

Perhach, William

From: Holbrook, William F.
Sent: Thursday, September 30, 2004 11:30 AM
To: Marlo Lewis
Subject: RE: CEQ E-Notes: Wednesday, September 29, 2004

Cindy Hoffman (202/208-3008) is the contact listed on their press release. Unfortunately, I do not have an e-mail.

-----Original Message-----

From: Marlo Lewis [mailto:mlewis@cei.org]
Sent: Thursday, September 30, 2004 11:23 AM
To: Holbrook, William F.
Subject: RE: CEQ E-Notes: Wednesday, September 29, 2004

Thanks. To whom, and to what email address, should I send this note?

-----Original Message-----

From: Holbrook, William F. [mailto:William_F._Holbrook@ceq.eop.gov]
Sent: Thursday, September 30, 2004 11:09 AM
To: Marlo Lewis
Subject: RE: CEQ E-Notes: Wednesday, September 29, 2004

I'd refer you to the US Fish and Wildlife Service. This came from their press release, not an original piece written by us.

Thanks.

-----Original Message-----

From: Marlo Lewis [mailto:mlewis@cei.org]
Sent: Thursday, September 30, 2004 11:00 AM
To: Holbrook, William F.
Cc: Global Warming
Subject: RE: CEQ E-Notes: Wednesday, September 29, 2004

Dear Mr. Holbrook,

Maybe it was just a slip of the pen, but I am troubled by the following statement:

"As part of the partnership, Entergy will retain the right to report carbon sequestration credits that will result from their reforestation efforts."

Entergy has been lobbying for years to transform the 1605(b) emissions reporting program into a pre-regulatory credit for early reductions program. As you may know, the Competitive Enterprise Institute and several other free market groups have long made the case that the federal government has no authority under current law to award CO2 reduction or sequestration credits, and that Congress should not provide such authority because an early credit program

would function as the political and legal setup for future Kyoto-style cap-and-trade schemes.

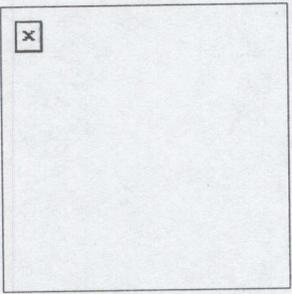
DOE's general counsel agrees with our reading of 1605(b), as do a number of groups on the other side of the Kyoto debate, including Natural Resources Defense Council, Pew Center on Global Climate Change, and the Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management.

Please make sure that future communications do not give the misleading impression that the U.S. Government is in the business of awarding "credits" for CO2 reductions or sequestration. In fact, it would be a good idea to issue a correction.

Sincerely,
Marlo Lewis
Senior Fellow
Competitive Enterprise Institute

-----Original Message-----

From: Holbrook, William F. [mailto:William_F._Holbrook@ceq.eop.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, September 29, 2004 4:24 PM
To: Holbrook, William F.
Subject: CEQ E-Notes: Wednesday, September 29, 2004



CEQ
No

A SYNOPSIS OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S LATEST
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE WHITE HOUSE

September 29, 2004

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- > [U.S. Announces Major Clean Air Act Settlement with Mirant Mid-Atlantic](#)

Edwin Piñero Appointed the

President Bush appointed Edwin Piñero to the position of Environmental Executive, the White House announced on September 29, 2004. Mr. Piñero had served as Deputy F

- [Fuel Suppliers Preparing to Meet Future Low-Sulfur Diesel Requirements](#)
- [Louisiana Partners Use Innovative Conservation Tool To Save Threatened Habitat in Lower Mississippi River Valley](#)
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- [EPA Solicits Proposals for Up to \\$800,000 in Brownfields Grants for Low-Income Communities Throughout the Country](#)
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Did You Know?

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Park of the Week

National Capital Parks-East

Washington, D.C. & Maryland

assumed the role of Acting Federal Enviro upon the departure of John Howard. "I ar opportunity to serve as Federal Environr continuing on our mission of promoting s across the Federal government," said Piñ

Previously, Mr. Piñero was owner of Piñe management consulting firm in Pennsylv; Pennsylvania Governor Tom Ridge as Di Sustainability in the Pennsylvania Depart well as the State Energy Director. Over h worked for various environmental consult environmental management for Duquesn with Mobil Oil Corporation. He has a Bac State University of New York and a Mast A&M University.

