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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF OREGON  
EUGENE DIVISION**

KELSEY CASCADIA ROSE JULIANA, *et al.*, Case No. 6:15-CV-01517-AA

Plaintiffs,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *et al.*,

Defendants.

**DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR  
JUDICIAL NOTICE OF  
CONGRESSIONAL HEARING  
REPORTS**

Defendants hereby move the Court to take judicial notice of 446 Congressional hearing reports pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 201. These hearing reports reflect many instances since 1988 in which Congress debated, evaluated, or otherwise gave significant consideration to

the laws, policies, and scientific issues related to climate change. As Defendants have repeatedly put before the Court, this lawsuit is an unconstitutional attempt to use a single court to control the entire nation's energy and climate policy—matters expressly reserved for determination to the elected branches, not the courts. As these 446 Congressional hearing reports amply demonstrate, the U.S. Congress has grappled with the legal, policy, and technical scientific concerns attendant to these matters over the course of decades.

Judicial notice of the hearing reports is proper because the hearing reports are authentic copies of publicly available government documents. Defendants provide a table identifying each hearing report as Exhibit A. As the hearings are voluminous, this table includes a brief summary of each hearing. Because the 446 hearing reports are large files that cannot be uploaded to CM/ECF, Defendants are concurrently seeking leave to manually file them with the Court on a flash drive and will provide a flash drive containing the hearing reports to the Court by overnight mail. Defendants are also sending a flash drive containing the reports to Plaintiffs via overnight mail.

As required by Local Rule 7-1(a), Defendants have conferred with Plaintiffs regarding this motion. Plaintiffs take no position on this motion at this time.

### **LEGAL STANDARD**

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 201, the Court “may judicially notice a fact that is not subject to reasonable dispute because it: (1) is generally known within the trial court's territorial jurisdiction; or (2) can be accurately and readily determined from sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned.” Fed. R. Evid. 201(b). Judicial notice is appropriate when matters are “beyond reasonable controversy.” *Rivera v. Philip Morris, Inc.*, 395 F.3d 1142, 1151 (9th Cir. 2005) (quoting Fed. R. Evid. 201, advisory comm. notes). When a

document contains disputed facts, a party may request judicial notice of the existence and authenticity of the document rather than the truth of the statements contained within the document. *See United States ex rel. Hong v. Newport Sensors, Inc.*, 728 F. App'x 660, 661 (9th Cir. 2018); *Khoja v. Orexigen Therapeutics, Inc.*, 899 F.3d 988, 999 (9th Cir. 2018). A court “must take judicial notice if a party requests it and the court is supplied with the necessary information.” Fed. R. Evid. 201(c)(2).

### **ARGUMENT**

Defendants request that this Court take judicial notice of the 446 Congressional hearing reports listed in Exhibit A. Defendants do not request that the Court take judicial notice of the truth of any statements contained in the hearings. Rather, Defendants ask that the Court take judicial notice of the existence and authenticity of the hearing reports—that is, the fact that each hearing occurred and the statements contained in each report were made.

As these reports are all publicly available government documents, this Court has authority to take notice of their existence and authenticity. *Lee v. City of Los Angeles*, 250 F.3d 668, 689 (9th Cir. 2001) (“[A] court may take judicial notice of ‘matters of public record.’” (quoting *Mack v. S. Bay Beer Distribs.*, 798 F.2d 1279, 1282 (9th Cir. 1986))); *see also DeHoog v. Anheuser-Busch InBev SA/NV*, 899 F.3d 758, 763 n.5 (9th Cir. 2018) (taking judicial notice of “government documents, court filings, press releases, and undisputed matters of public record”); *Flores v. World Sav. Bank FSB*, No. 2:11-cv-04138-SJO-JEM, 2011 WL 13220708, at \*1 (C.D. Cal. June 28, 2011) (“The Court may also take judicial notice of documents that are official copies of public records and whose authenticity is capable of accurate and ready determination by resort to sources that cannot reasonably be questioned.”).

The hearing reports qualify for judicial notice because their authenticity “can be accurately and readily determined from sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned.” Fed. R. Evid. 201(b)(2). As explained in the attached Declaration, each of these Congressional hearing reports was downloaded from ProQuest Congressional, a subscription database for Congressional records, and represents an accurate copy of the official hearing report published by Congress. Decl. of Clare Boronow, Ex. B. These reports are also available from many other sources that provide access to Congressional documents, including Westlaw, LexisNexis, HeinOnline, and law libraries. Indeed, “courts regularly take judicial notice of congressional records.” *Hadley v. Kellogg Sales Co.*, 243 F. Supp. 3d 1074, 1087 (N.D. Cal. 2017); *see also Teledyne Risi, Inc. v. Martin-Baker Aircraft Co. Ltd.*, No. 15-cv-07936-SJO (GJSx), 2016 WL 3212162, at \*3 n.1 (C.D. Cal. Apr. 8, 2016) (taking judicial notice of Congressional hearings); *Morning Star Packing Co. v. S.K. Foods, L.P.*, No. 2:09-cv-00208-KJM-KJN, 2015 WL 3797774, at \*2 (E.D. Cal. June 18, 2015) (taking judicial notice of portions of Congressional Record as “official records of the legislative branch”); *Or. State Bar Prof. Liab. Fund v. U.S. Dep’t of Health & Human Servs.*, No. 3:10-cv-1392-HZ, 2012 WL 1071127, at \*3 (D. Or. Mar. 29, 2012) (taking judicial notice of testimony before Congress); *Paralyzed Veterans of Am. v. McPherson*, No. C06-4670 SBA, 2006 WL 3462780, at \*4 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 28, 2006) (noting that “courts routinely take judicial notice of legislative history” and taking judicial notice of Congressional Record and Congressional reports).

Because the hearing reports are publicly available documents and Defendants seek notice only of their existence and authenticity, they are not subject to reasonable dispute and this Court should take judicial notice.

**CONCLUSION**

For the foregoing reasons, Defendants respectfully request that the Court take judicial notice of the 446 Congressional hearing reports listed in Exhibit A.

Dated: October 15, 2018

Respectfully submitted,  
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# Exhibit A

Congressional Hearing Reports for which Defendants Seek Judicial Notice  
Juliana v. United States, No. 15-cv-1517

Doc No.	Bates Begin	Bates End	Hearing Title	Committee	Hearing Date	Summary
1	<a href="#">US0000001</a>	US0000098	Global Change Research	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	7/13/1988	Hearing to examine the issue of global climatic and environmental change, including global warming and stratospheric ozone depletion, and to consider Federal policy and research responses. Includes brief consideration of S. 2614 (text, p. 8-20), the National Science and Technology Policy Amendments of 1988, to add title VI, the National Global Change Research Act of 1988, to the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 to improve coordination and planning of Federal agency scientific research on global warming trends and changes in the Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land masses.
2	<a href="#">US0000099</a>	US0000286	National Global Change Research Act of 1989	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	2/22/1989	Hearing to consider S. 169 (text, p. 14-28), the National Global Change Research Act of 1989, to amend the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 to improve coordination of Federal agency scientific research on global warming trends, ozone layer depletion, and other changes in the Earth's atmosphere, oceans, and land masses. Bill requires the Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology (FCCSET) to develop and oversee implementation of a 10-year national global change research plan, and to define the roles of NASA, NOAA, and NSF in plan implementation.
3	<a href="#">US0000287</a>	US0000870	National Energy Policy Act of 1989 (Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy), Part 1	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	3/14/1989	Hearings to consider S. 324, the National Energy Policy Act of 1989, to establish an energy policy and programs to address the issue of global warming and develop strategies to respond to environmental problems caused by increased atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide and other heat-retaining gases produced in burning fossil fuels (greenhouse effect). Focuses on bill provisions concerning energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies.
4	<a href="#">US0000871</a>	US0001052	Global Warming and Its Implications for California	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	5/20/1989	Hearing in Santa Monica, Calif., to examine implications for California of potential effects of global warming and environmental changes caused by increased atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide and other gases produced in burning fossil fuels (greenhouse effect).
5	<a href="#">US0001053</a>	US0001210	DOE's National Energy Plan and Global Warming	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	7/26/1989	Hearing to examine national energy policy proposals, in context of environmental considerations regarding air quality and potential global climate changes (greenhouse effect).
6	<a href="#">US0001211</a>	US0001335	Responding to the Problem of Global Warming	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	8/10/1989	Hearing in Hartford, Conn., before the Subcommittee on Environmental Protection to examine the problem of global warming (greenhouse effect) and to review energy policy solutions to global environmental change, focusing on energy conservation programs in Connecticut. Connecticut State Senators George L. Gunther and John W. Atkin and Connecticut State Representatives Sidney Holbrook, Pete Smith, Ken Caruso, and Mary Mushinsky present opening statements (p. 1-6).
7	<a href="#">US0001336</a>	US0001839	National Energy Policy Act of 1989 (PURPA)	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	10/26/1989	Continuation of hearings to consider S. 324, the National Energy Policy Act of 1989, to amend the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA) of 1978 and the Federal Power Act to establish an energy policy to address the issue of global warming and develop strategies to respond to environmental problems caused by increased atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide and other heat-retaining gases produced in burning fossil fuels (greenhouse effect). This volume focuses on title 3, subtitle B provisions to reduce energy demand and promote conservation by requiring States to consider the adoption of a Federal least-cost energy supply standard for natural gas and electricity distributors and sellers; and to require electric utilities to "purchase" energy conservation by providing subsidies to energy conservation entities qualified by FERC.
8	<a href="#">US0001840</a>	US0002014	National Energy Policy Act of 1989 and Federal Energy Management Amendments of 1990	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	4/5/1990	Hearing to consider S. 324, the National Energy Policy Act of 1989, to establish an energy policy to address the problem of global warming and climate changes (greenhouse effect), focusing on strategies to lessen the generation of carbon dioxide and other heat-retaining gases produced in burning fossil fuels. Also briefly considers S. 2191, the Federal Energy Management Amendments of 1990, to amend the National Energy Conservation Policy Act to accelerate Federal agencies installment of cost-effective energy conservation measures in Federal buildings.
9	<a href="#">US0002015</a>	US0002441	Global Climate Change and Greenhouse Emissions	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	2/21/1991	Hearings before the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment to examine issues related to a possible global warming trend, thought to result in part from emissions into the atmosphere of carbon dioxide and other gases (greenhouse gases). Includes review of U.S. and international activities to assess and respond to the possible warming trend, including efforts to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases.
10	<a href="#">US0002442</a>	US0002619	Motor Vehicle Fuel Efficiency Act	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	2/21/1991	Hearing before the Subcommittee on the Consumer to consider S. 279 (text, p. 11-29), the Motor Vehicle Fuel Efficiency Act, to amend the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act to require automobile manufacturers to increase corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) for newly manufactured automobiles and light trucks by 20 in model year 1996 and by 40 in model year 2001.

