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26 October 2014

DNREC Division of Air Quality
Attn: Valerie Grey
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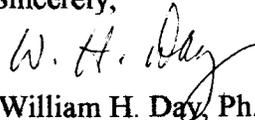
Dear DNREC:

In the News-Journal of 10/26/14, you asked for reader comments on the Obama "Clean Power Plan" for a 30% nationwide reduction in CO2 emissions by 2030 (which is also likely to be approved by the Markell Administration).

The President is blindly following his "enviro" supporters, as well as the UN-IPCC (which recently met in Europe) – instead of realistic scientists such as Dr. Allen Carlin (recently retired from EPA; 2 articles enclosed), or real-world observers such as Joseph Bast (a lawyer, article enclosed).

I have read **many** articles on both sides of this issue, and as a Ph.D. scientist and former (retired) Research Lab head, I agree with Dr. Carlin and Mr. Bast, and **not** with Mr. Obama or Mr. Markell. Their plan will be economically ruinous to Delaware's citizens, and will **not** affect climate changes or human health!

Sincerely,



William H. Day, Ph.D.

2 encl.

Cc: CCS/JG (w/encl.)

Alan Carlin: Why I Blew the Whistle at EPA

Editor's note: Alan Carlin delivered these remarks when accepting the Climate Change Whistleblower Award at the Ninth International Conference on Climate Change, July 8 in Las Vegas.

By Alan Carlin

I greatly appreciate receiving this award and the efforts of the many people involved at many levels in making it possible. I consider it a great honor and thank you for it.

I wrote my negative comments on the Endangerment Finding support document because I believed EPA was using bad science and EPA's proposed Endangerment Finding would be easier to stop at that stage than later. It is very encouraging to find others agree with my decision to do so, which EPA clearly did not.

Muzzled for Comments

My offending comments to EPA led to my being immediately muzzled at the same time that Obama was spinning his transparency and scientific integrity line.

The Endangerment Finding was issued later that year, without any of my suggested changes in the support document, of course. This finding is the legally definitive EPA statement on climate science. It has been tested in the courts and is legally no longer an issue; this is what I hoped to avoid by my challenge to the support document.

For the last few years I have been working on a book-length manuscript describing everything touched on here and much more, including my skeptic efforts, how the environmental movement lost its way since my days as a Sierra Club activist and leader, and the main legal, journalistic, governmental, scientific, environmental, and economic aspects of the climate issue.

This manuscript is now complete and up-to-date. If any of you know a good way to get it published so that it will be read, please let me know, as I think it has some vital messages for everyone as we approach the showdown over the proposed EPA regulations.

Endangerment Finding's Impact

The Endangerment Finding led direct-

ly to EPA's proposed regulations for reducing CO₂ emissions from power plants earlier this year. The new EPA proposed regulations are even worse than I expected in 2009, perhaps because the blueprint for them was actually written by an environmental organization.

First of all, they are illegal, as per any reasonable reading of Section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act. They impose many aspects of the Waxman-Markey bill despite Congress's rejection of it and try to force red states to adopt the usual market-distorting preferences for power generation promoted by radical environmentalists.

The regulations will have major adverse effects on the U.S. economy, all for no or more likely negative benefits, and will result in higher costs for electric ratepayers, with particularly adverse effects on lower-income groups. They will also lead to potentially extremely costly electric grid instability and load-shedding when electric power is most needed.

EPA is effectively trying to rewrite the Clean Air Act without consulting Congress or observing the law or the Constitution.

EPA's 'Aggressive Unilateralism'

House Speaker John Boehner calls Obama's behavior in this and other areas "aggressive unilateralism." I call it dictatorial.

Even if EPA's science were correct, which it is not, the regulations should be rejected on the basis of EPA's illegal power grab. I believe that skeptics need to place greater emphasis on this aspect of the situation.

The powers of the presidency have been an issue since the founding of the Republic and are much more readily understood than climate science will ever be. What started out as a scientific issue concerning a proposed Endangerment Finding has now escalated into

Alan Carlin speaks to the Ninth International Conference on Climate Change after accepting the Climate Change Whistleblower Award.



a major legal and even constitutional issue concerning presidential powers. The president roams the country calling us "flat-earthers" and science-deniers. Perhaps it is time to characterize his behavior as illegal and even dictatorial.