(Source: [OFEE](#))

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U.S. Announces Major Clean Mirant Mid-Atlantic

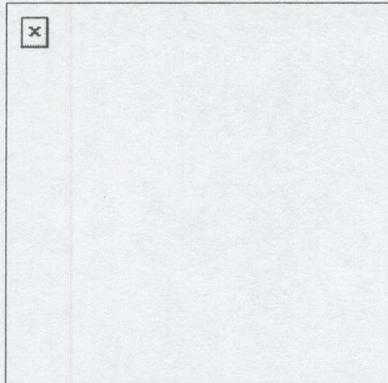
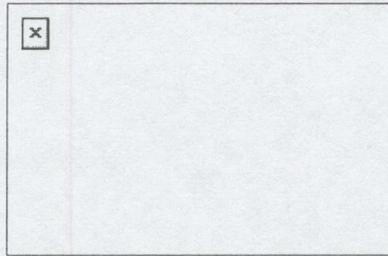
Company Agrees to Reduce Almost 2% in the Washington D.C. Metropolitan A

The Department of Justice and the Enviro with the Commonwealth of Virginia and tl Monday a major Clean Air Act settlement will eliminate almost 29,000 tons of harm each year from Mirant's coal-fired electric Virginia. The settlement resolves federal violated the NOx emissions limitation set Potomac River plant in Alexandria, Va.

The agreement, filed in the U.S. District C Virginia for public comment, requires Mir: several coal-fired units and to cap its ann fired power plants account for nearly 30 p nationwide.

"The pollution controls required by this se significant environmental and public heal General Thomas L. Sansonetti. "Today's enforcement of coal-fired utilities continur Administration."

"This settlement, reached with the help o significantly reduce air pollution in the Me said Tom Skinner, acting Assistant Admi



Enforcement and Compliance Assurance utilities that comply with the nation's envi

Mirant will pay a \$500,000 civil penalty, \$ Commonwealth of Virginia, and it will spe projects that are designed to reduce parti emissions from the Potomac River plant.

In its Mid-Atlantic (Maryland and Virginia) fired power plants, consisting of 12 units of generating capacity: the Morgantown (County, Md.; the Chalk Point Generating County, Md.; the Dickerson Generating F Md.; and the Potomac River Generating ! The consent decree covers all these plar

NOx is a contributor to acid rain and also causes smog; fine PM causes haze. The respiratory problems and exacerbate cas

Mirant is a competitive energy company t the United States, the Caribbean, and the filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy in the No! reorganization has yet been filed.

The consent decree will be subject to a 3

(Source: EPA)

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Fuel Suppliers Preparing to I Diesel Requirements

Refiners remain on target to supply signif over the next five years, according to EP, released today. EPA has been working c manufacturers and fuel refiners in prepar engine and fuel standards. When fully im Program, will reduce 2.6 million tons of si oxides (NOx) from diesel exhaust each y running heavy-duty trucks and buses in t

The action will produce the clean-air equi 13 million trucks. To ensure these cleane requires that sulfur in diesel fuel be reduc provide the clearest snapshot currently a market. Similar to the projections that refi that 95 percent of the nearly 3 million bar day will meet the 15 parts per million (ppr of information from more than 120 refiner

positioned to comply with the 15 ppm high highway diesel fuel production will be sufficient. Sulfur highway diesel fuel will be widely available.

Reducing the sulfur content in diesel will require technology in diesel engines and substantial improvement. Under the EPA's Highway Diesel Fuel Rule, importers planning to produce or import highway diesel fuel are required to submit annual "pre-compliance" reports due June 1 of each year; the first was due in 2004, and the next will be due in 2005. For a copy of the Summary of Diesel Fuel Pre-compliance Reports and the Highway Diesel Rule, go to: <http://www.epa.gov/cleandiesel/>.

(Source: EPA)

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Louisiana Partners Use Innovation To Save Threatened Habitat in Lower Mississippi Valley

Carbon Partnership Adds Over 2,000 Acres to Conservation System

Yesterday, Entergy Corporation, the Trust for Public Land, the U.S. Department of Interior's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries announced the purchase of 2,208 acres of land to Texas River National Wildlife Refuge in Louisiana as part of a unique partnership to create a new conservation area in the Lower Mississippi River Valley. The partnership will apply the science of sequestering carbon from the atmosphere to land conservation, and is expected to play a key role in the protection of the floodplain of the Lower Mississippi River.

Through the partnership, the Service will purchase 2,208 acres from the Trust for Public Land, which purchased the land from Mill and Lumber Company in February 2004. The purchase of the property will cost \$15.7 million to partially fund the purchase of the property with native bottomland hardwood forest. The Service for maintaining the new forest for the partnership, Entergy will retain the right to harvest timber that will result from their reforestation efforts.