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Doc No.	Bates Begin	Bates End	Hearing Title	Committee	Hearing Date	Summary
11	<a href="#">US0002620</a>	US0002695	Policy Implications of Greenhouse Warming	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	4/25/1991	Hearing to review the findings and policy recommendations of a National Academy of Sciences (NAS) report on the global warming greenhouse effect, thought to result from the release into the atmosphere of various gases, including carbon dioxide emitted by fossil fuels.
12	<a href="#">US0002696</a>	US0003499	National Energy Strategy (Part 7)	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	6/19/1991	Continuation of hearings before the Subcommittee on Energy and Power to consider proposals to revise Federal energy policies and promote U.S. energy security. This volume examines global warming issues related to energy policy, coal products and technologies, and regional energy issues in Maryland and New York. Also considers the following: H. Res. 134 (text, p. 3-7), to express the sense of the House of Representatives that the U.S. should implement National Academy of Sciences (NAS) recommendations for preventing global warming, including reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. 101st Congress H.R. 5966 and similar CO2 Offset Policy Efficiency Act (COPE) of 1991, both to require certain new utilities and other industrial producers of carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions to secure offsetting CO2 emissions reductions through energy efficiency improvements and other measures; and allow the sale and trade of credits for CO2 emission reductions among CO2 producers. H.R. 2639 (text, p. 264-282), the Domestic Energy Resources Act of 1991, Title II, and similar S. 1220, Title XIV, and H.R. 1543, Title VII, all three to require DOE to establish coal products and technologies programs, including clean coal technology. Hearing on Sept. 10 was held in Annapolis, Md., and on Sept. 20 in NYC. David N. Dinkins, Mayor of NYC, makes welcoming remarks
13	<a href="#">US0003500</a>	US0004084	U.S. Energy Research and Development Policy: Parts I-IV	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology	7/11/1991	Hearings before the Subcommittee on Energy to review national energy R&D policy issues. Includes examination of energy R&D programs at DOE laboratories, Government-industry cooperative energy R&D activities, and Administration National Energy Strategy (NES).
14	<a href="#">US0004085</a>	US0004282	Technologies and Strategies for Addressing Global Warming	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology	7/17/1991	Hearing to examine strategies and technological developments to address potential global warming problems resulting from increased concentrations of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere due to human activities. Reviews the importance of energy conservation and efficiency to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.
15	<a href="#">US0004283</a>	US0004377	Global Change Research: The Role of Clouds in Climate Change	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	10/7/1991	Hearing to review research on the role of clouds in climate change, including implications for global warming.
16	<a href="#">US0004378</a>	US0004621	Priorities in Global Climate Change Research	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology	10/8/1991	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Science to examine research programs and priorities on greenhouse warming global climate changes caused by increased atmospheric greenhouse gas concentration resulting from human activities.
17	<a href="#">US0004622</a>	US0004824	U.S. Global Change Research Program	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology	5/5/1992	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Environment to examine the status and policy implications of climate change and global warming research.
18	<a href="#">US0004825</a>	US0004970	Global Warming (Part 1)	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	3/10/1993	Hearings before the Subcommittee on Energy and Power to review the nature and policy implications of climate change and global warming.
19	<a href="#">US0004971</a>	US0005054	Science Concerning Global Climate Change	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	3/30/1993	Hearing to review the nature and policy implications of climate change and global warming.
20	<a href="#">US0005055</a>	US0005159	National Action Plan for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Part 1	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	6/29/1993	Hearing to examine strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in response to concerns about global warming. Examines the Administration's National Action Plan, required under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, to stabilize greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000.
21	<a href="#">US0005160</a>	US0005543	Global Warming (Part 2)	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	7/29/1993	Continuation of hearings before the Subcommittee on Energy and Power to review the nature and policy implications of climate change and global warming. Examines the status of scientific knowledge on use of forests and other biomass resources to store carbon dioxide and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Also reviews the President's climate change action plan (CCAP) to reduce greenhouse emissions by the year 2000 to 1990 levels through implementation of voluntary initiatives involving interagency and Government/industry cooperative efforts.
22	<a href="#">US0005544</a>	US0005661	Global Warming (Part 3)	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	10/6/1994	Continuation of hearings before the Subcommittee on Energy and Power to review the nature and policy implications of climate change and global warming. Examines international efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including cooperation in joint implementation pilot projects in developing countries. Also reviews the Administration's climate change action plan (CCAP) to reduce greenhouse emissions by the year 2000 to 1990 levels through implementation of voluntary initiatives involving interagency and Government/industry cooperative efforts.
23	<a href="#">US0005662</a>	US0005993	Conditions Regarding U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations	7/21/1997	Hearing to formulate a recommendation on a Senate resolution regarding the conditions for the United States to become a signatory to any international agreement on greenhouse gas emissions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at the July 1997 negotiation sessions in Bonn, Germany.



Congressional Hearing Reports for which Defendants Seek Judicial Notice  
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Doc No.	Bates Begin	Bates End	Hearing Title	Committee	Hearing Date	Summary
24	<a href="#">US0005994</a>	US0006035	Many Ways Renewable Fuels Could Aid in Decreasing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Increasing Energy Security	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	11/13/1997	Hearing to examine new developments in biofuels technology which make it possible to use cellulosic biomass to produce ethanol as a transportation fuel, and to assess the anticipated benefits of increased use of ethanol for energy security and reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.
25	<a href="#">US0006036</a>	US0006208	Bill Richardson Nomination	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	7/22/1998	Hearing to consider the nomination of Bill Richardson (US Permanent Rep to the UN) to be Secretary, DOE.
26	<a href="#">US0006209</a>	US0006341	Credit for Early Reductions Act	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	3/24/1999	Hearings to consider S. 547 (text, p. 110-129), the Credit for Voluntary Reductions Act, to authorize the President to enter into agreements to provide regulatory credit, usable in any future domestic program requiring mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions, to companies that voluntarily reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases believed to contribute to global climate change, and to landowners who implement forest or agricultural management practices that promote carbon sequestration. Hearing on June 3 was held in Providence, R.I.
27	<a href="#">US0006342</a>	US0006461	Carbon Cycle Research and Agriculture's Role in Reducing Climate Change	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	5/4/2000	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Research, Nutrition, and General Legislation to examine the status of carbon cycle research and the role of agriculture in mitigating human-produced greenhouse gas effects associated with global climate change.
28	<a href="#">US0006462</a>	US0006564	Science Behind Global Warming	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	5/17/2000	Hearing to examine status of scientific knowledge on global climate change, and to assess the future research agenda for understanding climate change.
29	<a href="#">US0006565</a>	US0006625	Climate Change Impacts to the U.S.	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	7/18/2000	Hearing to examine potential impacts of global climate change on the U.S.
30	<a href="#">US0006626</a>	US0006700	Solutions to Climate Change	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	9/21/2000	Hearing to review Federal policy options to address global climate change, including reducing emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases believed to contribute to global climate change.
31	<a href="#">US0006701</a>	US0006740	Climate Change: Status of the Kyoto Protocol After Three Years	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	9/28/2000	Joint hearing with the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee to examine the climate change mitigation protocol negotiated at the Dec. 1997 international conference held in Kyoto, Japan on the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (Kyoto Protocol) to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases believed to contribute to global climate change.
32	<a href="#">US0006741</a>	US0006831	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Third Assessment Report	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	5/1/2001	Hearing to review the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2001 report assessing the scientific understanding of global climate change trends, implications, and mitigation strategies.
33	<a href="#">US0006832</a>	US0006872	Carbon Sequestration: Measurements and Benefits	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	5/23/2001	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Space to examine economic and environmental benefits of carbon sequestration projects and to review status of efforts to enhance the soil carbon measurement process.
34	<a href="#">US0006873</a>	US0007075	Climate Change Technology and Policy Options	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	7/10/2001	Hearing to review Federal policy options to address global climate change, and to examine technologies to reduce emission of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.
35	<a href="#">US0007076</a>	US0007448	Implementation of Environmental Treaties	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations	7/24/2002	Joint hearing with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to examine U.S. implementation of environmental treaties and Administration policy on international environmental issues, including global climate change. Hearing was held in light of upcoming UN-sponsored World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa.
36	<a href="#">US0007449</a>	US0007556	Climate Change--Greenhouse Gas Reductions and Trading System	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	1/8/2003	Hearing to consider draft bill, the American Investments for Reduction of Emissions Act of 2003, to require mandatory reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to provide for trading of emissions allowances. Also reviews Administration Nov. 2002 discussion draft strategic plan for Federal research on global climate change.
37	<a href="#">US0007557</a>	US0007598	National Academy of Sciences' Review of the U.S. Climate Change Science Program Strategic Plan	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	5/7/2003	Hearing to examine findings of National Research Council Feb. 2003 report on Administration climate change science program strategic plan to mitigate effects of global climate change, and to review research priorities to address abrupt climate change.
38	<a href="#">US0007599</a>	US0007651	Soil Carbon Sequestration	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	6/6/2003	Hearing in Manhattan, Kans., before the Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Space to examine USDA programs to enhance soil carbon sequestration to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and curb global climate change, focusing on promotion of agricultural carbon sequestration usage in Kansas. Concerns have increased about the rapid buildup of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and the potential implications for climate and the environment. However, agriculture can play a key role in solving some of these issues. Crops and other plants remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, and as they are harvested their residues and roots are sequestered in the soil where they can remain for long periods of time, hundreds or even thousands of years.

