truck will be "faster than Lightning," a reference to the Ford F-150 SVT Lightning, which
 goes from zero to 60 m.p.h. in 5.8 seconds, backing up Ford's claim that it is the world's fastest pickup. In response, John Coletti, head of Ford's Special Vehicle Team, said the GT40 would "reduce your Viper to a
 status somewhere between a garter snake and an earthworm." Even Volkswagen, best known for the quirky, economical Beetle, soon will offer an 8-cylinder engine in the
 Passat. Next year, VW moves up the performance ladder with the Phaeton sedan, which will come with 8- and
 12-cylinder engines packing 300 to 400 horsepower. This year's power binge continues a trend that began in the late 1980s, when low gasoline prices and growing
 wealth in the United States made fuel economy take a backseat to gas-guzzling trucks and luxury cars with
%nbsp; brawnier engines. The federal Environmental Protection Agency says the average fuel economy of new vehicles declined to
 20.4 miles per gallon in 2001, from a peak of 22.1 m.p.g. in 1988 and the lowest since 1980. Though there is
 no industrywide overall fuel-economy average standard, an automaker's fleet of cars must get 27.5 m.p.g. and
 light trucks 20.7 m.p.g. Much of the blame for the decline falls on trucks, which average fewer miles per gallon than cars. Light trucks,
 which include pickups, sport-utility vehicles, and vans, accounted for 20 percent of the new-vehicle market in
 1980 and more than half last year. In the last 20 years, horsepower has climbed 84 percent, to an average of 188 per vehicle, according to the
%hbsp; EPA. While most auto companies promote horsepower, only Honda and Toyota offer hybrid gasoline-electric
 vehicles, small cars that average about 50 m.p.g. and sell in small numbers. Honda recently added a hybrid
 Civic model that it projects will account for 24,000 of the nearly 350,000 Civics it sells annually. General Motors, Ford and the Chrysler Group plan to introduce hybrid electric vehicles in the next two years,
 though they will use truck-based models instead of cars, reasoning that improving fuel efficiency of trucks will
%nbsp; save more oil. The car companies defend their current emphasis on horsepower, saying that is what consumers want.

knbsp; "That's where the market is," General Motors vice chairman

Robert Lutz said at the recent New York Auto
 Show, where he announced plans for the GTO. "People are spending a smaller percentage of their budget on
 gasoline than ever before." Small, economical cars are popular in Europe and Japan because gasoline costs more than \$4 per gallon,
 thanks to hefty taxes. With gas averaging less than \$1.50 in the United States, higher fuel-economy
 standards alone will not discourage consumers from buying big vehicles with V-8s, Lutz contends. That infuriates environmentalists such as Dan Becker, director of the Sierra Club's global warming and energy
 program, who says 80 percent of Americans in a recent poll said they supported higher fuel-economy
%nbsp; standards. "The auto industry spends \$13 billion a year to tell consumers what they want them to buy, " he said. "The
 problem is that the American people haven't been given a choice. Consumers don't have a choice between a
 gas-guzzling SUV and a fuel-efficient SUV. When there are choices, let's see what people want to buy." Two attempts to place stricter limits on fuel consumption were defeated in the Senate this year but may
 resurface when the Senate and House work out differences in separate energy bills. Both houses approved tax
 credits for hybrids and other fuel-efficient vehicles. Becker concedes that consumers crave horsepower, but argues: "Where can you drive 120 m.p.h.? The
 average speed in major cities is 13 m.p.h.," he said, citing an EPA study. "Why do you need jackrabbit starts
 to get up to 13 miles per hour? "They want to sell the most profitable vehicles, and those are gas-guzzling SUVs. Why consumers continue to
 get hoodwinked by the car companies is beyond me." Art Spinella, general manager of research firm CNW Marketing/Re search, in Bandon, Ore., says fuel economy is
 not high on the list for most buyers. Styling, safety, price, and whether a vehicle meets their needs take
 priority. In a February telephone survey of 2,814 consumers by CNW, 18 percent of those who intended to buy a new
 vehicle knew hybrid electric models were available from Honda and Toyota, and only half of those who knew
 said they would consider buying one. Seventeen percent said they "eventually" would buy a more fuel-efficient
 vehicle if gas stayed above \$2.75 per gallon. "The auto industry understands one thing, and that is for the vast majority of people, gasoline prices would
 have to be sustained at over \$2.50 a gallon for at least six months before they will seriously consider getting
 rid of their vehicle, " Spinella said. Price spikes to \$2 per gallon the last two years had little effect. "Most consumers don't see it as an issue. They're accepting the notion that gas prices fluctuate."
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Saint Paul Pioneer Press June 9, 2002 Sunday

All Rights Reserved p; ; Saint Paul Pioneer Press <nbsp; p; ; June 9, 2002 Sunday SECTION: MAIN; Pg. 15A LENGTH: 690 words HEADLINE: Groups team up to keep ozone down BYLINE: DENNIS LIEN Pioneer Press BODY:
 Mike Robertson has seen what federal ozone-standard requiremen ts can cost, and he doesn't like it. Neither
%nbsp; does Lee Paddock. As a result, the two men, representing such philosophically different organizations as the Minnesota Chamber
 of Commerce and the Minnesota Center for Environmental Advocacy, are collaborating on a project to forestall
 that day in the Twin Cities for as long as possible. Earlier this year, the chamber and MCEA launched a voluntary effort to get businesses and people to cut back
 on the industrial, auto, and chemical emissions that produce ground-level ozone. By keeping those emissions
 down, they hope the region can stay within federal health-base d standards and not trigger costs paid by
 businesses and consumers in other large urban areas. "Back in late '98 or early '99, we had a consultant look
 at ozone nonattainment and what it might mean in Minnesota," said Robertson, environmental policy
 consultant for the chamber and co-chair of the effort with Paddock. "Their report estimated it could cost \$189
 million to \$266 million a year in '98 dollars to implement the kinds of things that might be required to get back
 into compliance with ozone standards." What distinguishes it from other efforts is it's being done before, not after, the region runs afoul of federal
 standards. Typically, other groups have begun afterward. "It's going to be cheaper if you can lower emissions on

the front side," said Doug Aburano, an environmental
 engineer for the Environmental Protection Agency's regional office. If the EPA determines Minnesota exceeds federal ozone standards -- a possibility if the next two summers are
 as bad as the one last year -- an array of measures likely would be forced on businesses and consumers. For starters, businesses, from cement and paint plants to utilities, would have tighter and costlier emissions
 standards imposed on them. Then, consumers might be forced to use reformulated gasoline, a typically more
 expensive product, and to undergo vehicle emissions testing, but for more products than carbon monoxide, the
 pollutant measured in a program that was abandoned here in 1999. "For the environmental community, nonattainment may not be all bad, " Paddock said. "You get a better
 environment sooner. But from a business standpoint, most non-attainment circumstances are adverse." In April, more than three-dozen businesses and organizations determined the voluntary approach made sense.
 Now, the effort, tentatively titled "Clean Air Now," is trying to raise \$1 million over the next three years to pay
 for program costs and to develop an action plan. "A lot of these options would require behavioral changes that can occur within the cultures of companies,"
 Robertson said. It's looking at one demonstration project, most likely a gas-can replacement program, this summer, and hopes
 to launch a broader effort this fall. Another environmental organization, the Minnesota Environmental Initiative,
 which raised the issue at a forum last fall, will provide research and staff. "Clearly, the first concern is public health," Robertson said. "But we don't even want to be put in a situation
 that would trigger this regulatory process." The local group has several examples to follow. In the Cincinnati area, for example, a similar group was formed in 1994 to address a new ozone compliance
%nbsp; deadline imposed by the EPA. Gene Langschwager, environmental projects director for the Greater Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, said a
 regional ozone coalition there has stressed a number of voluntary measures, such as increased bus use,
 especially in high ozone periods; reducing or combining optional car trips; less frequent mowing of lawns and
 gas-cap replacement programs. Langschwager said one the biggest obstacles was convincing people that what they were doing counted. "That is a pretty significant challenge," he said. "People" thought, 'My car all by itself doesn't cause a problem.
 How does my lawnmower mean anything?' But those things really do add up." Dennis Lien can be reached at dlien@pioneerpress.com or (651) 228-5588.
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%nbsp; The San Francisco Chronicle JUNE 9, 2002, SUNDAY, p; ; Copyright 2002 The Chronicle Publishing Co.
 sp; p; The San Francisco Chronicle p; ; JUNE 9, 2002, SUNDAY, FINAL EDITION SECTION: BUSINESS; Pg. G1; Lazarus at Large LENGTH: 911 words HEADLINE: Bush sticks his head in sand SOURCE: Chronicle Staff Writer BODY:
 President Bush, that staunch friend of the environment, shrugged off his own administration's finding last week
 that global warming poses a threat to the planet's well-being. The report by the Environmental Protection Agency, he said, is nothing more than the musings of "the
 bureaucracy" (never mind that we're talking about Bush's own bureaucracy). Yet there's still reason for hope. A quiet but fast-growing movement is emerging in the business world to look
 past the White House's environmental shortcomings and take the initiative in tackling global warming. And that
 movement might just accomplish something, because participatin g companies aren't motivated by a sense of
 doing right. Rather, they're heeding those two vital aspects of corporate survival: self-interest and greed. "It's not about altruism," said Evan Mills, a scientist at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory who studies the
 impact of climate change on the insurance industry. "It's about doing what's right from a business standpoint."
 In a nutshell, many companies in the United States (and around the world, for that matter) finally realize that
 the effects of global warming could be catastrophic to their bottom lines. Rising seas, floods, wildfires, crop losses -- just a handful of the expected repercussions of higher world
 temperatures -- pose an enormous liability for nearly all industries. Many U.S. airports, for example, are built near water (SFO) among them). Rising seas could potentially swamp
 runways, playing havoc on transportation of goods worldwide. Not surprisingly, insurance companies are among those paying the most attention to global warming. In 1998,

 the industry shelled out about \$55 billion for natural disasters. The prospect of a climate gone haywire is thus a huge concern for these firms, especially the large European
 reinsurers that underwrite mainstream insurers. "Almost every type of insurance has some liability," Mills said. Brokerages and other financial institutions are similarly coming to realize that global warming -- and the
 potential for related lawsuits -- poses a hazard for investors and they're taking steps toward reducing that
 risk. Merrill Lynch, Credit Suisse and UBS were among a number of Wall Street heavyweights that wrote to the
 world's 500 biggest companies the other day asking for details of their efforts (if any) to reduce emissions of
 greenhouse gases. The so-called Carbon Disclosure Project is being spearheaded by the institutions' European offices, but backers
 of the initiative hope it will catch on anywhere investors have money on the line, which is everywhere. "Climate change is going to have such a broad impact that the risk is embedded in virtually every institutional
 portfolio, " said Bob Massie, executive director of the Coalition for Environmentally Responsible Economies, a
 green-minded business group. American companies lag behind their European counterparts in accepting the need to take action against
 global warming, he said, but they're gradually coming around. The problem for many U.S. companies, though, is the lack of leadership from the White House in devising a
 policy that spreads risk -- and costs -- evenly among companies. "The definition of leadership is facing a difficult situation and doing something positive, " said Massie. "That's
 exactly what we're not seeing from the Bush White House." Bush does not support mandatory cuts in carbon dioxide, which is the main reason the United States -- the
 world's biggest producer of such emissions -- now refuses to sign the Kyoto treaty on slashing greenhouse
%nbsp; gases worldwide. It couldn't be more out of step with other industrialized nations. The 15 member states of the European Union
 have already ratified the treaty, and even longtime holdout Japan climbed aboard last week. Russia says it will
%nbsp; sign up soon. Bush, taking his cue from energy-industry friends like ExxonMobil, prefers voluntary cutbacks. But critics say
 this approach actually deters companies from complying because they worry that competitors will gain an edge
 by sticking with cheaper, dirtier production. "American companies wish there would be some policy from the administration," said Massie. "They want a
 level playing field where you know what your costs will be." In the end, there's only so much the private sector can do in the absence of official direction. Companies may
 now be trying to pick up the slack, but their efforts, by and large, are little more than a stopgap.

 The EPA ruled for the first time that global warming is real and will have a profound impact on the planet. But
 for Bush, this is all still in the realm of fuzzy science. We'll just pretend not to notice that two of the first four months of this year set global records for heat, and
 that the other two were the second-hottest on record. We'll also overlook those really big chunks of ice
 breaking loose in Antarctica. If nothing else, Bush should at least get his story straight. A year ago, he appeared in Sequoia National Park
 to declare that he truly cares about the environment. "My administration will adopt a new spirit of respect and cooperation, because, in the end, that is the better
 way to protect the environment we all share -- a new environme ntalism for the 21st century, " the president
 said. The 21st century is now 12 months older. And we're still waiting for Bush's new environmentalism to begin.
%nbsp; p; ; & nbsp; & & nbsp; &n bsp; sp; **** St. Louis Post-Dispatch June 9, 2002 Sunday Five Star Lift Edition p; ; Copyright 2002 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.
 sp; p; St. Louis Post-Dispatch &nb p; ; June 9, 2002 Sunday Five Star Lift Edition SECTION: NEWSWATCH; Pg. B5 LENGTH: 310 words HEADLINE: EPA FACED CONFLICT IN GRANITE CITY BYLINE: Andrew Schneider BODY:
 In Granite City, the Environmental Protection Agency ran into official opposition as it spent \$42 million
 cleaning up lead contamination from the century-old National Lead-Taracorp smelter. A Post-Dispatch investigation in 1983 initially documented the pollution. The EPA ordered a Superfund cleanup
 the following year. It had confirmed that lead contamination covered about 100 square blocks in three
 adjacent cities, affecting the health of about 1,600 residents More than 25 percent of the children were
 found to have dangerous blood lead levels. In 1996, just as the cleanup was in full swing, the EPA

found itself being sued twice by city officials who

 wanted a federal judge to prevent the agency from hauling off contaminated soil from the yards of about
 1,500 homes and businesses. The EPA says that city documents showed that elected officials wanted the agency to level eight blocks of
 occupied homes so that an industrial park could be built. "There was something fishy going on with the city leaders. They just wanted the EPA to tear down our homes
 so they could get the property for free or very cheaply, at least," recalled Stephanie Tinker, who led the
 community support of the EPA. She was the mother of a toddler at the time and lived across the street from
 the plant. She started her own petition drives and rounded up people for public meetings. "The city kept saying that EPA's efforts to remove the lead would just pollute the town. Boy, was that silly.
 But they kept trying to get the courts to halt the EPA and throw them out. But when the courts said no to
 the suits and the Department of Justice stepped in, our town leaders just backed down," Tinker said. "EPA did exactly what had to be done, just like they were supposed to, " Tinker said. "It's a shame that their
 people got so much grief for doing their jobs." &nb p; ; & & nbsp; &n bsp; sp; * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * St. Louis Post-Dispatch June 9, 2002 Sunday Five Star Lift Edition p; ; Copyright 2002 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.
 sp; p; St. Louis Post-Dispatch p; ; June 9, 2002 Sunday Five Star Lift Edition SECTION: NEWSWATCH; Pg. B5 LENGTH: 343 words %nbsp; HEADLINE: HERCULANEUM RESIDENTS SEEM PLEASED BYLINE: Andrew Schneider BODY:
 Only recently have federal and state agencies begun to address lead contamination in Herculaneum, Mo., at
 the site of a smelter as old as Idaho's Bunker Hill operation. Lead dust has covered 550 or more homes in that
%hbsp; community. John Stockton, a 26-year-old furniture salesman, is director of Herculaneum First, a group of about 50 that
 wants to keep the city "economically viable and keep it's

reputation as a wonderful riverside town." "Thus far,"

 Stockton says, "the EPA has done a wonderful job. As long as the EPA doesn't put us on the National
 Priorities List, where we will lose all control over what happens here, we're OK with the EPA. It's the state
 officials and outside activists that we have problems with now." The Missouri Department of Natural Resources is receiving its share of grief from people who want the smelter
 operation left alone. The agency had received complaints from some residents that the smelter was increasing production, and
 pollution, when state observers were not around. And officials believe some person or group is trying to block efforts to track pollution from the plant. From Feb.
 20 to April 3 the agency hid a surveillance camera in the attic of the Herculaneum First United Methodist
 Church to monitor what was coming out of the smelter stack. "We were trying to see if Doe Run was doubling its production in the middle of the night or on weekends, " said
 Connie Patterson, a Department of Natural Resources spokeswoma n. "We got mostly blank film. Apparently,
 someone kept putting a cloth over the lenses of the video camera." Tony Petruska, the EPA's project manager for Doe Run, says the reaction to his agency in Herculaneum has
> been mixed. "When we first knocked on their doors a year and a half ago, we weren't coming with good news. Being told
 that the lead levels were dangerous didn't get us any applause." Petruska recalled. "A lot of folks would like to see us do a lot more. Some would like us to finish what we're doing now and then
 leave. Others just want us to go away right now."
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%http://www.adda.com/second/s St. Louis Post-Dispatch June 9, 2002 Sunday Five Star Lift Edition p; ; Copyright 2002 St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Inc.
 sp; p; St. Louis Post-Dispatch p; ; June 9, 2002 Sunday Five Star Lift Edition SECTION: NEWSWATCH; Pg. B1 LENGTH: 1328 words

 HEADLINE: EPA STILL DRAWS IRE IN IDAHO PANHANDLE BYLINE: Andrew Schneider Of The Post-Dispatch DATELINE: SMELTERVILLE, IDAHO BODY:
 ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUPS To many people, even when the Environmental Protection Agency does something right, it's wrong. Take,
 for example, the area around the Bunker Hill mine here in the Idaho panhandle. It is the longest running battle
 zone. What is now a 21-square-mile Superfund site could have been the poster child for environmental
 carnage when the EPA first arrived in 1983. Massive scars slashed into the earth. Toxic dust from smoke that had been spewed for nearly a century out of
 the 600-foot stacks of lead and zinc smelters -- smoke so heavy that drivers had to use their headlights
 during the day. Streams and hills stained metallic reddish-ora nge from mine drainage and devoid of all life. But it was more than just ruined landscape. Almost 1,000 children had dangerous levels of nerve-damaging
 lead pulsing through their blood. Everything -- including the yards around homes miles away -- was saturated
 with lead. Today, 19 years and more than \$200 million later, the brilliant blue Idaho skies can be seen through
 clean air. Most streams and rivers are again alive with sport fish. About 1,900 yards have had lead-tainted soil
 removed and restored. And the levels of the toxic metal in most children has plummeted to just 4 percent of
 what it was in 1983. It's now at a le vel comparable to the national average. But that apparent success story doesn't mollify the critics. David Bond, a free-lance columnist who strongly opposes the EPA, wrote last October about a mythical
 mayor's race where one of the platforms was that "Property owners will reaffirm their right to shoot
 trespassers on sight, if they are employees or agents of the EPA or (Idaho) Department of Environmental
 Quality." Other papers reprinted the column as an advertisemen t. paid for by Bunker Hill Mining Co. What some saw as incitement to violence did not go over well with the EPA. "There is no place in our society for threats against fellow citizens who are merely doing their job," Chuck
 Findley, then the EPA's acting regional administrator, wrote to the Idaho newspapers that published Bond's
%hbsp; writing. Idaho's congressional delegation blames the EPA for all the wrongs in Silver Valley, which runs across Idaho
 from the Montana border to the Washington state line. The state's U.S. senators and two representatives
 signed an opinion piece in the Coeur d'Alene newspaper denouncing the EPA's efforts to expand the lead
 cleanup to other heavily contaminated areas. knbsp; "Imagine a stranger arriving at your home uninvited and proclaiming that he will be staying at your expense for
 the next 30 years. While there, he rips up your back yard, knocks down your walls, disrupts your daily routines
 and prevents you from earning a living," the lawmakers

wrote. Last fall, Idaho Gov. Dirk Kempthorne told the EPA's regional administrator that he would like to order the
%nbsp; agency out of Idaho. "The governor didn't mince words," said EPA Regional Administra tor John Lani. "He pretty much said, 'I want
 you out of my state by sundown and take the rest of your crew with you.'" Last month, Lani said the governor
 told him, "I'm sorry you had to be the messenger that got hit, but I was looking to hit someone." In February, a three-hour-long radio talk show collected \$7,000 from people wanting to fight the EPA cleanup.
 Commentators included everyone from Kempthorne -- who bashed the EPA's efforts as damaging to Silver
 Valley's image -- to residents living in mountain hollows -- who insisted that all government employees be
 banned from the state. Throughout the valley, residents have put up signs, posters and bumper stickers denouncing the agency and
 banning government people from their properties. Toxins are removed; life returns "Let no good deed go unpunished," responds Cami Grandinette, who is one of those government people. The
 38-year-old civil engineer is the EPA project manager for the Bunker Hill recovery effort. She is one of more
 than 87 EPA experts and 600 contractors who for years have been working to remove lead and other toxic
 material from Silver Valley. As Grandinette drove along the dusty roads cutting through Bunker Hill, it was easy to see that the EPA spent
 millions to halt dangerous lead dust from blowing off the mine and smelter complex. Drainage channels are lined
 with rock. The scores of smelter buildings and their towering stacks are gone. With a look of satisfaction, she pointed out the starts of the various trees they've planted to keep the hillside
 from eroding. Rocky Mountain maple, Black Locust, Aspen and others are separated by young shoots of 30
 different grasses Grandinette had planted on the hill. "They're taking root. They really are," she beamed. "It's going to hold the hill in place, just like it's supposed to
 do." Four miles away, in Smelterville, the grass around the modest, neatly kept homes is also thriving. They are
 some of the more than 1,900 yards that had lead levels of more than 700 parts per million, a level the EPA
%nbsp; believes is dangerous. With the EPA supervising, contractors paid by the mining companies removed a foot of dirt, placed a fabric
 barrier down, then leveled a foot of clean top soil over the yards and placed sod on top. EPA is blamed for loss of industry When approached, one former Bunker Hill miner stopped mowing his lawn to answer a few questions. He spat on the ground when asked about the EPA. "EPA closed my mine and destroyed this valley. I just want them out of here," the old miner said, starting up
 his lawn mower again.

 His views echo through the valley where fourth- and fifth-gener ation miners have enormous pride in what
 Bunker Hill was. Interviews with nine residents in Smeltervill e, Wallace and Kellogg sounded like they were
 reading the same script. "EPA is spending millions here, but I'm not getting a penny." "I don't want the government telling me what's safe for my kids." "EPA closed the mines and now their Superfund label is killing the future of this entire valley. They've done
 their damage, let them leave." Last month, the mining companies backed out of the cleanup agreement. Now the EPA will pick up the tab for
 cleaning thousands of other properties. Bunker Hill records archived by the University of Idaho show that the EPA did not force the closing of mines.
 They document suits by local residents in the late '70s and early '80s and demands by the EPA that air and
 water quality limits be met. The real cause for the closure, according to company records, was the 1981
 recession, the decline of lead prices, the flooding of the market with cheap foreign lead and the miners' refusal
 to accept wage rollbacks. Gulf Resources closed and sold the mine in August 1981. Bunker Hill went through several owners, but in 1992,
 Robert Hopper bought the mine and still operates a much scaled down version with just a handful of miners. At the entrance to his mine is a wooden sign with the words "Notice, No EPA Officials Allowed" stenciled on it.
 Affixed beneath it is a bumper sticker "Just say NO to EPA." "Every place else in the country they are fighting to get the EPA to clean up their dangerous sites, but not
 here. They want us out, " said Grandinette. She says not everyone wants the EPA to leave, "just the loudest ones." "There is a silent majority who does care, who realizes the cleanup is needed and will help the economy, that
 local people can get good paying jobs getting a cleanup job, that it's safer for the kids," Grandinette says. "For
 the most part, they remain silent or they'll be shunned by their neighbors. Small towns can be brutal."
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 IN BRIEF / LOS ANGELES >Fewer Sick Sea Creatures Hint at Less Algae Toxin From Times Staff and Wire Reports June 8 2002 >Fewer sickened sea creatures are turning up along the Southern California coast, indicating the threat from a toxic algae bloom
may have eased in the last week, according to marine wildlife rehabilitatio

centers. >Dolphins and California brown pelicans have been falling victim to an outbreak of poisonous plankton since the beginning of
spring. At least 70 dolphins died and 250 sea lions were sickened by eating anchovies, other small fish and shellfish such as crabs that
fed on the plankton. No one knows the reason for the proliferation of the plankton, which is naturally packed with a toxin
called domoic acid. In the most severe cases, it causes seizures and respiratory arrest.
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 >U.S. Refuses to Buy Back Oil Leases Environment: Interior's Norton spurns Davis, saying Florida's request
was granted because it 'opposes coastal drilling and California does not.' >By KENNETH R. WEISS
times staff writer June 8 2002 The Bush administration on Friday rejected Gov. Gray Davis' request that it buy back offshore drilling rights, as it did last
veek in Florida, arguing that circumstances in the two states are quite different and that "Florida opposes coastal drilling and
California does not." That statement, which seems sharply at odds with prevailing sentiment in California, was among a list of reasons cited by
Interior Secretary Gale A. Norton for dismissing Davis' request, made in a May 30 letter, for federal funds to buy out three
dozen oil leases and protect the state's "beautiful coastal waters." In her response, Norton said that two lawsuits, one filed by California and another by oil companies, preclude the
administration from cutting a deal as was done in Florida, where Bush pledged \$235 million to buy back offshore oil and gas
leases. "Third," Norton wrote, "a major difference between Florida and California is that Florida opposes coastal drilling and
California does not." According to aides, the observation surprised and delighted the Democratic governor on Friday. Davis for years has appealed
to voters with a shared opposition to offshore oil drilling. "Ever since the spill off Santa Barbara in 1969, Californians have vehementl У opposed new offshore drilling," Davis said in a
statement Friday. "With all due respect, [Norton] fundamentally misunderstands ... California' S long fight about offshore oil drilling, " the governor
said. The 1969 blowout of an oil platform did more than solidify California's opposition to offshore drilling. Heart-wrenching images
of dying, oil-soaked birds and goo-covered beaches inspired the nation's first Earth Day and helped launch the environmental

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>movement.