The land conservation announced today is part of a \$15.7 million initiative to protect the entire floodplain. When complete, the project will add approximately 2,208 acres to the National Wildlife Refuge, and reforest more than 2,208 acres.

"Building innovative partnerships with local private landowners is one of the most effective ways to restore vital habitat such as Louisiana's Tensas River National Wildlife Refuge. Deputy Secretary of the Interior J. Steven W. Hayward says that such partnerships allow us to acquire additional lands for the Refuge System and protect the species and habitat of the Tensas River Valley."

Carbon dioxide is a principal greenhouse gas. Levels in the atmosphere have increased over the past century. Policy experts are looking for ways to control and reduce emissions to avoid potential adverse impacts from climate change. Emissions can be controlled through improved technologies and energy efficiency, as through the use of low-carbon fuels, a

Carbon sequestration is the long-term storage of carbon in the biosphere, underground, or the oceans. The Tensas River National Wildlife Refuge's reforested bottomland hardwood forest on the floodplain can take up 400 tons of carbon dioxide per acre. Reforestation of the Tensas project will reduce carbon dioxide over the next 70 years. This is equivalent to the road for one year, or avoiding emitting 100 gallons of gasoline.

This innovative approach has made it possible for private companies to partner over the last five years with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on agricultural lands. Since 1999, thanks to this approach, more than 65,000 acres have been reforested in the Tensas River Valley, and more than 20,000 acres have been added to the Refuge System. More than \$500,000 has been invested in the Wildlife Refuge System to maintain these

"As a conservation tool, carbon sequestration can help address critical issues relating to the atmosphere, climate change, and saving and restoring wildlife habitat. Additionally, it accomplishes this at a savings to the American taxpayer. The Trust for Public Land's project manager.

"Entergy is very proud of the public/private partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Tensas River National Wildlife Refuge to expand and enhance the Tensas River National Wildlife Refuge in Louisiana. This project not only fits in with the U.S. Gas Stabilization Commitment, but also helps protect the threatened Louisiana black bear, as well as other species that are highly valued by the communities we serve. Steve W. Hayward, Executive Vice President of Operations.

To date, funding for this project has come from a variety of sources, including the federal Land and Water Con-

Conservation Fund, and the Entergy Corp continue to raise needed funds from the acquisition.

The strong support of the Louisiana Congress instrumental in the funding effort. U.S. Senator Landrieu, and U.S. Representative Rodney

The lands added to Tensas River National significant because they will connect two provide an important wildlife corridor for t rare forest breeding birds, waterfowl, and

The Lower Mississippi River floodplain for threatened ecosystems. Encompassing Louisiana, and Mississippi, the floodplain of forestland since the early 1900s due to conversion to agriculture.

Tensas River NWR was established in 19 in northeast Louisiana along the upper Tensas protects one of the largest continuous blocks left in the Lower Mississippi River Valley.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the for conserving, protecting and enhancing habitats for the continuing benefit of the / manages the 95-million-acre National Wildlife encompasses 544 national wildlife refuge other special management areas. It also 63 fish and wildlife management offices and stations. The agency enforces federal wildlife Endangered Species Act, manages migratory nationally significant fisheries, conserves wetlands, and helps foreign governments oversees the Federal Assistance program millions of dollars in excise taxes on fish and wildlife agencies. For more information www.fws.gov.

Entergy Corporation is an integrated energy electric power production, retail distribution trading, and gas transportation. Entergy about 30,000 megawatts of electric generation largest nuclear generator in the United States 2.6 million utility customers in Arkansas, Entergy has annual revenues of over \$9 employees. For more information, please www.entergy.com.

The Trust for Public Land, established in real estate, applying its expertise in nego protect land for people to enjoy as parks, urban playgrounds, and wilderness. TPL acres across the country. With funding fr Conservation Program, the federal Land open-space funds, and other public and r to protect over 14,000 acres in Louisiana the web at www.tpl.org.

For more information, visit: -- <http://south>

(Source: USFWS)

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United States to Support Pro Sharks, Other Threatened Sp Conference in Bangkok

Great white sharks are one of the world's decline in their populations means the Ur international trade restrictions to protect t the Interior for Fish and Wildlife and Park

Manson will head the U.S. delegation to l the Convention on International Trade in Species (CITES) in Bangkok from Oct. 2 agreement signed by more than 160 nati wild animals and plants that are or may b to commercial trade.

Like many species of sharks, great white: especially for their fins, which are used ir

"People have a natural terror of 'Jaws,' bi plants and animals are the species that a "By helping regulate sustainable wildlife t and shut down black markets, CITES app partnership and cooperation to conservin

In addition to supporting the proposal by trade in great white sharks, the United St protect three Asian turtle species, the pai songbird), the humphead wrasse (a coral yew (a tree).