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Doc No.	Bates Begin	Bates End	Hearing Title	Committee	Hearing Date	Summary
39	<a href="#">US0007652</a>	US0007791	The Case for Climate Change Action	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	10/1/2003	Hearing to examine status of research regarding climate change science, and to review efforts to mitigate effects of global climate change. Also briefly considers S. 139, the Climate Stewardship Act of 2003, to establish a mandatory carbon dioxide reduction program along with an emissions trading system to mitigate effects of global climate change. The National Academy of Sciences has reported that greenhouse gases are accumulating in the Earth's atmosphere as a result of human activities, causing surface air temperatures and subsurface ocean temperatures to rise. Despite uncertainties in the climate system, however, there is widespread agreement that the observed warming is real and particularly strong within the past twenty years. Human-induced warming and associated sea level rises are expected to continue through the 21st century.
40	<a href="#">US0007792</a>	US0007865	Review of the United States' Climate Policy, the \$5 Billion Budget Request for Climate-Related Science and Technology in Fiscal Year 2006	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	7/20/2005	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Global Climate Change and Impacts to review Administration global climate change policy, and to examine Federal agencies climate change programs, including NOAA FY2006 budget request for climate-related science and technology program. President George W. Bush confirmed at the 2005 G-8 summit in Scotland that the U.S. has spent over \$20 billion in climate-related science and technology programs. President Bush has also requested an additional \$5 billion for climate change programs in FY2006 alone.
41	<a href="#">US0007866</a>	US0008100	Climate Change	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	7/21/2005	Hearings to examine status of scientific knowledge on global climate change, and to review Federal policy options to address global climate change.
42	<a href="#">US0008101</a>	US0008175	Climate Change	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	4/4/2006	Hearing to examine Federal policy options and approaches to require power plants to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
43	<a href="#">US0008176</a>	US0008268	Climate Change Research and Scientific Integrity	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	2/7/2007	Hearing to investigate alleged Bush Administration political interference in disseminating communications regarding Federal global warming research, in light of difficulties faced by Federal scientists in communicating climate research findings. The Union of Concerned Scientists issued a report on Jan. 30, 2007, documenting instances in which Federal scientists and employees were pressured to downplay significance of their climate science research or were prevented from sharing results and conclusions with the public.
44	<a href="#">US0008269</a>	US0008476	America's Energy Future: Bold Ideas, Practical Solutions	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Finance	2/27/2007	Hearing to examine status of domestic energy resources and security, focusing on efforts to promote energy efficiency and development of renewable energy to mitigate effects of global climate change. Hearing was held in light of concerns about increasing U.S. dependence on foreign oil.
45	<a href="#">US0008477</a>	US0008565	Energy and Tax Policy	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Ways and Means	2/28/2007	Hearing to examine options to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which are thought to contribute to global warming, including energy tax policy options (Committee advisory, p. 2-3).
46	<a href="#">US0008566</a>	US0008635	Energy Innovation	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	3/20/2007	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Innovation to examine energy efficiency technologies development to meet increased energy demands.
47	<a href="#">US0008636</a>	US0008722	U.S. Re-Engagement in the Global Effort To Fight Climate Change	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Foreign Affairs	5/15/2007	Hearing to examine U.S. role to address global climate change, including participation in international cooperative efforts to reduce greenhouse gas production.

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48	<a href="#">US0008723</a>	US0009024	Various Bills and Resolutions	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Foreign Affairs	5/23/2007	Contains transcript of Committee markup session on the following: H.R. 885 (text, amended text, p. 2-28), the International Nuclear Fuel for Peace and Nonproliferation Act of 2007, to authorize FY2008 appropriations for voluntary contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency to support establishment of an international nuclear fuel bank to maintain a low-enriched uranium reserve of reactor fuel for eligible countries in case of a supply disruption. Amended bill was favorably reported. H.R. 2446 (text, p. 33-106), the Afghanistan Freedom and Security Support Act of 2007, to amend the Afghanistan Freedom Support Act of 2002 and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to authorize FY2008-FY2010 appropriations for economic, humanitarian, and military assistance to Afghanistan. Bill was favorably reported. S. 676 (text, p. 111-112), to amend the Foreign Assistance Act to permit the President to appoint the U.S. Executive Director or the Alternate Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank to the board of directors of the Inter-American Foundation. Bill was requested to be considered under suspension of the rules. H. Con. Res. 21 (text, amended text, p. 113-123), to condemn Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad for offensive remarks and policies related to Israel and the WWII Nazi Holocaust, and to call on the UN Security Council to charge Ahmadinejad with violation of the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and the UN Charter for having called for the destruction of Israel. Amended resolution was requested to be considered under suspension of the rules. H. Con. Res. 80 (text, amended text, p. 124-133), to call on the Uganda Government and the terrorist organization known as the Lord's Resistance Army to recommit to a political solution for the ongoing military conflict in northern Uganda, and to call for participation in the peace process by the U.S. and various members of the international community. Amended resolution was requested to be considered under suspension of the rules. H. Con. Res. 151 (text, amended text, p. 134-140), to urge Russian President Vladimir V. Putin to cooperate with outside investigators to solve the murders of numerous independent journalists in Russia. Amended resolution was requested to be considered under suspension of the rules. H. Con. Res. 152 (text, p. 141-144), to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the Six-Day War and the reunification of Jerusalem under Israeli sovereignty. Resolution was requested to be considered under suspension of the rules. H. Res. 137 (text,
49	<a href="#">US0009025</a>	US0009109	Energy Efficiency Technologies and Programs	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	6/21/2007	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Innovation to examine public and private sector efforts to promote energy efficiency through the development of clean energy technologies, and to consider relevant future policy options. Inefficient appliances and buildings are huge contributors to energy loss in the U.S. According to a recent study, energy efficient building codes could reduce energy use in American homes and commercial buildings by approximately 36 and 20 percent, respectively.
50	<a href="#">US0009110</a>	US0009161	Oversight of the Fiscal Year 2008 Budget for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	6/28/2007	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Oceans, Atmosphere, Fisheries, and Coast Guard to review FY2008 budget request for NOAA programs. The NOAA FY2008 budget request of \$3.8 billion is 2 percent below 2007.
51	<a href="#">US0009162</a>	US0009213	Oversight of the U.S. Department of Commerce	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	8/1/2007	Hearing to examine Department of Commerce activities and operational priorities.
52	<a href="#">US0009214</a>	US0009280	Renewable Energy and the Global Environment	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Foreign Affairs	10/30/2007	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and the Global Environment to examine U.S. and international efforts to develop renewable energy technologies to meet future energy generation needs for the global environment.
53	<a href="#">US0009281</a>	US0009375	Carbon Sequestration Technologies	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	11/7/2007	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Innovation to examine development of carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) technologies to mitigate global climate change, and to review options to promote CCS use. CCS is a process to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by capturing and injecting underground the carbon dioxide that is emitted through the combustion of fossil fuels. CCS technologies may help address global climate change concerns associated with coal use in energy generation, which is responsible for about 40 percent of the world's carbon dioxide emissions.
54	<a href="#">US0009376</a>	US0009489	A Time for Change: Improving the Federal Climate Change Research and Information Program	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	11/14/2007	Hearing to examine status of Federal climate change research program. Also briefly considers S. 2307, the Global Change Research Improvement Act of 2007, to amend the Global Change Research Act of 1990 to reauthorize and revise global climate change research program. GAO and the National Academy of Sciences recently reported gaps and weaknesses in the global climate change research program, and a Federal district court found the Administration violated requirements of Global Change Research Act by failing to produce a national assessment addressing climate change risks.

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55	<a href="#">US0009490</a>	US0009586	Energy Markets Effects on Recently Passed RFS	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	2/7/2008	Hearing to examine energy market, environmental, and consumer impacts of renewable fuel standard (RFS) provisions contained in the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007.
56	<a href="#">US0009587</a>	US0009695	International Aspects of a Carbon Cap and Trade Program	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Finance	2/14/2008	Hearing to examine international experiences and potential impact on U.S. competitiveness of cap-and-trade programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in which policymakers set a mandatory cap on air pollutant emissions and provide companies with economic incentives to reach that cap at the lowest possible costs in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
57	<a href="#">US0009696</a>	US0009785	H.R. 3223, Keep Our Waterfronts Working Act of 2007; H.R. 5451, Coastal Zone Reauthorization Act of 2008; H.R. 5452, Coastal State Renewable Energy Promotion Act of 2008; and H.R. 5453, Coastal State Climate Change Planning Act of 2008	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Natural Resources	2/28/2008	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife, and Oceans to consider the following bills: H.R. 3223, the Keep Our Waterfronts Working Act of 2007, to amend the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to establish a grant program for coastal States to purchase title or development rights to working waterfront lands to ensure coastal access for commercial and recreational fishermen and other water-dependent coastal-related businesses; H.R. 5451, the Coastal Zone Reauthorization Act of 2008, to reauthorize the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to extend and revise NOAA programs for oversight and funding of State coastal zone and estuarine management programs; H.R. 5452, the Coastal State Renewable Energy Promotion Act of 2008, to amend the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to establish State ocean and coastal alternative energy planning grant programs to encourage States to voluntarily complete surveys of the Outer Continental Shelf and adjacent coastal waters to identify areas suitable for exploration, development, and production of renewable energy; H.R. 5453, the Coastal State Climate Change Planning Act of 2008, to amend the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to direct the Department of Commerce to establish a coastal climate change resiliency planning and response program to provide assistance to coastal States to develop coastal climate change resiliency plans.
58	<a href="#">US0009786</a>	US0009855	Carbon Capture and Storage Technologies	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	3/26/2008	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy to examine development of carbon capture and sequestration technologies to address global climate change concerns associated with coal use in energy generation.
59	<a href="#">US0009856</a>	US0009947	Tax Aspects of a Cap-and-Trade Program	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Finance	4/24/2008	Hearing to examine potential economic impact of and tax issues related to establishment of proposed cap-and-trade program, in which policymakers set a mandatory cap on air pollutant emissions and provide companies with economic incentives to reach that cap at the lowest possible costs.
60	<a href="#">US0009948</a>	US0010009	Climate Change in Coastal Regions	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	5/13/2008	Hearing to examine the impact of climate change in coastal regions on US energy infrastructure, and to review efforts of laboratories and the petroleum industry to identify and strengthen vulnerabilities in the national energy infrastructure.
61	<a href="#">US0010010</a>	US0010110	Climate Change Legislation	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	5/20/2008	Hearing to consider S. 2191, the Lieberman-Warner Climate Security Act of 2007, to establish a "cap-and-trade" program that sets a mandatory cap on air pollutant emissions and provides companies with economic incentives to reach that cap at the lowest possible costs in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
62	<a href="#">US0010111</a>	US0010217	"Planning for a Changing Climate and Its Impacts on Wildlife and Oceans: State and Federal Efforts and Needs"; and H.R. 4455, Wildlife Without Borders Authorization Act	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Natural Resources	6/24/2008	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife, and Oceans to review Federal, State, and local efforts to plan for and mitigate impact of global climate change on wildlife, oceans, and coastal communities. Also considers H.R. 4455, the Wildlife Without Borders Authorization Act, to codify the wildlife without borders program within the Fish and Wildlife Service to provide international wildlife conservation assistance through initiation, facilitation, and promotion of locally adapted wildlife management and conservation programs.
63	<a href="#">US0010218</a>	US0010301	Future Energy Needs	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	6/25/2008	Hearing to review development of advanced energy technologies to meet increasing global energy demand and to address global climate change.
64	<a href="#">US0010302</a>	US0010395	Oil Demand	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	7/23/2008	Hearing to examine options to reduce petroleum demand and increase motor vehicle fuel efficiency, including use of electric and hybrid vehicle technologies, in light of increasing oil demand and gasoline prices.
65	<a href="#">US0010396</a>	US0010650	Policy Options To Prevent Climate Change	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Ways and Means	9/18/2008	Hearing to examine various global climate change mitigation policies and related revenue implications, focusing on development of a proposed cap-and-trade program in which policymakers set a mandatory cap on air pollutant emissions and supply companies with a certain number of tradeable emissions permits to provide economic incentives to reduce carbon dioxide emissions (Committee advisory, p. 2-3).