Norton's letter startled environmentalists. "California's opposition to oil drilling dates back 43 years," said Carl Pope, executive director of the Sierra Club. "It's fair to
say that Secretary Norton is a half-century behind the times." "California sent a message first to Ronald Reagan, second to George Herbert Walker Bush and third to Bill Clinton and, if we
have to, to George Bush: 'Don't drill our coast,' " Pope said. Richard Charter, a longtime offshore oil activist, said Norton should visit the state soon for a lesson in California politics. "This
is the state where opposition to oil drilling began. She needs to do some homework." To buttress her argument, Norton outlined the history of oil drilling in Florida and California. "No oil or gas has ever been
commercially produced from state or federal leases offshore Florida," she wrote. In contrast, she cited drilling activity on leases in California waters that oil companies began developing before Congress and
state officials imposed a ban on new leasing. State officials, she pointed out, have allowed 150 wells to be drilled in state -
waters since 1990 on 34 active leases. State waters extend three miles from shore. An additional 43 leased tracts exist off California in federal waters, those which are at least three miles offshore. These
tracts--each three miles square--are the site of 114 wells drilled since 1990. Mark Pfeifle, a spokesman for Norton, said Davis, either as governor or lieutenant governor helped oversee such drilling. "Since 1990, in various capacities, Mr. Davis has overseen more oil pumping than the Beverly Hillbillies," Pfeifle said. "That's kind of ridiculous," said Garry South, the governor's top political strategist. "Gray [Davis] has fashioned his career
around the environment and offshore drilling." Mary Nichols, secretary of the California Resources Agency, said the letter shows how Norton is grasping for reasons why the
administration is treating California differently from Florida. Many Democrats claim that the buyback program in Florida was designed to boost the reelection chances of, first, the
president's brother, Republican Gov. Jeb Bush who will likely face former U.S. Atty. Gen. Janet Reno in November, and,
second, President Bush himself in 2004. Moreover, Nichols said, the Bush administration fails to understand the difference between drilling additional wells in
developed areas and opening up unspoiled patches of the ocean to developmen t. . "California has been an oil-drilling state and we are proud of our contribut ion to the nation's energy needs, " Nichols said. "But
that doesn't mean we don't want to protect the pristine areas of our coastline." >For nearly two decades, California and the federal government have been tussling over undeveloped oil leases off the coast of
Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties. The number of these tracts of sea floor, which were leased to oil companies between 1969 and 1984, has been whittled down
>over the years. Currently, 36 tracts remain in place. They could be developed if oil companies manage to clear all federal and state

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>environmental hurdles. But state and federal officials disagree on what those hurdles should be--resulting in a lawsuit. California officials maintain that federal law gives them the right to review new oil-drilling plans in federal waters off the state's
coastline to make sure they conform with state regulations protecting air and water quality, sea life and scenic views. A U.S. District Court judge last June agreed, effectively blocking new oil-drilling plans until they pass muster with the
California Coastal Commission. Earlier this year, lawyers for Norton and the Interior Department's Minerals Management Service appealed the decision.
Attorneys are scheduled to present their arguments before the U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals on Monday. Norton referred to this suit in her letter to Davis, noting that its outcome will have significant implications for energy needs
beyond California's borders. She also mentioned a lawsuit brought in January by oil companies. Nuevo Energy Co. of Houston and several other firms accused the federal government of breaching contracts with delays and
ever-changing rules that have thwarted their ability to produce oil from these tracts. A similar lawsuit was filed by oil firms in Florida two years ago, Norton said, giving federal officials ample time to figure out
how much these companies should be paid to settle the lawsuit and buy back the leases. >Her letter indicated that the California lawsuit needs more time to progress to evaluate oil company claims and to structure any
settlement. >Pfeifle, Norton's spokesman, said no one has ruled out a future settlement that would include buying back or swapping the
>leases. "In due time, a cooperative agreement may be available, much like the one in Florida, " he said.
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%nbsp; http://www.latimes.com/la-000040316jun08.story THE NATION Off-Road Diesels to Be Subject to Clean-Air Rules Pollution: For first time, government will target farm and construction By GARY POLAKOVIC
>TIMES STAFF WRITER June 8 2002 The Bush administration announced Friday that the federal government will, for the first time, target high-polluting
diesel-powered farm and construction equipment, but environmentalists warn that the plan could allow some diesel engines to
>escape stringent control. So-called off-road engines, which power bulldozers, steamrollers and tractors, long have been a missing element in the federal
efforts to clean the air. Thousands of machines used at construction sites and farms have gone unregulated, posing serious
impediments in states such as California that are struggling to meet

clean-air goals. To deal with the problem, the Bush administration outlined a four-prong strategy to target diesel fuel and engines that power
the soot-spewing machines. In an unusual step, the proposal is being jointly crafted by the White House Office of Management
and Budget and the Environmental Protection Agency. The two agencies will draft a final regulation to be released next year.
"The most significant environmental issues in terms of human health are elevated levels of fine particles. Other than reducing
power plant emissions, we have to reduce emissions from these non-road engines. This is a big deal," said Jeffrey R.
Holmstead, the EPA's director of air programs. Among the strategies the Bush administration is considering are giving manufacturers of diesel engines breaks for early
introduction of low-polluting machines and credits that they can swap among trucks and buses on the highways and tractors
and cranes, for instance, used off-road. "The whole idea is to push the envelope as far as we can and also provide an incentive to provide cleaner technologies,"
Holmstead said. But the credit-trading component of the program has environmentalists and Democratic Rep. Henry A. Waxman of Los
Angeles, an architect of the Clean Air Act, crying foul. Critics say the plan will allow engine manufacturers the choice of
cleaning up either trucks and buses, or farm and construction equipment, rather than demanding maximum reductions from
br>both sectors. "These reductions in diesel emissions are absolutely essential and should not be traded away, " Waxman wrote in a letter sent
Friday to EPA Administrator Christie Whitman. Furthermore, environmentalists fear that the credit-trading program could allow the industry to escape a tough new rule
governing diesel exhaust from highway vehicles, which the EPA adopted during the Clinton administration and successfully trucks and buses to cut tailpipe emissions by 95% by
2007. "The proposed emission-trading scheme between non-road diesel engines and diesel trucks threatens to undermine the
landmark diesel truck rule," said Frank O'Donnell of the Clean Air Trust. "Both on-road and non-road diesel engines pose a
major public health threat, and both need to be cleaned up. One should not be traded off for the other." >Diesel engines used off the highways are tremendous polluters, releasing 20 times as much soot as the latest generation of
diesel buses or trucks. They are so dirty that tractors, cranes and steamrollers, among other equipment, produce more soot
and smoke than all the vehicles on the nation's highways, according to the EPA. "You can still find construction equipment dating back to the Korean War, " said Jerry Martin, spokesman for the California Air
kesources Board. "The emissions from these vehicles is greater than from all the cars on the road." In a report to be released Monday, the nation's state and local air quality officials conclude that cleaning up much of the 4
million tons of pollutants released by non-road diesel engines would save 8,522 lives and result in \$67 billion in health benefits
annually. The state officials have asked the EPA to pass stringent regulations.

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%nbsp; p; The Times-Picayune (New Orleans) June 9, 2002 Sunday <nbsp; &nb p; Copyright 2002 The Times-Picayune Publishing Company
 sp; The Times-Picayune (New Orleans) <nbsp; p; ; June 9, 2002 Sunday SECTION: NATIONAL; Pg. 31 LENGTH: 336 words HEADLINE: River contaminated with lead;
 Bridge work halted; investigation ordered BYLINE: By Sarah M. Bloom; Staff writer BODY:
 The U.S. Coast Guard has halted the removal of paint from the Crescent City
 Connection while it investigates whether errant paint chips loosened during the
 bridge's facelift have caused abnormally high concentrations of lead in the
 Mississippi River. Officials stressed there is no reason to worry about contaminat ion of drinking water
 at this point. The Coast Guard, using equipment provided by the Environmental
 Protection Agency, is planning a series of tests to reveal the amount and path of
 lead contamination in the river, said Chief Patrick Cuty. About 200,000 gallons of
 runoff water from the bridge is being studied. The testing dates have not been set,
 but Cuty said this could be a long-term project. Workers will be doing tests on the
 bridge at night during regularly scheduled lane closures, he said. Cuty said the contamination might stem from a \$20 million repainting project on the
 oldest part of the bridge. Before the work began, contractors erected containment
 systems meant to shield traffic from the work and prevent the lead-based paint
 being blasted off the rusted structure from escaping into the air or the river. On
 Friday, workers stopped paint abatement work, "so we can

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evaluate it and what
 measures we can put in place to prevent paint from leaving their work area," Cuty
%nbsp; said. "For bridge work to continue, we will have to make some changes to the way things
 are presently conducted, " he said. Officials noticed the unusually high concentration of lead when workers were
 cleaning up a diesel spill near the Ernest N. Morial Conventio n Center on Wednesday.
 A routine test of the water revealed high levels of lead, which is abnormal after a
 fuel spill. Further investigation showed the bridge's storm drain connects to the
 convention center's system. Tests revealed the center's drain is contaminated with
 high levels of lead and other heavy materials such as zinc, chromium and arsenic. <pshbsp; Sarah M. Broom may be reached at sbroom@timespicayune.com</p> or (504) 826-3378.
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 p; Chicago Tribune, June 9, 2002 <nbsp; p; Copyright 2002 Chicago Tribune Company
 sp; p; Chicago Tribune p; June 9, 2002 Sunday, CHICAGOLAND FINAL EDITION SECTION: Real Estate; Pg. 5R; ZONE: C LENGTH: 1352 words HEADLINE: With appliances, upgrades often don't buy efficiency BYLINE: Lew Sichelman, United Feature Syndicate. DATELINE: WASHINGTON BODY:
 There's no question that home builders have done an exceptiona 1 job in erecting
 more energy-efficient houses. After all, today's homes are tighter, better insulated
 and "greener" than even those built just a few short years ago.

 But when it comes to the appliance packages builders put into their otherwise
 high-performance houses, many are still outfitting their models with clunkers that
 burn too much fuel or waste too much water, according to new research
 commissioned by the contract sales division at Sears, Roebuck and Co. Even when a
 builder offers the choice of upgrading to bigger and better refrigerators and
 dishwashers, the options sometimes don't measure up to today's standards. And, as
 a result, consumers are stuck with higher than necessary utility bills until their
 appliances wear out -- up to 15 years or more. Bill Collins, vice president and general manager of builder appliance sales at Sears,
 believes there are several reasons for the disconnect. One is that home buyers,
 especially first-timers, tend not to pay much attention to the energy aspects of
 their appliances. As long as the machines are shiny and new, they've got to be
 better than the old, weather-beaten ones in their apartments. But even when buyers say they fancy energy-saving features, they don't always
 put their money where their mouths are, a fact that is confirmed by the Sears
 study, which questioned the country's 100 top builders to determine buyers' interest
 in energy-efficient appliances. The survey found that while seven in 10 buyers express an interest in wanting
 top-rated refrigerators, ranges, dishwashers, washing machines and dryers, fewer
 than one in four actually opted for one or more fuel savers when it came time to
 sign a sales contract. In other words, new home buyers talk like they want energy-effi cient appliances.
 They've been primed just like everybody else to look for the Energy Star label, the
 Environmental Protection Agency-Department of Energy tag that signifies that a
 particular model exceeds federal energy-efficiency standards by anywhere from 20
 percent to 75 percent. They especially like the idea that although these more efficient models are more
 expensive, they will more than pay for themselves in the form of lower utility costs
 within four or five years. But when it comes time to decide, they tend instead to go
 for whirlpool baths, fireplaces and other showier extras. "We get a lot of appliance upgrades, but it's usually for the product itself, not for
 greater efficiency," says Ron Smith of Piscerne Homes, one of Rhode Island's largest

 builders. "They'd rather put their money in side-by-side refrigerators or flat
 cooktops." Smith says his company is constantly reviewing whether to offer Energy Star
 products as standard. But so far, it is finding the additional cost exceeds what the
 lower-end first- and second-time buyers Piscerne caters to are willing to pay. "The extra price is not worth it because we don't get the same bang for our buck, "
 Smith says. "The payback takes too long, especially if you flip the house within one
 or two years." Another factor that influences buying patterns is the way production builders
 operate. Many offer only a single brand of appliances. So even if buyers wanted to
 upgrade, they'd be out of luck if the particular manufacturer their builder deals with
 doesn't offer Energy Star models. And not all do. It's not that builders don't want to offer the best. Rather, it's much easier for them
 to deal with one manufacturer or another for each particular subdivision. For one
 thing, salespeople don't have to spend time discussing the merits of numerous
 competitors. For another, there are fewer chances for ordering errors or other
 mistakes. But equally as important, dealing with just one maker is how builders keep their
 costs as low as possible. Piscerne, for example, has ties to two major
 manufacturers. So it's one or the other, depending on which of the company's five
 current Rhode Island communities you are considering. "That's how we get our best prices," Smith explains. "If it were half one and half the other, we wouldn't get the pricing, " agrees Brian
 Binash of Emerald Homes, which works with just one maker for all its 16
 Houston-area communities. But it doesn't have to be this way and shouldn't, according to Sears' Collins, who
 says his survey found that consumers actually prefer to pick their own brands and
%nbsp; models. That's a leap for most builders. But Collins believes home buyers want just as many
 choices when it comes to their refrigerators and ranges as they do with flooring,
 cabinets and other products. "Builders have to change their ways," the Sears
 executive says. Sears' interest in all this, of course, is that it wants to sell more appliances, which is

 why the company has showrooms in 82 major markets where builders can send their
 clients to work with salespeople to make their selections within size requirements
%nbsp; and price allowances. At the same time, though, the company has been honored by the EPA and Energy
 Department three years in a row for its leadership in selling and promoting products
 that carry the Energy Star label. Sears sells more than 250 Energy Star models from
 all the leading brands, including 84 different energy-saving refrigerators that operate
 on the same amount of electricity it takes to run a 75-watt light bulb. The average household spends about \$1,400 a year on utilities, according to the

 EPA. And over the life of an appliance, the cost to operate it can run more than the initial
%nbsp; purchase price. knbsp; But you can cut as much as 30 percent from your energy bills by choosing the most
 efficient models. And because the typical house causes almost twice as much
 pollution as the average car, you'll help clear the air as well. Here are some buying tips to keep in mind: - Refrigerators: Refrigerators are the single, largest power-guzzler in most
 households. But today's models are far better than those produced just 10 years
 ago. A new Energy Star-rated unit uses just half the energy of one manufactured in
 1990. And some use 15 percent less energy than required by federal guidelines. The most efficient models are in the 16- to 20-cubic-foot range. Generally, the
 larger the unit, the greater the energy consumption. But it's usually less costly to
 run one larger unit than two smaller ones. Top-freezer models are the most efficient, using 7 percent to 13 percent less
 energy than side-by-side models. Also, while manual defrost models must be
 defrosted by hand to remain efficient, they use half the energy of units that handle <pr>
 this chore automatically. - Clothes washers: A typical household does about eight loads of laundry a week;
 that's more than 400 a year using some 40 gallons of water per full load. In
 contrast, a full-sized, Energy Star-rated unit uses just 18 to 25 gallons per load,
 resulting in a savings of as much as 6,800 gallons annually. And then there's all that
 energy you're not using to heat that water. According to the government, the average family can save \$100 a year in energy

 and water costs by choosing an Energy Star washer. Because washers are most efficient when they are fully loaded, you'll achieve the
 most savings by picking a model that most closely matches your needs. If you have
 a large family, go for a large-capacity model. But if it's just you, or just you and
 your mate, a small unit will be most economical. Also look for models with options that match the water level to the size of the load
 (the more the better), allow for pre-soaking and have faster spin speeds for better
 water extraction and reduced drying times. - Dishwashers: Households tend to run their dishwashers six times a week or so. But
 you can reduce your water heating costs by 10 percent by picking an Energy Star
 model with an internal water heater, which will allow you to turn down the
 thermostat on your household water heater to 120 F. All Energy Star models have no-heat drying options. Use yours. It takes a tad
 longer, but it dries just as well as the energy-eating, heat-drying option.
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%nbsp;</br> p; The Baltimore Sun June 8, 2002 Saturday p; Copyright 2002 The Baltimore Sun Company
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 sp; p; The Baltimore Sun <nbsp; p; June 8, 2002 Saturday FINAL Edition %nbsp; SECTION: TELEGRAPH, Pg. 3A LENGTH: 447 words HEADLINE: Utilities get grants to plan security for water supplies;
 Ceremonies surround delivery of \$115,000 check to D.C.-area commission BYLINE: Ellen Gamerman SOURCE: SUN NATIONAL STAFF %nbsp; DATELINE: LAUREL

 BODY:
 LAUREL - Amid terrorism fears, the Environmental Protection Agency handed out
 the first grants yesterday in a \$53 million program to help drinking water facilities
 draft new security plans. shbsp; But even as the first ceremonial check was delivered to a suburban Washington
 utility that serves more than 40 federal facilities as $\$ well as a large swath of
 Maryland - officials were fretting over where they would find the money to
 implement those anti-terror strategies. About 400 drinking water plants around the country will receive the study grants;
 which are to assess the vulnerability of the facilities to terrorist attacks and
 formulate plans to guard against the blocking or poisoning of water supplies going to
 suburban homes, street hydrants and government facilities. "Water supplies are
 vulnerable in a lot of different places," EPA Administrator Christine Todd Whitman
 said after delivering the first check at Rocky Gorge Reservoir which supplies water
 for Montgomery and Prince George's counties. "The most important thing we want to do is make sure that every place that we can
 anticipate - from the actual reservoir to the tap - is being anticipated." The first round of checks went to six utilities around the country, including the
 \$115,000 grant to the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, the only grant to
 the capital area. Officials at the commission estimate that it will cost roughly \$100 million to
 implement a new security plan for the regional water supply. The facility in Laurel employs its own security force, with armed officers patrolling
 on boats, horseback and in off-road vehicles. Threats range from the release of biological and chemical agents resistant to the
 chlorine used to protect the water supply to computer tinkering that could overdose
 the water supply with the chemicals used to treat it. At the reservoir, Montgomery County Republican Rep. Constance A. Morella played
 down the threat to tap water and expressed overall confidence in the region's ability
 to protect the water supply. "People can be relieved of any anxiety," Morella said. "Their water continues to be
%nbsp; safe." Morella, engaged in a tight re-election fight, was alongside

Whitman, one of several

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on officials. The water security announcement dovetailed nicely with the White House message,
 coming a day after President Bush announced plans to create a new homeland
 security department. The theme continues next week when Bush will talk about how the department
 might enhance the safety of the nation's water supply as he visits a water
 treatment facility in Kansas City, Mo.
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%nbsp; The Columbus Dispatch June 8, 2002 Saturday, Home Final Edition p; Copyright 2002 The Columbus Dispatch
 sp; p; The Columbus Dispatch p; June 8, 2002 Saturday, Home Final Edition SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 01B LENGTH: 812 words HEADLINE: OHIO SEEKS TO PROTECT INDUSTRIES FROM ATTACK ;
 Officials reconsider vulnerability of sites to terrorist activity BYLINE: David Lore, Dispatch Science Reporter BODY:
 After tightening security at public buildings and airports in the months since Sept.
 11, state officials are turning their attention to protecting critical industrial targets. Heightened security is in place or being considered for vulnerable industrial sites
 across Ohio. Safety measures include closer scrutiny of large trucks; stronger
 defenses at sites such as chemical plants, refineries and power stations; and better
 coordination between industry and law enforcement. More direct aid may be necessary, said Jack Pounds, president of the Ohio Chemical
 Technology Council, an industry group. "This is not a normal cost of doing business,"
 Pounds told a meeting of industry and state officials

Tuesday at the Ohio
 Emergency Operations Center on Dublin-Granville Road. He suggested that some highly vulnerable industries might need government grants
 and tax credits to help pay for additional security. Such plants will need to call on
 police or the military in the event of a specific threat. "Our industry doesn't have military capabilities, and I don't think any of our members
 intend to develop that, " Pounds said. Based on reports from all 88 counties, a committee at the Ohio Emergency
 Management Agency is creating a list of critical industrial sites that warrant extra
 protection. Agency workers also have met with representatives from the electricity, natural gas
 and insurance industries. "We're reaching out to them, and they're reaching in," said Nancy Dragani, the
 agency's operations director. About 500 industrial sites across Ohio already are required by the U.S.
 Environmental Protection Agency to file risk-management plans because of the
 nature of their operations. These include Ohio's two nuclear plants, oil refineries,
 factories, and water or wastewater treatment plants with significant amounts of
 chemicals on site, Pounds said. Franklin County has about 200 facilities -- public and private -- that store extremely
 hazardous substances, according to J.R. Thomas, director of the county's
 emergency management agency. Some private sites, including Battelle laboratories in Columbus and West Jefferson,
 have always maintained high security because of the nature of their work, Dragani
%nbsp; said. While the state is working on its priority list, individual companies and plants are
 updating their security and emergency plans, most of which were written a decade
 ago to comply with environmental laws. "These required us to develop risk-management plans, including our worst-case
 scenario for a sudden release of the nastiest material on site, " Pounds said. "Most of what was envisioned was a catastrophic failure of a tank, or an accidental
 explosion or a fire. Somebody diving an airplane into a plant was never put into the
%nbsp; equation." Since last September, however, the chemical council has drafted a statewide plan
 that calls on each company to review the vulnerability of its plants to terrorist
 threats.

