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CHAIRMAN

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

October 9, 2003

Senator Joseph I. Lieberman  
United States Senate  
Committee on Governmental Affairs  
Washington, DC 20003

Dear Senator Lieberman,

The Chief of Staff has asked me to respond to your September 24, 2003 letter to him concerning the Administration's denial of a petition by the Competitive Enterprise Institute ("CEI") asking the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy ("OSTP") to withdraw the "*National Assessment of the Potential Consequences of Climate Variability and Change*" on the ground that its dissemination violates the Data Quality Act ("DQA"). I wish to reassure you that there is no foundation for the allegations that CEI conceived a "collusive plan" with a member of the Bush Administration to bring a lawsuit seeking to invalidate the very decision we ourselves made. If we had agreed with CEI's legal position, we simply would have granted its petition. We did not. We denied CEI's petition on the ground that the document in question was the product of an advisory committee chartered under the Federal Advisory Committee Act and therefore was not subject to the DQA.

Enclosed for your information are copies of OSTP's administrative denial of CEI's petition and other related correspondence (Attachment 1). CEI has sought judicial review of our decision. *Competitive Enterprise Institute v. George Walker Bush and John Marburger*, United States District Court of the District of Columbia, (August 6, 2003). We are defending our position in court.

I hope to allay your concerns concerning the role of the Council on Environmental Quality's ("CEQ") Chief of Staff in this matter. CEQ's Chief of Staff participated actively in the process coordinating interagency review that led to OSTP's April 21, 2003 decision to deny the petition. The June 3, 2002 e-mail to him from a CEI staff member concerned the May 28, 2002 release of the 264-page *Climate Action Report*, not the DQA petition. In fact, the e-mail was transmitted before any Administration knowledge of or response to CEI's February 20, 2003 DQA petition on the *National Assessment*. The e-mail was an unsolicited response to a June 3, 2002 conversation that the CEQ Chief of Staff had with the CEI staff member seeking to defuse CEI's strong negative reaction to the *Climate Action Report* in light of certain mischaracterizations of its content in a news account that day.

That lone objective is confirmed by the content of the e-mail in which the CEI staff member first wrote "Thanks for calling and asking for our help. . . I want to help you cool things down," but then plainly indicated that he would do neither. The e-mail explicitly refused



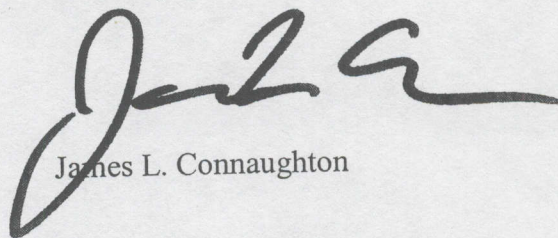
support and demanded "an official statement from the Administration repudiating the report to the UNFCCC and disavowing large parts of it." The CEI staff member also stated that "our only leverage to push you in the right direction is to drive a wedge between the President and those in the Administration who think they are serving the President's best interest by pushing this rubbish." This e-mail reflects an active disagreement between the CEI staff member and CEQ's Chief of Staff. There is no evidence of a conspiratorial objective to seek CEI's initiation of litigation against the Administration fourteen months later, in August 2003.

The June 3, 2002 e-mail and CEI's June 7, 2002 letter to President Bush were provided over a year ago in response to a Freedom of Information Act request from Greenpeace, and are enclosed (Attachment 2). Additional e-mails from CEI to CEQ, which were also provided to Greenpeace in CEQ's final response on March 28, 2003, are also enclosed (Attachment 3). These documents were, of course, also recently provided to the Massachusetts, Connecticut and Maine Attorneys General under the Freedom of Information Act. The CEI staff member who sent the June 3, 2002 e-mail to the CEQ Chief of Staff has only sent one additional e-mail to him, on a topic not covered by any prior requests under the Freedom of Information Act. It is also enclosed (Attachment 4). CEQ's Chief of Staff has never sent CEI any e-mails or written communications.

People of goodwill can hold differing views regarding the optimal range of policies to address this complex issue. However, President Bush strongly shares the concerns voiced when you and 94 of your colleagues adopted Senate Resolution 98 in July 1997 to reject the conceptual framework of the Kyoto Protocol and particularly its exemption of 134 developing countries from any emissions reduction obligations. The framework would result in the export of American manufacturing capacity and jobs -- and the greenhouse gases associated with them -- to countries that Kyoto exempted. Neither the prior Administration, nor the Senate, has ever called for the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol. We can and are pursuing a more sensible strategy of domestic action and international partnerships that will produce the meaningful results that a growing American economy can provide, particularly in accelerating investments in advanced technology research and deployment.

Please call me if I can be of any further assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,



James L. Connaughton

Enclosures



**ATTACHMENT 1**



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20502

April 21, 2003

VIA FACSIMILE AND U.S. MAIL

Mr. Christopher C. Horner  
Senior Fellow  
Competitive Enterprise Institute  
1001 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 1250  
Washington, DC 20036

Dear Mr. Horner:

This letter responds to your Initial Request for Correction of Information ("Petition"), pursuant to Section 515 of Public Law 106-554 (the "Information Quality Act" or the "Act") and the associated Information Quality Guidelines ("Guidelines") issued by the Office of Science and Technology Policy ("OSTP"). The Petition requests that OSTP cease disseminating the document entitled, *Climate Change Impacts on the United States: The Potential Consequences of Climate Variability and Change* (the "National Assessment").

As further explained below, OSTP cannot favorably respond to your Petition because the National Assessment does not constitute "information" subject to correction under the Guidelines. The National Assessment was produced by an independent Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App., ("FACA") committee and has not been expressly relied upon by OSTP.

Under OSTP's Guidelines, OSTP assigns each Information Quality Act petition it receives to the pertinent Associate Director ("AD"), who initially "determine[s] whether the request meets threshold requirements for standing," several of which are listed in the Guidelines. See Guidelines, Section III(A)(6). If the AD determines that the request satisfies these threshold requirements, then the AD will proceed to determine "whether the request for correction has merit, as well as the type of remedy that is most appropriate for the alleged error at issue, if proven." See Guidelines, Section III(A)(7).

Two of the initial threshold determinations OSTP is required to make under the Guidelines are relevant here: first, whether the request "[i]s appropriately directed to OSTP"; and second, whether the request "[a]lleges errors in information subject to correction (*i.e.*, implicates 'information' as defined in these guidelines)." See Guidelines, Sections III(A)(6)(3) and III(A)(6)(4).