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66	<a href="#">US0010651</a>	US0010773	Reinvigorating the Economy Through Stimulus Legislation: Opportunities for All	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	1/15/2009	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine potential economic stimulus role of targeted energy sector and related technology development investments to promote energy efficiency. The Administration has outlined an economic stimulus plan to revive the economy through tax incentives, job growth in renewable energy sector, infrastructure improvements, and increased State and local aid.
67	<a href="#">US0010774</a>	US0010899	Renewable Electricity	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	2/10/2009	Hearing to examine national strategy and policies to encourage energy production from renewable electricity resources to mitigate global climate change.
68	<a href="#">US0010900</a>	US0010980	Hearing on Scientific Objectives for Climate Change Legislation	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Ways and Means	2/25/2009	Hearing to review proposals and Federal policy options to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and address global climate change (Committee advisory, p. 2-3).
69	<a href="#">US0010981</a>	US0011152	Get Smart on the Smart Grid: How Technology Can Revolutionize Efficiency and Renewable Solutions	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	2/25/2009	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine development and transformation of a so-called smart grid to improve electric transmission system operations and enhance electric grid reliability and efficiency. The U.S. electric grid has over a million megawatts of generating capacity and 300,000 miles of transmission lines, but the technology is outdated. Smart grid technologies have the potential to improve efficiency and reduce carbon emissions.
70	<a href="#">US0011153</a>	US0011322	Preparing for Copenhagen: How Developing Countries are Fighting Climate Change	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	3/4/2009	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine developing countries efforts to mitigate global climate change, and to review U.S. climate policy, in light of UN Climate Change conference to be held in Copenhagen, Denmark in Dec. 2009. China, India, Brazil, Mexico, and South Africa are several of the largest greenhouse gas emitters of the developing world, and all have made efforts over the past several years to reduce emissions. Climate change policies need to require developing countries to participate in climate change mitigation but must not stifle their development or economic growth.
71	<a href="#">US0011323</a>	US0011443	Hearing on Trade Aspects of Climate Change Legislation	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Ways and Means	3/24/2009	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Trade to examine potential implications of global climate change mitigation proposals on trade and energy sector employment (Subcommittee advisory, p. 2-3).
72	<a href="#">US0011444</a>	US0011522	Climate Change and the Arctic: New Frontiers of National Security	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Foreign Affairs	3/25/2009	Hearing to examine impact of global climate change on Arctic region of Alaska, and to review Arctic region climate change implications for foreign relations and national security interests.
73	<a href="#">US0011523</a>	US0011678	Addressing Price Volatility in Climate Change Legislation	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Ways and Means	3/26/2009	Hearing to examine climate change proposals and efforts to reduce or eliminate energy prices volatility, including a cap-and-trade system that sets a mandatory cap on air pollutant emissions and provides companies with economic incentives to reach that cap at the lowest possible costs in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (Committee advisory, p. 2-3).
74	<a href="#">US0011679</a>	US0011773	Full Committee Hearing on Climate Change Solutions for Small Businesses and Family	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Small Business	4/29/2009	Hearing to review agricultural industry and small business global climate change strategies to meet future energy generation needs.
75	<a href="#">US0011774</a>	US0011852	Carbon Capture and Sequestration	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	5/14/2009	Hearing to examine development of carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) technologies, also known as carbon capture and storage, to address global climate change concerns associated with coal use in energy generation. Also considers S. 1013, the Department of Energy Carbon Capture and Sequestration Program Amendments Act of 2009, to direct DOE to establish a demonstration program for the commercial application of integrated systems for long-term geological storage of carbon dioxide from industrial facilities, and to provide grants to State agencies to train employees involved in CCS management projects.
76	<a href="#">US0011853</a>	US0011972	Global Warming's Growing Concerns: Impacts on Agriculture and Forestry	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	6/18/2009	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine impact of global climate change on agriculture and forestry, in light of Obama Administration recent report. The Obama Administration released a recent report on current and potential impacts of global warming on the U.S.
77	<a href="#">US0011973</a>	US0012086	From L'Aquila to Copenhagen: Climate Change and Vulnerable Societies	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Foreign Affairs	7/23/2009	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and the Global Environment to examine global climate change impact in developing countries, and to review response measures to address climate change problem.
78	<a href="#">US0012087</a>	US0012213	New Technologies: What's Around the Corner?	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	7/28/2009	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine development of new clean energy technologies to address global climate change. By 2030, over \$20 trillion will be invested in new energy infrastructure worldwide, and an estimated \$1.5 trillion will be invested in the U.S. power sector alone. The decisions made in the next decade will set the course of the global and U.S. energy system and of the global climate for the next century and beyond. This transition also presents an unprecedented opportunity for economic development and job creation in the clean energy technology sector.

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79	<a href="#">US0012214</a>	US0012263	Climate Change Impacts on National Parks in Colorado	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	8/24/2009	Hearing in Estes Park, Colo., before the Subcommittee on National Parks to examine impact of global climate change on national parks, focusing on national parks in Colorado.
80	<a href="#">US0012264</a>	US0012329	Roadmap to Copenhagen: Driving to Success	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	9/10/2009	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine U.S. and international efforts to address global climate change, in light of upcoming UN Climate Change Conference scheduled to be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, in Dec. 2009. Certain developed and developing countries disagree on their roles and obligations in mitigating global climate change.
81	<a href="#">US0012330</a>	US0012443	Solar Heats Up: Accelerating Widespread Deployment	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	9/24/2009	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine role of Federal Government in promoting solar energy development. Solar energy has the potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and create jobs. Several countries, including China and Spain, have devoted resources to solar energy development, but concerns have been raised regarding funding required to subsidize projects and temporary nature of jobs created.
82	<a href="#">US0012444</a>	US0012532	Climate Change Legislation	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	10/14/2009	Hearing to examine projected economic and energy impacts of House-passed H.R. 2454, the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009, to promote renewable energy sources use and energy efficiency measures across all economic sectors, including provision to require EPA to establish two cap-and-trade programs that set a mandatory cap on air pollutant emissions and provide companies with economic incentives to reach that cap at the lowest possible costs aimed at reducing emission of greenhouse gases between 2012-2050.
83	<a href="#">US0012533</a>	US0012586	Impacts of Climate Change to National Parks	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	10/28/2009	Hearing before the Subcommittee on National Parks to examine impact of global climate change on national parks, and to review strategies to protect national parks from climate change adverse effects.
84	<a href="#">US0012587</a>	US0012732	Natural Gas	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	10/28/2009	Hearing to examine role of natural gas in mitigating climate change and reducing carbon dioxide emissions.
85	<a href="#">US0012733</a>	US0012845	Copenhagen and Beyond: Is There a Successor to the Kyoto Protocol?	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Foreign Affairs	11/4/2009	Hearing to examine U.S. and international efforts to address global climate change, in light of upcoming UN Climate Change Conference scheduled to be held in Copenhagen, Denmark in Dec. 2009.
86	<a href="#">US0012846</a>	US0012915	International Aspects of Climate Change	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	11/17/2009	Hearing to examine U.S. and international efforts to address global climate change.
87	<a href="#">US0012916</a>	US0013001	Climate Change on Federal Forests	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	11/18/2009	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Forests to examine global climate change impact on national forests and related Federal forest management issues.
88	<a href="#">US0013002</a>	US0013088	The Administration's View on the State of Climate Science	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	12/2/2009	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine Administration views on global climate change impact and status of climate change science and research. In a report issued earlier this year, U.S. science agencies concluded that climate changes are underway in the U.S. and are projected to grow. Given the upcoming international climate conference in Copenhagen and the continuing work on domestic clean energy legislation in Congress, an update on the Administration's view of the status of climate science is timely.
89	<a href="#">US0013089</a>	US0013151	Policy Options for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	12/2/2009	Hearing to review proposals and Federal policy options to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and address climate change.
90	<a href="#">US0013152</a>	US0013254	Grid-Scale Energy Storage	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	12/10/2009	Hearing to examine role of electric grid-scale energy storage technologies in meeting national energy and climate change goals.
91	<a href="#">US0013255</a>	US0013322	SECURE Water Act	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	3/16/2010	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Water and Power to examine Bureau of Reclamation implementation of the Science and Engineering to Comprehensively Understand and Responsibly Enhance Water Act, also known as the SECURE Water Act, to require Department of Interior to initiate activities to promote water resources programs. Also examines Bureau of Reclamation water conservation initiative known as the WaterSMART program. Concerns about global climate change potential impact on water supply have prompted increased attention to water use efficiency and management.