 Fences and guards are only the start. Kenneth Morckel, superintendent of the State Highway Patrol, said at the meeting
 Tuesday that critical industries might have to be included in the new statewide
 radio communications system. A more immediate priority, however, is finding the money to pay for enforcement
 officers at all 19 truck- scale stations around the clock, Morckel said. Up to 45,000 trucks pass through these stations every day, but often there's only a
 load-limit inspector on duty, he said. Enforcement officers are needed to look for
 suspicious loads -- or drivers -- and to chase down trucks that try to avoid
 inspection. Any attack, Morckel said, "is likely to be low-tech, and high impact." One chemical company executive said that too much emphasis might have been
 placed on protecting plant sites and not enough on watching the roads for
 dangerous shipments. Eric Fitch, vice president of the board of the Ohio Environment al Council, said
 security concerns are eroding public access to information about industrial hazards
 in their neighborhoods. He said Freedom of Information Act and right-to-know requiremen ts have been
 amended in the past year to restrict access to information on hazardous materials
 that could be of interest to terrorists. Industries' worst-case scenarios were pulled off the Internet shortly after Sept. 11. The chemical inventories of plants are still available, but only on paper, and only for
 those cleared for access, Fitch said. "Industry is still reporting this information to the government but the government is
 restricting our access to it. A lot of this has gone on under the radar screen, and
 even environmentalists are unaware of it." Pounds, however, said basic information on plant chemicals and emissions is still
%nbsp; available. "This is not a rollback of right-to- know," he said. "It's just that we're in a new
 situation now." <pr>
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 sp; p; All Rights Reserved p; ; & nbsp; & : Detroit Free Press &nb p; ; June 8, 2002 Saturday 0 EDITION LENGTH: 871 words HEADLINE: Bush feels heat on his global-warming policy BYLINE: SETH BORENSTEIN FREE PRESS WASHINGTON STAFF DATELINE: WASHINGTON BODY:
 Pressure is mounting on President George W. Bush at home and abroad, even from inside his own party and
 within his own administration, to do more to fight global warming. Bush's go-slow policy has been widely dismissed as inadequate over the past few weeks. Japan and the
 European Union endorsed instead the Kyoto Protocol, which would coordinate international efforts to restrain
 global warming. Bush rejects it. Several U.S. state government \mathbf{s} took steps to curb greenhouse gas emissions
 on their own. The Senate repeatedly pressed Bush to take more aggressive action. And an interagency report
 from the Bush administration itself acknowledged for the first time that global warming is a real, largely
 man-made and very serious problem. A showdown looms this month in the Senate, where the Environmen t Committee will vote on a bill sponsored
 by its chairman, Sen. Jim Jeffords, I-Vt., to curb power plant emissions of four pollutants, including carbon
 dioxide. The bill would turn into law a Bush campaign pledge that he abandoned shortly after taking office in
%nbsp; 2001. Then in late August, world leaders will meet in South Africa at an Earth summit. If Russia and a few east
 Europe nations endorse the Kyoto Protocol to constrain global warming before then, as expected, the summit
 will include a ceremony putting the treaty into effect. Mother Nature is turning up the heat on Bush, too. Two of the first four months of 2002 set global records for
 heat, while the other two months were the second-hottest

on record for those months. Meanwhile, a new
 United Nations study found that the famous Himalayan glacier that explorers Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing
 Norgay climbed 49 years ago has melted so much that it has retreated three miles. "You may not like what the science is telling you, especially on the issue of climate change, but sooner or later
 it's going to rear its head and you can't repress it," said Kevin Trenberth, climate analysis chief at the National
 Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colo. "Nature will do what it has to, regardless of what politicians
%nbsp; want." "The pressure is building," said Paul Joskow, director of the Center for Energy and Environmental Policy at the
 Massachusetts Institute for Technology. "I think the federal government will eventually adopt a comprehensive
 greenhouse gas emissions control policy, but I don't think it's going to happen tomorrow." So far Bush shows no inclination to rethink his policy. He opted out of the Kyoto Protocol in 2001, saying it
 would wreck the U.S. economy. It called on the United States to reduce carbon dioxide emissions to 7 percent
 below 1990 levels, but made no such demands on developing giants, including China and India. Cutting back
 emissions so severely would require expensive economic adjustments. In February, Bush proposed an alternative to Kyoto, setting voluntary emission targets pegged to economic
 growth. His plan would let emissions increase, but at a reduced rate. He also proposed to spend more on
 global-warming technology and research -- \$4.5 billion next year. Voluntary efforts have been tried for 12 years, however, and failed to relieve the problem. Independent
 scientists say that Bush's plan requires little action. "I don't think we have a serious greenhouse gas emissions control policy," MIT's Joskow said. The U.S. Senate in late April passed an energy bill including terms from Sen. Sam Brownback, R-Kan., that
 would push companies to report voluntarily about how much greenhouse gas they spew. If they refuse to
 report after five years, the bill would mandate that they do so. Another measure in the bill would push the
 White House to develop a new anti-global-warming plan. By far the most galling prod to the White House came from within, when on May 31 six agencies led by the
 Environmental Protection Agency issued a report warning of dire consequences from global warming, which
 it said was very real and largely man-made. Previously the Bush administration had hedged on both questions. The EPA-led U.S. Climate Action Report contends that temperatur ės in the United States probably will rise 3
 to 9 degrees Fahrenheit in this century because of global warming. It also predicts more frequent heat waves,
 reductions in snow pack and water supplies, and loss of wetlands and delicate ecosystems. Balancing those ill effects somewhat, the report also predicts

that warming will lead to increased food

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 production and forest growth. The interagency report's conclusions are "very different" than the attitude on the issue that we saw in the first
 few months" of the Bush administration, said Jeremy Symons. He was a global-warming policy adviser at EPA
 in early 2001 and now oversees the National Wildlife Federatio n's program on the issue. On Tuesday, Bush called the EPA-led report a document "put" out by bureaucrats" and dismissed questions of
 whether he might change his policy. Economic conservatives who have resisted measures to reduce global warming for years like Bush's stand, but
 they're angry that the administration issued the EPA report. Free Press Washington bureau staff writers Ron Hutcheson and Tish Wells contributed to this report.
%nbsp; p; ; & nbsp; bsp; sp; * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
 Kansas City Star June 8, 2002, Saturday p; ; Copyright 2002 The Kansas City Star Co.
 sp; p; All Rights Reserved p; ; Kansas City Star p; ; June 8, 2002, Saturday METROPOLITAN EDITION SECTION: NATIONAL; Pg. A1 LENGTH: 2141 words HEADLINE: Veterans angered by silence over tests;
 Chemicals sprayed on ships in '60s era BYLINE: DAVID GOLDSTEIN; The Kansas City Star %nbsp; BODY:
 WASHINGTON - To Jim Druckemiller, aboard the USS Power in the icv
 waters off Newfoundland in 1965, the operation known today as
%nbsp; "Copper Head" seemed odd. The 21-year-old corpsman had wondered about the flights overhead
 that repeatedly sprayed his destroyer with a chemical mist to

 "verify the airtightness of the ship" should it ever come under
 biological or chemical attack. The mist was supposed to be harmless. But each time the Power
 returned to port during the monthlong mission, technicians clad in
 white protective suits, rubber gloves and paper booties would come
 aboard to take particle samples. "It raised questions," recalled Druckemiller, who lives in
 Topeka. "But remember, you're on the bottom of the feeding chain. If
 you asked questions, you were told, 'Don't worry about it. Go ahead
 and do your job.' " Last month, the Department of Defense finally answered some of
 those questions. It acknowledged that between 1963 and 1969 several
 U.S. ships were hit with chemical agents and biological toxins - some
 even subjected to nerve gas. Known as Project SHAD, which stands for Shipboard Hazard and
 Defense, the Cold War operation was a series of tests of the Navy's
 vulnerability, its on-board protective equipment and decontami nation
%nbsp; procedures. Druckemiller and others among the 4,000 SHAD veterans now believe
 they were not adequately informed or safeguarded. "No one at the time thought anyone was in any real danger,"
 said Austin Camacho, a spokesman for the Pentagon's Deployment Health
 Support Directorate, which is researching SHAD. "We do everything in the military very different now than we did
 in the 1960s. We learned a lot in the Cold War era. I'm sure a great
 deal took place not in the best way that it could have been done." Many veterans think their various medical problems could be a
 direct result of their unwitting exposure to the germ and chemical
 tests. Druckemiller, a 57-year-old former environmental health official
 in Sacramento, Calif., retired early in 1996 because of poor health.
 He has had chronic respiratory problems, including recurring bouts of
 pneumonia, several heart attacks and other ailments. He has spoken to about 10 percent of the Power's crew and says
 all have also had a variety of illnesses, including lung and cardiac

 problems, cancer and sterility. He also said that the wives of two
 Power veterans he contacted have had five miscarriages between them,
 and that the first-born child of each has spina bifida. The Vietnam Veterans of America, which has tried to help SHAD
 sailors, estimates about 100 have contacted their group with
%nbsp; concerns. "We are talking about a U.S. government chemical and biological
 experimentation program of unprecedented scope and size that has
 until now largely been hidden from public view, " said Patrick
 Eddington, the group's associate director of government relations. If the former servicemen can establish a link between SHAD and
 their medical problems, they could be eligible for medical benefits
 through the Department of Veterans Affairs. VA spokesman Jim Benson says the link is not there yet. "It's
 identifying a needle in a haystack. We've got the tests, we know they
 used agents, we know there was exposure at some time." Yet, he says, "We don't have anybody coming to the door in any
 kind of numbers, that says, 'Gee, you've got a major problem." What they do have is "a handful of people who recall a
 particular test and think maybe there was something there." The VA had a SHAD mortality study of 93 deceased sailors
 completed last year, which the Vietnam veterans group obtained in
 March. Although never officially released, the study found that SHAD
 veterans were three times more likely to die of respiratory and
 vascular brain disease than the rest of the population.
 'Possible risks' Though documents and other reports mention 113 SHAD tests,
 Camacho said his office can substantiate only "34 or so." Of those,
 a dozen have been declassified, carrying names like "Autumn Gold"
 and "Fearless Johnny." Following that declassification, the VA has sent letters to 622
 veterans informing them of "possible risks." "We don't know fully what the health effects of these tests may
 have been," the letter stated. Druckemiller hasn't received a letter yet, but Larry Ginter, who
 was another of the Power's 160-man crew, has. He considers it "a
 total lie." Now 58 and a construction company office manager

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in
 Walnut, Kan., he has had respiratory problems and five heart
%nbsp; bypasses. A Pentagon "fact sheet" included with Ginter's VA letter states
 that "participants should have been informed of the details of each
 test" including what chemical and biological agents were involved.
 That included training about proper clothing, use of protectiv е gear
 and masks, immunizations and "extensive safety precautions to
 prevent any adverse health effects." But Ginter and Druckemiller said they received no instructions.
 "The only thing that I remember we were issued," Ginter said.
 "were additional long johns and additional gloves." Veterans and experts on biological weapons agree that some of the
 more damaging effects of agents employed in the tests weren t known
%hbsp; 40 years ago. Even some of substances used for decontamination posed a health
 risk. The Environmental Protection Agency today considers
 betapropiolactone, for instance, which was used for cleanup on the
 Power, to be a probable human carcinogen. The social and political mood of the time was also different.
 SHAD occurred in an era when Moscow was developing chemical and
 biological weapons. "In the context of the Cold War and the belief system, you
 didn't question authority in those days as much as you almost
 reflexively do today," said Leonard A. Cole, a biological weapons
 experts at Rutgers University and author of Clouds of Secrecy, a book
 about secret government germ tests. "People were more willing to accept what the president said.
 what the doctors said, what the military had to say. It's easier now,
 in hindsight, to say what they should have done."
 Health hazards Pentagon documents show "Fearless Johnny" occurred southwest of
 Honolulu in August and September of 1965. The test involved VX, a
 lethal nerve gas that attacks the central nervous system and leaves a
 person unable to breathe. "Death usually occurs within 10-15 minutes after absorption of a

 fatal dosage, " according to the documents. "VX nerve agent is one
 of the most toxic substances ever synthesized." "Flower Drum," conducted near Hawaii earlier that year, used
 Sarin, another nerve agent. Camacho said Defense Department records show that servicemen
 exposed to potentially dangerous biological agents used in the tests
 were inoculated beforehand. But he said the military could not be
 certain whether the sailors exposed to nerve gas were adequately
 protected. "The test plans clearly indicate that those people should be
 protected at all times, either wearing chemical suits and masks, or
 in what they call the 'citadel' - an area of the ship sealed against
 air coming in and out," Camacho said. "We can't say for sure that
 every time those precautions were taken." Records do not show that anyone exposed to nerve gas got sick, he
 said, "and one would expect if you were exposed to Sarin or VX, you
 would have had an immediate physical reaction." Another Pacific test that year, known as "Shady Grove,"
 involved two live biological toxins. In that case, monkeys kept in
 cages on the deck of the ships were also used as test subjects. One toxin was the organism that causes tularemia, known also as
 Rabbit Fever and one of the most infectious known pathogens. The
 other causes Q Fever, which is associated with farm animals and can
 lead to pneumonia in humans and also heart problems. snbsp; A test in 1969 used the germ Escherichia coli and another called
 Serratia marcescens, at the time thought to be harmless, but now
 known to be "an opportunistic pathogen." The USS Power was hit with neither nerve gas nor biological
 agents in an attempt to test under cold weather conditions. But the
 military used several chemicals on the destroyer that could have
%hbsp; posed risks. Some of the chemical agents in SHAD were used as simulants and
 tracers - stand-ins for actual toxins, like anthrax because they
 mimic their characteristics of dispersal. The Pentagon still considers one such tracer used on the Power,
 Bacillus globigii, as harmless to humans. But a top VA health

 official noted in a letter to agency physicians that BG, as it is
 known, is "associated with a number of opportunistic infection s." Zinc cadmium sulfide also was sprayed on the Power. A Pentagon
 fact sheet states that no current medical test exists to measure the
 effect of exposure to the compound. Exposure to pure cadmium in a
 worst-case scenario, according to the sheet, "could be toxic to
 kidneys and bones and cause lung cancer." "They told me they were using dyed air," Ginter said. "I
 distinctly heard that."
 'Not test subjects' Since 1994, Jack Alderson, who commanded five tugboats in 1965
 during SHAD tests in the Pacific, has been trying to get the
 government to acknowledge its role and help the men involved. A former career naval officer from Eureka, Calif., Alderson, 68,
 began his effort after a reunion of his tugboat crews eight years
 ago. He discovered that a lot of the men had cancer and respiratory
 problems. Alderson himself was recently diagnosed with prostate
 cancer. He said the Pentagon denied the existence of SHAD even when he
 produced his old orders assigning him to the project's technical
 staff. But in recent years, some sporadic disclosures in the media,
 along with pressure from veterans and Rep. Mike Thompson, а
 California Democrat, have forced the military to release details.
 They have come slowly, however. Frustrated with the pace, the Vietnam Veterans of America has
 been urging the VA to mount a national advertising campaign to reach

 SHAD veterans. Alderson, who participated in "Shady Grove," was among those
 informed about the true nature of SHAD and inoculated beforehand. But
 he is critical of the secrecy and lack of follow-up on the sailors'
 long-term health. "When you departed SHAD, you were given a very strong classifie d
 briefing, and if you opened your mouth about this, you could end up
 in Leavenworth, " said Alderson. Experimentation on humans who are not volunteers and who

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have not
 given informed consent is outlawed by international guidelines
 developed after the Nuremberg trials and by the Declaration of
 Helsinki in 1964. The Pentagon insists that the servicemen who participated in SHAD
 "were not test subjects, but test conductors." To veterans and their supporters, the military's history of
 denials on SHAD echoes the roadblocks put up for years over health
 claims from soldiers involved in early nuclear testing, Vietnam vets
 exposed to Agent Orange and most recently, men and women complaining
 of "Gulf War syndrome." But Camacho said that not only were the documents highly
 classified, the way records were kept in the 1960s created problems. "We're talking about paper records in a box in a file cabinet,"
 he said. "It's been quite a job trying to piece these things
 together to make them make sense." Still, at a time of a high patriotic fervor, when military
 leaders constantly extol the sacrifices paid by men and women in
 uniform, SHAD veterans are perplexed and angry that the Pentagon has
 been so reluctant to acknowledge their service or offer assistance. "A member of my family has been in every armed conflict that
 this country has ever been in since the Revolutionary War,"
 Druckemiller said. "Our family's got a pretty good history serving
 the military of this country. I feel that the Department of Defense
 is just slapping us in the face." p; ; & nbsp; &n bsp; sp; * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
%http://www.absp.com/absp. Los Angeles Times June 8, 2002 Saturday p; ; Copyright 2002 / Los Angeles Times
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; Los Angeles Times p; ; June 8, 2002 Saturday Home Edition SECTION: California Metro; Part 2; Page 10; Metro Desk LENGTH: 726 words HEADLINE: The State;
 Ex-Water Official Indicted in Contract Fraud;
 Courts: A grand jury accuses agency's former engineering director of funneling \$1 million to himself through
 two businessmen, who are also charged. BYLINE: SCOTT GOLD, TIMES STAFF WRITER BODY:
 A top official for a state contractor that supplies water to a 4,900-square-mile swath of the high desert has
 been indicted on federal corruption charges in connection with two pipeline projects, officials said Friday. Russell John Mullins, 61, formerly the Mojave Water Agency's director of engineering, operations and
 maintenance, was accused by a grand jury in Los Angeles of working with two Inland Empire businessmen to
 funnel contracts to his own surveying firm. Mullins operated the surveying firm, San Bernardino-based R.J. Mullins and Associates, while also working as
 the No. 3 official in the water agency, authorities said. The Rancho Mirage man is accused of steering contracts to companies run by the two businessmen--who, in
 turn, subcontracted work back to Mullins, federal authorities said. "He surreptitiously granted contracts to
 himself, using two proxies" said Assistant U.S. Atty. Daniel O'Brien. The contracts, which brought Mullins about \$1 million, were connected to two important water pipeline
 projects in the high desert of San Bernardino County, The first was the Morongo Basin Pipeline, part of a system that delivers water to a 5-million-gallon reservoir in
 Landers, then distributes the water to percolation ponds that recharge the groundwater in a 455-square-mile
 area near Yucca Valley. The project serves about 57,000 The second was the Mojave River Pipeline, which broke ground people. in November 1999. That pipeline is also
 responsible for addressing the "overdraft"--meaning that more water is used in the region than is naturally
 available--that has plagued the high desert for decades. The 21-count indictment also charges the two businessmen through which Mullins allegedly funneled business.
 They are James Dale Cole Jr., 48, a Yucaipa resident and the owner of J.D. Cole and Associates, and Pasquale
 Benenati Jr., 70, a Riverside resident and the owner of Aero Tech Surveys of Riverside. Federal authorities accused Cole and Benenati of submitting inflated invoices to the Apple Valley-based water
 agency, and failing to mention Mullins' involvement on the invoices. The U.S. Environmental Protection
 Agency, one of the government agencies that funds the

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pipeline projects, also reimbursed the water agency
 for some of those invoices, O'Brien said. Mullins could not be reached for comment. He had been a manager at the water agency since February 1993
 before he was fired, O'Brien said. Benenati did not return telephone messages left at his office Friday seeking
 comment. George B. Newhouse Jr., a Los Angeles attorney who represents Cole, said his client "obtained contracts and
 did the work at a fair and reasonable price and he got paid for it." "Mr. Cole is confident that he will be exonerated at trial," Newhouse said. "It's unfortunate he was dragged
%nbsp; into this." Mullins did supply Cole with surveying equipment, trucks and office space through the contracts, the attorney
 said--but Cole merely reimbursed Mullins, he said. "It's difficult to conceive how that could be a corrupt relationship, " Newhouse said. Mullins and Cole are charged with conspiracy, theft from a program that receives federal funds, 11 counts of
 mail fraud, two counts of wire fraud and six counts of "honest services" fraud--essentially for abusing the trust
 of taxpayers. If convicted.on all counts, they could be sentenced to 105 years in federal prison and fined \$11.5 million,
%nbsp; officials said. Mullins has been released from custody after posting \$50,000 bond. Cole is expected to surrender when he is
 arraigned later this month in Riverside. Benenati, charged with one count of aiding and abetting theft from a federally funded program, has entered
 into a plea arrangement with federal prosecutors, O'Brien said. As part of the arrangement, he will provide
 information against the other two men, the prosecutor said. The indictments come on the heels of a complex web of corruptio n scandals that have plagued San Bernardino
 County government for years. A key trial in those unrelated cases is scheduled to begin next week. "The No. 1 priority for this office is attacking corruption," said O'Brien, the head of an office that coordinates
 federal prosecutions in Riverside and San Bernardino counties. "So this is a very significant case for us."
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 </br> The New York Times, June 8, 2002 &nb

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; Copyright 2002 The New York Times Company
 &n sp; &nb p; &nbs The New York Times &nb p; &nbs ; June 8, 2002, Saturday, Late Edition - Final SECTION: Section A; Page 14; Column 1; Editorial Desk LENGTH: 353 words HEADLINE: Global Warming Follies %nbsp; BODY:
 President Bush continues to stumble on the issue of global warming. Last year, to the dismay of America's
 allies, he rejected the 1997 Kyoto Protocol committing industrialized nations to reduce greenhouse gases. He
 also reneged on his campaign pledge to impose mandatory caps on carbon dioxide, the most important of
 those gases. Now he has dismissed a report written by his own experts. It asserts that human activities are
 largely responsible for global warming and warns that the environmental consequences could be severe. The report is the third in a series of studies required by a climate treaty signed by Mr. Bush's father in Rio de
 Janeiro in 1992, but the first issued by the new administratio n. It was presented to the United Nations last
 week and appeared unannounced on the Environmental Protection Agency's Web site. It does not openly
 challenge the voluntary approach Mr. Bush has recommended. But it is a serious study reflecting the views of
 scientists in six federal agencies, including the President's Council on Environmental Quality, and its findings
 align the administration with most mainstream scientists as to the causes and consequences of climate
 change. It deserves better than Mr. Bush's contemptuous response: "I read the report put out by the
 bureaucracy," he said, before repeating his opposition to Kyoto. The report obviously presented Mr. Bush with
> a ticklish problem. Having abandoned Kyoto and his campaign pledges, he had left himself without a meaningful
 strategy to deal with climate change. To acknowledge the truth of the study would have required him to offer
 such a strategy, or at least something more imaginative than the pallid voluntarism favored by many of his
 corporate friends and big campaign contributors. So he chose to brush it off. His timing was unfortunate. On Tuesday Japan ratified the Kyoto agreement, as
 have the members of the European Union. These countries do not expect Mr. Bush to drop his opposition to
 Kyoto. But they have a right to expect something more than a casual rejection of inconvenient truths.
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%nbsp; The New York Times, June 8, 2002 p; ; Copyright 2002 The New York Times Company
 sp; p; The New York Times &nb p; ; June 8, 2002, Saturday, Late Edition - Final <nbsp; SECTION: Section A; Page 9; Column 1; National Desk</p> LENGTH: 673 words <nbsp; HEADLINE: E.P.A. and Budget Office to Work Jointly on Diesel</p> Soot Rules BYLINE: By ANDREW C. REVKIN BODY:
 The Bush administration announced yesterday a controversial effort to engage budget watchdogs in writing
 environmental regulations, in this case a rule on cutting emissions of harmful soot by bulldozers and other
 off-road diesel equipment. Soot limits on diesel engines, which will grow far stricter over the next five years, apply mainly to trucks and
 buses. But off-road equipment produces more fine-particle pollution than all those vehicles combined. Exposure
 to such pollution has been linked to elevated risks of heart and lung illnesses and premature death. States,
 cities and clean-air groups have been pressing for faster action to limit soot from heavy vehicles on
 construction sites and farms. Under the new plan, officials from the Office of Management and Budget would sit with Environmental
 Protection Agency experts as they together come up with a draft for soot regulations by early next year.
 Administration officials say the early involvement of the budget office, which in any case has eventually to
 approve environmental regulations, should streamline the overall rule-making. Some Democrats in Congress and state and local officials sharply criticized that approach, saying health and
 environmental experts, not budget analysts, should write environmental rules. "Curbing pollution from diesel-powered nonroad vehicles" and equipment should be a top priority, " the agencies
 said in a joint statement. They added that they would focus on finding ways to cut soot exhaust and reduce
%nbsp; sulfur in fuel. Diesel fuel used in off-road equipment often has sulfur concentrations of 3,000 parts per million. Formulations

 used in highway vehicles are limited to 500 parts per million of sulfur and by 2006 will drop to 15 parts per
 million. Sulfur prevents the use of some emissions controls and also leads to the formation of some varieties of
 small particles. The agencies said they planned to explore ways to encourage engine makers to act early in changing engine
 designs, starting plans that might trade credits for reduction s in highway engines and off-road engines and
 averaging. The latter would be akin to how auto makers are subject to gas mileage requirements that average
 an entire fleet. Critics of the administration approach said any plan to link the existing tight limits for buses and trucks, which
 have survived bruising court battles, with prospective limits on off-road diesel engines could lead to weakening
 the regulations for both. Others, including Representative Henry A. Waxman, Democrat of California, expressed concerns about whether
 the partnership would be legal. "This appears to be an unprecedented action and raises serious questions," Mr. Waxman wrote in a letter to
 Christie Whitman, the environmental administrator. "Congress granted rule-making authority under the Clean Air
 Act to the administrator of E.P.A., which is an independent regulatory agency, not to the director of O.M.B." Administration officials defended their plan, saying it would speed the start of important new standards. "This is not an intrusion," a spokesman for the E.P.A., Joe Martyak, said. "We welcome their early interest in
 curbing diesel pollution." Broadly, there is agreement that a glaring gap needs to be closed. On Monday, two groups of state and local air-pollution officials plan to release a report on how diesel
 emissions from construction and farm equipment cause thousands of avoidable premature deaths a year and
 result in tens of billions of dollars in health costs. Delays have run too long, said S. William Becker, executive director of the two groups, the State and
 Territorial Air Pollution Program Administrators and the Association of Local Air Pollution Control Officials. Some experts said involving the two agencies made sense. "It's generally better to get involved earlier," said Ben Lieberman, an expert on the laws that involve clean air
 who works at the Competitive Enterprise Institute, which opposes many regulations.
 http://www.nytimes.com
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Omaha World-Herald, June 8, 2002 p; Copyright 2002 The Omaha World-Herald Company
 sp; p; Omaha World-Herald p; ; June 8, 2002, Saturday SUNRISE EDITION SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 3b; %nbsp; %nbsp; LENGTH: 324 words HEADLINE: EPA attorney: Warehouse is Superfund site BYLINE: By Rick Ruggles knbsp; SOURCE: WORLD-HERALD STAFF WRITER BODY:
 The Anderson Excavating Co. warehouse at 902 S. 18th St. is, in fact, a Superfund site, contrary to what an
 Environmental Protection Agency spokesman previously said. EPA attorney Steve Sanders said this week that the cleanup should take a comparatively short time and will
 be paid for by Anderson. Nevertheless, Sanders said, it is technically a Superfund site. Such sites contain
 hazardous waste that has the potential to affect ecosystems or people. An EPA spokesman based in Kansas City, Kan., said 10 days ago that the warehouse wouldn't have Superfund
 status. "What the lawyers say is, this is a site that we are dealing with under our emergency-response authority
 provided by the Superfund law, " Dale Armstrong said last week. "That does not make it a Superfund site. ...
 There's no reason to think this will become a Superfund site." But a cleanup agreement, or consent order, signed by Anderson and the EPA last week refers to the
 warehouse as "the Anderson Excavating Co. Fire Superfund Site." Sanders and Armstrong said Friday the confusion lies in the fact that some Superfund sites are short-term
 cleanup projects and others are extensive, long-term projects. The latter are on the Superfund National
 Priorities List. The Omaha lead cleanup program is expected to be added to that list this fall. Federal Superfund legislation was enacted in 1980. Taxes on the chemical and petroleum industries maintained
 the Superfund trust fund, but that taxing authority ended in 1995. The fund now is being depleted. Armstrong said the warehouse wouldn't be added to the Superfund National Priorities List. Numerous sites in
 the Omaha area have been short-term Superfund sites without being added to the National Priorities List. Among them is an Anderson site at 13th and Locust Streets.

