



APPENDIX



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In the Bozeman Daily Chronicle, November 13, 2002

Resiliency Is the Key to Climate Change

by **John C. Downen**

The latest round of international talks on global warming recently took place in India. Developing countries refused to agree to restrictions on their greenhouse gas emissions. They were more interested in adapting to climate change than cutting emissions. I think this is good news.

In July, the Foundation for Research on Economics and the Environment held a seminar for federal judges on "Understanding the Ecology, Economics, and Ethics of Climate Change." Speakers included economists, law professors, climate and wildlife scientists, and representatives from industry.

Michael Schlesinger, from the Department of Atmospheric Sciences at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and Robert Mendelsohn, an economist with the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, both emphasized the deep uncertainty around global warming. Professor Schlesinger pointed out that natural temperature variation has contributed as much to warming over the last 25 years as humans have.

Given the uncertainty around warming, and the fact that some models predict that temperature increases of up to 4.5 degrees Fahrenheit would have beneficial effects, increasing our adaptability to change may be more important than cutting emissions. The best way to do this, particularly for the developing world, is through economic growth. The wealthier a nation, the easier to adapt to changed conditions. Richer countries have greater resources to deal with environmental problems.

In addition, as countries develop economically, they adopt cleaner technologies. Right now, according to Michael Harbordt, Vice President of Temple-Inland Forest Products, 60 percent of the wood used in the world is burned for fuel. (In fact, the World Health Organization lists indoor air pollution from solid fuels as one of the leading health risks in developing countries.) As incomes rise, people move to lower-carbon-content fuels like oil and natural gas.

Steven Hayward of the American Enterprise Institute recently demonstrated the strong correlation between economic freedom and "environmental sustainability." Economic freedom promotes growth and flexibility. Rising incomes also foster environmental concern and provide the means to address problems.

Thus economic development in poor countries is doubly beneficial for the environment. Not only does it lead to the adoption of cleaner fuels and technologies, it also allows people the luxury of concern for environmental quality -- not just food and shelter -- and provides the wherewithal to do something about it.

Poor regulations hinder economic growth. They increase the cost and difficulty of doing business and siphon off resources into unproductive bureaucracies. Imposing First World regulations on Third World countries prolongs their poverty.

In contrast, creating markets for environmental "bads," e.g. carbon emissions, is perhaps one of the cheapest, most equitable ways to reduce and control pollution. Not only is it economically efficient, it creates opportunities and incentives for less developed, largely rural countries to provide and be paid for environmental services.

Neal Wilkins of Texas A&M and Michael Harbordt described the potential of grasslands and forests as carbon sinks. Under an international market for carbon credits, countries with large forests and grasslands would have an incentive to manage them wisely. In fact, the World Bank recently launched a \$100 million BioCarbon Fund to help establish just such a market. This could give poor farmers the opportunity to earn income by sequestering or

conserving carbon.

Environmentalists truly concerned about global warming could put their money where their mouths are and buy and hoard carbon credits. This reduces emissions without restricting freedom. But as Professor Todd Zywicki of George Mason Law School pointed out, most environmental groups prefer regulations to markets, because the regulatory approach allows them to exert an influence disproportionate to their numbers.

Are Greenpeace, the Sierra Club, and their ilk more interested in social engineering and scaremongering to raise money than in truly helping the environment? Laws and litigation are their preferred tactics. Do they understand that growth-stifling regulations harm the world's poor? Their positions suggest these Greens hold humanity in low regard.

I suggest they avoid this implication by applying the ecological principle of resiliency to this difficult and contentious arena of public policy. This we know for certain: wealth improves the ability to cope -- even with the threat of global warming. Policies that inhibit wealth creation in the Third World may soothe the psyches of affluent Greens but they fail the ethical test.

[John C. Downen](#) is FREE's research associate.