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92	<a href="#">US0013323</a>	US0013395	Carbon Capture and Sequestration Legislation	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	4/20/2010	Hearing to consider the following bills to advance development of carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) technologies: S. 1134, the Responsible Use of Coal Act of 2009, to promote responsible use of coal through accelerated CCS and through advanced clean coal technology, demonstration, and deployment programs; S. 1856, to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to clarify Federal ownership of pore space in the subsurface below Federal lands; Draft bill, to accelerate commercial viability of CCS technologies and methods by supporting commercial scale demonstrations of integrated CCS technology projects. CCS, also known as carbon capture and storage, is a process for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by capturing and injecting underground the carbon dioxide that is emitted through the combustion of fossil fuels. Development of CCS technologies is necessary to address global climate change concerns associated with coal use in energy generation.
93	<a href="#">US0013396</a>	US0013456	Drought and Climate Change on Water Resources	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	4/27/2011	Hearing in Santa Fe, N.Mex., to review drought conditions in southwestern U.S., including in New Mexico, and to examine climate change impact on water supply and strategies to mitigate climate change adverse effects. New Mexico has been experiencing one of the driest weather periods on record. Currently, 33 percent of the State is in extreme drought while 42 percent is in severe
94	<a href="#">US0013457</a>	US0013504	Carbon Capture and Sequestration Legislation	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	5/12/2011	Hearing to consider the following bills: S. 699, the Department of Energy Carbon Capture and Sequestration Program Amendments Act of 2011, to direct DOE to establish a demonstration program for the commercial application of integrated systems for long-term geological storage of carbon dioxide from industrial facilities; S. 757, to authorize DOE to establish a program to provide competitive financial awards to support development of advanced technologies to capture carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and other dilute sources. Carbon capture and sequestration (CCS), also known as carbon capture and storage, is a process for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by capturing and injecting underground the carbon dioxide that is emitted through the combustion of fossil fuels. CCS technologies help address global climate change concerns associated with coal use in energy generation.
95	<a href="#">US0013505</a>	US0013680	American Energy Security and Innovation: Grid Reliability Challenges in a Shifting Energy Resource Landscape	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	5/9/2013	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Power to examine reliability challenges and consumer impacts resulting from increased use of natural gas and renewable energy resources in domestic electricity generation. According to the Energy Information Administration, the share of natural gas in electric generation has increased from 25 percent in 2011 to 30 percent in 2012. The increased use of natural gas is likely to continue given the impending retirement of numerous coal-fired generating units, the continued need for reliable electric grid backup capabilities to support the use of new and often intermittent renewable resources, and the favorable outlook for natural gas prices.
96	<a href="#">US0013681</a>	US0013718	Examining the Obama Administration's Social Cost of Carbon Estimates	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform	7/18/2013	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy Policy, Health Care, and Entitlements to examine Administration social cost of carbon (SCC) estimates of monetary costs and benefits of incremental changes in volume of carbon emissions. SCC includes changes in net agricultural productivity and human health, property damage from increased flood risk, energy system costs, and the value of ecosystem services lost because of climate change.
97	<a href="#">US0013719</a>	US0014461	Climate Change: It's Happening Now	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	7/18/2013	Hearing to examine global warming and climate change, including status of research initiatives, and to review policy options to address global climate change. Scientists studying climate change focus on carbon dioxide (CO2) because it is the most important long-lived global warming gas. CO2 is emitted via human activities such as fossil fuel burning and deforestation, and once emitted, can remain in the atmosphere for hundreds of years. CO2 and other greenhouse gases absorb the sun's energy and prevent heat from escaping back into space, thus warming the planet. Over the last two centuries, human activities have resulted in dramatic and well documented increases in atmospheric CO2.
98	<a href="#">US0014462</a>	US0014541	Black Carbon - A Global Health Problem with Low-Cost Solutions	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	9/24/2013	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Clean Air and Nuclear Safety to examine impact of black carbon emissions on public health and global climate change, and to review effectiveness of the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA), which established voluntary national and State-level grant and loan programs for diesel engine emission reduction projects and programs. Black carbon emissions, also known as soot, are the dark particles emitted when fossil fuels, biomass, and biofuels are burned. Black carbon particles absorb heat from the sun causing a warming effect in the atmosphere. The particles can also cause a variety of respiratory illnesses and premature death. Over half of U.S. black carbon emissions come from old, dirty-diesel engines, and although newer, clean-diesel engines are close to reaching near zero emissions, the EPA estimates there are 11 million old diesel engines still in use that lack the latest pollution control technology.

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99	<a href="#">US0014542</a>	US0015106	Oversight Hearing on Domestic Renewable Fuels	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	12/11/2013	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Clean Air and Nuclear Safety to examine domestic renewable fuel standard (RFS), and to review renewable energy resources and technologies to improve energy efficiency and security. RFS provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 established annual volume standards for renewable fuel that must be used in transportation fuel, requiring that 35 billion gallons of ethanol-equivalent biofuels and one billion gallons of biomass-based diesel be incorporated by 2022. Some have argued that conditions have changed since 2005 and 2007 and that RFS should be revised to reflect changes such as decreased gasoline consumption and increased domestic petroleum production.
100	<a href="#">US0015107</a>	US0015342	Benefits of and Challenges to Energy Access in the 21st Century: Fuel Supply and Energy Infrastructure	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	3/6/2014	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Power to examine problem of inadequate infrastructure to transport energy resources to meet U.S. energy demands, and to review factors contributing to recent regional shortages in heating fuel supply, including natural gas and propane. During the 2013-2014 winter season, high natural gas prices in New England were not caused by supply shortages but by limited pipeline capacity serving the region. It is generally agreed that current infrastructure is inadequate to accommodate increased domestic energy production and supply needs.
101	<a href="#">US0015343</a>	US0015563	U.S. Arctic Opportunities	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	3/5/2015	Hearing to examine Arctic economic, environmental, and strategic significance, in light of U.S. upcoming leadership of the International Arctic Council in 2015. Since the Arctic makes a significant contribution to the national and international economy, U.S. chairmanship of the Arctic Council should provide opportunities to draw Arctic nations closer together to address concerns. The U.S. will have the opportunity to address issues such as climate change, increasing regional cooperation, and facilitating new and reliable shipping routes. On Jan. 21, 2015, President Obama issued an executive order to improve coordination and implementation of U.S. arctic strategy.
102	<a href="#">US0015564</a>	US0015600	The Impacts of the Obama CEQ's Final Guidance for GHG Emissions and the Effects of Climate Change	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Natural Resources	9/21/2016	Hearing to examine Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) final guidance for Federal departments and agencies to consider greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and effects of global climate change when conducting environmental reviews required under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). The CEQ, established within the Executive Office of the President under NEPA, publishes formal guidance documents to provide Federal agencies a common approach to assess their proposed actions, and to improve efficiency and consistency of environmental reviews of proposed Federal actions.
103	<a href="#">US0015601</a>	US0015750	Global Climate Changes: Greenhouse Effect.	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Foreign Affairs	3/10/1988	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations to examine the global warming trend attributed to increased atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide and other heat-retaining gases produced by burning of fossil fuels (greenhouse effect), and to consider international policy responses to global warming.
104	<a href="#">US0015751</a>	US0015966	Greenhouse Effect and Global Climate Change, Part 2	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	6/23/1988	Continuation of hearings to examine the global warming trend attributed to increased atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide and other heat-retaining gases produced by burning of fossil fuels (greenhouse effect), and to consider energy and environmental policy implications of global
105	<a href="#">US0015967</a>	US0016214	Technologies for Remediating Global Warming	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology	6/29/1988	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Natural Resources, Agriculture Research, and Environment and the Subcommittee on Science, Research, and Technology to consider measures and technologies to remediate the global warming trend attributed to increased atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide and other heat-retaining gases produced by burning fossil fuels (greenhouse effect).
106	<a href="#">US0016215</a>	US0016482	Energy Policy Implications of Global Warming	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	7/7/1988	Hearings before the Subcommittee on Energy and Power to examine energy policy implications of the global warming trend and other climatic changes resulting from atmospheric concentrations of heat-retaining gases (greenhouse effect).
107	<a href="#">US0016483</a>	US0017028	National Energy Policy Act of 1988 and Global Warming	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	8/11/1988	Hearings to consider S. 2667, the National Energy Policy Act of 1988, to establish an energy policy to address the issue of global warming and develop strategies to respond to environmental problems caused by increased atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide and other heat-retaining gases produced in burning fossil fuels (the greenhouse effect).



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108	<a href="#">US0017029</a>	US0017447	Global Environmental Protection Act of 1988	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	9/14/1988	Hearings before the Subcommittee on Hazardous Wastes and Toxic Substances and the Subcommittee on Environmental Protection to examine global environmental problems, including acid rain and temperature increases (greenhouse effect) resulting from emissions into the atmosphere of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), carbon dioxide, and other ozone-depleting chemicals. Also reviews proposals to reduce emissions levels, including S. 2666 (text, p. 158-242), the Global Environmental Protection Act of 1988, to amend the Clean Air Act and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to strengthen U.S. environmental protection activities and control emission of air pollutants. Bill includes the following titles: the Act to Eliminate Chlorofluorocarbons and Related Chemicals, the Act to Reduce and Stabilize Atmospheric Concentrations of Carbon Dioxide, the Act to Minimize Ground Level Ozone, the Methane Emissions Elimination Act, the Environmental Adjustment Act of 1988.
109	<a href="#">US0017448</a>	US0017559	Potential Impact of Global Warming on Agriculture	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	12/1/1988	Hearing to examine the potential effects on U.S. agriculture and forestry of global warming and environmental change caused by increased atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide and other heat-retaining gases produced in burning fossil fuels (greenhouse effect). Considers EPA draft report findings on potential effects of global climate change.
110	<a href="#">US0017560</a>	US0017739	Global Warming	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	2/21/1989	Hearings before the Subcommittee on Energy and Power to assess the scientific possibility of a global warming trend resulting from atmospheric concentration of heat-retaining gases (greenhouse effect), and to consider options for responding to a potential greenhouse effect.
111	<a href="#">US0017740</a>	US0017880	Advanced Reactor Technologies	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	3/15/1989	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Power to examine design and safety issues relating to advances in nuclear reactor technologies.
112	<a href="#">US0017881</a>	US0017952	Policy Options for Stabilizing Global Climate	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	3/17/1989	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Environmental Protection to examine energy and environmental policy implications of the global warming trend attributed to increased atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide and other heat retaining gases (greenhouse effect), and of stratospheric ozone depletion caused by the emission of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).
113	<a href="#">US0017953</a>	US0018009	Update on Recent International Environmental Meetings	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Foreign Affairs	4/6/1989	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations to examine U.S. policies on international environmental issues.
114	<a href="#">US0018010</a>	US0018288	International Environmental Agenda for the 101stCongress	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations	4/20/1989	Hearing to examine international environmental issues and priorities, focusing on development of a Congressional agenda for response to global warming and other environmental concerns.
115	<a href="#">US0018289</a>	US0018634	Global Warming and CAFE Standards	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	5/2/1989	Hearing before the Subcommittee on the Consumer to examine fuel efficiency trends in the automobile industry and to consider the need for revision of the corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) standards for automobiles established under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975. Also considers the relationship between fuel efficiency measures and the global warming trend.
116	<a href="#">US0018635</a>	US0018789	Climate Surprises	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	5/8/1989	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Space to examine research regarding the future climatic impact of the global warming trend attributed to increased atmospheric concentration of carbon-dioxide and other heat-retaining gases (greenhouse effect).
117	<a href="#">US0018790</a>	US0018903	Joint Hearing on the Potential Impact of Global Warming on the Third World, FY90, Special Hearing	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. Senate Committee on Appropriations	5/10/1989	Joint hearing with the Senate Appropriations Committee Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations to examine the implications of global climatic change, including the greenhouse effect, for developing countries, and to review proposals for related U.S. foreign assistance policies and programs.
118	<a href="#">US0018904</a>	US0019155	Advanced Reactors R&D and New Generation Nuclear Electric Powerplants	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology	9/29/1989	Hearing in Idaho Falls, Idaho, before the Subcommittee on Energy Research and Development to examine the status of and outlook for the DOE civilian nuclear reactor program.
119	<a href="#">US0019156</a>	US0019260	National Weather Service	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	10/26/1989	Hearing before the National Ocean Policy Study to review plans to modernize National Weather Service (NWS) weather forecasting, tracking, and information programs.
120	<a href="#">US0019261</a>	US0019359	Global Climate Change Prevention Act of 1989: S. 1610	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	11/6/1989	Hearing to consider S. 1610 (text, p. 52-96), the Global Climate Change Prevention Act of 1989, to amend the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Research Act of 1978, the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978, and the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 to establish USDA programs to research the effects of global warming on forests and agricultural productivity, and to provide for USDA global warming amelioration programs, including aid to domestic tree planting projects and international initiatives to preserve tropical forests. Title I Subtitle B is cited as the Domestic Research on Global Warming, Forests, and Agriculture Act of 1989. Title II Subtitle A is cited as the International Forestry Cooperation Act of 1989.
121	<a href="#">US0019360</a>	US0019415	Global Warming	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	11/14/1989	Hearing before the National Ocean Policy Study to examine Administration policies on domestic and international cooperative efforts to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases associated with global climate change, focusing on Administration activities at the Nov. 1989 Ministerial Conference on Atmospheric Pollution and Climate Change in Noordwijk, Netherlands.