The United States also is proposing to ea bald eagles, reflecting their dramatically i lower 48 states. The proposal would brin

with its status as a threatened species. Since eagles are protected under a number of laws, the effect of the U.S. proposal would be to prohibit trade in eagles for religious purposes.

Manson made the announcement of the U.S. position at the conference as part of a Federal Register notice. These positions advance the conference. These positions

The United States is not yet taking a formal position on a proposal from Africa and Namibia to allow export of a small number of rhinoceroses. "We will decide whether to support a proposal designed to raise funds for rhino conservation through consultations with all African range nations. We will support these proposals only if we are assured that the proposal is a long-term program to benefit the species.

The United States is opposing a proposal for an export quota for sale of ivory. The United States is opposing ivory stocks by Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. The conference of the parties in 2002 on the Convention on the Illegal Killing of African Elephants is not in place yet.

The United States is undecided on a proposal to regulate ramin, a tropical hardwood mainly found in Southeast Asia. Ramin has been subject to widespread illegal logging. The United States supports unregulated trade in ramin, but we want to regulate trade in ramin from countries before reaching a decision on trade. The United States is proposing to remove ramin from Appendix II of the Convention because they are not threatened or endangered. The conditions for inclusion in Appendix II of the Convention

A CITES-regulated species may be included in Appendix I of the Convention:

- Appendix I includes species for which commercial trade is detrimental to the species' survival. Therefore, no commercial trade in such species is permitted. Non-commercial trade in such species is permitted if it does not jeopardize the species' survival in the wild. The exportation and importation of such species is permitted only if the exportation and importation are for scientific purposes.
- Appendix II includes species for which commercial trade may be detrimental to the species' survival if that trade is not strictly controlled. The exportation and importation of such species is permitted through the use of export permits.
- Appendix III includes species listed by a party in need of the assistance of other parties to ensure that trade in such species is legal. Permits are used to regulate trade in such species. Any CITES Party may list a species in Appendix III.

Any listing of a species in either Appendix I or II of the CITES party countries that v

(Source: DOI)

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EPA Solicits Proposals for Urban Brownfields Grants for Low-Income Communities Throughout the Country

EPA is now accepting proposals for training and cooperative agreement grants focusing on conditions in low-income and socio-economically disadvantaged communities that are unable to get alternative sources of funding. EPA hopes these grants will stimulate redevelopment and other beneficial reuse of land. The deadline for proposals is August 15, 2005. The winners are expected to be named in late 2005.

These grants are authorized by the Small Business Brownfields Revitalization Act of 2002.

EPA will only consider proposals that emphasize the following:

- Community Involvement in low-income and disadvantaged communities;
- Integrated approaches to Brownfields remediation in low-income and socio-economically disadvantaged communities. Integrated approaches explore both environmental, economic, and social issues, such as waterfront utilization, transportation planning, etc.;
- How the economics of Brownfields remediation impact low-income and socio-economically disadvantaged communities.

The grants will be in the form of a cooperative agreement. Eligible applicants include: governmental and non-profit organizations, for-profit private universities. For-profit organizations may submit "joint" applications with eligible applicants.

EPA estimates that \$800,000 will be available for the grants. Up to three grants may be awarded per competition. EPA intends to fund a maximum of 10 applications. EPA reserves the right to offer partial funding for applications. EPA may also decide to make additional grants if warranted, by changes in Agency funding.

For more detailed information and assistance process, go to: <http://www.epa.gov/brownfields> contact the Office of Brownfields Cleanup 2777.

(Source: EPA)

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Voluntary Programs Prevent Reports

ENERGY STAR and other voluntary programs of greenhouse gas emissions in 2003 reports. Protecting the Environment-Today Voluntary Programs catalogues the environmental range of EPA energy-efficiency and climate change programs. Through ENERGY STAR, Americans prevented greenhouse gas emissions equivalent to those from 18 million automobiles and trucks. Also through the combined efforts of the programs, greenhouse gas emissions are expected to be kept below 2003 levels.

More than 2,000 builders have constructed energy-efficient new homes, locking in financial savings of \$60 million annually. About 5,000 homes are certified for Energy Performance with ENERGY STAR, which is a program of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) sponsored by EPA. Through EPA's Green Power Partnership, utilities have committed to purchasing more than 1 billion kilowatt-hours of voluntary climate change programs including energy-efficient solutions, increase the capture and use of renewable energy emissions of other non-carbon dioxide gases. EPA is working with corporate partners to develop long-term climate change strategies. Copies of the 2003 annual report are available at the ENERGY STAR Hotline at 1-888-STAR-2777 or <http://www.epa.gov/cppd>.