Time to Change Course

Currently the public favors the EPA regulations by 67 to 29 percent, so there appear to be many possible recipients for better information if we are to succeed in avoiding the future that radical environmentalists want to impose on our country through unjustified federal intervention in still another vital sector of the economy. If their efforts should succeed, we can reasonably look forward to much higher levels of mandated CO₂ reductions in this sector and probably many others as well. It is better to stop this mission creep now before it metastasizes even further.

We must not fail in our endeavors for the sake of the country's economic and environmental future and the preservation of the rule of law. These new power plant regulations will happen unless a

way is found to stop them.

There are only three possible ways to do this: A president who will withdraw them, Republican control of both houses of Congress, or rejection by the courts. Obama will not willingly withdraw the regulations before he leaves office in 2017. Rejection by the courts has not proved a dependable strategy to date, but the proposals are becoming increasingly outrageous legally.

Congress is the only somewhat dependable avenue in the near term, and there is an election in 2014. A number of environmental groups are already very hard at work trying to influence this election so as to promote their proposed EPA regulations. They have already even sent me two thinly disguised appeals, probably because I live in a state with a Democratic senator up for reelection.

Alan Carlin (info@heartland.org) is an economist and former chapter chairman of the Sierra Club who dedicated 40 years of his life to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

INTERVIEW

How Politics Infiltrated the EPA

Heartland Institute Senior Fellow James M. Taylor interviewed Alan Carlin after Carlin's talk at the Ninth International Conference on Climate Change (ICCC-9).

By James M. Taylor

Taylor: What were your main arguments against EPA's Endangerment Finding?

Carlin: I made three main points in my comments to EPA on the draft Technical Support Document (TSD), the technical basis for EPA's Endangerment Finding. These were: The Catastrophic Anthropogenic Global Warming (CAGW) hypothesis is invalid from a scientific viewpoint because it fails a number of critical comparisons with available observable data; the draft TSD was seriously dated and the updates made to an abortive 2007 version of the draft TSD used to prepare it were inadequate; and EPA should conduct an independent analysis of the science of global warming rather than adopting the conclusions of outside groups such as the U.N. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and U.S. government reports based on IPCC's reports. My full comments can be found at <http://www.carlineconomics.com/archives/1>.

Taylor: You say EPA used bad science in its Endangerment Finding. Do you believe EPA simply but honestly drew the wrong conclusions, or do you believe EPA had ulterior motives?

Carlin: In my view, the arrival of the Obama administration in 2009 resulted in political decisions in the White House on climate science being imposed on EPA rather than EPA relying on its own independent analysis, which was the case in most previous decisions. The new EPA political appointees involved in climate policy were apparently screened on the basis of their views on climate policy.

EPA career employees generally believed any attempt to oppose CAGW would very likely result in unfavorable personnel or organizational changes

by the new EPA administration. Most career employees were primarily interested in protecting their jobs and bureaucratic roles by accepting, or at least not opposing, the politically determined science imposed by the White House.

Taylor: Based on your experience in EPA, what percent of EPA staffers are open-minded and committed to honest science, and what percent are driven by ideology or environmental extremism?

Carlin: All the new Obama political appointees supported the EPA's proposed Endangerment Finding and the TSD supporting the science on which it was based. A few of the more recent career hires clearly believed the radical environmentalist ideology and strongly supported the CAGW-based finding, and the rest either had no opinion or kept quiet about any concerns they might have had.

Taylor: You mentioned in your ICCC-9 speech that an environmental activist group—the Natural Resources Defense Council—wrote the blueprint for EPA's recently proposed power plant carbon dioxide restrictions. Why should it bother people that EPA works so closely with environmental activist groups?

Carlin: I believe EPA's job is to reduce harmful pollution where this reflects good science, economics, and law, and to negotiate the best possible compromises between the interest groups involved to achieve this. Responding only to the regulated community or only to environmental activists does not result in such compromises. Following a script written by an environmental organization, as EPA is apparently now doing with respect to power plants, is thus not a useful approach. It prevents EPA from making a useful contribution of its own, and it is just

responding to what one side wants.

Taylor: You also mentioned a book you have written on all this. What is the title, and when will it be available?

Carlin: The book is called *Environmentalism Gone Mad: How a Former Sierra Club Activist and Senior EPA Analyst Found a Radical Green Energy Fantasy*. Besides a much more detailed discussion of all the issues raised by your questions, the book explores the ideological inconsistencies, practical problems, and likely outcomes resulting from the rise of radical energy environmentalism from scientific, economic, governmental, journalistic, and legal viewpoints.