With respect to the first issue, OSTP is the appropriate agency to consider Information Quality Act petitions relative to the National Assessment. The National Assessment was produced under the Global Change Research Act of 1990, 15 U.S.C. §§ 2921-61. Specifically, 15 U.S.C. § 2936 requires an assessment to be produced by "the Council" through "the Committee" and delivered to the President and Congress on a periodic basis. 15 U.S.C. § 2921 defines the "Council" to mean the Federal Coordinating Council on Science, Engineering and Technology



(established pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 6651), and the "Committee" to be the Committee on Earth and Environmental Sciences established under the Council as required by 15 U.S.C. § 2932. However, "the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology was abolished and its functions transferred to the President" by Reorg. Plan No. 1 of 1977 and Section 1(b) of Executive Order No. 12039. See Note to 42 U.S.C. § 6651. Moreover, while Section 5 of Executive Order 12039 concurrently established a Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering and Technology within the Executive Office of the President (chaired by the Director of OSTP), Executive Order 12881 established the National Science and Technology Council ("NSTC"), with Section 5(a) providing NSTC the power "to oversee the duties" of the Council. The Director of OSTP administers the NSTC, and the Committee on Earth and Environmental Sciences currently exists as the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources under the NSTC.

While many agencies are involved in the current Global Change Research Program ("GCRP"), OSTP does hold the responsibility for the distribution of documents resulting from the Committee, due to the Director of OSTP's interagency leadership role relative to the NSTC. As such, even though the National Science Foundation ("NSF") chartered the advisory committee that produced the National Assessment, OSTP is presently the appropriate agency to consider Information Quality Act petitions relative to the inclusion of the National Assessment on the GCRP website.

Having determined that OSTP is the appropriate agency to consider your Petition, another threshold determination must be made, namely whether the request "[a]lleges errors in information subject to correction (*i.e.*, implicates 'information' as defined in these guidelines)." Guidelines, Section III(A)(6)(4). The Petition does not satisfy this threshold requirement because it alleges errors in a document, the National Assessment, which does not come within the Guidelines' definition of "Information."

OSTP's Guidelines expressly exclude from the definition of "Information," "reports of advisory committees" (and indeed all information "originated by, and attributed to, non-agency sources, provided OSTP does not expressly rely upon it.") See Guidelines, Section V(2)(b).<sup>1</sup>

The National Assessment falls within this exclusion, because it is the report of an advisory committee -- the National Assessment Synthesis Team -- a FACA committee that was chartered under NSF and registered with the General Services Administration ("GSA") as a FACA committee. See GSA 2000 FACA database, GSA Committee Number 5219.<sup>2</sup> Indeed, this is explicitly stated at the outset of the National Assessment itself:

<sup>1</sup> See also OSTP Guidelines, Section II(B)(13): "Once these FACA committees gather information, exercise their independent judgment to formulate recommendations to the President (or other agency officials) and complete reports, FACA requires OSTP [to] make those reports available to the public. If OSTP plans to rely upon information contained in FACA committee reports for the preparation of additional information dissemination products, OSTP will undertake a pre-dissemination review of the information's quality as described in these guidelines."

<sup>2</sup> The committee held open public meetings, and made available its draft and final documents, pursuant to notices published in the Federal Register. See 65 F.R. 31616 (May 18, 2000), 65 F.R. 33849 (May 25, 2000), 65 F.R. 36845 (June 12, 2000), 65 F.R. 46182 (July 27, 2000), and 65 F.R. 75319 (Dec. 1, 2000).



This report was produced by the National Assessment Synthesis Team, an advisory committee chartered under the Federal Advisory Committee Act to help the US Global Change Research Program fulfill its mandate under the Global Change Research Act of 1990. The National Science and Technology Council has forwarded this report to the President and Congress for their consideration as required by the Global Change Research Act. National Assessment, p. 2.

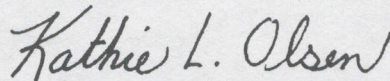
Furthermore, OSTP has not adopted the contents of the National Assessment as its own, or otherwise expressly relied upon it. Indeed, the Petition cites a 2001 letter, from then-Acting OSTP Director Rosina Bierbaum to CEI, which expressly reaffirmed that the National Assessment does not constitute OSTP (or Administration) policy.

Because the National Assessment, as a FACA committee document, does not meet the Guidelines' definition of "information" subject to correction, the Petition does not satisfy the threshold requirement set forth in Section III(A)(6)(4) of the Guidelines. The Petition is accordingly denied, without reaching other questions that would be necessary for favorable action on the Petition. See Guidelines, Sections III(A)(6) and III(A)(7).

Please be advised that this determination constitutes an Initial Decision under OSTP's Guidelines. You are entitled to appeal this decision by filing a proper request with OSTP within 30 days of the date on this determination letter. For further information on appeals, please consult Section III(B), paragraphs (8)-(9), of OSTP's Guidelines.

Although your Petition cannot receive favorable action because the National Assessment – as an advisory committee document not relied on by OSTP – does not constitute correctible "information" under the Guidelines, your Petition indicates that the GCRP website's portrayal of the National Assessment may cause confusion. Individuals who do not read the National Assessment may not notice the document's explicit statement that it is the product of an advisory committee, and may otherwise not be aware of that fact. Accordingly, we have taken the voluntary step of adding appropriate statements on the GCRP website to ensure that even those who do not read the National Assessment will be informed that the document is the product of an advisory committee. These changes have been made voluntarily to provide further clarification, not pursuant to OSTP's Guidelines, and should appear within 24 hours.

Sincerely,



Kathie L. Olsen, Ph.D.  
Associate Director for Science



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20502

July 2, 2003

Mr. Christopher C. Horner  
Senior Fellow  
Competitive Enterprise Institute  
1001 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 1250  
Washington, DC 20036

Dear Mr. Horner:

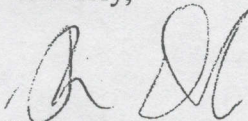
This letter responds to the Competitive Enterprise Institute's (CEI's) May 5, 2003, Appeal of the Office of Science and Technology Policy's (OSTP's) Determination on CEI's February 21, 2003, Information Quality Act Petition to cease disseminating the document entitled, *Climate Change Impacts on the United States: The Potential Consequences of Climate Variability and Change* (the "National Assessment").

While considering CEI's appeal, it has come to my attention that the President and the Director of Global Warming Policy for CEI, Fred Smith and Myron Ebell, respectively, submitted a letter to Congress, also on May 5, 2003, stating in paragraph four that the National Assessment "is not ... 'a United States Government report.'" (Copy enclosed.) This statement is fully consistent both with the September 6, 2001, letter sent to CEI by then-Acting OSTP Director Rosina Bierbaum (copy also enclosed), and with Dr. Kathie Olsen's Determination on CEI's February 21, 2003, Petition. The position stated in CEI's letter to Congress is inconsistent with the premise of CEI's May 5, 2003, Appeal that the National Assessment is indeed a U.S. government (OSTP) document. Before OSTP can address this Appeal, we require an internally consistent position from CEI on this issue.