(Source: EPA)

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Environmental Protection Agency of Defense as Pesticide Environment Program "Champion" for 2004

The US Environmental Protection Agency's Pesticide Stewardship Program (PESP) has selected the "PESP Champion" of 2004. The announcement was made in 2004 in a letter from J. Stephen Morrill, Chief of the Pesticide Stewardship Branch, Biopesticides and Environmental Services, EPA, to the Armed Forces Pest Management

Under Secretary of Defense for Installatic

EPA's Pesticide Environmental Stewards that forms partnerships with pesticide use strategies and reduce the health and env pesticide use. PESP Champions are self efforts promoting integrated pest manage prevention. DoD was the only Federal aq This award is DoD's third consecutive PE

The award is based on DoD's delivery on including: developing and deploying a ne repellent for mosquitoes and sand flies, a air curtain for aircraft that reduces or elim aircraft disinsection.

Highlighted as a contributing factor in the continuing department-wide reduction in | (56% reduction reported for 2003), a tear Departments of the Army, the Navy, and particularly notable in view of the high glc branches have sustained during this past interagency workgroup on public health p contributor.

The US Army's Army Environmental Cen Promotion and Preventive Medicine were through their cooperation in projects on ir red imported fire ants, Geographic Inform risk strategy for Army golf courses, and ir childcare centers.

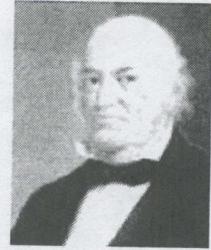
More information about the Pesticide Env DoD's participation in it are accessible or <http://www.epa.gov/opbppd1/PESP>, an Management Board's site at <http://www.e>

(Source: DOD)

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Did You Know?

In Focus... the Department of the Inter



Thomas Ewing
First Secretary of the Interior

Since Congress created the Department the steward for:

Land

DOI manages 507 million acres of surface in the United States, including:

- 262 million acres managed by the Bureau of Land Management
- 96 million acres managed by the Bureau of Reclamation
- 84.4 million acres managed by the U.S. Geological Survey
- 8.7 million acres managed by the U.S. Forest Service with reclamation projects.
- 55.7 million acres managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Over 180,000 acres of abandoned mines reclaimed through the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Water

DOI has responsibility for managing a variety of water resources. The Bureau of Reclamation manages 17 reservoirs that deliver irrigation water to 10 million acres and provide water for 31 million people. The U.S. Geological Survey has jurisdiction over approximately 1.76 billion acres of the Outer Continental Shelf, on which it manages about 7,300 acres. The U.S. Geological Survey conducts water resource studies with offices in all 50 states.

Recreation and Cultural Opportunities

- 66.6 million visits to 3,300 recreation areas managed by the Bureau of Land Management
- 279 million visits to 388 units, including historic sites, battlefields and other cultural resources managed by the National Park Service
- 39 million visits to 544 wildlife refuges managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- 90 million visits to 308 recreation areas managed by the Bureau of Reclamation

For more information on camping, fishing recreational opportunities on Interior and recreation.gov

Native American Lands and Needs

- 55.7 million acres of land belong
- The Bureau of Indian Affairs pro Indian children in 184 schools an
- The Bureau manages relationsh

U.S. Energy Needs

Energy projects on federally managed lar 28 percent of the nation's energy product

- 34.5% of natural gas
- 34.7% of oil
- 42% of coal
- 17% of hydro power
- 48% of geothermal

Scientific Research

The U.S. Geological Survey scientists:

- Monitor, analyze, interpret, and earthquakes, volcanoes, and the United States.
- Monitor and assess water quality thousands of sites across the na
- Produce more than 100,000 diff
- Estimate world and United State
- Conduct a wide range of researc provide land and resource mana make sound decisions, and to he hazards

Fish and Wildlife

The Department seeks to work with other enhance fish, wildlife, plants and their hal Americans. DOI is responsible for:

- Improving habitats for migratory freshwater and anadromous fish, enjoyment of these resources
- Protecting 1,848 endangered or
- Preventing and controlling invas

(Source: DOI)

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WHITE HOUSE COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QL

For more information, please visit <http://www.whitehou>

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) coordina
closely with agencies and other White House offices in
initiatives. The Council's chairman serves as the princij
In addition, CEQ oversees federal agency implemental
process and resolves interagency conflicts.