Understanding the Ecology, Economics, and Ethics of Climate Change

A Seminar for Federal Judges

Supported by the John M. Olin Foundation

July 9-14, 2002, Gallatin Gateway Inn, Gallatin Gateway, MT

DISCUSSION

LEADERS

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Chairman
FREE
945 Technology Blvd.,
Suite #101F
Bozeman, MT 59718

Mr. Pete Geddes
Program Director
FREE/Gallatin Writers
945 Technology Blvd.
Suite 101F
Bozeman, MT 59715

Professor George L. Priest
Professor of Law and
Economics
Yale Law School
127 Wall Street
New Haven, CT 06520

PARTICIPANTS

The Honorable Alice M.
Batchelder
Circuit Judge
United States Court of
Appeals
Sixth Circuit
143 W. Liberty St.
Medina, OH 44256

The Honorable Edith B.
Clement
Circuit Judge
United States Court of
Appeals
Fifth Circuit
600 Camp Street, Room
200
New Orleans, LA 70130

The Honorable W. Eugene
Davis
Circuit Judge
United States Court of
Appeals
Fifth Circuit
800 Lafayette Street

Agenda

Tuesday, July 9, 2002

2:00-5:00 pm
Registration & Refreshments

5:30-6:30 pm Orientation
Baggage Room
John A. Baden, FREE

6:30 pm Cocktails
Baggage Room

7:00 pm Dinner
Dinning Room

Wednesday, July 10, 2002

7:30-8:30 am
Breakfast - Colonnade

8:30-10:00 am
Session I
Anthropogenic Climate Change: An
Introduction and Overview
Michael E. Schlesinger
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

10:00-10:30 am Break

10:30-12:00 Noon
Session II
The Costs and Benefits of Controlling Air
pollution: Integrating Science and Values
Robert Mendelsohn, Yale School of Forestry
and Environmental Studies

12:00-1:00 pm Lunch

1:00-2:30 pm
Session III
An Overview of Climate Change Issues from a
Business Perspective

Suite 5100
Lafayette, LA 70501

Dr. Howard Klee, World Business Council for
Sustainable Development

The Honorable Paul V.
Gadola
District Judge
United States District
Court
Eastern District of
Michigan
140 US Courthouse
600 Church Street
Flint, MI 48502

Wednesday, July 10-Continued

2:30-3:00 pm
Break

3:00-4:30 pm
Session IV
Environmental Rent-Seeking: Theory and
Practice

Todd J. Zywicki, George Mason University

The Honorable Marvin J.
Garbis
District Judge
United States District
Court
District of Maryland
530 US Courthouse
101 West Lombard St
Baltimore, MD 21201

4:30-6:00 pm
Free Time

6:15 pm
Meet in Front of Inn

The Honorable Douglas
H. Ginsburg*
Chief Judge
United States Court of
Appeals
DC Circuit
5128 E Barret Prettyman
US Courthouse
333 Constitution Avenue,
N.W.
Washington, DC 20001

6:30 pm
Cocktails-Enterprise Ranch

7:30 pm
Dinner-Hay Ride

Thursday, July 11, 2002

7:30-8:30 am
Breakfast - Colonnade

The Honorable Joseph M.
Hood
District Judge
United States District
Court
Eastern District of
Kentucky
101 Barr Street
Suite 136
P. O. Box 2227
Lexington, KY 40588-
2227

8:30-10:00 am
Session V
The Impacts of Climate Change: Measuring
the Magnitude of Changes
Robert Mendelsohn, Yale School of Forestry
and Environmental Studies

10:00-10:30 am
Break

The Honorable Malcolm J.
Howard
District Judge
United States District
Court
Eastern District of North
Carolina
U.S. Courthouse
201 S. Evans Street
PO Box 5006
Greenville, NC 27835

10:30-12:00 Noon
Session VI
Once Were Great Grasslands: Trends
Influencing Native Grassland Ecosystems of
the US.
R. Neal Wilkins, Texas A&M University

12:00-6:30 pm
Free Time(Sack Lunches Provided)