These problems have arisen because the environmental movement has been hijacked by left-wing radicals who are advocating policies that impair the Western world's economic future for limited or absolutely no environmental gains, as well as promoting legally questionable government actions whose purpose government cannot achieve in the way proposed.

The book explores why their campaign may lead to regulatory strangulation of the economy through control of energy generation and use and how it threatens the rule of law. It is the threat to the rule of law that is the real danger, not the alleged adverse effects of increasing CO2 levels. The book is expected to be published later this year. Information on it will be available on my website at <http://carlineconomics.com> as publication approaches.

Dr. Alan Carlin, now retired, was a 37-year career environmental economist and scientist at EPA when, in June 2009, the Competitive Enterprise Institute broke the story of his negative 100-page report reviewing the agency's draft Endangerment Finding. As a result, Dr. Carlin's supervisor ordered him not to discuss climate change with anyone outside his group and to stop working on the issue.

For more information about the Climate Change Whistleblower Award and other awards presented at ICCC-9, visit <http://climatechangeawards.org/>.

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ALAN CARLIN, PH.D.
FORMER ENVIRONMENTAL
ECONOMIST AND SCIENTIST
AT EPA

INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE
ON CLIMATE

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How to Talk About Climate Change So People Will Listen: A Skeptic's View

"Global warming alarmism rests on assumptions, not facts, logic, or reason."

Joseph Bast, president of The Heartland Institute.



By Joseph Bast

A recent essay in *The Atlantic* purports to instruct readers on "How to Talk About Climate Change So People Will Listen."

The author, Charles C. Mann, is a longtime contributor to the magazine who writes about history, tourism, and energy issues. With this article, he tries to cut a path between the two warring tribes in the global warming debate—the Alarmists and the Skeptics.

He fails, rather spectacularly I think. The first four paragraphs, out of 45, are good, as are a few paragraphs later on about enviro-fruitcake Bill McKibben. But the rest of the article simply accepts the dubious and sometimes outrageous assertions and false narratives that gave rise to alarmism in the first place—the same ones skeptics delight in debunking.

Mann's bad advice helps explain why skeptics once again won most of the debates in bars and around grills this summer.

A Good Start

Mann starts out strong, reporting how the media turned an obscure modeling exercise about the melt rate of the western Antarctic ice shelf into hysterical headlines about coastal flooding. Had he waited a couple of weeks, he could have written much the same about "Russian methane holes." The lesson in both cases, which he doesn't draw, is that mainstream media organizations are utterly unreliable sources of information on the climate issue. They profit from exaggeration, rely on special interests for advertising revenue, and lack expertise to report on science matters.

Sadly, Mann doesn't appear to have learned this lesson. In the rest of his article, he treats mainstream media accounts of the climate debate as dispositive. The public understands this better than does Mann; nearly half believe the media exaggerate the climate change problem.

Mann reports, in a single but very nice paragraph, the world's enormous debt to fossil fuels. The Industrial Revolution, he says, was "driven by the explosive energy of coal, oil, and natural gas, it inaugurated an unprecedented three-century wave of prosperity."

One might quibble with his take on this: The improvement in the human condition started before 1800 and was the result of changes in institutions (the arrival of markets, private property, and limited government) and embrace of new values (the Scottish Enlightenment), as well as the discovery of fossil fuels. Without the first and second discoveries, the third would have done little more than heat some feudal castles and light some cobblestone streets.

Economists and Julian Simon

Mann correctly scolds alarmists for "rhetorical overreach, moral miscalculation, shouting at cross-purposes ...," a "toxic blend" that damages their cause and fuels the skeptic backlash. But then he miscategorizes their opponents as economists, whom he calls "cheerleaders for industrial capitalism." That line reveals how little Mann knows about public opinion or economics.

Surveys show two-thirds of the American people don't think global warming is manmade or a serious problem. Are two-thirds of the American people economists? Not the last time I checked.

In the national (and global) debate over global warming, economists aren't prominent, despite some attempts and wishes. The skeptics' strongest weapon isn't economics; it's common sense. Temperatures aren't rising even though carbon dioxide levels are. Reducing our emissions won't affect climate so long as other nations keep increasing their own outputs. Some continued warming would produce more benefits than harms. Future generations will be far wealthier than us despite a small increase in temperatures. Each of these common-sense (and true) observations is deadly to the alarmists' cause.

Everybody knows we reap tremendous benefits from affordable fossil fuels today. You don't need to be an economist to know that those benefits vastly exceed the benefits, two centuries from now, of slowing the advance of manmade climate change by one degree or two, assuming the alarmists' worst scenarios and most dubious science are correct.