The cleanup agreement for that site says it was

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 contaminated before Anderson acquired it.

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Orlando Sentinel Tribune, June 8, 2002

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June 8, 2002 Saturday, FINAL

SECTION: LOCAL & amp; STATE; Pg. B3

LENGTH: 200 words

 HEADLINE: OUC RECEIVES AID TO PROTECT WATER SUPPLY BODY:

 Just three weeks after the FBI warned local officials
about a vague threat to Orlando's water supply, the

 Orlando Utilities Commission has landed a federal grant to study the vulnerability of its water system.

knbsp; The \$115,000 grant is one of the first to be handed out by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

 under a new program aimed at helping the country's large water utilities gauge their security needs. About 400

 more grants will be distributed in the next few weeks.
Federal authorities on May 19 announced

 unsubstantiated reports of a terrorist threat to Orlando's
drinking water. The warning prompted local leaders to

 tighten security at area water-treatment plants. No problems were reported.

 OUC officials said they applied for the grant in April, before hearing of the threat. But after the threat was

 received, utility officials decided to hire a consulting
firm to study OUC's security without waiting for the grant

 to be approved.

 "Although our plants are new, and we feel very comfortable about them . . . this study looks at the whole
 operation -- your plants and your distribution system,"

said Robert Haven, OUC president.

The firm, CH2M Hill, begins work Monday.

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The Philadelphia Inquirer June 8, 2002 Saturday CITY-D EDITION p; ; & Copyright 2002 The Philadelphia Inquirer
 sp; p; All Rights Reserved p; ; & The Philadelphia Inquirer &nb p; ; June 8, 2002 Saturday CITY-D EDITION SECTION: Pg. B02 LENGTH: 261 words HEADLINE: Learning in a college environment;
 A federal partnership will link Lincoln High in Mayfair with Lincoln University in Chesco. BYLINE: Connie Langland Inquirer Staff Writer BODY:
 Students in the Environmental Technology Academy at Lincoln High School will get a big dose of college-level
 studies, thanks to a partnership and grant announced yesterday at the school by Christie Whitman, head of
 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Whitman visited Lincoln High in Philadelphia's Mayfair section to tout the benefits of linking high school and
 university environmental education programs and to award \$50,000 in funding for the Lincoln program. The
 partnership agreement will link the high school academy with the EPA and Lincoln University, a historically
 black college in Chester County. The partnership "will help us ensure that careers in science" are open to every American," Whitman said in
%hbsp; prepared remarks. For Lincoln High students, the partnership will mean expanded opportunities to take college-level courses, said
 David Kipphut, school principal. "We've had a close working relationship with EPA staff for years. They've advised us on curriculum and
 student projects. Now we will collaborate with both Lincoln and the EPA, " Kipphut said. Lincoln High students will have a chance next fall to enroll in courses at the university's West Philadelphia
 campus. Next summer, they will be eligible for an environmenta l-studies program on the main Lincoln campus. About 250 students are enrolled in the environmental academy, one of six career-oriented academies at that
 school. Lincoln's is one of the few such programs in the United States. Contact Connie Langland at 610-313-8134 or clangland@phillynews

.com.
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 The Washington Post, June 08, 2002 &nb p; ; & Copyright 2002 The Washington Post &nb p; ; The Washington Post p; ; & June 08, 2002, Saturday, Final Edition SECTION: A SECTION; Pg. A07 LENGTH: 484 words HEADLINE: WASHINGTON IN BRIEF BODY:
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%nbsp; The Bush administration said yesterday it will step up its efforts to regulate emissions from off-road
 diesel-driven machinery and equipment after prevailing recently in a court challenge to new federal regulations
 requiring a speedy and dramatic reduction in pollution from large trucks and buses. The Environmental Protection Agency announced an unusual collaborative effort with the Office of
 Management and Budget to devise new rules by year's end to sharply reduce the emissions from bulldozers,
 earth movers and other construction equipment that are among the worst sources of air pollution and fine
%nbsp; particles. Congress in 1990 authorized the EPA to set emission standards for off-road engines and equipment, but until
 now only locomotives, marine vessels and outboard recreational boats have been regulated. "Other than the
 president's Clear Skies Initiative for power plants, taking action to reduce non-road diesel emissions is probably
 the most important step we can take to improve air quality throughout the country, " said Assistant EPA
 Administrator Jeffrey R. Holmstead. Responding to urgent appeals by the United Nations, the Bush administration said it would donate 100,000
 tons of wheat, rice and other food to North Korea, plagued

by malnutrition since floods devastated farmland in

 1995. The U.N. World Food Program in May warned it would be forced to cut food supplies to more than 1 million
 people in North Korea because of a shortfall in funds. "This contribution will help to remedy an anticipated break in July of WFP's food aid pipeline for North Korea,"
 the U.S. Agency for International Development said in a statement. USAID said the food aid would reach North
 Korea by the end of July and help feed 1 million people for six months.
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%nbsp; &nb p; ; & nbsp; & n & nbsp; ***** Los Angeles Times June 9, 2002 Sunday <nbsp; p; &nbs ; Copyright 2002 / Los Angeles Times
 &n sp; p; ; Los Angeles Times spans; snbsp; p; ; & June 9, 2002 Sunday Home Edition SECTION: California Metro; Part 2; Page 4; Metro Desk LENGTH: 948 words HEADLINE: Los Angeles;
 Gardeners Find Fertile New Ground at Schools;
 Manhattan Beach: After school district decides to sell community gardens, longtime planters cut a deal to
 cultivate plots on three campuses. BYLINE: JEAN MERL, TIMES STAFF WRITER BODY:
 The sweet peas have gone to seed. The last of the lettuces have been uprooted. And the once carefully
 tended community garden plots on school district property in Manhattan Beach are now abandoned, with only
 weeds sprouting on land being sold to help the school weather a budget crunch. Closed down last month after a quarter-century at the northern edge of Mira Costa High School, the
 Manhattan Beach Community Garden and the Pea Patch Seniors Garden are going to be reincarnated on three
 elementary school campuses. Under the terms of an agreement to be signed this week, the gardeners will be
 given new plots at Grand View, Meadows and Pacific schools, which already have campus gardens that can
 benefit from the arrangement. "We feel like this is a case of being dealt lemons and making lemonade. This
 really is a better situation than we had before, because we will be more visible and we can help bring the

 benefits of gardening to the younger generation," said Ann Barklow, a community gardener who helped
 negotiate the new plots after efforts to save the old gardens failed. Until recently, things looked grim for the gardeners, many of whom are elderly or have no room to grow corn,
 tomatoes, fava beans or kale at home in the South Bay beach cities, where land is scarce and pricey. The Manhattan Beach Unified School District, which had allowed gardeners to use the small strip of surplus
 land, found itself facing large cuts in state funding this year. Believing they could get up to \$1.6 million for the
 land, which is large enough for three houses, district officials told the gardeners they had to be out by May
%nbsp; 31. The eviction notice set gardeners scrambling for help from the school board, the city, the local health
 district--and anyone else who might help them raise money to buy the land or provide another site that could
 accommodate the approximately 80 plots. They ran out of time, but as the gardeners gathered on May 30 at the Mira Costa site to collect their tools
 and seedlings and to hold a farewell party, negotiations were underway for the next generation of gardens. "The district felt very bad about needing to sell the property and [officials] wanted to see if there was a way
 to help out. I had several principals approach me about having the gardeners move onto their sites, " said
 Marika Bergsund, the district's garden coordinator. Though there was no place big enough to accommodate all the gardeners, the school district agreed to
 squeeze some new plots next to student gardens at three of its five elementary campuses. The city agreed to
 clear the sites, build new beds, and install irrigation systems and fencing. The plots could be ready by July,
 just in time for the community gardeners to move in and help maintain the school gardens, which sometimes
 slide into neglect during summer break. District officials believe the students will learn from the older, more experienced gardeners and expect both
 generations will benefit from spending time with each other. There are plans to teach youngsters how to
 compost and how to attract beneficial insects in lieu of using pesticides -- which will be forbidden in the new
 campus gardens. "From the schools' perspective, this is just wonderful," Bergsund said. "The older gardeners will bring a world of
 experience and interests. And, as a secondary benefit, our children will get to spend time with older adults,
 something we believe will benefit the entire community." The community gardeners' arrival comes just as Manhattan Beach's school gardens program is, well, growing
%nbsp; and blossoming. Begun 2 1/2 years ago with a small grant from the state Department of Education and money from the Beach
 Cities Health District, the project has spread to all of the district's elementary schools and will soon be added
 at the middle school. The gardens provide lessons in nutrition

and give students the chance to sample what
 they have grown. "This is a very affluent community but a densely packed one--not many students have tomatoes growing at
 home, " Bergsund said. When some of the students at Pacific School first saw the tomato plants, they asked
 Bergsund if they were strawberries. Community gardener Barklow hopes the program will expand to other area schools--she already is talking with
 district officials in neighboring Hermosa Beach about helping plant butterfly, native wildflower and edible leaf
 gardens at Hermosa Valley School. She also would like to see the gardens produce enough to help feed the
 South Bay's elderly shut-ins and the needy, and to add raised plots for gardeners who use wheelchairs. Though some of the community gardeners have decided not to participate in the new program, many are
 enthusiastic and have been meeting to make plans and appoint a representative for each site to act as a
 liaison with the host school. One of the gardeners, an architect, has offered to design the community gardens at each site. Officials
 believe they can carve out about 60 plots over the three campuses. Because they will be sharing their space with students. the gardeners must undergo fingerprinting, be tested
 for tuberculosis, wear ID badges while on campus and comply with other requirements spelled out in the
 contract, which is subject to review annually. "It seems to me the school district has made us a pretty nice offer," said Rudy Weaver, a retiree who enjoyed
 tending his flowers and vegetables at the Mira Costa site. Some of the seniors wonder if gardening alongside youngsters will work, but Weaver said, "Most of us are
 pretty happy that we are going to get gardens, even though we had to go through a lot to get them."

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June 9, 2002 Sunday Home Edition SECTION: Sunday Calendar; Part 6; Page 55; Calendar Desk knbsp; LENGTH: 956 words HEADLINE: Art & Architecture;
 It Can Be Easy Building Green;
 An architect finds 13 buildings that are kind to the environme nt BYLINE: VIVIAN LeTRAN BODY:
 In "Ten Shades of Green" at the Orange County Museum of Art, architecture follows a new dictum: Form
 follows function--and global survival. "Buildings are one of the biggest polluters of the environment, said guest curator Peter Buchanan, an
 independent London architect and writer who proposed the show in response to the potential threat of global
 warming. "Green design is building with a conscience," he said. Fifty percent of energy consumed and greenhouse gases emitted in the world are from buildings, Buchanan
 said, adding that the United States alone contributes up to one-fourth of the planet's emissions. Promoting
 green building design has become an important cause for the Architectural League of New York, an
 organization that presents exhibits and public education programs on architecture and design. The league
 accepted Buchanan's proposal and produced the 12-stop traveling exhibition, which will continue on to Boston
%nbsp; and Las Vegas. Rosalie Genevro, league executive director, said Buchanan was commissioned to guest-curate the show
 because he is a green issues advocate and has broad appeal to technical and lay audiences. Buchanan
 selected 13 buildings, based on aesthetics and environmental friendliness. Most are European projects, and
 most were built within the last five years. The exhibition's title comes from the 10 criteria it establishe s for assessing greenness. Primary among them is
 energy efficiency: the use of "natural" air-conditioning or solar heat, for example. Buildings are also judged on
 their use of recycled materials and renewable resources, and on the way they react to and operate in their
 environments. Buchanan says one way to summarize green principles is to think in terms of thermodynamics,
 the way heat can be transferred into other kinds of energy and vice versa. Each project is represented by photographs, drawings and a scale model in cross-section, which allows a
 visitor to see, for example, how the University of Nottingham in England uses wind power and its lakeside site
 to create a cooling system. The architects discuss their projects on interactive computer displays. What's crucial to Buchanan is that these buildings accomplish green goals without compromising style. "Green design is not a straitjacket," Buchanan said. "American

architects have complained that green buildings

 are ugly. We want to show people that green architecture can be beautifully designed and conceptually
 sophisticated." In his view, the Commerzbank headquarters in Frankfurt, Germany, has it all. Designed by British architect
 Norman Foster, the silvery triangular structure is covered in reflective glass. It's 53 stories--the tallest
 skyscraper in Europe--and among its most important green elements is an atrium, a hollow core that fills the
 bank's offices with natural light from all sides while creating better air circulation. Foster also added atrium
 "sky gardens" on some floors to freshen the air and provide public gathering places. Another building in the exhibition, the Beyeler Foundation Museum in Basel, Switzerland, is embedded in a
 park-like landscape. The classical design by Renzo Piano features an all-glass roof and perforated steel panels
 that control the natural lighting in the galleries. The Minnaert Building in Utrecht, Netherlands, by the Dutch firm Neutelings Riedijk Architecten, is a wave-like
 horizontal structure made of insulated concrete. The building collects rainwater on the roof, and the water
 drips into a pool in the building's central hall. In the summer, the rainwater is used to cool the building. It is
 pumped through a circulatory system, absorbing heat, which it then releases on the roof. Four homes are showcased in the exhibit: three in the United States and the fourth in Nova Scotia. The
 Wescott/Lahar House in west Marin County uses thick, well-insu lated walls made of bales of straw to conserve
 energy. The Cotulla Ranch House in La Salle County, Texas, is built to recycle rainwater by collecting it in
 cisterns. The Palmer House in Tucson manages temperature with thick walls, uses native landscape and has an
 economical evaporative cooling system. The Howard House in West Pennant, Nova Scotia, recycles local
 materials, such as corrugated steel from boat sheds and barns. Why are most of the exhibition's projects from Europe? Genevro says that in general, Europe is ahead of the
 curve on green design because its natural resources are more limited and architects are more aware of the
 problem and more motivated to find solutions. But, she adds, an increasing number of U.S. buildings are
 beginning to meet green standards. "The exhibition is consistent with our own mission," said Peter Templeton, a program manager with the U.S.
 Green Building Council, a nonprofit advocacy group. Buchanan's criteria are similar to those the council uses to certify buildings. In the last two years, 20 buildings
 nationwide have been granted green status and 350 others are being considered for approval. At UC Santa Barbara, the Donald Bren School of Environmental Science and Management, designed by Zimmer
 Gunsul Frasca Partnership, received one of the council's highest ratings. "The current interest of green design isn't a passing fad," Genevro said. "Our resources are limited, and we

 can't go on with the sprawl and consumption of land the way we have been." * "TEN SHADES OF GREEN," Orange County Museum of Art, 850 San Clemente Drive, Newport Beach. Dates:
 Open Tuesdays-Sundays, 11 a.m.-5 p.m. Ends June 30. Prices: \$5, adults; \$4, students and seniors; children
 younger than 16 and members, free; free Tuesdays. Phone: (949) 759-1122. * Vivian LeTran is a Times staff writer.
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%nbsp; The New York Times, June 9, 2002 &nb p; ; Copyright 2002 The New York Times Company
 &n sp; p; The New York Times &nb p; ; June 9, 2002, Sunday, Late Edition - Final SECTION: Section 14CN; Page 1; Column 1; Connecticut Weekly Desk LENGTH: 1778 words HEADLINE: An Overhaul For Emissions Testing BYLINE: By VIRGINIA GROARK %nbsp; BODY:
 FOR Linda Jansen, taking her car in for an emissions test means driving between 15 and 20 minutes from her
 Simsbury home to a Bloomfield testing center. And, on a recent afternoon, it also entailed another 10 minutes
 waiting in line for the exam. So when she learned that the state plans to eliminate its 25 centralized testing centers and allow more than
 300 service stations and car dealerships to perform the tests, Ms. Jansen was pleased. But, she added, she
 would like to know the people conducting the test. "If I went to someone I know, I'd feel better about it," she
%nbsp; said. Just who will conduct emissions testing in Connecticut is on the minds of motorists as the state embarks on its
 first major overhaul of the nearly 20-year-old program. Starting July 1, the Envirotest Systems Corporation, which has had a long-term contract with the state, will
 no longer administer the tests. Instead, the state is negotiating a contract with Agbar Technologies, a
 Chicago company that manages emissions testing programs

in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Utah and is
 scheduled to take over Washington State's program in July. In Connecticut, contract negotiations with Agbar are expected to be completed in late June, according to
 state and company officials. If all goes according to plan, the state will suspend emissions testing for the next
 six to eight months while Agbar prepares to take over the system. The plan also includes exempting newer
 vehicles from testing and subjecting some models to simpler tests. Fees will remain at \$20 for a two-year
 sticker and \$10 for a one-year sticker. Judging by the reviews in other states, Agbar has encountered some minor problems in setting up systems, but
 has earned a reputation for being customer friendly and inexpensive. Connecticut officials said the new system
 will allow customers to schedule their inspections and virtually eliminate waiting times. In Rhode Island, where Agbar took over the management of the emissions testing program in 2000, the
 company had some initial software problems, but those eventually were fixed. "Obviously, we had a number of glitches when we first started the program because everybody was learning,"
 said Louis Longo, chief of the safety and emissions division for the Rhode Island Department of Motor Vehicles.
 "After the first six to eight months, everything fell into place." In Washington State, the company has missed some installation deadlines by a few days, but looks to be on
 track to take over the system in July, said Phyllis Baas, section manager responsible for the motor vehicle
 emissions testing program for the Washington Department of Ecology. "They have to develop Washington-specific software and it's a pretty tight time frame and we have been
 pushing them pretty hard for deadlines," she said. But, she added, "They appear they are going to be ready by
%nbsp; July 1." Part of the problem in Washington is that the state's testing system will remain centralized, a configuration
 that requires a different setup than Agbar normally uses, Ms. Baas said. Under the Connecticut proposal to decentralize the system, Agbar would be responsible for training service
 station and car dealership mechanics so they can conduct the tests, said Christopher Stock, director of
 marketing for the company. It would also supply the equipment to the service stations and dealerships, he
%nbsp; said. "They don't have to pay anything up front," he said. "What they do is collect the motorists' fees and they pay
 a portion of the test fee for the equipment, training and management." The decision to overhaul the system was the result of a study that state officials began in 2000, said William
 Seymour, director of corporate and public relations for the Department of Motor Vehicles. Part of the analysis
 looked at how the state could make the system easier for motorists, an issue that residents have raised for

%nbsp; years. "Essentially, customer service is the focus of why we are going in the direction that we are, " Mr. Seymour
 said. "We believe that increasing the number of testing facilities will provide greater customer service and
 that's essentially what a lot of our customers have asked for." With a decentralized system, motorists would be able to make appointments for emissions tests rather than
 wait in line during their lunch breaks. And instead of driving long distances to a central testing center, they may be able to go to a local service
 station. But decentralized systems come with some criticism. A chief concern is whether a service station or car
 dealership will tell motorists they need to have repairs when they aren't necessary. "You don't know if the dealership is going to be really honest," Jan Baisden of Hartford said as she waited in
 line at the Bloomfield testing center. There has indeed been fraud in the states that use Agbar, but officials from those states said violations have
 been few. Massachusetts officials said 114 Massachusetts stations were suspended for various activities that
 included improper signs, falsifying data or recommending unnecessary repairs. In Salt Lake County in Utah, officials conducted 4,352 covert and overt audits of the 320 car dealership and
 service stations that perform emission testing there from Jan. 1, 2001 to May 15, 2002. As a result, the
 county discovered 90 minor violations and 28 major violations. The major violations usually involved people
 testing one car in the place of another. Over all, the county has seen a decrease in violations since it first instituted a decentralized testing program
 nearly 20 years ago. "We think it's extremely low," said James Brande, director of the bureau of air pollution control for the Salt
 Lake Valley Health Department, referring to prevalence of fraud. "But you also have to remember we have
 been doing this since 1984. "Some place like Connecticut, who is starting brand new, you would see people thinking they could get away
 with it," he added. "Our violations have decreased over the years just because we get the bad players out and
 people understand that that kind of action won't be tolerated. It takes a while to have people understand
 that." Under Connecticut's fraud prevention plan, iris-scanning devices would be used to prevent unauthorized people
 from conducting tests and lane operators from sharing the identification codes that give them access to the
 equipment. In addition, three video monitors would be installed in each center and would include a feature that
 would allow Agbar or state officials to communicate with technicians during a test, a move praised by one
 expert. "One of the interesting aspects of the Connecticut program \sim

is the fact that they have gone over to a video
 surveillance system," said David Skinner, training manager for the National Center for Vehicle Emissions Control
 and Safety in Fort Collins, Colo. "In the past, the concerns with the decentralized system was fraud and that
 gives you greater fraud control." Under the old system in 2000, several Envirotest employees at a testing center in Bridgeport were charged
 with accepting bribes to pass cars that had failed tests, a problem the state is hoping to counter with the
%nbsp; new system. With Agbar, there will also be covert operations to detect fraud as well as unannounced inspections. Software
 will be used to track the inventories of the emission stickers and other anomalies that could indicate fraud.
 The state is considering awarding a contract to a data management company, which would also oversee the
 tests and crosscheck emissions information with other state motor vehicle records, Mr. Seymour said. %nbsp; Together, Mr. Seymour said, the fraud detection and prevention measures will be "second to none" in the
%nbsp; nation. The decentralized configuration is just one of the many changes to the state's emissions testing system. In
 addition, car models that are 1996 and newer will undergo the On Board Diagnostics testing process, which is
 simpler and faster, experts said. "It's like making a phone call instead of sending a letter," Mr. Skinner said. And starting July 1, models that are four-years-old and newer will be exempt from tests under the plan. People
 who register new cars will have to pay a \$40 fee. The decision to exempt newer models was based on the fact
 that the newer cars are less likely to have emissions violations, Mr. Seymour said. In the process, it means
 that the number of tests could drop from about 1.3 million in 2001 to roughly 937,000, he said. That's good news for people like Sheldon Wishnick, Connecticut chapter coordinator for the National Motorists
 Association, an organization that he said fights for motorists rights. Mr. Wishnick does not support emissions
 testing and was happy to hear that newer models won't be tested. But he does not understand why people
knbsp; who register new cars will have to pay \$40. "I think that's ridiculous," he said. "If the program is supposed to reduce emissions, then how is forcing you to
 pay \$40 when you buy a new car helping to reduce emissions? It has nothing to do with it." Mr. Seymour said the state will continue to charge the fee to keep the emissions program self-funded and
 maintain the current sticker fees. "Clean air is everybody's responsibility, and everyone must share in the cost of clean air," he added.
 The biggest change to the system will be the decentralized locations. Because it will take time to implement,
 the state will suspend all emission testing for six to eight months starting July 1.

 In one Connecticut dealership, the system is already in place, though it is used to test Rhode Island vehicles. The Card Chevrolet Company in Pawcatuck began testing Rhode Island cars about two years ago after
 realizing how much money they were losing in business to other service stations, said Sean Card McGill,
 president of the dealership, which is about 500 yards from the Rhode Island border. For Mr. McGill it was a difficult decision to make because of his location. Because he is a Connecticut
 company, Agbar wouldn't purchase the equipment for him like it did for Rhode Island service stations and
 dealerships. So he had to pay \$42,000 for it. "I bit the bullet," Mr. McGill said. "Eighty percent of my business comes from Rhode Island." These days about 10 cars undergo safety and emissions tests at his dealership each week, said Bill Allen, a
 mechanic who inspects cars there. Though the dealership makes money on the repairs, not the test, Mr. Allen
 said he is careful to follow all the rules and guidelines. After all, he said, "I was told on Day 1, 'Go by the book.'
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 &n sp; p; The New York Times &nb p; ; June 9, 2002, Sunday, Late Edition - Final SECTION: Section 1; Page 26; Column 5; National Desk LENGTH: 534 words HEADLINE: Bush to Seek Unlikely Allies In Bid to Alter Clean Air Act BYLINE: By KATHARINE Q. SEELYE DATELINE: WASHINGTON, June 8 BODY:
 The White House plans to promote its initiative on air pollution control by trying to enlist the help of a number
 of minority, labor and environmental organizations that

it believes can rally public support. Those are not typically the kinds of groups with which the Bush administration finds itself closely aligned. But
 an internal White House draft, disclosed on Friday, identifies

several such organizations that administration

hbsp; officials think can help them win enactment of the initiative.