The Honorable Charles A. Pannell, Jr. District Judge United States District Court Northern District of Georgia 2367 U.S. Courthouse 75 Spring Street SW Atlanta, GA 30303-3309	7:00 pm Cocktails-Baggage Room
	7:30 pm Dinner-Dining Room
	Friday, July 12, 2002
	7:30-8:30 am Breakfast - Colonnade
The Honorable Jane R. Roth* Circuit Judge United States Court of Appeals Third Circuit US Courthouse, Lockbox 12 844 King Street Wilmington, DE 19801	8:30-10:00 am Session VII Anthropogenic Climate Change: Designing Robust Adaptive Response Strategies Michael E. Schlesinger University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
	10:00-10:30 am Break
Senator William V. Roth* 2206 Old Kennett Rd. Wilmington, DE 19807	10:30-12:00 Noon Session VIII Rent-Seeking and Climate Change Todd J. Zywicki, George Mason University
The Honorable David B. Sentelle Circuit Judge United States Court of Appeals DC Circuit 5818 E Barrett Prettyman US Courthouse 333 Constitution Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20001	12:00-1:00 pm Lunch
	1:00-2:30 pm Session IX A Requiem for Kyoto? Lakshman D. Guruswamy, University of Colorado College of Law
The Honorable Robert J. Yock Senior Judge United States Court of Federal Claims National Courts Bldg. 717 Madison Place, N.W. Washington, DC 20005	2:30-3:00 pm Break
	3:00-4:30 pm Session X The Role of Forestry in Climate Change and Carbon Credits C. Michael Harbordt, Temple-Inland Forest Products Corporation
SPEAKERS Mr. Douglas S. Grandstaff Corporate Litigation Attorney Caterpillar Inc. 100 N.E. Adams Street Peoria, IL 61629-7310	4:30-6:30 pm Free Time
Professor Lakshman D. Guruswamy, Ph.D. Professor of Law University of Colorado at Boulder	7:00 pm Cocktails-Baggage Room
	7:30 pm

College of Law
401 UCB
Boulder, CO 80309-0401

Dinner-Dining Room

Dr. C. Michael Harbordt
Vice President
Temple-Inland Forest
Products Corporation
Environmental Affairs
303 South Temple Drive
P.O. Drawer N
Diboll, TX 75941

Saturday, July 13, 2002

7:30-8:30 am

Breakfast - Colonnade

8:30-10:00 am

Session XI

The Environmental and Economic Impact of
Regulation by Litigation

Douglas S. Grandstaff, Caterpillar Inc.

Dr. Howard Klee
World Business Council
for Sustainable
Development
4 Chemin de Conches
CH-1231
Conches - Geneva,
Switzerland

10:00-10:30 am

Break

10:30-12:00 Noon

Session XII

Climate Change: The Way Forward, Lakshman

D. Guruswamy

University of Colorado College of Law

Professor Robert O.
Mendelsohn
Edwin W. Davis Professor
of Forest Policy
Yale School of Forestry
and
Environmental Studies
Sage Hall
205 Propect Street
New Haven, CT 06511

12:00-6:00 pm

Free Time(Sack Lunches)

6:30-7:30 pm

Cocktails

Session XIII

General Discussion, John Baden

Dr. Michael E.
Schlesinger
Professor
University of Illinois @
Urbana-Champaign
Department of
Atmospheric Sciences,
MC223
105 S. Gregory Street
Urbana, IL 61801

7:30 pm

Dinner-Dining Room

Sunday, July 14, 2002

7:00-8:30 am

Breakfast - Colonnade

Dr. R. Neal Wilkins*
Texas A&M University
Wildlife and Fisheries
Sciences
111 Nagle Hall
College Station, TX
77843-2258

As Necessary Shuttle to Airport

Professor Todd J. Zywicki
George Mason University
School of Law
3301 North Fairfax Dr.
Arlington, VA 22201-
4498