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122	<a href="#">US0019416</a>	US0019503	Global Change: What You Can Do	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	4/25/1990	Hearing to review needed changes in societal practices to mitigate threats to the global environment, and to examine activities which can be undertaken by individuals to reduce damage to the environment through resource conservation efforts.
123	<a href="#">US0019504</a>	US0019562	Global Climate Change: Seeking a Global Consensus	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	6/14/1990	Hearing to examine U.S. and international response to global environmental problems, focusing on temperature increases resulting from emissions into the atmosphere of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), carbon dioxide, and other gases (greenhouse effect). Reviews findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) recent meetings on global warming causes and policy options.
124	<a href="#">US0019563</a>	US0019822	Global Environment: A National Energy Strategy	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	9/13/1990	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Power to consider H.R. 5521 (text, p. 5-81), the National Energy Policy Act of 1990, to amend the Department of Energy Organization Act and four other acts to establish an energy policy to address the problem of global warming and climate changes (greenhouse effect), focusing on strategies to lessen the generation of carbon dioxide and other heat-retaining gases produced by burning fossil fuels. Includes provisions to require DOE development of a least-cost strategy for meeting U.S. energy needs, and to establish various energy efficiency and initiatives. Title III Subtitle C is cited as the Spark M. Matsunaga Hydrogen Research and Development Act of 1990, and Subtitle H is cited as the Electric Vehicle Technology Development and Demonstration Act of 1990.
125	<a href="#">US0019823</a>	US0019895	Coral Bleaching	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	10/11/1990	Hearing before the National Ocean Policy Study to examine problems in the Caribbean Sea area with potentially lethal bleaching of corals resulting from loss of the zooxanthellae algae which provide color to the coral. Also reviews research on relationship of temperature increases in the Caribbean Sea with coral bleaching incidents, and assesses the potential implications for corals of global warming.
126	<a href="#">US0019896</a>	US0020231	Global Warming and Other Environmental Consequences of Energy Strategies	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	3/13/1991	Hearings before the Subcommittee on Environmental Protection to examine global warming/climate change (greenhouse effect) consequences of energy policies that depend on fuels which emit carbon dioxide (CO2) and other gases thought to contribute to the greenhouse effect. Also reviews international activities regarding global warming, including programs of the UN-sponsored Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and assesses Administration-proposed National Energy Strategy in light of greenhouse effect concerns.
127	<a href="#">US0020232</a>	US0020308	Global Change Research: Indicators of Global Warming and Solar Variability	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	2/27/1992	Hearing to review research findings on past and present climate changes, focusing on a trend toward global warming.
128	<a href="#">US0020309</a>	US0020503	Global Warming	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	3/3/1992	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Power to examine ongoing UN negotiations on a framework convention on climate change response measures (draft text, p. 27-71), focusing on implications of negotiations for U.S. energy conservation policy, environmental policy, and international competitiveness.
129	<a href="#">US0020504</a>	US0020700	Strategies for Control of Greenhouse Emissions	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	3/19/1992	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment to examine strategies for reducing carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions in response to concerns about global warming.
130	<a href="#">US0020701</a>	US0020774	Global Change Research: Global Warming and the Biosphere	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	4/9/1992	Hearing to examine the effects on trees and plantlife of increased atmospheric carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas.
131	<a href="#">US0020775</a>	US0021205	Global Climate Change	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	5/6/1992	Hearings to review the nature and policy implications of climate change and global warming. Examines various potential environmental and energy policy responses, including initiatives in energy conservation and fuel efficiency areas.
132	<a href="#">US0021206</a>	US0021275	Global Change Research, Global Warming, and the Oceans	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	5/20/1992	Hearing to consider the role of ocean processes in global climate changes, focusing on the greenhouse effect.
133	<a href="#">US0021276</a>	US0021673	Global Climate Change and the Pacific Islands	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	5/26/1992	Hearing in Honolulu, Hawaii, to examine research findings and the status of scientific knowledge on global warming and sea level rise attributed to greenhouse gas emissions. Also examines the implications of sea level rise for Pacific Ocean islands.
134	<a href="#">US0021674</a>	US0021810	U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change (Treaty Doc. 102-38)	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations	9/18/1992	Hearing to consider Senate advice and consent to ratification of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change signed June 12, 1992, at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, during the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). Convention provides for the stabilization of atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases to prevent adverse global climate changes.
135	<a href="#">US0021811</a>	US0021934	Global Climate Change: Adequacy of the National Action Plan	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Foreign Affairs	3/1/1993	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Economic Policy, Trade, and Environment to examine the national action plan (NAP) to implement the 1992 UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, setting goals for reduced emissions of greenhouse gases in order to prevent adverse global climate changes. The NAP was prepared by the Bush Administration and submitted to the international community in Dec. 1992.

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136	<a href="#">US0021935</a>	US0022070	Implementation of the Climate Change Action Plan	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	4/14/1994	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Clean Air and Nuclear Regulation to examine implementation of Administration national Climate Change Action Plan designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000.
137	<a href="#">US0022071</a>	US0022222	Science Concerning Global Climate Change	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	5/24/1994	Hearing to review the status of scientific knowledge about global climate change and the greenhouse effect, and examine related research and policy issues.
138	<a href="#">US0022223</a>	US0023121	Nominations of Shirley M. Jackson and Dan M. Berkovitz	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	2/16/1995	Hearing to consider the nominations of Shirley A. Jackson (Prof, Rutgers Univ) and Dan M. Berkovitz (Counsel, Senate Environment and Public Works Committee) to be Commissioners, NRC.
139	<a href="#">US0023122</a>	US0023277	Global Climate Change	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	9/17/1996	Hearing to examine U.S. global climate change policies, including U.S. position in negotiations at recent conference of parties to the 1992 UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Geneva, Switzerland. Examines scientific basis for and anticipated economic costs of U.S. recommendation that industrialized countries that are party to the Convention agree to adhere to legally binding greenhouse gas emission standards.
140	<a href="#">US0023278</a>	US0023557	Global Climate Change	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	7/10/1997	Hearings to examine the scientific basis for and possible costs of measures to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and other gases believed to cause global warming, in light of forthcoming negotiations on a climate change mitigation agreement at an international conference on the 1992 UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, to be held in Kyoto, Japan, in Dec. 1997.
141	<a href="#">US0023558</a>	US0023723	Examining the Kyoto Treaty on Climate Change and Its Effect on the Agricultural Economy	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	3/5/1998	Hearing to examine the climate change mitigation protocol negotiated at the Dec. 1997 international conference held in Kyoto, Japan on the 1992 UN Framework Convention on Climate Change to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases believed to contribute to global climate change, focusing on agricultural impact of the Kyoto Protocol.
142	<a href="#">US0023724</a>	US0023800	Expected Impact on Small Businesses and Farmers of the Kyoto Treaty on Global Climate Change	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Small Business	4/16/1998	Hearing in Malden, Mo., to examine the impact on small business of the climate change mitigation protocol negotiated at the Dec. 1997 international conference held in Kyoto, Japan on the 1992 UN Framework Convention on Climate Change to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and other gases believed to contribute to global climate change.
143	<a href="#">US0023801</a>	US0024031	Oversight Hearing on the Kyoto Protocol: The Undermining of American Prosperity	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Small Business	6/4/1998	Hearing to examine impact on small business of the climate change mitigation protocol negotiated at the Dec. 1997 international conference held in Kyoto, Japan, to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases believed to contribute to global climate change.
144	<a href="#">US0024032</a>	US0024147	Kyoto Protocol: The Undermining of American Prosperity--The Science	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Small Business	7/29/1998	Hearing to examine environmental research issues related to global climate change in light of the climate change mitigation protocol negotiated at the Dec. 1997 international conference held in Kyoto, Japan, to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases believed to contribute to global climate change.
145	<a href="#">US0024148</a>	US0024242	Economic Impacts of the Kyoto Protocol	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	3/25/1999	Hearing to examine anticipated effects on the U.S. economy of the climate change mitigation protocol negotiated at the Dec. 1997 international conference held in Kyoto, Japan, to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases believed to contribute to global climate change.
146	<a href="#">US0024243</a>	US0024434	Effect of the Kyoto Protocol on American Small Business	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Small Business	4/29/1999	Hearing to examine anticipated economic effects and other aspects of the climate change mitigation protocol negotiated at the Dec. 1997 international conference held in Kyoto, Japan, to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases believed to contribute to global climate change.
147	<a href="#">US0024435</a>	US0024615	Global Climate Change	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. House Committee on Government Reform	5/20/1999	Joint hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy Research, Development, Production, and Regulation and the House Government Reform Committee Subcommittee on National Economic Growth, Natural Resources, and Regulatory Affairs to examine Administration policies, including DOE and EPA programs, for implementation of global climate change initiatives related to protocol negotiated at the Dec. 1997 international conference held in Kyoto, Japan to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases believed to contribute to global climate change. Also examines concerns that Administration has violated statutory prohibitions against implementation of the Kyoto Protocol prior to Senate ratification.
148	<a href="#">US0024616</a>	US0024726	BP Amoco-ARCO Merger	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	6/24/1999	Hearing to examine proposed merger between British Petroleum Co.-Amoco Corp. (BP-Amoco) and Atlantic Richfield Co. (ARCO), and to assess implications of merger for competition in the petroleum industry.
149	<a href="#">US0024727</a>	US0024762	Agency for International Development and U.S. Climate Change Policy	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.	7/28/1999	Hearing to consider the climate change programs of the Agency for International Development.