At issue is an administration effort to overhaul a
 provision of the Clean Air Act called new-source review that requires utilities and factories to upgrade their
 pollution controls when they make major plant improvements. The utility industry fiercely opposes the
 provision, saying it costs too much and reduces efficiency. The administration wants to supplant the program
 with its own initiative, Clear Skies. Clear Skies would require a two-thirds reduction in most power plant emissions by 2018, and seek to achieve
 that goal largely by creating a system in which companies can trade emissions credits. The administration says
 Clear Skies would be more effective than new-source review, but environmentalists say it would undercut the
%nbsp; Clean Air Act. President Bush spoke broadly about the proposal in mid-February

but specific language has yet to be sent to
 Capitol Hill. The plan calls for meetings with a number of groups before Mr. Bush announces the details. The
 date for his announcement has not been set. The strategy draft was first disclosed by Greenwire, an online environmental news service, and then made
 available by the utility industry to other news outlets on Friday. Industry and administration officials said that the draft plan demonstrated that the White House was
 consulting all sides of the debate and had broad support. The administration has been criticized for consulting
 mainly industry groups last year when developing an energy policy. Some environmental groups, however, said the draft plan showed an effort by the White House to manipulate
 public opinion and make its support for the Clear Skies program appear to be greater than it is. The draft says environmental groups "should have the lead on all meetings" about the plan. It did not identify
 any groups, but one is likely to be the Adirondack Council, among the few environmental groups that have
 endorsed Clear Skies. The draft also calls for meetings with minority groups, including the Black Chamber of Commerce, the National
 Conference of Black Mayors, Maryland Black Mayors and the National Indian Business Association. But it is not clear that all those groups will be on board. Mayor Marilyn Murrell of Arcadia, Okla., the president
 of the National Conference of Black Mayors, said the administr ation had not contacted her group. Mayor Murrell was doubtful that she would support the initiativ e. She criticized the administration's clean-air

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 policies as "a little vague" and said she was not convinced that they would be good for minorities and
 low-income people, who often live near polluted sites and frequently do not have access to good health care.
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 &n sp; p; The New York Times p; ; June 9, 2002, Sunday, Late Edition - Final SECTION: Section 4; Page 14; Column 4; Editorial Desk LENGTH: 157 words HEADLINE: Climate Policy: Heat and Sparks %nbsp; BODY: To the Editor: Re "U.S. Sees Problems in Climate Change" (front page, June 3): My office looks out on the Hudson River. Although the work is not finished, there are few success stories
 greater than the salvation of this river. It is a testament to public involvement and government recognition of
 our responsibility as stewards of the foundation of this country, the very land we stand on. How heartbreaking
 that this administration can do no better than ask us to adapt to the "inevitable." Combined with its
 backward-thinking energy policy, only its unwillingness to ask the American people and industry to make any
 sacrifices or changes makes the destruction of our environment inevitable. If this government threw its true weight behind alternative energy, fuel efficiency and real environmental
 policies, miracles could be worked. LINDA HACKER-TONER
 Piermont, N.Y., June 3, 2002
 http://www.nytimes.com
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 The New York Times, June 9, 2002 &nb p; ; Copyright 2002 The New York Times Company
 sp; p; The New York Times <nbsp; p; ; June 9, 2002, Sunday, Late Edition - Final SECTION: Section 4; Page 14; Column 4; Editorial Desk LENGTH: 161 words HEADLINE: Climate Policy: Heat and Sparks %nbsp; BODY: To the Editor: I tell my students that the defenders of business-as-usual on climate change began telling us 20 years ago
 that concern about global warming was not scientifically justified. Then, a decade ago, they said yes,
 concern is justified, but we have ample time to prevent it. Now, a decade later, they are saying it is too late
 to prevent major climate change, and we have no choice but to adapt to it (front page, June 3).
 Remarkably, the Bush administration has collapsed this string of evasions into half a presidential term. Here is
 the truth of the matter: there is no way that societies will be able to adapt to the climate change that will
 occur in this century unless we get serious now about prevention. JAMES GUSTAVE SPETH
 New Haven, June 4, 2002 The writer is dean of the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies at Yale and a former head of the
 United Nations Development Program.
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The New York Times &nb p; ; June 9, 2002, Sunday, Late Edition - Final SECTION: Section 4; Page 14; Column 5; Editorial Desk LENGTH: 77 words HEADLINE: Climate Policy: Heat and Sparks %nbsp; BODY: To the Editor: Bob Herbert's June 6 column, "Ignoring a Growing Peril," makes clear that the people will have to lead the effort
 to forestall global warming. This means using less energy, driving smaller cars, keeping the house warmer in
 summer and cooler in winter and so on. As in the past, if the people lead, the leaders will have no choice but
%nbsp; to follow. KINNAN O'CONNELL
 Larchmont, N.Y., June 6, 2002
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 &n sp; p; & nbsp; ; The New York Times p; &nbs ; June 9, 2002, Sunday, Late Edition - Final SECTION: Section 4; Page 2; Column 1; Week in Review Desk LENGTH: 140 words HEADLINE: June 2-8: ENVIROMENT;
 GLOBAL WARMING HEAT BYLINE: By Andrew C. Revkin %nbsp; BODY:
 In a sudden shift from merely calling for more research, the Bush administration sent a report to the U.N.
 listing many likely harms from global warming, including more heat waves and the disappearance of coastal
 marshes and Rocky Mountain meadows. But the report seemed to please no one: environmentalists were upset

 it called only for voluntary measures to cut emissions linked to the problem. And groups financed by coal, oil
 and car companies said President Bush erred by accepting that humans were the likely cause of most of the
 warming. In California, The Santa Rosa Press Democrat searched for the positive. Its editorial page said, "If
 there is a 12-step program for global warming, last week President Bush took the first step: He
 acknowledged that the problem exists." Andrew C. Revkin
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%nbsp; Newsday (New York, NY) June 9, 2002 Sunday p; ; & Copyright 2002 Newsday, Inc.
 sp; c, & Newsday (New York, NY) p; &nbs June 9, 2002 Sunday NASSAU AND SUFFOLK EDITION SECTION: CURRENTS, Pg. B07 LENGTH: 511 words HEADLINE: OTHER VOICES <nbsp; BYLINE: Richard Kessel; Robert B; Satell; Janet Kagel;</p> Judith Cruz BODY:
 I'm supportive of the Article X process as it exists. However, I think you could improve the process in two
 specific ways. One way is to expedite the timetable for the construction of cleaner, more efficient power
 plants. If a utility is prepared to construct a highly sophisticated unit, they should be rewarded by getting that
 plant approved in the most timely fashion possible. But I also think that because there are significant issues
 that need to be resolved when you're proposing a power plant then the community needs to get more
 resources, particularly financial resources, to intervene in an expedited process. Right now, there are funds
 that are given out by the state siting board. The money usually comes from the company building the plants.
 But the intevenors tell me the funds aren't enough. -Richard Kessel, chairman of the Long Island Power
 Authority Long Island and New York City face a critical shortage of power. Article X was designed to assure
 input to larger power project designs by all stakeholders,

particularly the community. In that respect, Article X
 is effective. However, the unnecessary delays in the process are driving decisions about what generation is
 being built. The right choices in generation technology, and the best outcome for New York's environment, will
 come from a much faster review process that does not compromis public input. - Robert B. Catell, KeySpan
 chairman and CEO Four years ago, I started meeting with officials from the Port Jefferson power plant.
 Eventually, others started coming with me. Three times, when we heard rumors of expansion plans, we asked
 about it. They said they would never expand You know how I heard about the new generator being built on
 the site? A county legislator told me on back-to-school night last October. Everything's moved very quickly
 since then, and we've sued to stop the project. LIPA has plenty of electricity. It hasn't been aggressive
 enough about conservation. It doesn't have an energy plan. Now they have the cross-Sound cable. But this
 isn't the direction we should be going in anyway. Fossil fuel plants pollute the environment. They cause acid
 rain, global warming and fish kills. We want LIPA to rebuild the plant to make it cleaner, not add new
 generators at the site. - Janet Kagel, chair of the Poquott Environmental Action Committee, which is suing LIPA and KeySpan over
 construction of two new electric generators at the Port Jefferson power plant
%nbsp;
%nbsp; The first power plant LIPA built in Brentwood sneaked up on us. All of a sudden, there it was. Now they're
 looking to put up another one. I didn't know anything about it until recently. But this is what they do in
 Brentwood. The community doesn't know when something like this is being proposed. We don't have
 representatives who tell us. You can be as outraged as you want, and they look at you like you're crazy. The
 laws must be changed. But our politicians also need to tell us what's going on and respond to our concerns. - Judith Cruz, Brentwood social worker
 <nbsp; p; ; nbsp; bsp; *****
 Orlando Sentinel Tribune, June 9, 2002 &nb p; &nbs ; Copyright 2002 Sentinel Communications Co.
 &n sp; p; THE ORLANDO SENTINEL

<nbsp; p; ; June 9, 2002 Sunday, FINAL SECTION: INSIGHT; Pg. G1 LENGTH: 1092 words HEADLINE: GLOBALIZATION: NEAR EFFECTS AND FARAWAY MEETINGS;
 RED TAPE, REGULATIONS AND VERY REAL RISKS;
 A EUROPEAN UNION CHEMICALS POLICY THREATENS TO UNFAIRLY HINDER U.S. INDUSTRY. BYLINE: Eileen Ciesla, Special to the Sentinel BODY:
 Ministers with the Group of 8 will meet in Alberta later this month to discuss increasing foreign aid to Africa
 and forgiving Third World debt. But there is one item on the agenda not likely to get much media attention,
 but it will have a substantial effect on U.S. interests. The head of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Donald Johnston, will ask
 the ministers to consider a new mission for the OECD. He would like to expand the OECD to become the world's
 global regulator -- a mission that promises to seriously undermine U.S interests via protectionism and
 international bureaucracy. A Paris-based group of 30 industrialized nations, the OECD is known mainly for reports and conferences that
 help to clarify policy positions and track economic progress of its members. Often, the OECD argues on behalf
 of free markets, but its recent projects promote protectionist policies on behalf of European Union interests. In
 the 1990s, it emerged as an organization that doesn't merely suggest policy but tries to assert legal and
 regulatory authority over members and non-members. According to an OECD document on the need for global governance globalization, "has reduced the policy
 capacity and legitimacy of national governments." The OECD would like to fill that vacuum by creating for itself
 a new role as a global regulatory clearinghouse. Yet, the OECD has no legal or regulatory authority. And the question is, should it? Most notably, the islands of the Caribbean and Pacific are the target of an ongoing OECD project against
 "harmful tax competition." In 1998, the OECD blacklisted 41 tax havens, demanding they stop giving tax breaks
 or face sanctions by OECD member nations. Without any legal authority, the OECD used peer pressure to get
 all but seven islands to change their tax laws. Not coincident ally, the European Union has been fiercely
 debating the idea of imposing one tax rate across its borders in order to stop capital flight within the EU. And now, the OECD has its hands in another European Union project that, if enacted, will deal a catastrophic
 blow to the U.S. chemicals industry, and dwarf the current trade war between the United States and the
 European Union by billions. In February 2001, the European Union debuted its Chemicals Strategy to be drafted into legislation this

 summer. The paper says it seeks to protect European consumers and the environment from "dangerous"
 chemicals with a system called REACH (Registration, Evaluation) and Authorization of Chemicals). We at the Competitive Enterprise Institute think that REACH is just junk-science-driven protectionism at its
 worst and does nothing to protect consumers. And it may cost the U.S. chemicals industry more than \$17
 billion in lost exports. REACH proposes to gather data and classify more than 30,000 chemicals. Many of them are common chemicals
 that have been in use for 100 years. Some of the chemicals that would be affected include the
 cancer-treatment drug tamoxifen, as well as all estrogen-repla cement drugs such as Premarin. REACH is so
 broad, that even alcoholic beverages and some baked goods could be classified as "dangerous." Instead of
 placing the burden on government to show a chemical poses a risk, REACH asks manufacturers to provide data
 on their product. And in the absence of proof, the product may be assumed dangerous using a controversial
 approach called "the precautionary principle". That is, products can be banned without any proof of hazard.
 Right there, REACH is a technical barrier to trade under the WTO's rules. REACH doesn't stop at chemicals. Products that use chemicals, such as toys, cosmetics or pesticides also will
 be subject to the same bans. The cost in lost exports could skyrocket well beyond the damage to the
 chemicals industry. The ultimate cost of the EU's chemicals strategy will be a loss in innovation and jobs on
 both sides of the Atlantic. What makes the strategy so expensive are the overly stringent tests. When EU scientists ran them, 70
 percent of the substances tested as dangerous. Industry analysts estimate that it will take 40 years just to
 gather the minimum amount of data on the chemicals in question. Most of the registration and testing parts of REACH were developed within the OECD. And that accounts for
 98 percent of the cost of the program according to a study conducted by European consultants, Risk and
 Policy Analysts. The EU's chemicals strategy has met with strong criticism from the U.S. and European chemicals industries.
 The U.S. State Department has noted that the EU's chemicals strategy will do incalculable damage to the
 chemicals market and ultimately to the global economy. Yet by participating in the OECD, the U.S. may be aiding the EU's chemicals strategy. And according to the
 OECD's founding convention, the United States is bound to the council's decisions. The OECD says it is working
 for greater regulatory efficiency across governments and industry. To that end, they have been at the
 forefront of developing tests and harmonizing safety standards

for chemicals.

 It sounds like a worthy goal, but can countries be expected to have the same chemical-safety requirements
 when they differ on the science behind them? The OECD claims to be consensus-driven. Despite U.S. membership and support (the U.S. contributes 25
 percent of the OECD's budget, at least \$35 million in 2001), the OECD reflects the EU's position on genetically
 modified foods, global warming and taxation across national borders. As part of its move to "reorganize the
 international governing architecture" the OECD doesn't look to the United States as a model of governance,
 but to the European Union. The European Union is required by the European Commission to work closely with
 the OECD on developing policy. It should then come as no surprise that EU bias within in the OECD is at times
%nbsp; blatant. The OECD's latest moves are not part of a plot for world government. Globalization is a two-way street. As
 free markets grow, protectionist governments seek to minimize the pain of competition via global regulation
 and managing markets. International bureaucracies give governments the means to impose their regulations on
 a larger scale, thus hobbling competitors. U.S. policymakers should take notice. With the United Nations and all its various bodies -- the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the
 World Trade Organization -- all trying to make international policy, the world does not need another global
 regulator.
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%nbsp; Orlando Sentinel Tribune, June 9, 2002 p; ; Copyright 2002 Sentinel Communications Co.
 &n sp; p; THE ORLANDO SENTINEL &nb p; &nbs ; June 9, 2002 Sunday, CENTRAL FLORIDA SECTION: OSCEOLA; Pg. K6 LENGTH: 523 words HEADLINE: LIMIT GROWTH NOW OR FORFEIT FUTURE;
 OUR POSITION: LOCAL GOVERNMENTS SHOULDN'T ALLOW DEVELOPMENT UNLESS IT PAYS FOR ITSELF. BODY:

 Fast-growing Osceola County should hurry up and follow Orange County's smart-growth initiative linking
 schools to development. Orange County government and 11 cities are preparing to join forces in tying zoning approvals to whether
 schools are crowded. To truly succeed, this effort must take place on a regional basis. Otherwise, developers
 will cherry-pick their way around Osceola and surrounding counties to put up subdivisions wherever they can
 best avoid paying for schools. Unless growth starts paying its fair share for schools, the quality of education will decline across the entire
 county. At least some local leaders -- such as commissioners Mary Jane Arrington and Ken Smith, who spoke about the
 issue at a County Commission meeting last week -- are willing to consider ways to help schools. Now residents ought to hold elected officials' feet to the fire on the issue. Leaders need to act quickly. Leaders are looking at a "Martinez Plan," -- the policy named after former Orange County Chairman Mel
 Martinez -- that calls for rejecting changes to zoning and development plans in areas served by already
 packed schools. Osceola officials need to step up and adopt it here -- soon. Calling education a state issue that cannot be dealt with effectively at local levels is an excuse. Local
 government can't use that excuse to duck its responsibility to manage growth. It's good that the county and the School Board have hired a joint planner. And it's nice that Osceola will get
 most of a \$10 million state appropriation for school construct ion. But it's not enough. That's why it is important that staffers from Osceola, where developer-friendly policies have created Central
 Florida's fastest-growing county and the state's fastest-growi nq school district, plan to meet with
 representatives from Kissimmee and St. Cloud this week to hash out a deal. Unlike Orange County, where an agreement with all its cities has taken two years, Osceola needs to adopt a
%nbsp; plan this summer. The sooner, the better. Students continue to pour into Osceola at an alarming rate, and there is insufficient
 money to educate them. Between the 1996-97 school year and this year, the student population increased by 10,755 students, or 40
 percent. To keep up, the district would have had to hire a new teacher and add a new elementary classroom
 every other day. What this means to Osceola County: If this district is going to become a leader in quality education, then the
 real cost of growth for schools will have to be met. shbsp; Business will not remain or move here without a skilled, educated work force. The kind of school system it
 takes to produce such a work force is not possible without the best and the brightest teachers, high-quality
 resources and technology.

 With more developments on the way, the county and cities cannot afford business as usual. They must act now and unify behind a plan similar to Orange County's, linking development to schools. Growth must begin to pay its way now, or go elsewhere. Not one more rooftop should be approved until all the money needed for education is solidly in place.
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 sp; p; THE ORLANDO SENTINEL &nb p; ; June 9, 2002 Sunday, CENTRAL FLORIDA SECTION: OSCEOLA; Pg. K10 LENGTH: 598 words HEADLINE: LEARN HOW TO PREVENT PESTS FROM MOVING IN BYLINE: Jennifer Welshans, Sentinel Correspondent BODY:
 Ants, cockroaches, termites, oh my! Why are there so many insects and other pests in Florida? We can blame it on our beautiful subtropical
 climate. Many of us moved to Florida for the wonderful weather but didn't realize that these exasperating
 pests were part of the package. The hot summers, mild winters, high humidity, ample rainfall (well, usually)
 and flourishing vegetation create a pest's paradise. Most pests live outdoors. Sometimes, however, they venture into our homes looking for food, water and
 shelter. This is when they become a problem and we must take control to eradicate them. The most common household pests are ants, cockroaches, fleas, rats, mice and termites. Integrated pest
 management holds the key to eliminating these pests. This method prevents or suppresses pests without
 damaging our health, the environment and other living organisms. Chemicals are used only when necessary and then only the least toxic chemicals available for the situation are
 used. The three steps of integrated pest management are prevention, identification and control. Prevention is the first and most essential step. Generally, pests move into our homes seeking food, water

and shelter. By eliminating these lifelines, you can
 prevent household pests. Pests love dark, damp areas where food is readily available. Keep areas dry and free of exposed foods, especially sugar-base d foods. Opened food packages, including
 cereals and pasta, should be stored in tightly sealed containers or in the refrigerator. Reducing clutter, such as piled boxes, old carpeting and paper, will help prevent pests. Eliminating pests' access to your home also can be effective. Cracks and crevices should be caulked. Trees
 and shrubs that touch your home's exterior should be trimmed. This vegetation can give insects and rodents a
 simple passageway into your home. Identifying pests in your home before they become established in large numbers can help to avoid larger
 problems in the future. If you see evidence of pests, such as droppings, gnawed paper, sawdust along baseboards, or the pest itself,
 then it is probably time to implement some type of control measure. It is important to identify the pest before applying control measures. Different pests require different controls,
 and you need to make sure you employ the right one. For example, ants and termites look a lot alike but
 require two totally different eradication measures. Indoor-pest control needs to be effective, but it also has to be safe. The home is a place where your family
 spends most of their time, so use toxic pesticides indoors. Today, there are many safe pest-control products that can be used in homes. These include insect or rodent
 traps, insect-growth regulators, bait stations, repellents and low-toxicity chemical pesticides. The most important thing to remember when using a pesticide indoors is to read the label. Always apply the
 pesticide according to the directions, making sure that it is labeled for indoor use and targets the pests you
 want to control. Also, do not overtreat an area. More is not better when it comes to pesticides. If a pest problem becomes
 too large to tackle yourself, call a professional. Either way, everyone should be aware of the safest, most effective, long-term control methods of household
 pests. For information on household pest control and to learn how to eliminate specific pests from your home, attend
 a household pest control workshop at 7 p.m. June 18 at the Kissimmee Agricultural Center on U.S. Highway
 192. Call to register 407-846-4181.
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 sp; p; Pittsburgh Post-Gazette &nb p; ; June 9, 2002 Sunday REGION EDITION SECTION: EDITORIAL, Pg.E-3 LENGTH: 820 words %nbsp; HEADLINE: THE POLITICS OF PUZZLEMENT BUSH PIVOTS ON MANY ISSUES AND DOESN'T DO ENOUGH TO

 EXPLAIN WHY</br> BODY:
%hbsp; WASHINGTON Sure-footed since Sept. 11, President Bush now seems to be slip-sliding awkwardly from one direction to
 another, causing the rest of the world to scratch its collective head in puzzlement. Having put Tom Ridge out front and center saying that making the homeland security office a Cabinet
 department would be a dreadful, unworkable idea, Bush has now proposed that very thing, bending to
 politicians on Capitol Hill who demanded he do it. Having insisted that the Kyoto global warming treaty is a stupid, unworkable idea, Bush now seems to be
 saying that the United States is going to be hit hard by global warming but that he doesn't know what to do
 about it except to let some high polluters trade pollution credits to spread the smog around. Having thrilled his political base by indicating the United States must reserve the right to strike first to defend
 itself, including the use of nuclear warheads, if necessary, Bush is now telling the rest of the world not even
 to think of following the U.S. example. Having urged more trade with China as a way of trying to open it up to
 the rest of the world and let in some fresh ideas, Bush rejects the idea of doing the same with Cuba. That
 would alienate a lot of Cuban-American voters in his brother Jeb's state, the state that gave him the 2000
 election. Having warned the rest of the world that if they are not with the United States in its war on terrorism, they
 are against the United States, Bush has shown confusion and hesitation in the Middle East although the Arab
 world says solving the issue of a Palestinian homeland would be a giant step in fighting terrorism. Having warned repeatedly that Iraq is part of the "axis" of evil" that must be crushed, as many conservatives
 have been urging him to do, Bush then privately reassured antsy Europeans that he was not, for the time
 being, actually going to get into another military conflict with Iraq, with which much of Europe is desperate to
 return to normal relations. Having called on other countries to follow the rule of

law, Bush is adamant that the United States will not
 participate in the International Criminal Court, pleasing his base. Bush was willing to alienate many free-trade Republicans by going along with higher tariffs on imported steel,
 angering Europe, but assuaged his fellow conservatives by laying the groundwork to pull out of the 1972
 Anti-ballistic Missile Treaty in order to pursue the concept of missile defense, now a moot point with Europe,
 since Russia has cooled its ardor against such a step. In Normandy, Bush went out of his way to reassure skeptical Europeans that NATO is still vital and that the
 United States considers its security bound up with NATO, which he expects to fight terrorists. But he has yet
 to explain how the United States expects NATO soldiers will fight terrorists or where or when. Let alone who
%nbsp; will pay. The United States talks endlessly of building coalitions and working together and establishing new patterns of
 trust, but then insists that when the chips are down, it will do what it thinks best and will do it alone. The
 world has entered an unpleasant era of American "messianism," according to the French, not that the
knbsp; Americans care much what the French think. The Bush White House has been even more alarmingly ready than the big-footed Clinton White House to
 trample on civil liberties and restrict information, even as it admonishes other nations to broaden their civil
 liberties and be more open. Secretary of State Colin Powell, who has won the trust of the American people with his compassionate yet
 cautious approach to holding the reins of foreign policy, sounds increasingly defensive about the president he
%nbsp; faithfully serves. Bush, said Powell in Rome at the tail end of the president's recent European/Russian adventure, "speaks
 clearly, he speaks directly and he makes sure people know what he believes in. And then he tries to persuade
 others that is the correct position. When it does not work, then we will take the position we believe is correct,
 and I hope the Europeans are left with a better understanding of the way in which we want to do business." The problem is that crucial positions taken by this White House seem to change in will-o' -the-wisp fashion
 and far too little effort is made to explain why, leading to the perception politics is responsible. It's still one of the ironies of politics that foreign policy was a non-issue in the 2000 election. Despite the
 tumult of recent months, it's not going to be much of a factor in the November elections with control of the
 Senate and the House up for grabs, even though Bush appears at times to think so. Everyone understands that this is a political year, and that Bush is a political animal, the best fund-raiser his
 party has. But this is a dangerous time, and Bush risks being too political at our peril.
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June 9, 2002 Sunday FIVE STAR EDITION SECTION: FORUM, Pg.E-16 LENGTH: 1080 words HEADLINE: RETRO DEMS GIRD FOR BATTLE BODY:
 Looking forward to midterm elections, Democrats are looking backward when it comes to their agenda,
 complains Ronald Brownstein Something old. Something old. Something old. Something old. And, incidentally, something new. That is what
 congressional Democrats have produced in the five-point plan they are taking to voters for this year's midterm
 election. In case you missed it, Democrats last month produced a five-point message card meant to show the
 priorities they would pursue if given majorities in the House and Senate this fall. It's a document Walter Mondale would have felt comfortable distributing. The plan reflects almost none of the
 new thinking that former President Clinton promoted during his two terms (which is surprising, since the usually
 perceptive John Podesta, Clinton's former White House chief of staff, supervised the project.) Instead, it seems inspired more by Al Gore's ill-fated 2000 campaign, which drifted back toward the old
 Democratic strategy of wooing interest groups with targeted programs. This new effort is less likely to be
 remembered as the launch of a Democratic renaissance than as a testament to the party's confusion 18
 months after Gore's defeat. The exercise began with private grumbling among key Democratic

interest groups last winter, who feared that
 the party's message was being lost amid the focus on the war against terrorism and persistent gridlock on the
 Senate floor. That concern inspired a project, led by Podesta, involving operatives from all of the party
 committees. Last month, after extensive internal discussion and some national polling, the group settled on
 five issues it believes Democrats at all levels should stress in the midterm election. Four of them are long-standing party priorities: protecting