GUESTS

Mrs. Ramona Marotz-Baden
Mr. William Batchelder
Mr. Rutledge Clement
Mr. Ross Davies
Mrs. Celia Davis
Mr. Richard A. Derham*
Mrs. Julie Geddes
Mrs. Deecy Stephens Gray*
Mrs. Jackie Harbordt
Mrs. Eloise Howard
Mrs. Julia Klee
Mr. Montgomery Kosma
Mr. Dan Mahony and
Mrs. Alix Mahony
Mr. John L. McCormack*
Mrs. Kate Pannell
Ms. Mylynda Schlesinger
Mrs. Marilyn Jo Sollar
Mr. Wally Thurman
Mrs. Karen Vinton
Mr. John A. VonKannon*
Mrs. Carla Yock
Mrs. Kim Zywicki

*FREE Board Members



STATEMENT OF FACTS

This petition is being filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 351 because Chief Judge Douglas Ginsburg is engaging in “conduct prejudicial to the effective and expeditious administration of the business of the courts,” by serving on the Board of Directors of a Montana-based organization called the Foundation for Research on Economics and the Environment (FREE). The evidence summarized below and exhaustively detailed in the two attached Community Rights Counsel reports¹ and accompanying documents, demonstrates that, by serving on FREE’s board, Chief Judge Ginsburg is undermining public trust in the judiciary, and bringing his impartiality into question, in violation of several canons of the Code of Conduct for United States Judges. The remarkably disturbing conduct of FREE during the time *American Trucking Ass’ns, Inc. v. Environmental Protection Agency*, 175 F.3d 1027, revised, reh’g denied, 195 F.3d 4 (D.C. Cir. 1999), rev’d sub nom. *Whitman v. American Trucking Ass’ns, Inc.*, 531 U.S. 457 (2001), was pending before this Circuit vividly illustrates the need to prohibit judges from serving on boards of organizations like FREE that take money from interested parties to host judges on vacation-style trips designed to advance one side’s perspective in a particular area of the law.

This petition is filed reluctantly, and only after efforts to promote reform by members of Congress, a former chief judge of this Circuit, and the American Bar Association have failed in limiting the participation by judges in FREE’s operations and programs. Simultaneous petitions are being filed regarding the FREE board service of Chief Judge Danny Boggs of the Sixth Circuit and Judge Jane Roth of the Third Circuit. Petitioner is not alleging actual impropriety by Chief Judge Ginsburg in the *ATA* case or any other case. Petitioner’s hope is that Chief Judge Ginsburg will respond to this petition by resigning from membership on FREE’s board, an action that may warrant dismissal of this petition pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 352(b)(2). If he fails to resign, petitioner respectfully asks the Judicial Council to issue an opinion finding that his continued service on FREE’s board constitutes a violation of 28 U.S.C. § 351.

Chief Judge Ginsburg’s Service on FREE’s Board of Directors Undermines Public Trust in the Judiciary and Reflects Adversely on His Impartiality.

FREE is a Montana-based non-profit organization that hosts multi-day private trips for judges with lectures on environmental topics. FREE flies judges out to Yellowstone-country, Montana, hosts them at picturesque dude ranches and historic railroad hotels, pays their room and board, assembles course materials, and brings lecturers from around the country to lecture to the judges. FREE assures judges that there will be plenty of “time for cycling, fishing, golfing, hiking and horseback riding.” *NFF* at 14. FREE’s tax filings for 2000 and 2001 indicate that it spent \$273,057 for judicial seminars in 2000 and \$217,580 for judicial seminars in 2001. *TJ* at 22. During those same years, judges report attending 20 and 15 FREE trips, respectively. These figures indicate that FREE is spending more than \$10,000 per judge per trip. *Id.*

FREE’s funding comes almost entirely from corporations, corporate-controlled foundations, and a collection of highly-ideological foundations, including Sarah Scaife Foundation (run by Richard Mellon Scaife), Charles Koch Foundation and Claude Lambe Foundation (both controlled by Charles Koch and other employees of Koch Industries) and Castlerock Foundation (run by the Coors family of Coors Inc.). *Id.* FREE’s corporate funders—which have included Texaco, Exxon, General Electric, Koch, Monsanto and Shell—are frequently involved in environmental disputes in federal court. Almost all of FREE’s foundation funders also finance other organizations, such as the Pacific Legal Foundation (PLF) and the Washington Legal Foundation (WLF), that bring environmental litigation in federal court. *Id.* at 23-26. Thus, nearly