Specifically, we request a letter resolving these inconsistencies and stating CEI's position on the status of the National Assessment that has been signed by the **President or another duly elected officer of CEI** before proceeding. A final response to CEI's Appeal will be provided within 45 days of receiving CEI's response to this letter. Please respond by fax to 202-456-6021.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Shana Dale  
Chief of Staff and General Counsel

cc: Fred Smith  
Myron Ebell

Enclosures



**Joint Letter to Chairman Henry Hyde on Climate Change Language in State Department Authorization Legislation**  
Speeches & Presentations  
by Myron Ebell and Fred L. Smith, Jr.  
May 6, 2003

5<sup>th</sup> May 2003

The Honorable Mr. Henry Hyde  
Chairman, Committee on International Relations  
U. S. House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Chairman Hyde:

The undersigned non-profit organizations write to share our concerns with the sense of the Congress language on climate change adopted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on 9<sup>th</sup> April as part of State Department authorization legislation. We think that the scientific findings are tendentious, misleading, and in one instance based on a discredited source. We think that the resolutions are ill-advised and would put the United States back on the calamitous course of pursuing centrally-planned energy consumption and negotiating destructive but pointless international agreements.

In our view, the first finding would be more accurate if it read, "Newspaper headlines claim that evidence continues to build that increases in atmospheric concentrations of manmade greenhouse gases are contributing to global climate change." The fact is that all kinds of evidence continue to build, including considerable evidence that human effects on global climate are small. The second finding quotes the brief Summary for Policymakers of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's massive Third Assessment Report. The summary was produced by governments assisted by United Nations scientific officials in order to support the Kyoto agenda. We do not believe that a reading of the full Third Assessment Report, which was produced by scientists, supports the summary's claim. As for the "expectation" that average global temperatures will rise 2.5 to 10.4 degrees Fahrenheit in the next century, the IPCC has been careful to explain that these are not predictions but rather are based on possible scenarios. Many analysts have concluded that the more extreme scenarios employed are practically impossible.

The third finding quotes a National Research Council panel endorsing the IPCC's conclusions and then quotes the same panel as to "considerable uncertainty" about these conclusions. The full NRC report contains many similar expressions of uncertainty, and several other recent NRC reports on climate identify even more uncertainties. The fourth finding pointlessly observes that the IPCC has stated that sea levels have risen, etc. Not mentioned is the fact that the IPCC correctly does not attribute sea level rise to rising greenhouse gas emissions. Sea levels have been rising since the last Ice Age, and most scientists believe they will continue to rise until the next Ice Age.

The fifth scientific finding relies on the National Assessment on climate change, which has been thoroughly discredited in the scientific community and was disavowed by the Bush Administration. It is not, as the finding claims, "a United States Government report." The computer models used to forecast possible impacts of climate change are not capable of making reliable regional forecasts according to one of the modeling teams employed.

In our view, the resolutions are even more flawed than the findings. The first two resolutions recommend that the U. S. adopt Kyoto-style policies to limit energy use by American consumers. The third resolution urges the U. S. to extend the Kyoto Protocol by negotiating a second round of binding limits on greenhouse gas emissions. As many leading global warming alarmists have discovered, the Kyoto Protocol is a dead end (or in the polite language of diplomacy a *cul-de-sac*) and so too are all similar approaches based on forcing cuts in carbon dioxide emissions. Adopting Kyoto-style policies would have enormous economic costs without making significant reductions in greenhouse gas levels. Just at the moment that the Kyoto Protocol is collapsing and other industrialized countries that have ratified the Protocol are discovering that they cannot meet their targets is not the time to jump back on the Kyoto bandwagon.

For these reasons, we think that the Congress should not adopt any resolutions on climate policy without much more careful consideration and a much fuller debate. In the (as we believe) unlikely event that man-made climate change poses potential problems in the future, we think the only reasonable way to prepare to deal with these problems is by adopting policies that will foster long-term technological transformation and will increase our capability to respond to challenges.



Thank you for your attention to our thoughts and concerns.

Yours sincerely,

Fred Smith, President  
and Myron Ebell, Director, Global Warming Policy  
Competitive Enterprise Institute

Paul M. Weyrich, National Chairman  
Coalitions for America

Grover Norquist, President  
Americans for Tax Reform

Paul Beckner, President  
Citizens for a Sound Economy

David Keene, Chairman  
American Conservative Union

Malcolm Wallop, Chairman  
Frontiers of Freedom

Duane Parde, Executive Director  
American Legislative Exchange Council

James L. Martin, President  
60 Plus Association

Tom Schatz, President  
Citizens Against Government Waste

John Berthoud, President  
National Taxpayers Union

Amy Ridenour, President  
National Center for Public Policy Research

Frank J. Gaffney, Jr., President  
Center for Security Policy

Karen Kerrigan, Chairman  
Small Business Survival Committee

Tom DeWeese, President  
American Policy Center

Joseph L. Bast, President  
The Heartland Institute

Paul Driessen, Senior Fellow  
Committee for a Constructive Tomorrow

Steven Milloy, President  
Citizens for the Integrity of Science

Lori Waters, Executive Director  
Eagle Forum

Richard Lessner, Executive Director



American Renewal

Terrence Scanlon, President  
Capital Research Center

Dennis T. Avery, Director  
Center for Global Food Issues, Hudson Institute

Leroy Watson, Legislative Director  
The National Grange

Kevin L. Kearns, President  
U. S. Business and Industry Council

Bonner Cohen, Senior Fellow  
Lexington Institute

Michael Hardiman, Legislative Director  
American Land Rights Association

C. Preston Noell, III, President  
Tradition, Family, Property, Inc.

Ron Pearson, President  
Council for America

Jeffrey B. Gayner, Chairman  
Americans for Sovereignty

Chuck Muth, President  
Citizen Outreach

Benjamin C. Works, Executive Director  
SIRIUS

Allan Parker, Founder and CEO  
Texas Justice Foundation

Alan Caruba, Founder  
The National Anxiety Center

Mark Q. Rhoads, Acting President  
U. S. Internet Council

Patrick Michaels, Professor of Environmental Sciences  
University of Virginia

Robert Ferguson, Executive Director  
Center for Science and Public Policy



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20502

September 6, 2001

Christopher C. Horner  
Competitive Enterprise Institute  
1001 Connecticut Avenue, NW  
Suite 1250  
Washington, D.C. 20036

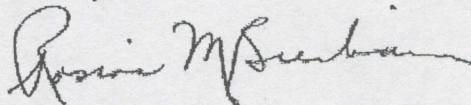
Dear Mr. Horner:

The purpose of this letter is to explain the status of the national assessment of climate change sponsored by the U.S. Global Change Research Program and to explain how the Administration is developing its policies on global climate change.