Social Security and opposing Republican efforts to
 partially privatize it; creating a new prescription drug benefit for seniors under Medicare; increasing spending
 on education; toughening enforcement of clean-air and clean-water laws. The something (relatively) new is
 a pledge to "provide real pension protection" in the wake of the Enron Corp.'s collapse. Not all Democrats will place each of these issues on the marquee. But the plan's influence is already apparent.
 Every Wednesday, a group of 22 Democratic senators meet to discuss ways to promote the five issues. The
 priorities are visible in individual campaigns, too, through gambits such as the "seniors' bill of rights" --
 centered on opposition to Social Security privatization and the promise of a new prescription drug benefit --
 that embattled Sen. Tim Johnson, D-S.D., released recently. In producing this list, Podesta's group labored under several constraints. One was the difficulty of finding
 issues that would unite congressional Democrats, especially fractious Senate Democrats. A bolder agenda --
 say, one that talked about restoring fiscal balance by trimming President Bush's tax cut -- would have
 inevitably proved more divisive. The plan was also shaped by the conventional wisdom that elderly voters
 matter more in low-turnout midterm elections; as a result, it's disproportionately weighted toward senior
%nbsp; concerns. Yet even with those explanations, the agenda still seems a stunning leap backward into pre-Clinton liberalism.
 The list does indeed embody broadly shared Democratic priorities. But it is more revealing for what isn't
 included than what is. It abandons, without a fight, Clinton's attempt to identify the party with national
 strength, government reform and economic growth -- foundations of his effort to expand the Democratic
%nbsp; coalition. For starters, the plan offers no ideas on the issue at the top of the public's agenda: fighting terrorism. As such
 it reflects the conventional wisdom among top party strategist \mathbf{S} such as James Carville, Stanley B. Greenberg
 and Robert Shrum, who have argued for months that Democrats should talk about terrorism only long enough
 to say "I agree with the president," and then change the subject to domestic issues. That calculation seems odd, and risky, for Democrats. It accepts a reversion to the "division of labor" that
 characterized American politics when Republicans dominated the White House from 1968 to 1988; Democrats
 seem to be conceding national security issues to Republicans while placing all their chips on compassion
 issues, such as health care or protecting the elderly, where polls give them a lead. That leaves Democrats in the incongruous position of focusing least on the subject that most concerns
 Americans: safeguarding the nation. "Voters will not take Democrats seriously as a party to be entrusted with
 national leadership if they fail to address the most urgent

set of national issues," the centrist Democratic
 Leadership Council wrote recently. Another problem is that the plan says nothing about modernizing government. Clinton usually linked new
 spending to government reform (think welfare or the balanced budget). But like Gore in 2000, the new
 Democratic agenda trumpets spending while muting reform. The plan says nothing about how Democrats would
 restructure Medicare to control costs, or how the party hopes to solve Social Security's long-range financing
 problems; it merely, like Gore, promises more money. Which could allow Republicans to accuse their Democratic
 opponents of reverting to big-spending liberalism -- as Bush did, with devastating effect, to Gore. Finally, the plan offers no vision of how to promote economic growth. Last year, House and Senate leaders
 touted a comprehensive plan to revive growth in the technology economy; Sen. Joe Lieberman, D-Conn., last
 week released a detailed paper on options for spurring the economy by encouraging the spread of Internet
 broadband technology. Not a word of that appears in the new five-point plan. Podesta, who understands the document's limits, has told friends that he sees this as a blueprint only for the
 off-year election, not for winning back the White House. To a point, he's right: both parties usually bend
 toward their base in mid-term elections. (Bush and congression al Republicans aren't lighting the sky with bold
 new ideas, either.) But the plan underscores the Democratic regression toward old habits that kept the party
 out of the White House for 20 of the 24 years before Clinton. Odds are the next Democratic presidential nominee won't be building on this retro agenda; he'll be laboring to
 dig out from under it.
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 Pittsburgh Post-Gazette June 9, 2002 Sunday p; ; Copyright 2002 P.G. Publishing Co.
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June 9, 2002 Sunday REGION EDITION SECTION: NATIONAL, Pg.A-4 LENGTH: 1041 words HEADLINE: DNA MAY UNRAVEL LINEAGE OF ANCIENT YUKON MAN DATELINE: WHITEHORSE, Yukon Territory BODY:
 For some reason, he lay down and perhaps fell asleep. Snow fell. Ice formed. His body froze quickly, becoming
 part of a glacier. There he remained for 550 years, deep frozen in time. Then the glacier began to melt,
 shrinking, dripping, pulling back layers of ice that had covered him, revealing clues of a former life. Three men hunting mountain sheep first noticed him, lying in a melting glacier high in Tatshenshini-Alsek
 Provincial Park in British Columbia. Actually, they first noticed a walking stick. Wood this high in a glacier is
 uncommon. Then they saw something with fur and bits of bone. "It was 50 feet away on a crest of ice. There
 was a big smear in the snow, " said Bill Hanlon, who was hunting Dall sheep with fellow teachers Mike Roch and
 Warren Ward. "It looked like an animal had died." But then they saw clothing, some of it stitched. "I looked about three feet away and there was a pelvic bone
 sticking up from the ice, " Hanlon recalled. "I could see legs going down into the ice." A chill ran through the
 hunters. "A million things were going through our heads," Hanlon said. "Like: Is this really old? Is this someone
 who got lost?" They didn't touch the remains, but put a few artifacts they found nearby into a Ziploc bag. Then they hiked
 three days back to civilization, to find someone who could determine who was that old, old soul. Scientists would say later that the hunters had found a man 550 years old, one of the most complete humans
 found from the "pre-contact period," the age before European explorers arrived. He'd be given the name
 Kwaday Dan Ts'inchi, meaning Long Ago Person Found. Now, three years after the recovery, Canadian researchers are trying to find his direct descendants. About
 300 members of the Indian tribes that claim the region where the body was found, the Champagne and Aishihik
 First Nations, have given blood samples for DNA comparison with samples taken from Kwaday's remains. No
 conclusions have been drawn yet. There are many legends among First Nations people about hunters who went away and never made it home.
 Some of the blood donors hope this analysis might even clear up one of those legends. But many people are reluctant to participate in the study. "There are many cultural beliefs about blood, " said
 Lawrence Joe, director of heritage, land and resources for the Champagne and Aishihik. "There are concerns
 and beliefs about hair. There are very strong beliefs on how you handle the dead." On mountaintops around the world, there have been discoveries of frozen people, sometimes much older. They
 include "Otzi," a man thought to have died about 5,000 years ago, who was discovered in 1991 in the Alps
 near the border between Italy and Austria. The remains of a teen-age girl who was sacrificed 500 years ago

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 were recovered in 1995 in the Andes in Peru. But the discovery of Kwaday has given scientists a chance to live in the last hours of a man, who lived in a
 particular time and a particular place, about whose human history little is known -- to learn what he ate; how
 he dressed, what he hunted. These discoveries, they say, are one benefit of climate change. As glaciers continue to melt rapidly, they're
 exposing evidence of former life in the high altitudes that otherwise would have remained frozen. "We are in a Catch-22 situation," said Diane Strand, heritage resource officer for the Champagne and Aishihik
 First Nations. The group wants to find the artifacts, but fears the overall effects of climate change. On returning from the glacier, the hunters who found the man quickly went to Beringia Museum. An
 archaeologist with the Yukon government notified the Champagne and Aishihik, who helped organize a team
 that went back to the site by helicopter. There they found a torso with the left arm attached. The hand was mummified. The fingernails were missing.
 The head was missing, too. A few yards away lay the lower body, with thighs and muscle attached. They also
 found a wooden dart and walking stick, and pieces of fish and scales within the folds of the man's robe. Over the next two days, as snow fell and temperatures hovered near freezing, the team carefully lifted the
 remains. They collected a knife still in its sheath and a leather pouch. They found a woven hat, fragments of
 clothing and what was later described as the man's "personal medicine bag, " which was considered sacred,
 even after more than five centuries. They didn't open it. The remains were flown from Whitehorse to the Royal British Columbia Museum in Victoria, where they were
 locked in a walk-in freezer. There, scientists raced against the clock to document and examine Kwaday,
 knowing they would have to return his body to the Champagne and Aishihik First Nations for burial, because it
 was discovered on their traditional land. The body was kept in a freezer chest in a locked room with an alarm. Researchers wanted to protect the man
 from contamination, and to protect researchers from any health risk. It was not known what diseases this man
 of 550 years ago still carried that could now be released in a modern world. Out of respect for the man, the Champagne and Aishihik First Nations asked that no photographs of the body
 be released. Researchers determined how long he'd been dead based on a radiocarbon test of his hat and the fur clothing.
 They found no sign of trauma, no tattoos, no markings that would reveal clues to his ancestry. The circumstances of his death remained a mystery. "All evidence points to this young man meeting an
 accidental death on the glacier, " according to the Canadian Journal of Archaeology. "At this point we do not
 know what culture or people he belonged to, or what community

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or settlement he would have considered
 home. It is not certain what he was doing in the area." Last year, Kwaday's remains were transferred back to the Champagne and Aishihik First Nations, according to
 an agreement with the tribes. In July, they were cremated in a closed ceremony to preserve Kwaday's dignity.
%nbsp; Only eight people traveled to the top of the mountain for Kwaday's cremation. There his ashes were tossed
 into the wind, along with the enigma of where he was from and where he was going.
%nbsp; p; ; & & nbsp; &n bsp; *****
 The San Francisco Chronicle JUNE 9, 2002, SUNDAY, &nb p; ; Copyright 2002 The Chronicle Publishing Co.
 &n sp; p; The San Francisco Chronicle p; ; JUNE 9, 2002, SUNDAY, FINAL EDITION SECTION: INSIGHT; 'Pg. D2; TWO CENTS %nbsp; %nbsp; LENGTH: 421 words HEADLINE: Would you give up your car to slow global warming? BODY:
 Bettie Laven, 56, Oakland No way in hell! The only time I didn't have a car was when I lived and worked in Chicago. I was able to get
 anywhere in the city because there was a bus every three or four minutes. Now I can contemplate the fate of
 the ozone layer while I wait 25 to 30 minutes for good old AC Transit. Scott Abramson, 54, San Mateo I believe global warming is a big hoax. I'd keep the car. The crucial issue is our oil dependence on despotic
 countries like Saudi Arabia, which have given sustenance to worldwide terror groups. But while I might not be
 prepared to give up my Mazda minivan even for total energy independence, I'd certainly be willing to sacrifice
%hbsp; a few caribou.
%nbsp;
%nbsp; Lucretia Marcus, 55, Alamo In its current form, yes. Having said that, I do believe that there are more efficient automobiles. The
 technology is just not encouraged by our current administratio n. After all, major Republican campaign

 contributions aren't coming from Kyoto pact supporters.
%http://www.application.com/particular/application
 Freeman Ng, 41, Oakland Give up my one little car and do what instead? That's the real heart of the matter. I would give up my car and
 a lot more for smarter city planning that placed people in strong communities with lively village squares close
 to their schools and workplaces, for widespread and dependable public transit and for a reformed industry,
 driven by the common good and not by greed, that produced goods in a responsible way.
%http://www.achievence.com/achievence/ac
%nbsp; Johanna de Leon, 18, Union City If I could walk or ride a bike to school and work, then absolutely, yes, I would gladly give up my car to slow
 global warming. I think most people would if not for the inconvenience. In my current situation, I can only
 use the car less -- unless somebody nearby would like to hire me.

%nbsp; Jeff Forward, 32, Woodland I wouldn't. If I gave up my car, I'd have to give up my profession and hobbies. If there was adequate public
 transportation in America, I would stop driving to work. Because there isn't, I am required to drive. Also, I feel
 that people who own multiple cars and those who have gas-guzzl ina SUVs for no practical purpose should give
 up their vehicles first.
 <pr>
 Teresa Larocque, 49, San Ramon Aw, come on. I've already given up aerosol hair spray and spray deodorants. And I haven't smoked in years.
 Now they want me to give up my vehicle? Forget about it!Two Cents is a pool of Chronicle readers we tap for
 anecdotes and commentary. To join, e-mail us at twocents@sfchr onicle.com -- we'll write back with details.
 p; ; & nbsp; & bsp;
%nbsp; San Jose Mercury News June 9, 2002 Sunday MO1 EDITION p; ; Copyright 2002 San Jose Mercury News
 sp; p; All Rights Reserved <nbsp; &nb p; &nbs ; San Jose Mercury News p; ; June 9, 2002 Sunday MO1 EDITION SECTION: AE; Pg. 17 LENGTH: 655 words HEADLINE: Demonstration farm shows how it's done BYLINE: Tracie White Special to the Mercury News %nbsp; BODY:
 If you were a worm and you weighed 45 pounds, you would have to eat 22 pounds of food a day to stay alive.
 That's a lot of eating. Tidbits like this get thrown around a lot during a typical tour at the Farm in Salinas, which was designed by a
 farmer to provide the public with a first-hand account of agriculture, especially in the Salinas Valley. "We try to explain what farmers do," says Chris Bunn, who came up with the idea of the demonstration farm. "I
 was getting a little upset with people's attitudes toward farmers," Bunn says. "Labor, pesticide, land use --
 farmers get blamed for everything." So, four years ago Bunn took a few acres of a 1,000-acre family farm and created this project. There's a
 beautiful little white farmhouse with a produce stand inside, picket fences, attractive murals and a pen filled
 with animals that are bound to attract the kids. The Farm is meant to be educational, but it's fun, too. School buses from Oakland to Los Angeles make their
 way here to see how a farm really works. "A lot of the kids have never been to a farm," says Sarah Jeanne Smith, manager of the Farm. On a recent
 Saturday afternoon she was hanging out next to the animal pens and giving tours, too. "Even a lot of kids from this area have never been to a farm. We talk to kids about things like composting --
 what makes good, rich soil," Smith says as she turns the soil in a compost pile to show a 5-year-old hundreds
%nbsp; of tiny worm eggs. He squeals, while behind him a 5-week-old calf frolics about, sending the chickens, ducks and goats running
 for cover. Springtime at the Farm means both the animal pen and the fields are busy with activity. Among the
 four-legged creatures to see, there are baby rabbits -including one named Rambo -- a lamb, the calf and a
%nbsp; few goats. From the animal pen the tour moves to the organic fields, where about 30 crops are grown, harvested and
 then sold at the produce stand. Currently there are six varieties of lettuce, carrots, cabbage, sugar snap
 peas, broccoli, cauliflower, parsley and beets. Tomatoes will be coming soon. "We can arrange to give people tractor rides, take them

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out and introduce them to the harvesting people,
 even harvest a little bit themselves," Bunn says. Among the topics discussed by the tour guides are organic farming vs. conventional methods, irrigation,
 transplanting and harvesting. They also talk about the agricultural history of the Salinas Valley, the "Salad
 Bowl of America" and one of the most productive places in the world. But what Bunn really hopes visitors will come away with is an appreciation for all the effort that goes into
 providing food. "It doesn't just come out of a bag," Bunn says. "There's a lot of hard work that goes into it. We want people
 to come, look around, take some time. This isn't a hurry-throu gh market where you quick-buy something." As for reaping profits from his venture, Bunn says there's not much of it. But he's looking for a different kind of
 enrichment. "We're hoping this will benefit the whole agricultural community," he says. "We hope it will help to change the
 public's attitudes toward farmers." The Farm A demonstration farm in Salinas Where: West of Salinas on Highway 68, about 60 miles south of San Jose. From San Jose, take Highway 101
 south. Take the Laurel exit, the second exit into Salinas. Turn right at the first light, onto Laurel. Turn left on
 Davis Road. Turn left on Blanco Road. Turn right onto Main Street, which becomes Highway 68. Take the
 Spreckels Boulevard exit. Turn right into the Farm. When: Open Mondays through Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., April through November. Prices: \$5; children under 16, \$3; children under 2, free. Group tours are \$25 minimum. Information: Call (831)
 455-2575 or check www.thefarm-salinasvalley.com. Also: Call to set up a tour. Tours are available Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
%nbsp; &nb p; ; nbsp; &n bsp; *****
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 &n sp; &nb p; St. Louis Post-Dispatch p; ;

June 9, 2002 Sunday Five Star Lift Edition

 SECTION: BUSINESS; Pg. E1 LENGTH: 1924 words knbsp; HEADLINE: AMEREN CASE COULD TELL FUTURE OF REGULATION BYLINE: Repps Hudson Of The Post-Dispatch BODY:
 * The state's Public Service Commission investigates whether an experimental rate structure allowed the
 electric utility to earn too much money or whether the incentive-based plan inspired the company to find
 creative ways to boost the bottom line. It's the biggest electric-rate case to hit Missouri since the cost to customers for Union Electric's new Callaway
 Nuclear Power Plant was resolved 17 years ago. That was when the state Public Service Commission said customers would be charged \$667 million a year, a 66
 percent rate hike phased in over eight years, to cover building and operating the nuclear electric-generating
 plant in central Missouri. What's at stake now is whether AmerenUE, the successor of Union Electric, made too much money under a
 three-year experimental regulatory plan that ended June 30, 2001. "When I see the profits they made ... that money came from the ratepayers of Missouri under the experimental
 rate plan. They've got some splainin' to do, " said the state's attorney general, Jay Nixon. "This stuff is so
 complicated as to obfuscate the basic question: How much is this monopolist making, and what is a fair rate of
%nbsp; return?" <nbsp; For its part, AmerenUE says its rates are well below national</p> averages. Ameren Corp., the holding company for AmerenUE, reported record profits of \$457 million in 2000 and more
 than \$468 million in 2001. What's also at stake is whether incentive regulatory plans have a future in Missouri. The plans reward utilities
 for managing their assets to make more money, as long as they share some of the earnings with customers in
 the form of credits on their bills. "This case is about money and about policy," said Diana Vuylsteke, attorney for the Missouri Industrial Energy
 Consumers, which includes big electric-power users such as Anheuser-Busch Cos., Boeing Co., Ford Motor Co.,
 General Motors Corp., Solutia Inc. and Monsanto. "The commission has very important decisions to make concerning economic development, what will be good
 for the state, and will Ameren's next plan be a traditional plan or an incentive plan?" Vuylsteke said. "It's really
%nbsp; about dollars in the end." For example, Maurice Brubaker, an energy consultant hired by Vuylsteke's group, argues in testimony filed with
 the PSC that AmerenUE's rates are 20 percent higher than those in Louisville, Ky. It could be significant, he
 said, in Ford's decision to close its Hazelwood assembly plant and to keep another in Louisville open. Boosting the bottom line <nbsp; As investor-owned utilities become holding companies with</p> regulated and unregulated subsidiaries, incentive
 plans have emerged as an attractive alternative to traditional

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regulation over utility monopolies, investment
%nbsp; analysts say. Utilities that search out and exploit marketplace risks should be rewarded, analysts and incentive-plan
 advocates say. Investors like incentive-based plans that encourage utilities to look for creative ways to boost
 their bottom lines, for example, by selling excess electricity Joe Coyle, an energy analyst with Edward Jones who follows Ameren, likes the experimental incentive plan
 because "Ameren gets to go out and make more money than before." "For the consumers, (AmerenUE) is able to take some of the assets and give it back as a refund." While he admires Ameren's performance, Coyle rates its stock as "accumulate," a notch below his all-out
 endorsement of "buy." "What's holding them back is this rate case," he said. Poring over the books AmerenUE and Laclede Gas Co. have operated under incentive plans, but the PSC is reconsidering whether the
 plans were structured to ensure that customers benefited as much as shareholders. AmerenUE is the first electric utility to go through this exhaustive review because it's the only one in Missouri
 to have operated under an incentive plan. For the six years it was under two experimental plans, AmerenUE -- and Union Electric before it -- did not
 have to open the books to scrutiny as it would have under a traditional rate-making plan. Now that its plan is being reviewed, the PSC staff and other interested parties have been poring over the
 books. The commission staff spent several months reviewing financial statements and internal documents before filing
 a formal complaint, kicking off the rate case, said Kevin Kelly, a PSC spokesman. The allegation is that AmerenUE made \$246 million to \$285 million more than it should have under the staff's
 estimates of an acceptable return on equity. If the utility were required to cut its rates by \$246 million, it would be about a 13.3 percent decrease. A rough
 estimate, according to John Coffman, acting director of the state's Office of Public Counsel, is that a typical
 electric bill of \$100 would drop to \$86.70 a month. If the utility had to cut rates by \$285 million, a \$100
 monthly bill would drop to \$84.60, he said. They are preliminary figures, and many hours of hearings and bargaining lie ahead before the case is settled.
 "The commission will have to make its decision based on reading thousands and thousands of pages of
 testimony, " Kelly said. The commission is expected to issue an order in November or December setting new rates. Most observers
 expect a court appeal, which could delay resolution for years. Reaching agreement Top officials from Ameren Corp. argue that the experimental

plan has meant more than \$425 million in rate
 reductions and credits for its 1.1 million residential, commercial and industrial customers in Missouri. Without referring to the plan, the company's Web site -www.ameren.com -- says "Missourians' cost of
 electricity has dropped four times since the early 1990s." The rates "are 14 percent below the national
 average, " the Web site says. Coffman said the nature of the plan means it's ripe for scrutiny. "The reason we are talking about so many millions of dollars is this is not a normal review." he said. "The
 one-time credits did not bring down rates. Ameren spins this whole process. We don't agree. The plan just
 expired. There wasn't a dramatic decision. That's where we're at, so let's take a look." Brubaker, arguing on behalf of the big industrial customers, said AmerenUE still charges too much. "Ameren
 likes to say that rates are low. That is not the case. If you compare them to California or New York, that is
 still not true. The rates there are higher. So is parking and housing and everything else. "In this region, which is a better comparison, Ameren's rates are not so cheap. ... And the industrials are
 paying disproportionately more." Susan Gallagher, an Ameren spokeswoman, said Brubaker's calculations don't include refunds to customers. For
 example, she said, AmerenUE's rate for residential customers in 2001 was 6.96 cents a kilowatt hour. Using numbers supplied by the Edison Electric Institute, an investor-owned electric-utility trade association,
 Brubaker said AmerenUE's rate was 7.58 cents. The rates for industrial and commercial customers were similarly lower by AmerenUE's calculations. Gallagher provided a list, which said residential rates last year were 20.7 percent lower than the national
 average. Industrial rates were 7.8 percent lower, she said, and commercial rates were 26 percent below the
 national average. Getting agreement on the various numbers will be difficult, Coffman said. "I don't think we'll ever reconcile their
 numbers with ours." Nonetheless, he's not opposed to incentive plans. "The devil's in the details." Waiting for a decision One detail that could elude most customers is what happens when a utility decides to sell its federally
 allocated credits for harmful emissions because it has cleaner-burning power plants. When Congress amended the Clean Air Act in 1990, it set up an incentive program to encourage utilities to
 lower emissions of harmful gases, such as sulfur dioxide. If a utility has stacks that emit less than their allowed
 amount of gases, it can sell the unused amounts to other utilities that are above their limits. The incentive-based plan is designed to create a market-driven program to get utilities to lower harmful
%nbsp; emissions.