¹ Community Rights Counsel, *Tainted Justice: How Private Judicial Trips Undermine Public Trust in the Federal Judiciary* (2004) [hereinafter *TJ*]; Community Rights Counsel, *Nothing for Free: How Private Judicial Seminars are Undermining Environmental Protections and Breaking the Public’s Trust* (2000) [hereinafter *NFF*].

every one of FREE's major funders has a clear interest in the results of environmental litigation in federal courts. FREE's funders also share the same perspective on federal environmental protections: either for pecuniary or ideological reasons, FREE's funders desire judicial rulings that limit or cut back on environmental protections.

FREE's seminars advance the interests of its funders. In the words of John Baden, FREE's founder and Chairman, FREE's judicial trips advance "a coherent new vision" with a "unifying theme" of "rejection of top-down, command and control environmentalism." *TJ* at 26; *NFF* at 27. According to long-time FREE trustee and frequent FREE lecturer James Huffman, FREE's trips amount to "educational programming" of judges and are designed to complement the efforts of groups like PLF and WLF, which are challenging environmental laws in federal court. *TJ* at 25-26. A sense of FREE's perspective can be gleaned from the fact that both Mr. Baden and FREE's Program Director Pete Geddes have published articles in the last 15 months invoking the names of murderous despots such as Stalin, Hitler, and Pol Pot in condemning environmental positions. *Id.* at 28-29. Describing a message delivered to federal judges at a FREE program, FREE's John Downen writes that environmentalists seeking action to prevent global warming "hold humanity in low regard." *Id.*

The corporations that fund FREE, and groups such as PLF and WLF that are supported financially by FREE's funders, are frequently involved in litigation before judges who attend FREE seminars. *Id.* at 26-27, 42-43. FREE also allows officials of its corporate funders to participate as lecturers to federal judges at its seminars, including, in several documented cases, to a judge then presiding over a case involving the corporation. *Id.* at 23-24, 42-43. In recent years, FREE has enabled representatives of six of its corporate funders to lecture to more than 100 federal judges at 10 different FREE seminars on such topics as "The Environment: A CEO's Perspective." *Id.* at 23. Participation in these seminars also allows these representatives to spend nearly a week at a vacation resort riding horseback and even, on occasion, sharing a cabin with a federal judge. *Id.* at 21-22. In this respect, FREE's judicial seminars stand in contrast to those run by George Mason University's Law and Economics Center, which assures judges that "no corporate donor is ever allowed to interact with any program participants in any way whatsoever." *Id.* at Ch. 4, n.23.

FREE is proud of its efforts to influence the decision making of federal judges in environmental cases. As one of FREE's funders has stated, FREE is "keen to attract those [judges] with the most decision making authority in the realm of environmental law, namely, judges on the Court of Federal Claims, the Federal Circuit and the District of Columbia Circuit." *Id.* at Ch. 4 n.155. As FREE's James Huffman has said in response to criticism of FREE's seminars: "If people feel strongly about ideas and they want to influence someone in government they can—that's the way the system works." *Id.* at 26.

Chief Judge Ginsburg's service on FREE's board is in violation of Canon 5B(1), which prohibits judges from serving as an officer, director, or trustee of an organization where it "reflect[s] adversely upon the judge's impartiality." The companies that fund FREE are frequently involved in important environmental cases before this Circuit, either on their own or through associations such as the American Petroleum Institute. *Id.* at 48. Similarly, organizations such as WLF that are financed by many of FREE's funders also litigate in this Circuit on environmental matters. Serving on the board of an organization that takes money from corporations to promote those corporations' point of view plainly reflects adversely on Chief Judge Ginsburg's impartiality in environmental cases. This concern is particularly acute given this Circuit's exclusive jurisdiction to hear legal challenges to many environmental statutes.