The national assessment, titled *Climate Change Impacts on the United States: The Potential Consequences of Climate Variability and Change*, consists of an overview document of about 150 pages and a foundation document of about 600 pages. These documents were the product of the National Assessment Synthesis Team, an advisory committee chartered under the Federal Advisory Committee Act. As such, they are not policy positions or official statements of the U.S. government. Rather, they were produced by the scientific community and offered to the government for its consideration.

The formulation of a comprehensive policy addressing global climate change is an important priority for this Administration. Towards this end, the President has constituted a Cabinet-level working group to study this issue and assist in the development of such comprehensive policy. Among other things, this working group is conducting an extensive review of climate change science and technology, has commissioned and received a report from the U.S. National Academy of Sciences on climate change science questions and uncertainties, and is carefully examining how best to address the challenge of climate change. The efforts of this working group will form the basis of government decision-making on the important issue of global climate change.

Sincerely,



Rosina Bierbaum  
Acting Director  
Office of Science and Technology Policy



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20502

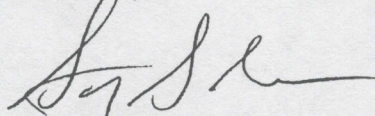
August 20, 2003

Mr. Fred Smith, President  
Mr. Christopher Horner, Senior Fellow  
Competitive Enterprise Institute  
1001 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 1250  
Washington, DC 20036

Dear Mr. Smith and Mr. Horner:

Thank you for your letters of July 8, 2003, and July 10, 2003, replying to the July 2, 2003, letter of OSTP Chief of Staff/General Counsel Shana Dale. Ms. Dale's letter committed OSTP to responding to CEI's Information Quality Act request for reconsideration within 45 days of receiving CEI's reply; that time period expires August 22, 2003. Since, in the interim, CEI has filed a lawsuit against OSTP on August 6, 2003, OSTP is assessing whether to give further consideration to your reconsideration request.

Sincerely,



Stanley S. Sokul  
Counsel



**ATTACHMENT 2**





Myron Ebell <mebell@cei.org>  
06/03/2002 05:08:05 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Phil Cooney/CEQ/EOP@EOP  
cc:  
Subject: Phil, thanks for calling and

Dear Phil,

Thanks for calling and asking for our help. I know you're in crisis mode, but from our end it is a most welcome change from the Administration's SOP, which is to tell conservatives to stop bothering them and to shut up. So it's nice to know we're needed once in a while. I want to help you cool things down, but after consulting with the team, I think that what we can do is limited until there is an official statement from the Administration repudiating the report to the UNFCCC and disavowing large parts of it.

As I said, we made the decision this morning to do as much as we could to deflect criticism by blaming EPA for freelancing. It seems to me that the folks at EPA are the obvious fall guys, and we would only hope that the fall guy (or gal) should be as high up as possible. I have done several interviews and have stressed that the president needs to get everyone rowing in the same direction. Perhaps tomorrow we will call for Whitman to be fired. I know that that doesn't sound like much help, but it seems to me that our only leverage to push you in the right direction is to drive a wedge between the President and those in the Administration who think that they are serving the president's best interests by pushing this rubbish.

The references to the National Assessment in the report are most hurtful to us because we dropped our lawsuit last September 6th after receiving a written assurance that the National Assessment did not represent "policy positions or official statements of the U. S. government." The previous communication from the U. S. government to the UNFCCC was a detailed criticism of the IPCC's Third Assessment Report that reflected that agreement and also implied a disavowal of the National Assessment. So the new transmittal to the UNCCC looks to us much like it looks to the New York Times.

So I'm willing and ready to help, but it won't be possible to do much without some sort of backtracking from the Administration. Unless that occurs, then you have handed an awful lot of ammunition to Jim Jeffords, and the only way we will be able to fight him and all his allies in the Congress is to get much more strident and noisy. Even if the Administration does move quickly to get back on the right side of the issue, it may be too late to save our side in the Senate from being squashed. If it were only this one little disaster we could all lock arms and weather the assault, but this Administration has managed, whether through incompetence or intention, to create one disaster after another and then to expect its allies to clean up the mess. I don't know whether we have the resources to clean up this one.

Best,  
Myron.





COMPETITIVE ENTERPRISE INSTITUTE

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To Mr. James Connaughton

From Myron Ebell

Director, Global Warming and International Environmental Policy

E-mail: mebell@cei.org

3 pages total

With compliments.



June 7, 2002

The Honorable George W. Bush  
President of the United States  
The White House  
Washington, D. C., 20500

Dear President Bush,

We write to share our concerns with *Climate Action Report 2002*, which your administration recently transmitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and released to the public by posting on the EPA web site. As opponents of the Kyoto Protocol and similar domestic proposals to ration energy, we welcome your remarks of June 4 that you had "read the report put out by the bureaucracy" and that you still opposed the Kyoto global warming treaty. We recognize that your principled opposition to Kyoto has come at considerable political cost, and we admire your resolution in the face of continuing environmental alarmism.

*Climate Action Report 2002* is largely a compilation and summary of junk science produced by the Clinton-Gore Administration in order to support their Kyoto agenda. In particular, crucial parts of the report rely on the discredited *National Assessment* on the impacts of climate change, which your administration stated on September 6, 2001 was "not policy positions or official statements of the U. S. government," as part of a settlement of a lawsuit brought by three members of Congress and several of the organizations signing this letter. In addition, the report clearly does not comply with the requirements of the Data Quality Act.

In our view, *Climate Action Report 2002* undermines your position on the Kyoto Protocol and damages efforts in the Congress to advance your energy policies and to oppose environmental policies that would implement Kyoto-style controls on energy use. We do not believe that these negative effects will go away merely by ignoring the report.

We therefore urge you to withdraw *Climate Action Report 2002* immediately and to direct that it be re-written on the basis of sound science and without relying on discredited products of the previous administration. As production and release of this report demonstrates, pursuing your global warming and energy policies effectively will not be possible as long as key members of your administration do not fully support your policies. We therefore also urge you to dismiss or re-assign all administration employees who are not pursuing your agenda, just as you have done in several similar instances.

Thank you for your attention to our concerns. We stand ready to work with you and your administration on pro-consumer, pro-taxpayer policies.