But after analyzing AmerenUE and Ameren Corp. internal

documents, Ryan Kind of the Office of Public Counsel
 contends that the utility used the Clean Air Act to avoid paying its customers a credit. "The (experimental plan) creates perverse incentives for AmerenUE to manipulate earnings, " Kind said. In testimony filed with the PSC, he argues that AmerenUE delayed selling more than \$27.6 million in
 sulfur-dioxide emission credits until the plan ended June 30, 2001. Kind said Ameren Corp. took advantage of its ability to transfer the credits between its regulated subsidiary,
 AmerenUE, and AmerenEnergy Generating, an unregulated generating company that operates primarily in
 Illinois. The experimental plan might have given AmerenUE "the incentive to avoid making sales where a
 substantial amount of the earnings from those sales would have to be returned to ratepayers in credits," Kind's
%nbsp; testimony said. Coffman, from the Office of Public Counsel, which represents the interests of residential and small-business
 customers, called the experimental plan flawed. "We find that (AmerenUE) was taking the incentives and changing the way they did business to avoid having
 to share earnings with customers," he said. "There also were incentives to overstate expenses and understate
 revenues." Gallagher said that's not true. "We have sold allowances," both outside and during incentive-plan years. We
 have not sat on the sale of credits until the end of a given incentive program." A few dozen lawyers, accountants and consultants stand to earn good money this year as they argue the
 minutiae of this complex case in front of the five commissione rs: three Democrats, two Republicans. Today's rates will continue until a new plan takes effect. AmerenUE has said it would make any possible rate
 cut retroactive to April 1. Ameren Corp.'s chief executive, Charles W. Mueller, told shareholders at the annual meeting in April that the
 utility was doing all it could to protect its interests in the case. Many of the shareholders, especially conservative investors who rely upon quarterly dividends to supplement
 their income, are watching the case with great interest. So is the investor community. "This is a company that hasn't filed a rate case (in nearly) a decade, and now (the PSC staff) wants to
 penalize them for doing a good job," Coyle said. Offering their opinions All parties that have intervened in the AmerenUE case have a legally mandated or vested economic interest in
 the outcome, and all except the Missouri Public Service Commission's staff can appeal the decision in state
 circuit court. Missouri Attorney General's office, Missouri Office of Public Counsel, Kansas City Power & amp; Light Co., Laclede
 Gas Co., Missouri Gas Energy, Missouri Retailers Association %nbsp; MISSOURI INDUSTRIAL ENERGY CONSUMERS:

 Adam's Mark Hotel, Alcoa Foil Products, Anheuser-Busch Cos., Ford Motor Co., General Motors Corp., Holcim
 Inc., Hussmann Refrigeration, ISP Minerals, Mallinckrodt Inc., MEMC Electronic Materials Inc., Monsanto Co.,
 Nestle Purina PetCare Co., Precoat Metals, Procter & Gamble Manufacturing Co., Solutia Inc., Boeing Co. MISSOURI ENERGY GROUP: BJC Healthcare, DaimlerChrysler Corp., Emerson, Lone Star Industries Inc., River Cement Co., SSM Healthcare,
 St. John's Mercy Health Care, Doe Run Co.
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%nbsp; p; Sun-Sentinel (Fort Lauderdale, FL) June 9, 2002 Sunday Broward Metro Edition p; ; Copyright 2002 Sun-Sentinel Company
 sp; p; Sun-Sentinel (Fort Lauderdale, FL) p; ; June 9, 2002 Sunday Broward Metro Edition SECTION: EDITORIAL; Pg. 4F LENGTH: 506 words HEADLINE: IT'S REAL, SO DON'T IGNORE IT BODY:
 Even by the standards of Washington politics, the Bush administration's sudden acknowledgement of the
 threat of global warming was stunning. But not as stunning as what came next. Until recently, the administration's stance was to cite doubts by some scientists that the phenomenon was
 real, and to call for more study. Critics lambasted the policy -- which included a rejection of the Kyoto
 Protocol, a treaty favored by most environmentalists and many other nations -- as either the height of
 ignorance or a gift to the oil industry. Well, at least the administration -- not counting the rapidly backpedaling
 president -- is no longer ignorant. It now admits global warming will cause substantial changes in the U.S.
 environment in the next few decades, just as many scientists and environmental advocates have been warning
 for years. It also now concurs that human actions are the chief cause of the problem. But after acknowledging all of that, the administration disclosed what it planned to do about it: absolutely

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%nbsp; nothing. Well, not exactly nothing. The administration is sticking with its previously announced strategy of calling for
 voluntary measures that even by its own best estimates would merely slow but not reverse the growth in
 emissions of the "greenhouse gasses" blamed for global warming. It is simply adding a corollary to that
 strategy, and it can be summed up this way: don't worry, be adaptable. No wonder President Bush has tried to distance himself from his own administration's report. Seems the right
 wing of his party just couldn't handle such candor. Or maybe the president simply realized how absurd it was
 to take the position that because nothing can be done about the environmental damage already caused by
 greenhouse gasses, we should all just learn to adapt. Adapt to what? Oh, just a few little troubles, like more stifling heat waves, the disruption of snow-fed water
 supplies, and the permanent disappearance of Rocky Mountain meadows and coastal marshes. South Floridians
 can add the very real possibility that their homes and communities will be under water several generations
%hbsp; from now. So let's have no more talk of adapting. Let's have some leadership instead. It's true that the Kyoto Protocol is
 flawed and a better approach is needed. But to acknowledge that global warming is a real threat that will
 have serious consequences, and then refuse to offer a solution beyond mere adaptation, is not leadership. If the Bush administration isn't prepared to lead on this issue, maybe Congress will. This week, the Senate is
 to hold hearings on the Clean Power Act, which would limit power plant emissions of carbon dioxide, a
 greenhouse gas, and set new standards for three other pollutants. The bill deserves support. Global warming probably can be stopped. It may even be reversible. But neither of these goals can be
 achieved if the leadership of the United States, the nation that is by far the largest producer of greenhouse
 gasses, sits on its hands. Don't adapt. Act. p; ; & & nbsp; bsp; ********
%nbsp;</br> Sun-Sentinel (Fort Lauderdale, FL) June 9, 2002 Sunday Broward Metro Edition p; ; Copyright 2002 Sun-Sentinel Company
 sp; p; Sun-Sentinel (Fort Lauderdale, FL)

p; ; June 9, 2002 Sunday Broward Metro Edition SECTION: EDITORIAL; Pg. 5F LENGTH: 302 words HEADLINE: BUSH VS. THE EPA BODY:
 No sooner had the Bush administration grudgingly reported for the first time that manmade sources of
 greenhouse gases are major contributors to global warming than President Bush dismissed the report by his
 own Environmental Protection Agency. While the report made it clear that the administration will still not take
 serious steps to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide, the principal contributor to global warming, Bush's
 disdainful reference to "the report put out by the bureaucracy strikingly demonstrates how isolated the
 administration's environmental specialists are from its policy makers. As the head of this "bureaucracy," EPA
 chief Christie Whitman should stand by her staff and use its report to urge the president to bring policy in line
 with science. As it is, the report is hardly a bold step forward in dealing with climate change. While it clearly states that
 human beings are the likely cause of much recent global warming, it advances no new measures to reduce
 heat-trapping gases. Instead, the report talks about making accommodations to the changes that global
%nbsp; warming will bring. But apparently the report writers incurred the disfavor of the president by pointing to industrial society's
 burning of fossil fuels as the chief cause of the recent buildup of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. This
 reflects the conclusion of a National Academy of Sciences report last year but is squarely at odds with the
 position of many in the coal, petroleum, utility and auto industries, who say the evidence is still inconclusive. It was officials from these industries who had such ready access to administration officials last year when they
 designed an energy plan that emphasized production of fossil fuels and gave short shrift to conservation and
%nbsp; renewables. -- The Boston Globe p; ; & nbsp; & & nbsp; &n bsp; ****** Chicago Tribune, June 9, 2002 p; ; Copyright 2002 Chicago Tribune Company

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Chicago Tribune p; June 9, 2002 Sunday, CHICAGOLAND FINAL EDITION SECTION: Travel; Pg. 1; ZONE: C LENGTH: 3797 words HEADLINE: A slice of green in the 'burbs;
 Between Cleveland and Akron, nature makes a stand in the wilds of Ohio SERIES: OUR NATIONAL PARKS. 46th in a series. BYLINE: By Robert Cross, Tribune Staff Reporter. DATELINE: CUYAHOGA VALLEY NATIONAL PARK, Ohio BODY:
 The first brown highway sign said I could exit Interstate Highway 77 at Rockside Road and there I'd find a
 park. That hardly seemed possible. I was no more than 10 minutes outside Cleveland's Hopkins International Airport
 with the city's skyline in the rearview mirror. I was driving through a land filled with office plazas, industrial
 parks and hotels that specialize in uniformity. It was a land of gas-station clusters, franchise food drive-ins
 and a class of strip mall even Starbucks might ignore. Yet, in such a setting, caffeine might be the only
 answer. Or a park. I decided to believe the sign and see if I could slip into something more bucolic. Wow. A few miles east on Rockside--past an overreaching, two-story Greek Revival McDonald's--I encountered more
 brown signs that led me to Canal Road, and the canal itself--t he Ohio & Erie Canal--plus trees galore, open
 fields, scattered farms, peace and quiet. Joggers and bicycle riders pumped along the towpath, where mule
 teams once pulled 19th Century canal boats laden with farm produce and commercial goods. An old canal
 house, white with black shutters, stood beside a lock where the boats would line up--waiting for the chance
 to descend to another water level on the last leg of the journey from Akron to Cleveland. That much I learned
 inside the white house, a cunning little visitor center. There would be a whole lot more to find out. Cuyahoga National Park is the stealth bomber of the National Park
 Service, a bit off the radar screen. It has no big crags to put on the cover of a road atlas. It isn't famous for
 mountain goats, glaciers or massive canyons. It was established as a national park in October of 2000, an event that virtually escaped national attention.
 The public had become distracted by election fever. Headlines said the independent prosecutor lacked
 sufficient evidence to prosecute the First Couple, and the government decided Los Alamos employee Wen Ho
 Lee probably wasn't a spy after all. The national park news focused on some parks out West, threatened by
 forest fires licking at their borders. That was the autumn

of 2000, current-events-wise. Cuyahoga Valley's

 moniker change--from Recreation Area to National Park--escaped

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widespread notice (see sidebar). I needed an interpreter, so I visited park headquarters--a small cluster of yellow-frame houses originally
 marketed through the Sears, Roebuck catalog for employees of a long-gone paper mill. Ranger Jennie
 Vasarhelyi, the park's chief of interpretation and visitor services, agreed to guide me. We drove around the park. For a few miles, the landscape would resemble North Woods wilderness. Turning a
 corner, the car would suddenly pass through suburban neighborh oods with basketball hoops in the driveways.
 At one point, we proceeded under a lofty bridge that carries the Ohio Turnpike over the Cuyahoga River. Back in nature again, Vasarhelyi parked near an open field, and we tramped across it into some woods. There,
 from a rocky ledge, we beheld an impressive segment of the Cuyahoga River Valley--nothing but treetops
 going on forever, looking like a scene from Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Smoky Mountains National
 Park, however, covers 521,621 acres--mostly forest. Cuyahoga Valley NP is a compact 33,000 acres, only
 19,460 of those acres federally owned. I knew that beneath the vast canopy of deciduous leaves lurked office
 plazas, shopping malls, industrial parks, etc. Still, from our position on the ledge, it was easy to pretend
 otherwise. Vasarhelyi pointed out that Cuyahoga Valley boasts a unique character. "We're in a major metropolitan area,
 between Cleveland and Akron, basically in a suburban area along the Cuyahoga River, " she said. "And one of
 the things that really makes this park significant is how much open space there is in relation to an urban
 environment. We're small for a national park, but not when you consider the urban setting." Short and slim, wearing Park Service-issue fatigues, Vasarhelyi steered the big blue government station wagon
 past in-park neighborhoods where she might have been mistaken for a soccer mom. Eventually, under terms of
 various long-term contracts, those private holdings will become National Park Service property, where,
 perhaps, wild turkeys and rabbits will venture once again. A few scattered farms have been leased by the Park
 Service to tenants who promise to grow their crops in an environmentally sound way and sell the output to
 visitors. Just like the old days. "There was clearly development pressure attacking this park in the years when it was being established, " she
 said. "In the 1960s, a major land development initiative started to happen. Interstate 271 came through right
 next to the Inn at Brandywine Falls. Housing developments. Power lines. A sports coliseum for a professional
 basketball team. One major development after another. People tried to individually fight that development, and
 it just didn't work. "Despite the fact that people appreciated the natural and cultural resources of this valley, there was really no

 alternative that said, yes, we should be preserving the valley." But those who would put the brakes on urban sprawl did eventually persist. Politicians exercised clout, and
 finally developers put those blueprints for more tract homes and convenience stores back in the drawer. It's a park that gets a lot of use, as opposed to the kind of Park Service destination where people go simply to
 immerse themselves in natural wonder and solitude. Downhill skiers can choose between two resorts.
 Cross-country skiers find several meadows to cross. Bikers and hikers have that canal towpath and a lot of
 other trails--125 miles in all. A few trails are horse-friendl у· And because some municipalities and sections of
 the Cleveland Metroparks system overlap or abut Cuyahoga Valley boundaries, visitors also have access to
 four golf courses, swimming pools and a long list of other recreational opportunities. For an enjoyable
 overview, they can take a ride on the non-profit Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad, which offers a variety of
 sightseeing and special holiday packages. "This park is trying to show the nation what you can do with a concerted open-space initiative," Vasarhelyi
%nbsp; explained. We drove over to Hale Farm & Village, an attraction owned and operated by the Western Reserve Historical
 Society. A collection of farm buildings and a tiny community of transplanted but authentic historic structures
 surround the red-brick home of Jonathan Hale, a farmer from Glastonbury, Conn. Hale arrived in Ohio in 1810. It was rough at first, because those pioneers had to carve a living out of thickly wooded terrain. But after the
 Ohio & Erie Canal was dug alongside the Cuyahoga--beginnin q in 1827--towns serving the waterway began to
 flourish and farmers prospered. Hale Farm & Village captures a moment in the canal's heyday, preserving a
 period just before the railroads came along and rendered the canal obsolete. On another day, I strolled through the village--called Wheatfield--with director Stacey Rusher and marketing
 director Lynn Ann Huber. They explained that the residents we were about to see would be wearing period
 costumes--bonnets and long skirts for the ladies, vests, trousers and swallow-tail coats for the men. Two
 school groups trooped into the Federal/Greek Revival "Hadley Home," after a young man in costume urged the
 boys to let the ladies enter first. "This is where we have role-playing as part of our interpretive program, " Rusher explained. "Today is a day in
 May 1848, and our folks in the village don't know anything beyond that. They don't know that the Civil War
 happened. They don't understand the telephone, and they

don't know where the restrooms are, although they

 can indicate to you where you might be able to find "comfort."

They engage you in conversation." She glanced at my camera. "They may make a comment about

that contraption slung over your shoulder." Old Dr. Tibbals and the schoolmaster did look a bit startled when my flash went off. And inside the Hadley
 Home, I eavesdropped on a woman in a long black dress and bonnet who was talking with children seated on
 the floor in a room near the kitchen. "Our characters are given a composite," Huber had informed me.
 "Basically, they're told this is what your role is and these are the points you need to make while playing that
 role. Our staff members do their own research and develop the character." Few of the participants have acting
 backgrounds. They tend to be teachers, retirees, fugitives from all manner of 21st Century occupations. The woman in the long black dress, the widow Hadley, said to the kids, "Do you study geography in school?
 Where mountains are, where seas are?" The pupils chorused, "Yes!" Widow Hadley: "How many states would
 there be?" Pupils: "50!" The woman frowned and shook a finger at them. "You aren't very good at geography.
 Everyone knows there are but 30 states. Wisconsin just came in. That makes 15 states free and 15 shameful
 with their slaves. You are wrong with that answer." I could have spent hours at the farm/village, chatting with the citizens and taking pictures with my
 newfangled contraption, but then I would have missed lunch at the Cuyahoga Valley Environmental Education
 Center. There more school kids were enjoying a noisy, boisterous break from their studies of the surrounding
 natural wonders. Students from 1st grade through high school arrive in groups and stay for a day, a weekend
 or a week. They enjoy a sort of summer camp experience in an enclave set aside especially for that purpose.
 They sleep in dormitories and explore the park. Some of them may do water-quality studies, or observe the
 habits of frogs in the ponds, or assess the impact of acid rain. Biology labs and a computer-equipped
 classroom enhance the experience, as well as an artificial wetlands area. In the morning, they might hike to
 the Cuyahoga River. After lunch, they might enter water-qualit v samples into a database. "This is really a little more than a destination park," said Deb Yandala, director of the Education Center. "It's
 really here so kids and adults know that this is the park that's in their backyard. It's important, because a lot
 of the kids that we work with will never see Yellowstone, never see Glacier and never get out of Cleveland.
 And here they can feel a connection with the rest of the country and with a national treasure." Children's drawings and observations decorate the pages of the Environmental Education Center brochure. One
 says, "I got to see the stars other than in a planetarium." Another laments, "The Cuyahoga River is very
 polluted. People need to know the river is in need. We did many water quality tests." Of course, the water quality is a lot better than, say, June 22, 1969, when the Cuyahoga River caught on fire.
 Tim Donovan was there. He now serves as director of the Ohio Canal Corridor, part of an effort to re-establish

 green space and preserve historically significant structures that extend beyond the park boundaries and into
 Akron and Cleveland. Donovan's group is concerned with the northern end of that swath. On the day of the 1969 fire (one of several over the years, but the most notorious), Donovan said he was
 working at the riverside steel mill--then Republic Steel--near downtown Cleveland. "It was like a cauldron," he
 said. "There was oil all over the surface of it. In fact, if you worked on the docks, the deal was that if you fell
 into the river, you went right to the hospital. You would look down and see these things floating by.
 Sometimes they were rats. It was an ugly, awful scene. And it had a little smell to the thing. Nobody would
 come down to the river. Nobody said, 'Hey, let's go down to the river and watch the floating, bloated rats, the
 deadwood and oil go by.' Not the kind of Sunday afternoon outing you'd want." As he talked, Donovan stood near a section of downtown called The Flats, which is bisected by the river and
 full of bars, sidewalk cafes and an outdoor music venue. The fire set off a movement that led to the 1972
 Clean Water Act, mandating river cleanups across the country. The Cuyahoga is far from pristine, but people
 are happy to visit the riverbanks on a Sunday afternoon. And the brown surface won't burn. That's progress. And Cuyahoga Valley National Park-despite lacking the celebrity of a Grand Canyon or
 Yellowstone--is an important and lively part of the reason. Cuyahoga Valley facts Established as a national park: Oct. 11, 2000 Area: 33,000 acres Visitors: 3,124,512 in 2001 Location: between Cleveland and Akron Flora and fauna: Hemlock, yellow birch, grasses, wildflowers, 987 of Ohio's 2,300 plant species. Wildlife
 includes 310 species of mammals, amphibians and reptiles, including white-tailed deer, beavers, coyotes, blue
 herons, red-breasted nuthatches. Entrance fee: none Cuyahoga Valley visitors 1992 (earliest figure available) 1,393,125 1993 2,274,835 1994 3,275097 1995 3,204095 1996 3,465,514 1997 3,484,217 1998 3,410,257 1999 3,265,814 2000 3,329,714 2001 3,124,512 Main sights 1. Ohio & Erie Canal Towpath Trail Along with the adjoining Cuyahoga River, the towpath is the heart of Cuyahoga Valley National Park. Once a
 hard-working body of water, dug by hand and traversed by mule-drawn flatboats, the canal (dry and
 overgrown in places) now makes a pleasant backdrop for

the 19.5-mile towpath. Joggers, bicyclists and hikers
 have replaced the mules. %nbsp; 2. Lock 38 The only lock still operating in the park, it allows visitors to see how the canal people maneuvered their boats
 down a waterway that dropped nearly 400 feet in elevation from Akron to Lake Erie. Rangers from the
 adjacent Canal Visitor Center will demonstrate how it works. The visitor center is a rehabilitated Greek Revival
 building that went up in the 1820s to sell services and supplies to crews waiting for the lock to clear. 3. Frazee House Built of bricks and settling crookedly, the small brick house, built in 1826, is one of the oldest in the valley and
 a good example of the New England-style architecture that dominates the region. 4. Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad The line's vintage passenger cars and sturdy diesel engines are meant for sightseeing. But the train has
 become a sight itself, as it whistles its way through the valley. 5. Brandywine Falls A boardwalk trail allows visitors to get a close view and an earful of roaring water in a charming piece of rural
 Ohio. Across Brandywine Creek stand former farm buildings now serving as the Inn at Brandywine Falls, a
 bed-and-breakfast. 6. Boston Store In a tiny village setting, where an old Pure Oil gas station now functions as a museum, this store is another
 reminder of the thriving canal-side commerce that went on. It was built in 1836 and houses exhibits on canal
%nbsp; boat construction. 7. Lock 29 A few steps from Peninsula's Main Street, a former lock stands open for close examination at the point where a
 lot of people begin riding bicycles along the towpath trail. Why start here? Because the park's only bike rental
 shop is just around the corner. 8. Peninsula The park surrounds this quaint town--just as it surrounds a lot of private property in the Cuyahoga River
 Valley. Peninsula is a charming little burg with art galleries churches and a Thornton Wilder kind of feel to it.
 The train runs through it, and, of course, so does the Cuyahoga River. <nbsp; 9. Cuyahoga Valley Environmental Education Center</p> Part camp, part school, the center is worth a look just to see how a natural area can be used to open young
 people's eyes to the world around them. 10. Hale Farm and Village Follow the yellow school buses to a fascinating area run by the non-profit Western Reserve Historical Society.
 Here, it's still the middle of the 19th Century, and the costumed residents roaming the village green, tending
 their gardens and gossiping in the kitchens, will make you believe that the calendar has been flipping
 backwards. It's living history. 11. Ledges Overlook

 In an area that allows a climb above the valley walls, hikers can look out upon a sea of treetops stretching to
 the horizon. In a way, the view explains what the National Park Service and other concerned organizations
 have been trying to restore--a green space and a cultural heritage in the heart of a megalopolis. A guide to Cuyahoga Valley National Park Getting there From Cleveland's Hopkins International Airport, take Interstate Highway 480 east to Interstate Highway 77
 south. Exit at Rockside Road and proceed east to Canal Road and the Canal House Visitor Center, which is
 near the park's northern end. From Akron, northbound Ohio Highway 8 nears the eastern boundary of the park
 at Ohio Highway 303. Exit at 303 westbound, close to the Happy Days Visitor Center. Getting around Good roads and 125 miles of mostly smooth trails make hiking, biking, horseback riding and motoring a breeze.
 The Ohio & Erie Canal Towpath Trail along the canal that opened in 1827 (or what's left of it) is a special treat
 for those using all modes of transportation, except motorized conveyance. Within the park boundaries, the
 Towpath Trail covers 19.5 miles, but extends beyond the borders at the north and south ends well into
 Cleveland and Akron. The route provides a bit of 19th Century atmosphere, recalling that 60-year period when
 the canal was an important link in Midwestern commerce. A few of the locks and service buildings still exist.
 And along that same corridor, the Cuyahoga Valley Scenic Railroad (800-468-4070) picks up and drops off
 hikers and bikers on its run between Independence, Ohio, on the north and Akron on the south. The canal
 parallels the meandering Cuyahoga River most of the way, but sections of the river are too rough for safe
 water transport. (And, alas, it's still dirty enough to make swimming unpleasant. Kayakers and canoeists will
 find other cleaner and more tranquil lakes and streams in the park.) During winter, snow bunnies head for the
 Brandywine and Boston Hills ski resorts. The runs aren't at the black diamond level, but they're fun and great
 for practice. Snow-time also means sledding and cross-country skiing. Food and lodging Hale Farm (see Main Sights) offers light fare in its Gateway House and caters occasional special-event dinners.
 Other than that, food-for-purchase is scarce within the legislative boundaries of Cuyahoga National Park, but
 rural towns like charming Peninsula and suburban enclaves like Hudson and Independence have plenty of
 restaurants and supermarkets. The elegant Lockkeepers in Valley View (216-524-9404) technically isn't in the
 park, but it stands just a few yards from the towpath, awaiting joggers and bikers who might have a sudden
 craving for mahi-mahi or tomato and fennel-marinated scallops.