The formal and informal advisory opinions issued by the judiciary's Committee on Codes of Conduct confirm that Chief Judge Ginsburg's membership on FREE's board runs afoul of ethical mandates. These rulings prohibit judges from serving on the boards of organizations that litigate or sponsor or promote litigation. *See* Advisory Opinions 15 & 40; U.S. Judicial Conference Policy Statement, *quoted in* Advisory

Op. No. 34. Recusal rules already ensure that a judge could not preside over a case in which he is a fiduciary of one of the litigants. 28 U.S.C. § 455 (b). The prophylactic rule against service on boards of organizations like the Sierra Club and the ACLU prevents judges from adding the weight of their office to one side of a contentious policy issue that may ultimately come before the judge. Advisory Opinion No. 40. That is why a judge may not even sit on an advisory board of an organization such as the American Enterprise Institute—which apparently has never appeared as a party or an amicus party in federal court—if such service “would reasonably be viewed as endorsing the views of that organization on issues which are likely to come before the court.” Compendium § 5.3-2(d); *see also* JEFFERY M. SHAMAN, ET AL, JUDICIAL CONDUCT AND ETHICS 302 (2000) (“Thus, judges should avoid membership in even the most praiseworthy and noncontroversial organizations if they espouse, or are dedicated to, a particular legal philosophy or position.”). As a trustee of FREE, Chief Judge Ginsburg is reasonably viewed as endorsing FREE’s position on environmental topics that regularly come before this Circuit.

Service on FREE’s board also violates Canon 2A, which requires judges to “act at all times in a manner that promotes confidence in the integrity and impartiality of the judiciary” and Canon 2B, which prohibits judicial activities that “convey or permit others to convey the impression that they are in a special position to influence the judge.” Since they were first chronicled in a front-page story in a national newspaper in April 1998, FREE’s programs have been criticized by members of Congress, ethics experts, a former chief judge of this Circuit, and more than 30 major newspaper editorial pages spanning the political spectrum. *TJ* at 5. There does not appear to be a single editorial page in the country that has supported FREE’s judicial trips. The service of preeminent jurists like Chief Judge Ginsburg on FREE’s Board of Directors enables FREE to continue to attract judges to its programs despite this controversy, undermining public confidence in the judiciary.

Similarly, Chief Judge Ginsburg’s service on FREE’s board conveys to the public that FREE’s board members, who have included a litigator before this Circuit, several corporate executives, and many vitriolic critics of environmental laws, are in a special position to influence him. Chief Judge Ginsburg reports being reimbursed by FREE for 15 trips spanning 120 days between 1992 and 2001. *Id.* at 54. FREE’s board has been given remarkable access to one of the nation’s most important environmental decision makers to discuss FREE’s mission to promote “rejection of top-down, command and control environmentalism.” *Id.* at 26. The Committee on Codes of Conduct has interpreted canon 2B to bar a judge from attending a brown bag lunch at a law firm because of the concern that this might convey the impression that the firm is in a special position to influence the judge. Compendium § 2.10(d). The same concerns bar Chief Judge Ginsburg’s membership on FREE’s Board.

Chief Judge Ginsburg’s service on FREE’s Board lends the considerable weight of his judicial office to the positions on environmental law topics adopted by FREE, it undermines public trust in the judiciary as a whole, and reflects adversely on his own impartiality. For all these reasons, he cannot properly sit on FREE’s board.

FREE’s Conduct While *American Trucking Ass’ns, Inc. v. EPA* was Pending Before this Circuit Suggests that FREE Manipulates Its Board Membership and Seminar Programs in an Effort to Influence the Outcome of Cases.