Yours sincerely,  
(Signed)



Fred Smith and Myron Ebell  
Competitive Enterprise Institute

Paul Beckner  
Citizens for a Sound Economy

Frances B. Smith  
Consumer Alert

Kenneth Green  
Reason Foundation

David Rothbard  
Committee for a Constructive Tomorrow

Karen Kerrigan  
Small Business Survival Committee

Thomas A. Schatz  
Citizens Against Government Waste

Grover Norquist  
Americans for Tax Reform

Tom DeWeese  
American Policy Center

Steve Hayward  
Pacific Research Institute

George C. Landrith  
Frontiers of Freedom

Patrick Michaels  
Cato Institute

S. Fred Singer  
Science & Environmental Policy Project

Lori Waters  
Eagle Forum

Morton C. Blackwell  
Conservative Leadership PAC

Paul Driessen  
Center for the Defense of Free  
Enterprise

Paul M. Weyrich  
Free Congress Foundation

John Berthoud  
National Taxpayers Union

David A. Keene  
American Conservative Union

Eric Licht  
Coalitions for America

Lewis K. Uhler  
National Tax Limitation Committee

C. Preston Noell, III  
Tradition, Family, Property, Inc.

Ron Pearson  
Council for America

Gary L. Bauer  
American Values

Robert A. Schadler  
Center for First Principles

Jefferey S. Taylor  
Free Republic Network

Richard Lessner  
American Renewal

Michael Hardiman  
American Land Rights Association

Kevin L. Kearns  
U. S. Business and Industry Council

William J. Murray  
Government Is Not God

Benjamin C. Works  
Sirius

F. Patricia Callahan  
American Association of Small Property  
Owners



**ATTACHMENT 3**



RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Myron Ebell <mebell@cei.org> ( Myron Ebell <mebell@cei.org> [ UNKNOWN ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 3-JUN-2002 14:22:21.00

SUBJECT:: CEI press release: EPA Climate Report Violates White House Agreement to Se

TO: Myron Ebell <mebell@cei.org> ( Myron Ebell <mebell@cei.org> [ UNKNOWN ] )  
 READ: UNKNOWN

BCC: Kameran L. Bailey ( CN=Kameran L. Bailey/OU=CEQ/O=EOP [ CEQ ] )  
 READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:  
 <<ole0.bmp>>

Contact:  
 Richard Morrison, 202.331.1010

EPA Global Warming Report Violates White House Agreement To Settle Lawsuit  
 Report Relies on Discredited Science Previously Disavowed as Official  
 Policy

Washington, D.C., June 3, 2002-The Environmental Protection Agency's latest report on global warming to the United Nations, Climate Action Report 2002, violates an agreement between the White House and the Competitive Enterprise Institute, three members of Congress, and other non-profit advocacy groups, struck in settlement of a lawsuit. The report relies in part on the discredited National Assessment on Climate Change.

As a result of the lawsuit filed in October 2000, the Bush Administration ultimately agreed in September 2001 to withdraw the National Assessment and stated that its unlawfully produced conclusions are "not policy positions or official statements of the U.S. government." EPA has ignored this agreement in issuing its report to the United Nations.

"Through Freedom of Information Act inquiries, we learned that the National Assessment was hurriedly slapped together in an incomplete and inaccurate form," said Christopher C. Horner, CEI counsel who filed the lawsuit. "The current Climate Action Report inappropriately cites the disgraced National Assessment, in clear violation of the spirit and letter of our agreement with the White House in return for withdrawing our suit."

Adds Myron Ebell, director of global warming policy at CEI: "The Administration has recognized that the National Assessment is the worst sort of junk science. For the EPA now to accept the National Assessment's findings as valid undermines and contradicts President Bush's global warming policies. The EPA needs to be told that the Clinton Administration is gone and Al Gore did not win the election."

The lawsuit against the White House's flawed climate science was brought jointly by CEI, Senator James Inhofe (R-OK), Representatives Joe Knollenberg (R-MI) and Jo Ann Emerson (R-MO), and other non-profit advocacy groups. CEI's pleadings in the case can be found in the docket at the federal District Court for the District of Columbia (CV 00-02383).



CEI is a non-profit, non-partisan public policy group dedicated to the principles of free enterprise and limited government. For more information about CEI, visit our website at <www.cei.org>.

- att1.htm - ole0.bmp===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====  
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

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<META NAME="Generator" CONTENT="MS Exchange Server version 6.0.5762.3">

<TITLE>CEI press release: EPA Climate Report Violates White House Agreement to Settle Lawsuit</TITLE>

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<!-- Converted from text/rtf format -->

<BR>

<P ALIGN=CENTER><FONT FACE="Arial" SIZE=2 COLOR="#000000">

<IMG SRC="No%20AttachName" alt="ole0.bmp"></FONT><I></I><I></I></P>

<BR>

<P><FONT FACE="Times New Roman">Contact:&nbsp;&nbsp; </FONT>

<BR><FONT FACE="Times New Roman">Richard Morrison, 202.331.1010</FONT>

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<BR>

<P ALIGN=CENTER><B><FONT SIZE=5 FACE="Times New Roman">EPA Global Warming Report Violates White House Agreement To Settle Lawsuit</FONT></B></P>

<P ALIGN=CENTER><I><FONT SIZE=4 FACE="Times New Roman">Report Relies on Discredited Science Previously Disavowed as Official Policy </FONT></I></P>

<P><FONT FACE="Times New Roman">Washington, D.C., June 3, 2002-The Environmental Protection Agency's latest report on global warming to the United Nations,</FONT><I> <FONT FACE="Times New Roman">Climate Action Report 2002</FONT></I>><FONT FACE="Times New Roman">, violates an agreement between the White House and the Competitive Enterprise Institute, three members of Congress, and other non-profit advocacy groups, struck in settlement of a lawsuit.&nbsp;&nbsp; The report relies in part on the discredited</FONT><I> <FONT FACE="Times New Roman">National Assessment on Climate Change.</FONT></I></P>

<P><FONT FACE="Times New Roman">As a result of the lawsuit filed in October 2000, the Bush Administration ultimately agreed in September 2001 to withdraw the</FONT><I> <FONT FACE="Times New Roman">National Assessment</FONT></I><FONT FACE="Times New Roman"> and stated that its unlawfully produced conclusions are &#8220;not policy positions or official statements of the U.S. government.&#8221;&nbsp;&nbsp; EPA has ignored this agreement in issuing its report to the United Nations.&nbsp;&nbsp; </FONT></P>

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# COMPETITIVE ENTERPRISE I



RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Myron Ebell <mebell@cei.org> ( Myron Ebell <mebell@cei.org> [ UNKNOWN ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 3-JUN-2002 15:23:01.00

SUBJECT:: What's wrong with the National Assessment?

TO: Myron Ebell <mebell@cei.org> ( Myron Ebell <mebell@cei.org> [ UNKNOWN ] )

READ: UNKNOWN

BCC: Kameran L. Bailey ( CN=Kameran L. Bailey/OU=CEQ/O=EOP [ CEQ ] )

READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

It might be useful to recall exactly what's wrong with the National Assessment and therefore the EPA's Climate Report 2002. The USGCRP couldn't get a U. S.-based GCM to provide regional impact predictions of global warming because GCMs can't do it. That's according to the Hadley Centre, which the USGCRP finally hired to provide predictions of regional impacts of climate change.

"GCMs [general circulation models] can provide scenarios of changes in climate down to scales of 1000 km or so at best....But in areas where coasts and mountains have a significant effect on weather (and this will be true of most parts of the world), scenarios based on global models will fail to capture the regional detail needed for vulnerability assessments at a national level."