Of course, park visitors can always make the

 dozen-mile excursion into Cleveland, where several chefs are trying to outdo one another in a revitalizing, if
 not yet fully revitalized, downtown. Overnight camping within the park is a no-no, but commercial campgrounds exist around the edges, as well as
 all the hotels and motels one might expect in a corridor between two large cities. Inside the park boundaries,
 the Inn at Brandywine Falls (888-306-3381; 330-467-1812) is a white-frame farmhouse turned B& B that
 exudes antique charm without stinting on modern convenience. Two of the six units are over-the-top,
 glassed-in duplexes filled with amusing gew-gaws, including an electric train that runs along the ceiling. Rates
 begin at \$88; \$250 for the suites. Prices depend on season, type of unit and number of occupants. Stanford
 Hostel (330-467-8711), also in a historic white-frame farmhouse, has dorms for the budget-minded (\$15 a
 night) and a front-row seat on the Towpath Trail. Accessibility Many of the trails are remarkably smooth and level, especially the Towpath. Restrooms and visitor centers are
 wheelchair accessible. A pamphlet available in the visitor centers goes into more detail. Information Cuyahoga Valley National Park, 15610 Vaughn Road, Brecksville, OH 44141-3018; 216-524-1497;
 www.nps.gov/cuva. Also, www.dayinthevalley.com is an informati ve site with schedules of events and lists of
%hbsp; activities. A 'stealth' park slips under the radar screen During the last two of the six years that the Travel Section has been profiling national parks, we failed to
 count one of them. Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area became Cuyahoga Valley National Park in October 2000, without the
 usual flurry of press releases, parades, ceremonies and speeches--at least not any that we heard about. Its
 inception as a national park went unreported in the Tribune. The New York Times, and no telling how many
 other newspapers, missed it too. Early in the 1970s, local community activists feared that the valley's cultural and natural history would
 succumb to encroaching development. In 1974, Rep. John F. Seiberling, the area's representative in Congress,
 successfully introduced a bill that resulted in a section of the valley becoming a National Park Service unit
 called the Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area. Rep. Ralph Regula, another area representative, co-sponsored the bill and eventually rose to head the House
 Appropriations subcommittee that funds the National Park Service. It was he who began working on the bill
 that would effect the name change from recreation area to national park. "The problem with the National Park Service is we have an identity problem, " says Mary Pat Doorley, cultural
 arts program manager and the park's liaison with the public. "There are 384 units in the National Park System,

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<br>&nbsp;&nbsp; and there are 18 designations--National Historic Site,
National Seashore, National Recreation Area, National
<br>&nbsp;&nbsp; Park . . . And they're all National Park Service units.
   "In the '70s, when they had this movement of creating National
Recreation Areas, it was to bring the parks to
<br>&nbsp;&nbsp; the people. But the Forest Service has National Recreation
Areas, too. So people didn't understand that this
<br>&nbsp;&nbsp; was a national park unit and significant in that way.
   "The congressman called Superintendent John Debo and said,
'I know this has been an issue for you. Do you
<br>&nbsp;&nbsp; want us to try to change your name?' And John said, 'Absolutel
\gamma."
   Doorley says she supposes the change came without much
fanfare because nothing else about the park was
<br>&nbsp;&nbsp; altered. "Our neighbors would say, 'Oh, you're finally
a park. How does that feel?' And we say nothing has
<br>&nbsp;&nbsp; changed except our name. It's easier to say. It's easier
to write. But our funding didn't change."
   -- Robert Cross
   ------
   E-mail Robert Cross: bcross@tribune.com
   Our National Parks: Cuyahoga Valley
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 June 8, 2002 Saturday 0 EDITION
    LENGTH: 871 words
    HEADLINE: Bush feels heat on his global-warming policy
    BYLINE: SETH BORENSTEIN FREE PRESS WASHINGTON STAFF
    DATELINE: WASHINGTON
    BODY:
 <br>&nbsp;&nbsp; Pressure is mounting on President George W. Bush at home
 and abroad, even from inside his own party and
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 within his own administration, to do more to fight global warming. Bush's go-slow policy has been widely dismissed as inadequate over the past few weeks. Japan and the
 European Union endorsed instead the Kyoto Protocol, which would coordinate international efforts to restrain
 global warming. Bush rejects it. Several U.S. state government took steps to curb greenhouse gas
 emissions on their own. The Senate repeatedly pressed Bush to take more aggressive action. And an
 interagency report from the Bush administration itself acknowledged for the first time that global warming is
 a real, largely man-made and very serious problem. A showdown looms this month in the Senate, where the Environmen t Committee will vote on a bill sponsored
 by its chairman, Sen. Jim Jeffords, I-Vt., to curb power plant emissions of four pollutants, including carbon
 dioxide. The bill would turn into law a Bush campaign pledge that he abandoned shortly after taking office in
%hbsp; 2001. Then in late August, world leaders will meet in South Africa at an Earth summit. If Russia and a few east
 Europe nations endorse the Kyoto Protocol to constrain global warming before then, as expected, the
 summit will include a ceremony putting the treaty into effect. Mother Nature is turning up the heat on Bush, too. Two of the first four months of 2002 set global records for
 heat, while the other two months were the second-hottest on record for those months. Meanwhile, a new
 United Nations study found that the famous Himalayan glacier that explorers Sir Edmund Hillary and Tenzing
 Norgay climbed 49 years ago has melted so much that it has retreated three miles. "You may not like what the science is telling you, especially on the issue of climate change, but sooner or
 later it's going to rear its head and you can't repress it," said Kevin Trenberth, climate analysis chief at the
 National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colo. "Nature will do what it has to, regardless of what
 politicians want." "The pressure is building," said Paul Joskow, director of the Center for Energy and Environmental Policy at the
 Massachusetts Institute for Technology. "I think the federal government will eventually adopt a comprehensive
 greenhouse gas emissions control policy, but I don't think it's going to happen tomorrow." So far Bush shows no inclination to rethink his policy. He opted out of the Kyoto Protocol in 2001, saying it
 would wreck the U.S. economy. It called on the United States to reduce carbon dioxide emissions to 7 percent
 below 1990 levels, but made no such demands on developing giants, including China and India. Cutting back
 emissions so severely would require expensive economic adjustments. In February, Bush proposed an alternative to Kyoto, setting voluntary emission targets pegged to economic
 growth. His plan would let emissions increase, but at

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a reduced rate. He also proposed to spend more on
 global-warming technology and research -- \$4.5 billion next year. Voluntary efforts have been tried for 12 years, however, and failed to relieve the problem. Independent
 scientists say that Bush's plan requires little action. "I don't think we have a serious greenhouse gas emissions control policy, " MIT's Joskow said. The U.S. Senate in late April passed an energy bill including terms from Sen. Sam Brownback, R-Kan., that
 would push companies to report voluntarily about how much greenhouse gas they spew. If they refuse to
 report after five years, the bill would mandate that they do so. Another measure in the bill would push the
 White House to develop a new anti-global-warming plan. By far the most galling prod to the White House came from within, when on May 31 six agencies led by the
 Environmental Protection Agency issued a report warning of dire consequences from global warming, which it
 said was very real and largely man-made. Previously the Bush administration had hedged on both questions. The EPA-led U.S. Climate Action Report contends that temperatur es in the United States probably will rise 3 to
 9 degrees Fahrenheit in this century because of global warming. It also predicts more frequent heat waves,
 reductions in snow pack and water supplies, and loss of wetlands and delicate ecosystems. Balancing those ill effects somewhat, the report also predicts that warming will lead to increased food
%nbsp; production and forest growth. The interagency report's conclusions are "very different" than the attitude on the issue that we saw in the first
 few months" of the Bush administration, said Jeremy Symons. He was a global-warming policy adviser at EPA
 in early 2001 and now oversees the National Wildlife Federatio n's program on the issue. On Tuesday, Bush called the EPA-led report a document "put" out by bureaucrats" and dismissed questions of
 whether he might change his policy. Economic conservatives who have resisted measures to reduce global warming for years like Bush's stand,
 but they're angry that the administration issued the EPA report. Free Press Washington bureau staff writers Ron Hutcheson and Tish Wells contributed to this report.
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%http://www.application.com/particular/application Los Angeles Times June 8, 2002 Saturday

 &nb p; ; Copyright 2002 / Los Angeles Times
 &n sp; p; ; Los Angeles Times &nb p; ; June 8, 2002 Saturday Home Edition SECTION: California Metro; Part 2; Page 22; Editorial Pages Desk LENGTH: 430 words HEADLINE: Slowing the Bulldozers BODY:
 Drive 50 miles from downtown Los Angeles on most major roads or freeways and you'll spend an hour--or two
 or three--immersed in the monotonous, big-box exurban ugliness that has replaced the orange groves and
 chaparral-covered hills of just a few decades back. City and county general plans should have been the keys to more sensible growth in California. The plans
 specify where developers can erect Wal-Marts or apartment buildings, where cities put libraries and where
 school districts build high schools. Ideally, they contain sprawl, create communities where people can walk to
 the grocery store and provide adequate services for residents. Most plans, however, fail on all counts. County
 supervisors and city council members resist any attempt by the state to infringe on their power to play red
 light-green light with new Costcos, auto malls and look-alike housing tracts. Even when communities draw up sensible growth plans to guide their elected representatives and the
 bureaucrats they appoint, developers and business interests often cajole their way to exemptions. Today, some smart communities have endorsed "smart" growth, as opposed to the old no- or slow-growth
 strategies. But most California communities still suffer from thoughtless growth or just plain dumb growth. That would change if the Legislature approved Senate Bill 1521 by Sen. Sheila Kuehl (D-Santa Monica), a
 measure sponsored by the Davis administration to modestly toughen the state's hand in guiding how cities and
 counties grow. The measure passed the Senate in late May. It awaits an Assembly hearing. The building industry and real estate interests oppose the bill and local governments have balked, complaining
 that what might be good for San Diego would not necessarily work in Fresno or along the Central Coast. As watered down to assuage these forces, SB 1521 merely requires the state to offer, at the start of 2004, a
 model of "planning practices and policies" that promote walkable neighborhoods, public transit, the
 redevelopment of inner cities and old suburbs, protection

of open space and farmland, and housing for all
%nbsp; income groups. Soft as the bill is now, local governments want it even weaker. This is shortsighted. California is expected to
 grow by 24 million residents in the next 40 years. Which leads to a paradox: If the state continues to let
 influential builders bulldoze what's left of the landscape for endlessly sprawling subdivisions and the copycat
 shopping centers, mini-malls and gridlocked freeways to serve them, who'll want to live here?
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%http://www.apple.com/ Newsday (New York, NY) June 8, 2002 Saturday p; ; & Copyright 2002 Newsday, Inc.
 sp; p; Newsday (New York, NY) <nbsp; &nb p; June 8, 2002 Saturday NASSAU AND SUFFOLK EDITION SECTION: NEWS, Pg. A06 LENGTH: 233 words HEADLINE: 2 Health Groups Moving to Lower Manhattan BYLINE: Alan J; Wax BODY:
 Two health-related organizations with a strong interest in air quality are moving their headquarters to lower
%nbsp; Manhattan. The American Lung Association and the American Thoracic Society plan to move 120 people from their current
 offices at 1740 Broadway at West 56th Street to space at 61 Broadway subleased from a dot-com business.
 "We ... are comfortable with the indoor air quality in our new office space at 61 Broadway," John L. Kirkwood,
 the lung association's president and chief executive, said. Kirkwood said the new space had been tested by
 independent industrial hygienists. "We have concluded that there is no contamination, " he added, noting that
 air quality at the new offices will continue to be monitored. The lung association, he said, is urging downtown residents and businesses to test and clean their own
 premises to be certain there is no contamination from the collapse of the World Trade Center. Area residents and workers have been concerned about the air in their apartments and offices since clouds of
 dust swept through the area after the WTC buildings collapsed. The New York Committee for Occupational
 Safety and Health, a coalition of unions and health profession als, has claimed that people downtown have
 been exposed to dust contaminated with asbestos, fiberglass, lead, highly alkaline concrete dust, and many
 other toxic substances.
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 Chicago Tribune, June 8, 2002 p; ; Copyright 2002 Chicago Tribune Company
 sp; p; ; Chicago Tribune &nb p; ; June 8, 2002 Saturday, NORTH FINAL EDITION SECTION: New Homes; Pg. 12; ZONE: W LENGTH: 756 words HEADLINE: Groups fight against waste plant on Lake Michigan BYLINE: By Susan Kuczka, Tribune staff reporter. BODY:
 Environmentalists have joined Waukegan to fight a \$26 million waste-treatment plant proposed for the Lake
 Michigan shoreline that would generate low levels of mercury pollution. With a key court date approaching, the Lake Michigan Federation and Sierra Club are considering legal options
 and lobbying state lawmakers to prevent the North Shore Sanitary District from building the facility. "The lake
 itself is already saturated with mercury, " said Laurel O'Sullivan, staff counsel for the federation. "It can't
 endure any more. We need to determine whether this is the best thing for Illinois." Waukegan filed suit in December to stop the sanitary district from building the plant, saying it failed to get the
 required city permits. A hearing is scheduled for Tuesday in Lake County Circuit Court, when Judge Walter Stephens could rule on
 whether the district can proceed with its construction plans, said Michael Blazer, an environmental attorney
 representing Waukegan. "We want them to go through the [permit] process but ... they claim they're exempt," Blazer said, adding that
 the City Council never had a chance to discuss the district's

plans with its officials. The waste-treatment plant's furnace would emit 33 to 92 pounds of mercury into the atmosphere every year,
%nbsp; officials estimate. Rain and other atmospheric conditions would carry the mercury into the lake, where it could concentrate in
 fish, environmentalists say. Mercury is a potent neurotoxin with serious health implications including birth defects. Because of current mercury levels, a fish-consumption advisory has been issued for Lake Michigan, which is
 considered "impaired" under the federal Clean Water Act. "The lake cannot afford to receive even one more ounce of mercury, let alone 92 pounds on an annual basis,"
 0'Sullivan wrote recently to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. "Research has shown that it only takes 1/70th of a teaspoon of mercury to contaminate a 25-acre lake." Concerns about mercury were on the minds of many of the approximately 50 people who attended a forum on
 the waste-treatment plant last week in Highland Park, sponsored by the Illinois League of Women Voters. Brian Jensen, the sanitary district's general manager, told the group that concerns about mercury and other
 industrial pollutants the treatment process would release into the atmosphere had been exaggerated. "Our primary goal is to protect the environment," Jensen said. The plant would use a drying and melting process to convert sludge into a ceramic or glasslike byproduct. The technology has been available in Europe for years and is used at a paper mill waste-treatment facility in
%nbsp; Wisconsin, Jensen said. Detroit is the only other city in the United States believed to be close to employing the new technology for
 waste treatment, Jensen and O'Sullivan said. "No scary technology is being utilized; rather [it's] a different application of an existing technology, " Jensen
%nbsp; said. The sanitary district has spent \$10 million in start-up costs for the plant, with construction set to begin as
 soon as a contractor can be hired, Jensen said. The contract was recently put out for bids. The plant would eliminate the need for the district to bury waste at its 100-acre Newport Township landfill
 near Zion, where it has been dumping sanitary sludge from three treatment facilities for years, he said. %nbsp; The sanitary district, a taxpayer-funded body formed in 1914, operates more than 100 miles of sewer lines and
 pumping stations that collect and convey wastewater from sewer systems to treatment plants in Waukegan,
 Gurnee and Highland Park. The North Shore Sanitary District, the second largest in Illinois, serves more than 250,000 residents between
 the Wisconsin state line and Lake-Cook Road and between Lake Michigan and the Tri-State Tollway. Opponents of the Waukegan facility argue that it would

severely hamper recent attempts to redevelop more
 than 1,400 acres of the city's lakefront, including the sanitary district site. The city issued a building moratorium for the lakefront last year to study redevelopment opportunities,
 including adding soccer fields and more beach access. In March the state EPA issued permits for the sanitary district to build the plant. EPA spokeswoman Kim Kuntzman said environmentalists had understandable concerns, but the agency had no
 choice but to issue the permit. "As long as they meet the federal standards for emissions, it's not really a pick-and-choose case," she said.
%nbsp; p; ; & nbsp; & & nbsp; &n bsp; sp; * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * The Boston Globe, June 7, 2002 p; ; Copyright 2002 Globe Newspaper Company
 sp; p; ; The Boston Globe p; ; June 7, 2002, Friday , THIRD EDITION SECTION: OP-ED; Pg. A23 LENGTH: 734 words HEADLINE: DERRICK Z. JACKSON;
 AS THE GLOBE WARMS UP, BUSH WON'T BELIEVE IT BYLINE: BY DERRICK Z. JACKSON BODY:
 AT THE WHITE HOUSE, WHERE SCIENCE IS A SEANCE BY EXXON MOBIL, THE DRIFTWOOD OF THE SOUTH POLE
 ITSELF COULD FLOAT UP THE POTOMAC, FLOOD ONTO THE GRASS OF THE ROSE GARDEN, AND PRESIDENT
> BUSH STILL MIGHT NOT BELIEVE IN GLOBAL WARMING. The mystics and their oodles of cash remain capable of freezing Bush into the world's most cataleptic leader
 on climate change, absolutely unmoved by chunks of Antarctica falling off or projections in our children's
 lifetime of pronounced disease, hunger, storms, bleaching of coral reefs, and swamping of island nations. With eyes frozen and lips moving at the controlling wave of big oil, big gas, big coal, and ridiculously big cars,
 the same Bush who demands that students and teachers be held accountable to mandatory standards in math

 refuses to account for the data on climate change. As a presidential candidate, Bush said:

"I don't think we know the solution to global warming yet. And I
 don't think we've got all the facts before we make decisions. . . . I'm not going to let the United States carry
 the burden for cleaning up the world's air." During his presidency, the United Nations panel on climate change
 and the National Research Council have said global warming is real. Reams of articles in scientific journals, "Nova" documentaries, and the change of flora and fauna before our
 very eyes confirm that scientists are not some aggregate Chicken Little. The sky is falling apart. Despite these data, Bush decided to let the world carry our burden for fouling the air. He rejected the Kyoto
 Treaty to reduce the carbon dioxide emissions that fuel the greenhouse effect. The United States, with 4 to 5
 percent of the world's population, bellows out a quarter of the world's carbon dioxide through the fossil fuels
 used to generate energy for our cars, massive homes, and industries. There is no question that Kyoto alone will not solve global warming, a fact that Bush turned on its head to
 launch a scorched-skies campaign. While the European Union and Japan have accepted Kyoto, Bush trashes it as "not based upon science." He
 has said for months that he would come up with his own plan, based upon "sound science." While waiting for science, he took back his pledge to reduce emissions in the United States and wants to let
 the same industries that gave us acid rain police themselves again. He wants to open up vast new tracts of
 federal lands for oil and gas drilling. Fuel efficiency standards have not moved. That is what energy and
 natural resource-extracting companies get for giving Bush \$2.9 million in the 2000 presidential election, nine
 times more than they gave to Al Gore. This week, it looks as if the sound science Bush was "waiting" for is here. His own Environmental Protection
 Agency slipped a copy of a report it filed with the United Nations onto its Web page that says the greenhouse
 effect is real. The culprit, as in all previous studies, is the "human activity" of burning fossil fuels. The EPA report confirms that global warming is likely to result in increased flash floods in Appalachia,

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and ecosystems later in this century." Never underestimate the power of the seance to shroud enlighten ment. Even though the report was reviewed

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 before publication by officials at the State, Treasury, Energy, Commerce, and Agriculture departments, the
 industry mystics worked Bush over so fast that less than a week after publication, Bush dismissed it as a
 "report put out by the bureaucracy." The EPA now says its report is not news. That would be right except that it came from the Bush
 administration, which made it stunning. Now it is news again because of how obviously even Bush's own research still does not matter. With "sound science" finally at his disposal, Bush still has no plan other than to let the fossil fuel foxes run the
%nbsp; greenhouse. Derrick Z. Jackson's e-mail address is jackson@globe.com.
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%nbsp; Orlando Sentinel Tribune, June 7, 2002 &nb p; ; Copyright 2002 Sentinel Communications Co.
 sp; p; THE ORLANDO SENTINEL p; ; & June 7, 2002 Friday, FINAL SECTION: A SECTION; Pg. A1 LENGTH: 933 words HEADLINE: PRESIDENT'S STRATEGY FRUSTRATES HIS CRITICS BYLINE: Michael Tackett, Washington Bureau BODY:
 WASHINGTON -- Cynical, calculating or utterly sincere, President Bush's address to the nation Thursday night
 had the same effect: He changed the national conversation. Exploiting the grandeur of the White House in prime time, Bush moved decisively to shift the subject from
 recrimination about administration failings over Sept. 11 to his broader plan for the prevention of future
 terrorist attacks. Instead of a focus on congressional hearings into possible administration blunders in
 combating terrorism -- complete with a star witness cast as a forceful, if plaintive, heroine -- Bush drowned
 out the critics with an inherently larger megaphone stressing the bigger picture. In proposing a new Cabinet-level Department of Homeland

Security, the president cast aside his own limited
knbsp; government rhetoric and most surely will set off the largest

turf war the capital has seen in generations. But
 he also seemed to ask the American people to look at the issues of the past and the future in scale, hoping
 that they would see any focus merely on what went wrong as just another example of Washington's habitual
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pettiness. "We are a different nation today, sadder and stronger, less innocent and more courageous, more appreciative
 of life and for many who serve our country, more willing to risk life in a great cause," Bush said. "Freedom and fear are at war, and freedom is winning." Bush asked Americans to train their eyes and ears on future threats, not past transgressions revisited by an
 increasingly challenging Congress. In the process, he was able to control the day. "Any White House is very smart to jump in front of what they think the headline tomorrow will be, " said Michael
 McCurry, White House press secretary under President Clinton. "The president's decision to address the country gives the White House control of the news cycle. The single
 most important tool the president has is the bully pulpit, and he used it." But, McCurry said, the fact that the administration felt compelled to blunt the impact of the hearings "shows
 that they are concerned" about the mounting criticism of the administration's handling of apparent intelligence
 breakdowns related to the terrorist attacks. Democrats had been steadily emboldened in their attacks on the administration's conduct of the war against
 terrorism, including possible failings in unraveling the Sept. 11 plot, though there is scant evidence to suggest
 that it has cut into the president's still-lofty popularity. The White House dropped the surprise announcement of Bush's address early in the day, just soon enough to
 take some of the edge off the anticipation of the testimony of Coleen Rowley, the general counsel of the
 Minneapolis field office of the FBI. Her scathing memo directed at her bureau superiors had promised to
 dominate attention and perhaps even change the public's perception of the administration's handling of the
%nbsp; terror war. She was treated with exceptional deference by a rarely deferential Senate Judiciary Committee, whose
 members had spent much of the morning grilling her boss, FBI Director Robert Mueller. Whatever the strategic thinking behind the administration's move, it largely worked as Rowley's testimony was
 knocked off many front pages and received secondary coverage on television after Bush's speech. But it is one thing to win a news cycle, even a fundamentally important one. For the president, it will be quite
 another to actually achieve what he proposed. It's far easier to create a bureaucracy than to kill one off. Bush's proposal tries to do both. He is asking Congress to create a new Cabinet department and at the same time to dismantle, reassign and
 reconfigure many existing agencies scattered throughout the executive branch. Each of those agencies has its own constituency, and even

the moves that seem to make sense could prove
 difficult to achieve. The first-blush response from Congress was positive, even laudatory, but the broad strokes are always easier
 to love than the details. The public is likely to embrace the broad contours of the plan as well, especially in a
 climate in which the left hand of the CIA and the right hand of the FBI so clearly didn't know what the other
%nbsp; was doing. The government has changed and adapted to conditions of the times since its founding, so in that sense,
 there is nothing much new in what the president proposed. The Energy Department, portions of which were spawned during the Manhattan Project, was formed in 1977 as
 a Cabinet-level agency in response to the energy crisis. The Department of Education was peeled from the former Department of Health, Education and Welfare in
 1979 and has continued to exist despite repeated Republican calls to eliminate it. And the Environmental
 Protection Agency, cobbled together from agencies in HEW and the Department of Interior, was formed in
 1970 in response to grave concerns about pollution and pesticides. "It makes a lot of sense to me," said David Osborne, a nationally known expert on the form and function of
%nbsp; bureaucracies. Now the Office of Homeland Security would have the authority to go along with its responsibility. "The real
 power in a bureaucracy is control of the money. Persuasion is important. Access to the president is important,
 but the real power is having control of the money. "As we as a society face different challenges over the years, we create new departments and agencies,"
 Osborne said. "The problem is we don't do away with departments that are obsolete. We don't kill them off, but in politics
 nothing is perfect."
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 sp; p; The San Francisco Chronicle p; ; JUNE 7, 2002, FRIDAY, FINAL EDITION <nbsp; SECTION: EDITORIAL; Pg. A28; EDITORIALS</p>

 LENGTH: 474 words HEADLINE: Cold realities on energy %nbsp; BODY:
 JIM BACA has issued more than a few oil-drilling leases in his time. The former director of the U.S. Bureau of
 Land Management and commissioner of New Mexico's public lands understands the nuances of the business. But Baca is also a Westerner with a deep regard for its natural treasures, such as the rugged Otero Mesa
 desert grasslands in his home state. Baca is angry enough about the Bush administration's pro-development
 energy policy that he has embarked on a national tour to rally support for a more balanced approach. "Their
 vision for the West begins in the oil field and ends at the gas pump, " Baca said. While much of the controversy has focused on the plan to drill in Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge -- the
 Senate version would continue to ban oil exploration there; the House version would not -- Baca wants to
 make sure Americans are aware of the potential environmental damage in the lower 48 states. "Some of this is just as bad or worse than what we saw attempted in Alaska," Baca said during a recent visit
 to The Chronicle. "There are some really special places that are going to be threatened." Otero Mesa, where the oil and gas industry has its eyes on 460,000 acres that have been proposed as
 wilderness, is one such site. The administration has been sympathetic to the industry's general complaint that
 too many regulatory barriers are keeping them from the estimated 137 trillion cubic-feet of natural gas and
 several billion barrels of oil beneath federal lands in the Rocky Mountain states. Baca said he is particularly concerned about ambitious plans to extract methane gas from shallow coal beds in
 Wyoming and Montana. The methane-extraction process not only dominates the landscape, it creates serious
 potential pollution problems in the disposal of the contaminat ed water that is brought up during drilling. The problem with the development-oriented Bush approach is that even a large-scale intrusion on public lands
 in the West would not bring the nation significantly closer to energy independence. Regrettably, both the House and Senate rejected proposals for significantly stronger fuel-efficiency standards
 in their energy bills, which are expected to be sent to a conference committee this summer to work out
 differences between the two versions. The Senate bill, at least, would force utilities to gradually increase the
 percentage of electricity they derive from wind, solar and other renewable resources. Increases in conservation and alternatives to fossil fuels would not only help protect the West, they would
 slow the rate of global warming, a problem the administration now officially acknowledges. The

knbsp; administration's response to the EPA's new climate change report deal with the symptoms, not the sources
knbsp; of a serious problem all but defines irresponsibility. 6/9/2006