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150	<a href="#">US0024763</a>	US0024808	Forest Resources for the Environment and the Economy Act	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	9/30/1999	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Forests and Public Land Management to consider S. 1457, the Forest Resources for the Environment and the Economy Act, to amend the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to establish measures to mitigate global climate change through carbon sequestration on public and private forest lands. Includes a provision to direct the Forest Service to make grants to States for administration of revolving loans, which could be used by nonindustrial private landowners for activities that promote carbon sequestration, including reforestation.
151	<a href="#">US0024809</a>	US0025010	Energy and Climate Policy Act and the Climate Change Energy Policy Response Act	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	3/30/2000	Hearing to consider S. 882, the Energy and Climate Policy Act of 1999, and related S. 1776, the Climate Change Energy Policy Response Act, both to amend the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to: Strengthen DOE responsibility for Federal climate change, revise reporting procedures regarding public and private voluntary greenhouse gas emission reduction efforts, require public dissemination of such global emissions information, establish a climate technology demonstration program to promote development of greenhouse gas emission reduction, capture, and sequestration
152	<a href="#">US0025011</a>	US0025574	Clean Air Act Oversight Issues	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	3/21/2001	Hearings before the Subcommittee on Clean Air, Wetlands, Private Property, and Nuclear Safety to review issues related to implementation of Clean Air Act (CAA) provisions to reduce air pollution, including economic impact on the electric utility industry, global climate warming trends, and automotive air pollution. Hearing on Apr. 27 was held in Salem.
153	<a href="#">US0025575</a>	US0025725	Biomass and Environmental Trading: Opportunities for Agriculture and Forestry	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	3/29/2001	Hearing to examine economic benefits for agriculture and forestry resulting from biomass energy research and from environmental trading programs, including carbon sequestration projects. Environmental trading involves payments by firms to farmers and foresters to adopt improved agricultural and forestry practices that sequester carbon, improve water quality, or enhance nutrient or nitrogen management.
154	<a href="#">US0025726</a>	US0025795	Climate Change and Balanced Energy Policy Act	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	6/28/2001	Hearing to examine status of scientific research findings on global climate change, and to assess the potential role of energy-related technology policies in reducing emissions believed to contribute to global warming.
155	<a href="#">US0025796</a>	US0026143	National Energy Issues	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	7/19/2001	Hearings to consider legislative proposals to extend and revise various DOE and other Federal agency energy programs and policies, including proposals to restructure the electric power industry. Also reviews the need to develop a comprehensive national energy policy.
156	<a href="#">US0026144</a>	US0026910	Clean Power Act	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	7/26/2001	Hearings to consider S. 556, the Clean Power Act of 2002, to amend the Clean Air Act (CAA) of 1970 to reduce electric power plant air emissions. Includes provisions to: Require EPA to promulgate regulations to limit, by 2008, aggregate annual emissions of carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and mercury from certain electric power plants. Require EPA to establish a carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, and nitrogen oxides emissions permit and allowance transfer/allocation program. Hearing on Jan. 29 was held before the Subcommittee on Clean Air, Wetlands, and Climate Change.
157	<a href="#">US0026911</a>	US0027085	Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) Reform	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	12/6/2001	Hearing to examine proposals to reform corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) program, including proposals to increase CAFE standards. The CAFE program requires automobiles and light trucks to meet specified fuel economy standards for each model year.
158	<a href="#">US0027086</a>	US0027298	Clean Air Act: Risks from Greenhouse Gas Emissions	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	3/13/2002	Hearing to review the nature and implications of climate change and to examine policy options to address global climate change, including reducing emissions of greenhouse gases believed to contribute to global climate change.
159	<a href="#">US0027299</a>	US0027439	Global Climate Change and the U.S. Climate Action Report	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	7/11/2002	Hearing to examine Administration global climate change policy and programs, in light of 2002 U.S. Climate Action Report findings concerning global climate change.
160	<a href="#">US0027440</a>	US0027505	Climate Change Issues: Agricultural Sequestration of Carbon Dioxide	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	7/8/2003	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Clean Air, Climate Change, and Nuclear Safety to examine USDA programs to enhance soil carbon sequestration to help reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and curb global climate change.
161	<a href="#">US0027506</a>	US0027833	Climate History and the Science Underlying Fate, Transport, and Health Effects of	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	7/29/2003	Hearing to examine current research on historical patterns of global climate change. Also examines the environmental and public health effects of mercury pollution.
162	<a href="#">US0027834</a>	US0027914	The Impacts of Climate Change and States' Actions	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	5/6/2004	Hearing to examine research concerning global climate change impacts, including actions taken by States to address climate change. Reports on the impact of climate change continue to provide evidence that the world is undergoing a shift in temperature, for the most part, due to human activity.
163	<a href="#">US0027915</a>	US0028515	Energy Policy Act of 2005	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	2/10/2005	Hearings before the Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality to consider provisions of the conference report on 108th Congress H.R. 6, and a similar draft bill, the Energy Policy Act of 2005, both to revise energy policies and programs to promote increased energy conservation and increase the availability and security of energy supplies.

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164	<a href="#">US0028516</a>	US0028681	Role of Science in Environmental Policy Making	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	9/28/2005	Hearing to examine issues related to role of science in Federal environmental policy making, including concerns about political influence on scientific research.
165	<a href="#">US0028682</a>	US0028927	Kyoto Protocol: Assessing the Status of Efforts To Reduce Greenhouse Gases	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	10/5/2005	Hearing to review U.S. role to address global climate change in relation to the Kyoto Protocol, focusing on participation in international cooperative efforts to reduce greenhouse gas production.
166	<a href="#">US0028928</a>	US0029006	U.S.-International Climate Change Approach: A Clean Technology Solution	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations	11/14/2005	Hearing to discuss the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and its climate change provisions, which included the promotion and adoption of technologies that reduce greenhouse gas intensity in the U.S. and developing countries.
167	<a href="#">US0029007</a>	US0029073	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fiscal Year 2007	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	2/16/2006	Hearing to review FY2007 budget request for NOAA programs.
168	<a href="#">US0029074</a>	US0029132	The Current and Future Role of Science in the Asia-Pacific Partnership	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	4/5/2006	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Global Climate Change and Impacts to examine Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate, a Presidential initiative in partnership with leaders of certain Asian countries and Australia to establish a global public-private collaboration for addressing challenges of assuring economic growth and development, poverty eradication, energy security, pollution reduction, and climate change mitigation.
169	<a href="#">US0029133</a>	US0029246	Projected and Past Effects of Climate Change: A Focus on Marine and Terrestrial Systems	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	4/26/2006	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Global Climate Change and Impacts to examine historical and projected future impacts of climate change on marine and terrestrial ecosystems. Many scientists say that current temperatures are not outside of historical ranges. However, if temperatures continue to increase, we would enter uncharted territory. Carbon dioxide concentrations in both our atmosphere and oceans are at levels never seen before.
170	<a href="#">US0029247</a>	US0029326	Enhanced Energy Security Act of 2006	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	6/22/2006	Hearing to consider S. 2747, the Enhanced Energy Security Act of 2006, to amend the Energy Policy Act (EPAct) to revise energy policies and programs to promote increased energy efficiency and conservation. S. 2747 responds to ongoing energy security concerns, including U.S. dependence on foreign oil. Includes provisions to: Establish a national oil savings target and action plan to reduce average daily oil consumption by 2031; Provide assistance to States to implement a vehicle retirement program for fuel-inefficient vehicles; Provide loan guarantees for fuel-efficient automobile manufacturers and suppliers; Establish a national renewable energy portfolio standard to require electric utilities to obtain a certain percentage of electricity from renewable resources.
171	<a href="#">US0029327</a>	US0030202	Questions Surrounding the 'Hockey Stick' Temperature Studies: Implications for Climate Change Assessments	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	7/19/2006	Hearings before the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations to examine controversy surrounding current and past research on historical patterns of global climate change, and to review findings of so-called "hockey stick" climate reconstruction studies, including reports published by Michael E. Mann, Raymond S. Bradley, and Malcolm K. Hughes (MBH). The MBH reports, published in 1998 and 1999, showed temperature history in a "hockey stick" shaped graph, which visually demonstrated that recent average temperatures of the northern hemisphere were likely the warmest in 1,000 years.
172	<a href="#">US0030203</a>	US0030412	Examining Approaches Embodied in the Asia Pacific Partnership	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	9/20/2006	Hearing to examine Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate, a Presidential initiative in partnership with leaders of certain Asian countries and Australia to establish a global public-private collaboration for addressing challenges of assuring economic growth and development, poverty eradication, energy security, pollution reduction, and climate change mitigation.
173	<a href="#">US0030413</a>	US0030502	International Polar Year	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations	9/26/2006	Joint hearing before the Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to examine U.S. role in and research goals related to global warming of the polar regions for the upcoming International Polar Year (IPY), an international cooperative program in scientific research to be held Mar. 2007-Mar. 2009.
174	<a href="#">US0030503</a>	US0030614	Examining Climate Change and the Media	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	12/6/2006	Hearing to examine concerns about mass media portrayal of global climate change.
175	<a href="#">US0030615</a>	US0030678	EIA Analysis of Draft Climate Change Legislation	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	1/24/2007	Hearing to review Energy Information Administration Jan. 2007 report analyzing projected energy and economic impacts of draft legislative proposal to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through establishment of a "cap-and-trade" program, in which policymakers set a mandatory cap on air pollutant emissions and provide companies with economic incentives to reach that cap at the lowest possible costs.
176	<a href="#">US0030679</a>	US0030841	Allegations of Political Interference with the Work of Government Climate Change Scientists	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform	1/30/2007	Hearing to investigate alleged Bush Administration political interference in disseminating communications regarding Federal global warming research, focusing on difficulties faced by Federal scientists in communicating climate research findings.