-Report from the Hadley Centre, U. K., 2000 (The Hadley Centre provided the computer modeling for the National Assessment)

In other words, the Hadley Centre was quite happy to take the money from the USGCRP in exchange for providing what they knew was an inadequate product. And the USGCRP must have known that it was an inadequate product because that is why the U. S.-based modellers refused to do it.



RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR:Myron Ebell <mebell@cei.org> ( Myron Ebell <mebell@cei.org> [ UNKNOWN ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-JUN-2002 16:42:32.00

SUBJECT:: FW: Joint letter to President Bush on Climate Action Report 2002--final co

TO:Myron Ebell <mebell@cei.org> ( Myron Ebell <mebell@cei.org> [ UNKNOWN ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

BCC:Kameran L. Bailey ( CN=Kameran L. Bailey/OU=CEQ/O=EOP [ CEQ ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

> > <<Joint Letter to President Bush on Climate Action Report, 7 June 02.doc>>

>

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>

>

June 7, 2002

>

> The Honorable George W. Bush  
> President of the United States  
> The White House  
> Washington, D. C., 20500

>

> Dear President Bush,

>

> We write to share our concerns with Climate Action Report 2002, which your administration recently transmitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and released to the public by posting on the EPA web site. As opponents of the Kyoto Protocol and similar domestic proposals to ration energy, we welcome your remarks of June 4 that you had > "> read the report put out by the bureaucracy> "> and that you still opposed the Kyoto global warming treaty. We recognize that your principled opposition to Kyoto has come at considerable political cost, and we admire your resolution in the face of continuing environmental alarmism.

>

> Climate Action Report 2002 is largely a compilation and summary of junk science produced by the Clinton-Gore Administration in order to support their Kyoto agenda. In particular, crucial parts of the report rely on the discredited National Assessment on the impacts of climate change, which your administration stated on September 6, 2001 was > "> not policy positions or official statements of the U. S. government,> "> as part of a settlement of a lawsuit brought by three members of Congress and several of the organizations signing this letter. In addition, the report clearly does not comply with the requirements of the Data Quality Act.

>

> In our view, Climate Action Report 2002 undermines your position on the Kyoto Protocol and damages efforts in the Congress to advance your energy policies and to oppose environmental policies that would implement Kyoto-style controls on energy use. We do not believe that these negative effects will go away merely by ignoring the report.

>

> We therefore urge you to withdraw Climate Action Report 2002 immediately and to direct that it be re-written on the basis of sound science and without relying on discredited products of the previous administration. As production and release of this report demonstrates,



pursuing your global warming and energy policies effectively will not be possible as long as key members of your administration do not fully support your policies. We therefore also urge you to dismiss or re-assign all administration employees who are not pursuing your agenda, just as you have done in several similar instances.

>

> Thank you for your attention to our concerns. We stand ready to work with you and your administration on pro-consumer, pro-taxpayer policies.

>

> Yours sincerely,  
> (Signed)

>

> Fred Smith and Myron Ebell  
> Competitive Enterprise Institute

>

> Paul Beckner  
> Citizens for a Sound Economy

>

> Frances B. Smith  
> Consumer Alert

>

> Kenneth Green  
> Reason Foundation

>

> David Rothbard  
> Committee for a Constructive Tomorrow

>

> Karen Kerrigan  
> Small Business Survival Committee

>

> Thomas A. Schatz  
> Citizens Against Government Waste

>

> Grover Norquist  
> Americans for Tax Reform

>

> Tom DeWeese  
> American Policy Center

>

> Steve Hayward  
> Pacific Research Institute

>

> George C. Landrith  
> Frontiers of Freedom

>

> Patrick Michaels  
> Cato Institute

>

> S. Fred Singer  
> Science & Environmental Policy Project

>

> Lori Waters  
> Eagle Forum

>

> Morton C. Blackwell  
> Conservative Leadership PAC

>

> Paul Driessen  
> Center for the Defense of Free Enterprise



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- > [right-hand column]
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- > Paul M. Weyrich
- > Free Congress Foundation
- >
- > John Berthoud
- > National Taxpayers Union
- >
- > David A. Keene
- > American Conservative Union
- >
- > Eric Licht
- > Coalitions for America
- >
- > Lewis K. Uhler
- > National Tax Limitation Committee
- >
- > C. Preston Noell, III
- > Tradition, Family, Property, Inc.
- >
- > Ron Pearson
- > Council for America
- >
- > Gary L. Bauer
- > American Values
- >
- > Robert A. Schadler
- > Center for First Principles>
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- > Jefferey S. Taylor
- > Free Republic Network
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- > Richard Lessner
- > American Renewal
- >
- > Michael Hardiman
- > American Land Rights Association
- >
- > Kevin L. Kearns
- > U. S. Business and Industry Council
- >
- > William J. Murray
- > Government Is Not God
- >
- > Benjamin C. Works
- > Sirius
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- > F. Patricia Callahan
- > American Association of Small Property Owners
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- Joint Letter to President Bush on Cliamte Action Report, 7 June 02.doc=====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:  
Unable to convert NSREOP0103:[ATTACH.D89]SREOP013007WVC7.001 to ASCII,







June 7, 2002

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The White House  
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Dear President Bush,

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Paul Driessen  
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Enterprise

Paul M. Weyrich  
Free Congress Foundation

John Berthoud  
National Taxpayers Union

David A. Keene  
American Conservative Union

Eric Licht  
Coalitions for America

Lewis K. Uhler  
National Tax Limitation Committee

C. Preston Noell, III  
Tradition, Family, Property, Inc.

Ron Pearson  
Council for America

Gary L. Bauer  
American Values

Robert A. Schadler  
Center for First Principles

Jefferey S. Taylor  
Free Republic Network

Richard Lessner  
American Renewal

Michael Hardiman  
American Land Rights Association

Kevin L. Kearns  
U. S. Business and Industry Council

William J. Murray



Government Is Not God

Benjamin C. Works  
Sirius

F. Patricia Callahan  
American Association of Small Property  
Owners



RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR:Myron Ebell <mebell@cei.org> ( Myron Ebell <mebell@cei.org> [ UNKNOWN ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 7-JUN-2002 17:19:49.00

SUBJECT:: Human Events article on Climate Action Report 2002

TO:Myron Ebell <mebell@cei.org> ( Myron Ebell <mebell@cei.org> [ UNKNOWN ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

BCC:Kameran L. Bailey ( CN=Kameran L. Bailey/OU=CEQ/O=EOP [ CEQ ] )

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

published today.

Human Events, June 10, 2002

President Should Fire Disloyal Employees Who Promoted It  
Bush Must Withdraw Global Warming Report

By Myron Ebell

The left's latest attack on President Bush's opposition to the Kyoto global warming treaty was launched with not even a whisper of warning on June 3 on the front page of the New York Times. "In a stark shift for the Bush Administration," wrote Andrew Revkin, "the United States has sent a climate report to the United Nations detailing specific and far-reaching effects that it says global warming will inflict on the global environment."