Mann's appreciation for fossil fuels,

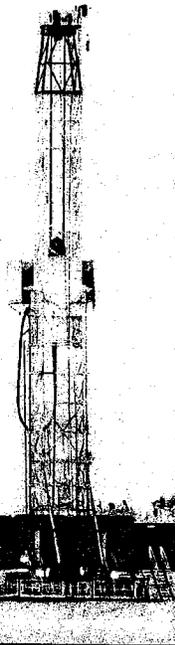
SMART ENERGY

Smart drilling is a revolutionary new way to extract oil and natural gas, with incredible results. The United States is now the leading producer of natural gas, and is projected to produce more oil than Saudi Arabia by 2017! Thanks to smart drilling:

- Natural gas prices have fallen to historic lows, saving consumers \$100 billion every year
- CO₂ emissions are dropping: Burning natural gas emits half of the CO₂ emitted by coal
- 360,000 family-supporting jobs have been created, along with economic boomtowns

Learn more about the benefits of smart drilling in a *Policy Brief* by Isaac Orr, published by The Heartland Institute, available for free download from heartland.org. And visit heartland.org for further information or to book a speaker for your organization.

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IDEAS THAT EMPOWER PEOPLE



so eloquently expressed in paragraph three, is missing now. He dismisses cost-benefit analysis as having "moral problems" due to the way it handles small risks and long time horizons. Well, that will come as news to all the experts who made careers of conducting cost-benefit analyses on a wide range of programs and challenges. Why is global warming any different?

Politics and Environmental Protection

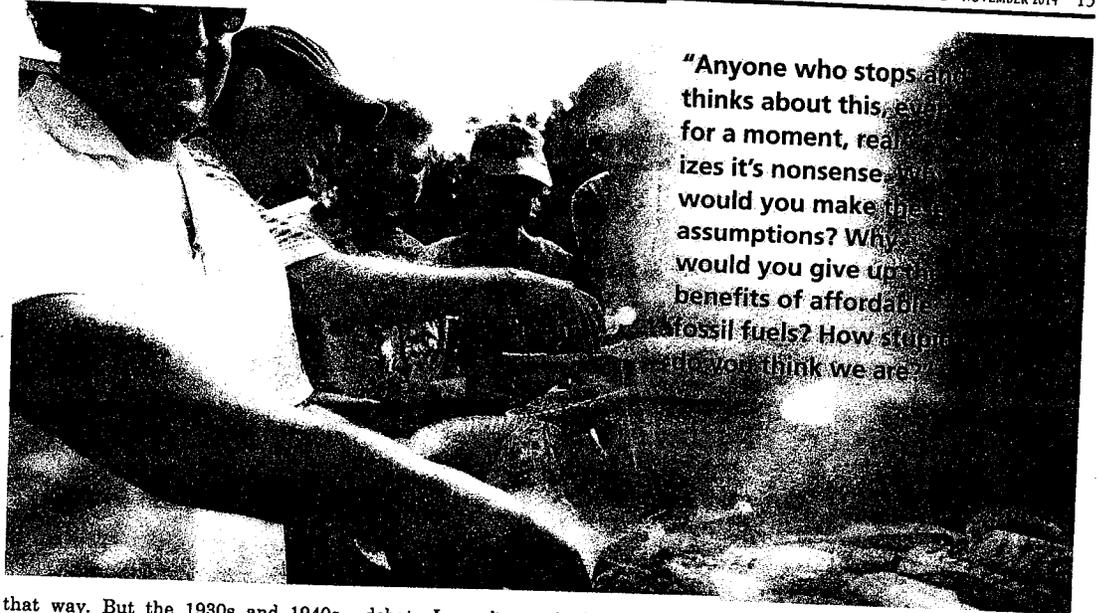
Mann says global warming legislation no longer wins congressional approval due to a polarization in views over the value of environmental protection that occurred in the 1970s and 1980s, illustrated by the debates and eventually the famous bet over the future price of some commodities between Paul Ehrlich and Julian Simon. In Mann's telling of the story, concern for the environment began as a conservative movement, but then businesses "realized that environmental issues had a price tag. Increasingly, they balked. Reflexively, the anti-corporate left pivoted; Earth Day, erstwhile snow job, became an opportunity to denounce capitalist greed."