The *American Trucking Ass’ns v. EPA* case was one of the most important environmental cases this Circuit decided in the last decade. The case involved clean air protections for soot and smog designed to protect 125 million Americans from the health hazards associated with air pollution. *TJ* at 46. When these standards were proposed, industry, fearing compliance costs in excess of \$5 billion, launched what the *Washington Post* called an “extraordinary, multimillion-dollar campaign” to prevent them from going into effect. *Id.* at 47-48. When this lobbying effort failed, the industry coalition filed suit in this court. In May

1999, a divided panel of this Circuit struck these regulations down. The panel's most important ruling was a 2-1 holding, written jointly by Chief Judge Ginsburg and Judge Stephen Williams, finding that the Clean Air Act provided no "intelligible principle" for setting air pollution standards and thus represented an unconstitutional delegation of legislative authority from Congress to EPA. *Id.* at 50. The Court denied rehearing en banc, with five judges voting in favor of rehearing and four against. (Judges Henderson and Wald were active at the time, but did not participate, meaning that 6 votes were required for rehearing). The decision was then unanimously reversed by the Supreme Court. *Id.* at 50.

The stakes at issue in the *ATA* case are important because they illustrate that the corporations that fund FREE had every reason to want to influence this Circuit's consideration of the case. FREE's funders certainly knew about this critical case—they were very much involved in it. For example, Texaco (which gave FREE \$75,000 in 1998-1999), Exxon (which gave FREE \$20,000 in 1999) and Koch Industries (which gave FREE \$195,000 through two company-controlled foundations in 1998 alone) were all members of the American Petroleum Institute (API), one of the lead industry petitioners in *ATA*. *Id.* at 23, 54. These same Koch foundations and David Koch also control the Citizens for a Sound Economy (CSE) Foundation, which paid for an amicus brief written by C. Boyden Gray, Chairman of the Board of CSE, which focused solely on the non-delegation doctrine. *Id.* at 54. Texaco, Exxon, and Koch all faced very large compliance costs if the clean air protections at issue in *ATA* were upheld by this Circuit.

While the *ATA* case was pending before this court, FREE provided all-expense paid trips to Montana to three of this Circuit's judges. Chief Judge Ginsburg attended a FREE board meeting in July 1998 and then joined Judge Williams on the faculty of a FREE trip for judges immediately thereafter. *Id.* at 46-47, 51. The Charles Koch Foundation is listed as one of three sponsors of this program. *Id.* at 54. Judge David Sentelle, who joined Chief Judge Ginsburg and Judge Williams in voting against rehearing of *ATA*, attended an August 1998 FREE seminar for judges. *Id.* at 57-58. The Claude Lambe Foundation, also controlled by Charles Koch and Koch Industries, is listed as one of two sponsors of Judge Sentelle's trip. *Id.* at 54.

During approximately this same time period, Edward Warren—the lawyer who briefed and argued *ATA v. EPA* for the industry petitioners—was added to FREE's Board of Directors. *Id.* at 51-54. After he filed his reply brief in *ATA*, and before oral argument, FREE twice brought Mr. Warren—who appears to have had no prior contact with FREE—to Montana to participate on the faculty of FREE's programs for judges, including the August 1998 program attended by Judge Sentelle. *Id.* Based on Mr. Warren's lecture topic, entitled "Applying More Harm than Good Principles in Environmental Decision Making," *id.* at 51, and a law review article he published with a very similar title, it appears that Mr. Warren's lecture closely paralleled the arguments he made in his briefs to this court in *ATA*. *Id.* at 48-51. Mr. Warren resigned from FREE's Board at around the same time that the panel decided *ATA* out of a concern that his presence on FREE's Board might look bad. *Id.* at 58. FREE then failed to disclose Mr. Warren's service on its board in apparent violation of federal tax laws, thus making it difficult for these facts ever to come to light. *Id.* at 51-52.

It strains credibility to suggest that FREE had no knowledge of *ATA*—the most important environmental case then pending in the country—when it selected Warren for its board and program schedules. As discussed above, many of FREE's funders plainly knew of the case because they were involved in it. Certainly also Mr. Warren and Chief Judge Ginsburg both knew about the case. No later than at oral argument, when Mr. Warren appeared before him, Chief Judge Ginsburg must have realized that he was sitting on the Board of Directors of FREE with the lead counsel for the industry petitioners in the then-pending *ATA* case. Chief Judge Ginsburg had to know that, if discovered, his role on FREE's board with Mr. Warren would raise questions about his impartiality in *ATA*. Yet there is no evidence that Chief Judge Ginsburg raised these issues with the parties in *ATA* to give them the opportunity to seek his recusal. Rather, Chief Judge Ginsburg apparently stayed silent and ruled in Mr. Warren's favor. Meanwhile Mr. Warren

quietly resigned from FREE's board.