In an editorial the same day, the Times concluded that although the administration had now admitted that climate catastrophe was on the way, the President still "has no serious strategies" for dealing with it. This point was picked up by the evening news shows on CBS, NBC, and ABC. How this bull's eye was painted on the President's back is a dismaying story because it reveals the White House's continuing political incompetence in dealing with environmental issues and its continuing toleration of opponents of the President's policies inside his administration.

As a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which President George H. W. Bush signed at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992 and the Senate ratified unanimously later that year, the U. S. government must provide periodic progress reports. Thus the administration transmitted Climate Action Report 2002 on May 28 with no public notice. But some helpful public servant at the Environmental Protection Agency, who was in on the plot, posted the report on EPA's web site Friday afternoon, thereby setting the stage for the sneak attack on Monday morning, June 3.

Climate Action Report 2002 is a disastrous concession to global warming alarmism. All the worst parts are based on junk science concocted by the Clinton-Gore Administration and now recycled by the Bush Administration with qualifying statements added here and there. Reading it is rather like opening up a copy of the Republican Party platform to find the text of the Democratic Party platform printed inside, with a statement buried in the middle that these are not really our positions.

The report concedes that mankind is causing global warming, that future warming will be in line with United Nations predictions, and that warming will lead to ecosystem collapse, heat waves, droughts, floods, and higher agricultural production. Actually, this last result is the only one for which there is demonstrable scientific evidence. Hundreds of studies conducted over many decades by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and many land grant universities have found that plants grow more with higher



levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, which is no surprise since carbon dioxide is necessary for photosynthesis. The predictions of doom rely on the National Assessment of the impact of climate change, which the Clinton team concocted to help Al Gore. The National Assessment was subject to devastating criticism by a wide range of scientists.

Perhaps the best comment during the peer review process came from Dr. Patrick Michaels of the University of Virginia and the Cato Institute, who demonstrated that the two computer models used did a poorer job of predicting temperature record for the past 100 years than "a table of random numbers." One of the computer models used to predict regional climate impacts was provided by the Hadley Centre in England, which admitted in a published paper that, "scenarios based on global models will fail to capture the regional detail needed for vulnerability assessments at a national level."

The assessment failed to achieve its initial, purely political purpose because my organization (the Competitive Enterprise Institute), several other non-profits, Sen. Jim Inhofe (R-Okla.), and Representatives Joe Knollenberg (R.-Mich.) and Jo Ann Emerson (R.-Mo.) brought suit in federal court in October 2000 to have the assessment declared unlawfully produced. The Bush Administration settled the suit in September 2001 by agreeing that the assessment's two documents were "not policy positions or official statements of the U. S. government." So it's most unfortunate that they have now resurrected what they agree is a discredited product.

It would be nice to report that the White House counter-attacked effectively, but the news only gets worse. On June 4, President Bush responded to a reporter's question, "I have read the report put out by a-put out by the bureaucracy. I do not support the Kyoto treaty." Apparently, this was meant to put a little distance between the President and the report, but he did not in any way question its findings, which underscores the point: The President now accepts that global warming is real and dangerous, but refuses to do anything about it.

White House Spokesman Ari Fleischer dug the hole even deeper the next day by insisting that the President had already agreed with Climate Action Report 2002's major findings in his speech of June 11, 2001. Faced with persistent questioning, Fleischer repeated several times that the President's 2001 statement that human activity is largely responsible for increasing levels of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere is equivalent to the report's conclusion that human activity is responsible for global warming. This confusion gives away the whole scientific debate.

Republican Senate and House staffers I have talked to, who are working to eliminate the worst, anti-energy provisions in the Senate's energy bill now ready to go to conference with the House and to defeat legislation to regulate carbon dioxide emissions sponsored by Senate Environment and Public Works Chairman Jim Jeffords (I.-Vt.), are in despair over Climate Action Report 2002 because it provides a huge amount of ammunition to the advocates of energy rationing.

Jeffords, Daschle, Kerry, and Lieberman can quote many devastating passages back at the President's allies at every hearing, mark-up, and floor debate, and say, "You see, even President Bush agrees with us, but like you he is unwilling to do anything about the problem."

The administration has waded into some deep and sticky quicksand. To get out of it, they must first realize that they are sinking and that holding onto the 263 pages of Climate Action Report 2002 is only causing them to sink faster. President Bush must withdraw the report and direct that it be re-written on the basis of sound science and without relying on discredited material left over from Clinton and Gore.

But the President must do more than that if he is to save his agenda. He must also dismiss or re-assign every administration employee-and there are several in key positions-who does not support his energy and global



warming policies.

And finally, just as Undersecretary of State John Bolton recently removed the signature of the United States from the Rome treaty creating the International Criminal Court, President Bush must direct that the Kyoto Protocol be unsigned. Only then will this administration be out of the political quicksand.



RECORD TYPE: FEDERAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Myron Ebell <mebell@cei.org> ( Myron Ebell <mebell@cei.org> [ UNKNOWN ] )

CREATION DATE/TIME: 12-JUN-2002 16:18:44.00

SUBJECT:: Update on Administration's Climate Action Report 2002

TO: Myron Ebell <mebell@cei.org> ( Myron Ebell <mebell@cei.org> [ UNKNOWN ] )

READ: UNKNOWN

BCC: Kameran L. Bailey ( CN=Kameran L. Bailey/OU=CEQ/O=EOP [ CEQ ] )

READ: UNKNOWN

TEXT:

The bleeding continues. At today's Senate EPW hearing on Jeffords's multi-pollutant bill, Senators Graham, Lieberman, Wyden, and Chafee all said that the Bush Administration's Climate Action Report 2002 made it clear that regulating CO2 emissions must be included. By the way, Senator Voinovich did a great job, and Senator Bond's opening statement was good.

Greenwire, 12th June 2002

4 CLIMATE CHANGE

Panels to probe policy implications from EPA report

J.L. Laws, Greenwire staff writer

(This story ran in this morning's Environment & Energy Daily <<http://www.eenews.net/EEDaily/Backissues/061202d.htm>>.)

Two Senate panels -- the Environment and Public Works and the Commerce, Science and Transportation committees -- plan to hold hearings this summer exploring whether a climate change report the Bush administration sent to the United Nations late last month warrants changes in U.S. climate change policies.

The Climate Action 2002 Report, drafted by the U.S. EPA and other agencies and approved by the White House Council on Environmental Quality before the State Department submitted it to the United Nations, says human actions, namely burning fossil fuels, are largely to blame for rising global temperatures. The report said increasing temperatures would significantly alter the United States in the next few decades. But instead of offering a new policy to reverse the trend, the report suggests the United States will have to adapt to the changes, and it promotes President Bush's plan to reduce U.S. "carbon intensity," a measure of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions compared to economic growth, through a voluntary program for American industries.