Some of us who were part of the environmental movement in the 1970s and 1980s saw something different taking place. The great environmental protection legislation of the 1970s passed with nearly unanimous support because the problems were real and begged for national solutions. After early major successes, an iron triangle of bureaucrats, grandstanding politicians, and yellow journalists started a drumbeat for pursuing ever-more stringent and expensive emission reductions regardless of their soaring costs and negative consequences on businesses.

It was at this point, during the 1980s, that liberals, or "progressives," saw the opportunity and the need to take over the environmental movement and use its members as shock troops in its war on "capitalism." It was easy, since conservatives and libertarians were willing to step down and move on to other, more important, civic causes. Many histories of the left's takeover of the environmental movement have been written; see a partial list in Jay Lehr's recent Heartland Institute *Policy Brief* on "Replacing the Environmental Protection Agency."

More False Narratives

Mann says, "I remember winters as being colder in my childhood. ..." The 1970s brought some of the coldest winters in the twentieth century, so it's no surprise many of us remember them



"Anyone who stops and thinks about this, even for a moment, realizes it's nonsense. Why would you make these assumptions? Why would you give up the benefits of affordable fossil fuels? How stupid do you think we are?"

that way. But the 1930s and 1940s were warmer, and human carbon dioxide emissions couldn't have been responsible for that warm period. This past winter was the coldest, longest, and snowiest in my life—I live in Illinois and part-time in Wisconsin—and recent summers have been among the coolest I can recall. This morning it was 51 degrees when I walked to my train—on August 15. I don't remember having to wear coats in August, do you?

Mann says "a few critics argue that for the past 17 years warming has mostly stopped. Still, most scientists believe that in the past century the Earth's average temperature has gone up by about 1.5 degrees Fahrenheit." This is wrong on a couple of counts. The United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which Mann and alarmists generally hold out as the gold standard of climate research, admitted there's been no warming for the past 15 years in its final draft Summary for Policymakers, before politicians and environmental activists made them take it out. Is that "a few critics"? And skeptics don't deny a warming of 1.5 degrees Fahrenheit occurred "in the past century." Temperatures probably did rise by this amount, but much of the increase occurred before it could have been attributed to the human presence. Why this peculiar and misleading phrasing?

Explaining Away the Facts

By now, most readers have probably figured out that Mann isn't an impartial observer of the global warming

debate. I wasn't surprised to read, "rising temperatures per se are not the primary concern," which is the alarmists' pat answer when confronted by the fact that warming stopped 17 years ago. But here's the problem with that: According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the alarmists' computer models "rule out" any zero trends for 15 years or more, meaning an observed absence of warming of this duration invalidates the models and the alarmists' theory.

Swallowing the Left's Rhetoric

After a few paragraphs of criticism of easy-target Bill McKibben, presumably to throw skeptical readers off his alarmist scent, Mann swallows the left's biggest falsehood: that it can predict the weather centuries from now based on how much carbon dioxide we release today. "Let's assume that rising carbon-dioxide levels will become a problem of some magnitude at some time and that we will want to do something practical about it."

Um, how about we not make a series of such dumb assumptions, and in the process save billions (even trillions) of dollars and millions (maybe billions) of human lives?

This is the crux of the problem, both with Mann's attempt to find a middle ground in the global warming debate and with the left's obsession with the issue. Global warming alarmism rests on assumptions, not facts, logic, or reason. "Let's just assume there's a reason for government to take over a quarter of the nation's economy and fix it, just

like Obamacare will fix health care." Let's simply assume the missing science exists, that the warming will be big enough to notice, that it will happen before mankind has found a substitute for fossil fuels or is colonizing other planets, and that the benefits of stopping or slowing climate change would be worth the expense.

Anyone who stops and thinks about this, even for a moment, realizes it's nonsense. Why would you make these assumptions? Why would you give up the benefits of affordable fossil fuels? How stupid do you think we are?

This is why alarmists always lose debates against skeptics. It's why alarmists looked and acted like fools this summer at countless cookouts and family parties, while skeptics sounded thoughtful and reasonable. It's not because, as Mann insists, people are too stupid to understand graphs; it's because alarmists are wrong and skeptics are right.

And that, my friends, is how to talk about climate change so people will listen.

Joseph Bast (jbast@heartland.org) is president of The Heartland Institute.

INTERNET INFO

Jay Lehr, "Replacing the Environmental Protection Agency," *Policy Brief*, The Heartland Institute, July 2014: <http://heartland.org/policy-documents/replacing-environmental-protection-agency>