FREE's funding from corporations that had enormous stakes in *ATA* gave FREE a clear motive to try to influence the outcome of the *ATA* case. FREE's decision to add Mr. Warren to its board, which already included Judge Ginsburg, and its decision to provide Mr. Warren with the opportunity to lecture to federal judges (including Judge Sentelle) at two seminars while the *ATA* case was pending, suggests that FREE is indeed bold enough even to try to influence cases pending before Chief Judge Ginsburg. FREE's failure to report Mr. Warren's membership on their board on their tax forms suggests FREE is willing even to violate tax laws to keep their operations secret.

There are many additional disturbing details contained in our *Tainted Justice* report and many important questions that the Judicial Council should answer in the course of investigating this petition.² But even assuming the most innocent answer to these questions, FREE's conduct while *ATA* was pending before this Circuit makes it inappropriate for Chief Judge Ginsburg to sit on FREE's board. The Codes of Conduct Committee has flatly prohibited judges from attending private judicial seminars where there is even an "appearance of attempting to influence decision of specific cases." Compendium § 5.4-6(a). A fortiori, a judge cannot serve on the board of an organization that is attempting to, or even appears to be attempting to, influence the decision of a case actually pending before the judge, particularly when interested corporations are paying the expenses the judge incurs in participating in the organization's activities.

Even if FREE could plausibly argue that it was not trying to influence the outcome of the *ATA* case, Chief Judge Ginsburg's service on the board of FREE with Mr. Warren would still run afoul of Canon 2B's prohibition on judicial activities that "convey or permit others to convey the impression that they are in a special position to influence the judge." As noted above, ethical restrictions prohibit judges from attending a brown bag lunch at a law firm. Participating on FREE's board gave Mr. Warren the opportunity to spend days at a time with Chief Judge Ginsburg at Montana resorts with a very small group of other board members. It gave Mr. Warren the opportunity to spend almost a week with Judge Sentelle and the opportunity to lecture to Judge Sentelle on a topic directly relevant to the issues in the *ATA* case. If a judge cannot properly participate in a brown bag lunch at a law firm, it was plainly improper for Chief Judge Ginsburg to sit with Mr. Warren on FREE's board while *ATA* was pending.

Conclusion

One of the most disturbing aspects of FREE's conduct in the *ATA* case is that it took place just a few months after a national paper ran a highly-critical front page story on FREE's operations, a story that led to a significant amount of criticism of FREE in Congress and on editorial pages across the country. FREE plainly cannot be trusted to respond to criticism by conforming its operations to the ethical restrictions that apply to federal judges. The judiciary must take steps to contain the damage that FREE's operations are doing to the reputation of the federal judiciary. The necessary first step is for this Judicial Council to rule that Chief Judge Ginsburg may not with propriety serve on FREE's Board of Directors.

² These questions include: (1) what role, if any, did Chief Judge Ginsburg have in Mr. Warren's ascension to membership on FREE's Board and in the selection by FREE of Mr. Warren to lecture at FREE's 1998 judicial seminars? (2) did Chief Judge Ginsburg nominate Judge Sentelle for participation at FREE's August 1998 seminar (judges must be "nominated" by another judge in order to attend a FREE seminar) or encourage Judge Sentelle to attend? (3) did Chief Judge Ginsburg ever discuss the *ATA* case and Mr. Warren's board membership with Mr. Warren or any other FREE Board member? (4) how many board meetings did Chief Judge Ginsburg and Mr. Warren attend together? and (5) did Mr. Warren attend the July 1998 trip attended by both Chief Judge Ginsburg and Judge Williams?