Last week, the White House vehemently denied press reports that Bush had distanced himself from the report, arguing the report doesn't contradict anything Bush has said publicly ( Greenwire <[http://www.eenews.net/Greenwire/searcharchive/test\\_search-display.cgi?q=bush+epa+report&file=%2FGreenwire%2Fsearcharchive%2FNewsline%2F2002%2FJune6%2F06060206.htm](http://www.eenews.net/Greenwire/searcharchive/test_search-display.cgi?q=bush+epa+report&file=%2FGreenwire%2Fsearcharchive%2FNewsline%2F2002%2FJune6%2F06060206.htm)>, June 6). Nevertheless, some interests -- especially environmental groups and congressional Democrats -- are using the report's strongly worded findings to accuse the administration of shrugging off serious threats posed by rising global temperatures by backing essentially "business as usual" policy prescriptions.

Sen. Joe Lieberman (D-Conn.) and Democratic Reps. Jay Inslee (Wash.), George Miller (Calif.), Maurice Hinchey (N.Y.) and John Olver (Mass.) sent Bush a letter early last week asking him to clarify his comments on the report. The letter ticks off a list of six statements from the report, asking Bush to indicate which ones he disagrees with, if any. Agreeing with the statements would "paint a picture that requires much more



significant action than your administration has proposed to date," the members wrote, and called for a summit among Bush and the House and Senate leadership to forge a better climate change policy. The White House so far has not responded to the letter.

Besides Lieberman, other senators, including John Kerry (D-Mass.) and John McCain (R-Ariz.), have said the report's findings highlight the need for more aggressive action to curb GHG emissions than those being considered by the Bush administration. "Taken in their entirety, the [report's] findings constitute grounds for serious concern and clearly warrant a major reevaluation and adjustment of U.S. climate change policies," Lieberman wrote in a letter to Environment and Public Works Committee Chairman Jim Jeffords (I-Vt.) requesting a hearing. Jeffords' spokesman said the committee will hold a hearing on the matter in July.

The Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee, of which Kerry and McCain are members, set aside time for a hearing on the report next week, but may have to wait a week or longer because key administration officials that committee leaders want to hear from will be out of town, aides said.

A Commerce Committee Democratic aide said the Bush White House has routinely chosen not to send political officials to past committee hearings on climate change. "The last hearing we had, they sent a scientist so they wouldn't have to talk about policy," the aide said. "Now that they have released a report that talks about policy, we want to hear from senior agency officials on policy."

Democratic leaders have argued Bush's climate policy is no different than business as usual but have had little luck countering it. For example, earlier this year, Senate Republicans and a coalition of Democrats representing states with automotive assembly or support plants easily stripped language from S. 517, the Senate energy bill, that would have increased federal fuel economy standards that were aimed in part at lowering GHG emissions in passenger cars and light trucks. Energy bill language that would have required major industries to report their GHG emissions was also watered down, keeping GHG reporting voluntary for at least five more years, at which time, if less than half of U.S. industrial GHG emissions are accounted for, the registry would become mandatory. Jeffords has had to postpone several attempts to mark up S. 556, a bill that would impose the toughest limits ever on power plant emissions of nitrous oxides, sulphur dioxide and mercury, and regulate carbon dioxide emissions for the first time, because a handful of committee Democrats have not taken clear positions on the bill. The committee is having another hearing on the bill today at the request of Sen. Bob Graham (D-Fla.).



ATTACHMENT 4





Myron Ebell <mebell@cei.org>  
09/24/2002 08:14:47 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Phil Cooney/CEQ/EOP@EOP, Kameran L. Bailey/CEQ/EOP@EOP  
cc:  
Subject: Phil and Kameran, Could you help me with the Lindzen invite?

---

Phil and Kameran, Could you help me spread the word on this? I would like to have a lot of administration people hear what Dick has to say, which is that climate scientists agree on most of the big issues, but that self-interested parties in the scientific, administrative, and political arenas mis-state and mis-use that agreement to further their agenda. If you could send this invite around, I would appreciate it. Dick could also meet privately with any of you later Monday afternoon if you wish. Thanks, Myron

[Please note that reservations are required. You may sign up to attend by e-mail to mmclaughlin@cei.org or by phoning Megan McLaughlin at (202) 331-1010, ext. 227. Please list your name, affiliation, e-mail address, and phone number.]

<<Cooler heads briefing by Lindzen, 9-02.doc>>  
The Cooler Heads Coalition

Invites you to  
a Congressional and Media Briefing

On the Meaning of Global Warming Claims

with

Dr. Richard S. Lindzen

Monday, September 30  
Noon-1:30 PM  
345, Cannon House Office Building  
Lunch Provided

Reservations are required.  
Please RSVP by calling (202) 331-1010, x227.  
Or by e-mail: mmclaughlin@cei.org <mailto:mmclaughlin@cei.org>.  
For more information, please call Myron Ebell at (202) 331-1010, x216.

Biography of Richard S. Lindzen

Richard S. Lindzen has been the Alfred P. Sloan Professor of Meteorology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology since 1983. He is the author of over 200 books and papers in the scientific literature. He was a lead author on chapter 7 (on physical processes) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Third Assessment Report (2001). One of the world's foremost atmospheric scientists, Dr. Lindzen was elected in 1977 to both the National Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He has received the Macelwane Medal of the American Geophysical Union and the



Meisinger and Charney Awards as well as the Haurwitz Lectureship of the American Meteorological Society. He previously worked at the National Center for Atmospheric Research and taught at the University of Chicago and at Harvard University, where he held the Burden Chair in dynamic meteorology. His A.B., S.M., and Ph.D. degrees are from Harvard University.

#### "On the Meaning of Global Warming Claims"

Despite the claim that global warming is scientifically contentious issue, there really is relatively little disagreement among scientists on a number of basic aspects of the issue. The real problem in public communication is that simple facts about climate are often presented, and/or perceived, as having ominous implications - even when they don't. Although there is certainly room for skepticism, scientists who note the profound disconnect between the scientific meaning of common statements and the public interpretation, are not being skeptical. They are nonetheless designated as skeptics in order to marginalize their views.

Over 40 years ago, C.P. Snow popularized the notion of 'Two Cultures' - essentially science and non-science - whose ability to communicate with each other was minimal. Snow, as a scientist, novelist and government advisor, argued the importance of bridging the two cultures. He naively failed to realize that it would be easier to exploit the problem than to solve it. Led by environmental advocacy groups and politicians, scientists have become pretty adept at such exploitation. The issue of global climate change provides a good, but by no means unique, example.

-Richard S. Lindzen



- Cooler heads briefing by Lindzen, 9-02.doc