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177	<a href="#">US0030842</a>	US0031987	Senators' Perspectives on Global Warming	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	1/30/2007	Hearing to examine Senator perspectives on and proposals relating to global climate change, focusing on Federal policy options and approaches to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Also briefly considers the following bills: S. 309, the Global Warming Pollution Reduction Act of 2007, to establish emissions standards for industrial plants and automobiles to reduce global warming; S. 280, the Climate Stewardship and Innovation Act of 2007, to establish a "cap-and-trade" program to require a mandatory cap on industrial plant air pollutant emissions and provide companies with economic incentives to reach that cap at the lowest possible costs.
178	<a href="#">US0031988</a>	US0032309	Global Warming and Wildlife	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	2/7/2007	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Private Sector and Consumer Solutions to Global Warming and Wildlife Protection to examine scientific evidence of real and potential impact of global climate change on wildlife and ecosystems.
179	<a href="#">US0032310</a>	US0032401	Addressing Climate Change: Views from Private Sector Panels	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	2/13/2007	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality to review private sector perspectives on and proposals relating to global climate change mitigation, focusing on Federal policy options to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
180	<a href="#">US0032402</a>	US0032485	Economics of Climate Change	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	2/13/2007	Hearing to examine findings of 2006 Stern Review report written by Sir Nicholas Stern, Head of the Great Britain Government Economic Service, examining economic impacts of global climate change and proposing worldwide strategy to address climate change problem.
181	<a href="#">US0032486</a>	US0032613	U.S. Climate Action Partnership Report	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	2/13/2007	Hearing to review recommendations of U.S. Climate Action Partnership (U.S. CAP) recent report on global climate change mitigation.
182	<a href="#">US0032614</a>	US0032764	State, Regional and Local Perspectives on Global Warming	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	3/1/2007	Hearing to examine State and local government initiatives and efforts to address global climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
183	<a href="#">US0032765</a>	US0032949	Carbon Capture and Sequestration: An Overview	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	3/6/2007	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality to examine development of carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) technologies to address global climate change concerns associated with coal use in energy generation.
184	<a href="#">US0032950</a>	US0033086	Climate Change: Are Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Human Activities Contributing to the Warming of the Planet?	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	3/7/2007	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality to examine scientific evidence regarding global temperature changes and relationship of climate change to human greenhouse gas emissions. Hearing was held in light of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change recent report examining scientific evidence for global warming and assessing human activity contribution to climate change.
185	<a href="#">US0033087</a>	US0033169	Emerging Technologies and Practices for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	5/9/2007	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Private Sector and Consumer Solutions to Global Warming and Wildlife Protection to examine Federal role to help commercialize emerging technologies and practices to curb global warming. A recent report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, reflecting the consensus of delegates from 120 countries, finds that existing technologies can reduce greenhouse gas emissions over the next two decades, but without new Government action, market forces alone will not lead to significant emissions reductions.
186	<a href="#">US0033170</a>	US0033313	Climate Change and Energy Security: Perspectives from the Automobile Industry	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	3/14/2007	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality to examine automobile industry efforts to develop fuel-saving technologies and vehicles, and to review Federal policy options to encourage fuel-saving technologies development and use, in light of concerns about energy security and global climate change.
187	<a href="#">US0033314</a>	US0033434	Climate Change: State and Local Perspectives	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	3/15/2007	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality to review State and local government initiatives and efforts to address global climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
188	<a href="#">US0033435</a>	US0033897	Allegations of Political Interference with Government Climate Change Science	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform	3/19/2007	Hearing to investigate alleged Bush Administration political interference in disseminating communications regarding Federal global warming research, in light of difficulties faced by Federal scientists in communicating climate research findings.
189	<a href="#">US0033898</a>	US0033979	Toward a Clean Energy Future: Energy Policy and Climate Change on Public Lands	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Natural Resources	3/20/2007	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources to examine impact on Federal lands and resources of global climate change.
190	<a href="#">US0033980</a>	US0034148	Climate Change: Perspectives of Utility CEOs	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	3/20/2007	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality to review electric utility companies perspectives on global climate change mitigation, and to examine proposals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
191	<a href="#">US0034149</a>	US0034303	Perspectives on Climate Change	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce. House Committee on Science and Technology	3/21/2007	Joint hearing before the House Energy and Commerce Committee Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality and the House Science and Technology Committee Subcommittee on Energy and Environment to examine scope and impact of global climate change.
192	<a href="#">US0034304</a>	US0034377	Vice President Al Gore's Perspective on Global Warming	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	3/21/2007	Hearing to examine scope and impact of global climate change. There are disagreements over findings regarding responsibility of human activity for global warming and the extent of global climate change effects on the environment.

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193	<a href="#">US0034378</a>	US0034443	Economic Impacts of Global Warming: Green Collar Jobs	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	5/22/2007	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine implications of global climate change for creation of new "green collar jobs" through development of clean energy technologies. Clean energy initiatives may significantly impact employment. Recent estimates indicate that as many as 500,000 "green collar jobs" could be created by 2010.
194	<a href="#">US0034444</a>	US0034500	Future of Coal	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	3/22/2007	Hearing to review findings and recommendations of MIT recent report on outlook for and policies regarding coal-based generation of electricity and technologies to address global climate change concerns associated with coal use in electricity generation, focusing on carbon capture and sequestration.
195	<a href="#">US0034501</a>	US0034544	EU Emissions	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	3/26/2007	Hearing to examine the European Union (EU) emissions trading system (ETS), a cap-and-trade system established to enable the EU to achieve its obligation under the Kyoto Protocol for global reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Hearing was held as a roundtable discussion.
196	<a href="#">US0034545</a>	US0034690	Climate Change: International Issues, Engaging Developing Countries	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	3/27/2007	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality to examine development and implementation of international cap-and-trade programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in which policymakers set a mandatory cap on emissions of carbon dioxide and provide companies with economic incentives to reach that cap at the lowest possible costs.
197	<a href="#">US0034691</a>	US0034746	Reducing Government Building Operational Costs Through Innovation and Efficiency: Legislative Solutions	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	3/28/2007	Hearing to examine Federal Government efforts to improve energy efficiency and reduce energy costs. Energy-efficient buildings can be part of a comprehensive fight against global warming. Efficient design, low-emission construction materials, and decreased energy use in buildings can combat global warming and simultaneously reduce the rising costs of lighting, heating and cooling structures.
198	<a href="#">US0034747</a>	US0034874	Climate Change: Lessons Learned from Existing Cap-and-Trade Programs	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	3/29/2007	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality to examine development and implementation of cap-and-trade programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in which policymakers set a mandatory cap on emissions of carbon dioxide and provide companies with economic incentives to reach that cap at the lowest possible costs.
199	<a href="#">US0034875</a>	US0035050	Wildlife and Oceans in a Changing Climate	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Natural Resources	4/17/2007	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Fisheries, Wildlife, and Oceans to examine status of scientific knowledge regarding impact of global climate change on wildlife and oceans, and to review Federal policy options to address global climate change.
200	<a href="#">US0035051</a>	US0035266	Geopolitical Implications of Rising Oil Dependence and Global Warming	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	4/18/2007	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine U.S. national security implications of global climate change and U.S. dependence on foreign oil. Last year, oil imports reached 60 percent, averaging 12.5 million barrels per day. Political instability in countries with the world's largest oil reserves impact oil prices and U.S. energy, economic, and national security, leading many to believe that global climate change can potentially create global economic instability and national security concerns for the U.S.
201	<a href="#">US0035267</a>	US0035440	Dangerous Exposure: The Impact of Global Warming on Private and Federal Insurance	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	4/19/2007	Hearing to examine findings of GAO Mar. 2007 report on potential impact of global climate change on private insurers and Federal crop and flood insurance programs that cover weather-related losses, and to review actions taken by Federal insurers to prepare for possible increase in weather-related losses.
202	<a href="#">US0035441</a>	US0035530	The Implications of the Supreme Court's Decision Regarding EPA's Authorities with Respect to Greenhouse Gases Under the Clean Air Act	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	4/24/2007	Hearing to examine implications of Supreme Court decision in Massachusetts v. EPA, which established that EPA has the authority to regulate carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions under the terms of the Clean Air Act (CAA). Focuses on impacts of Supreme Court decision to motor vehicle emission standards. The CAA authorizes EPA to regulate any air pollutant that can be reasonably seen to endanger public health. EPA argued that this authority did not extend to carbon dioxide or other GHG emissions on the grounds that their connection to climate change, and the associated health risks, could not be fully substantiated.
203	<a href="#">US0035531</a>	US0035740	Dangerous Climate Change	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	4/26/2007	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine scope and impact of global climate change. In 1992, the U.S. and 188 countries signed the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, committing to stabilize atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations to prevent dangerous climate change. Carbon dioxide levels have risen from 280 parts per million to 380 parts per million since the industrial revolution, which is believed to be a contributing factor to global climate change.

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204	<a href="#">US0035741</a>	US0035806	Clean Coal Technology	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	4/26/2007	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Innovation to review progress in the development of clean coal technology to address climate change and to reduce environmental impacts of coal use in electric power generation. It has been estimated that coal power generation is responsible for nearly 40 percent of the world's man-made emissions of carbon dioxide that contribute to global warming. It also contributes substantially to nitrogen oxides, which add to smog, haze, and crop and ecological damage, and it produces most of the man-made mercury air pollution emitted in the U.S. Despite these problems, coal-fired power generation is likely to be relied on for decades to come and is projected to expand dramatically.
205	<a href="#">US0035807</a>	US0035894	Future of Fossil Fuels: Geological and Terrestrial Sequestration of Carbon Dioxide	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Natural Resources. House Committee on Natural Resources	5/1/2007	Geological and terrestrial carbon sequestration, methods and technological potential Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources and the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands to examine methods and technological potential of geological and terrestrial carbon sequestration to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and curb global climate change.
206	<a href="#">US0035895</a>	US0036082	Economic Impacts of Global Warming: Part 1--Insurance	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	5/3/2007	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine potential financial impact of global climate change on Federal crop and flood insurance programs and private insurers. Extreme weather has caused 88 percent of the \$320 billion in total insured property losses over the past 25 years. The exposure of Federal flood insurance has quadrupled to more than \$1 trillion, and Federal crop insurance coverage has expanded nearly 26-fold since 1980.
207	<a href="#">US0036083</a>	US0036169	Pending Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) Legislation	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	5/3/2007	Hearing to examine effectiveness of the corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) program, which requires automobiles and light trucks to meet specified fuel economy standards for each model year, and to review legislative proposals to revise CAFE standards. Also considers S. 357, the Ten-in-Ten Fuel Economy Act, to direct NHTSA to establish increased CAFE standards for automobiles and trucks. The CAFE program intends to increase fuel efficiency in order to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions believed to contribute to global warming and improve national security by reducing U.S. dependence on foreign oil.
208	<a href="#">US0036170</a>	US0036303	Economics of Dependence on Foreign Oil--Rising Gasoline Prices	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	5/9/2007	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine concerns about and factors contributing to increases in oil and gasoline prices, and to review implications for small businesses and others of gasoline and oil price increases.
209	<a href="#">US0036304</a>	US0036352	Climate Change: National Security Threats	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations	5/9/2007	Hearing to discuss the implications of climate change and global warming on national security and defense efforts.
210	<a href="#">US0036353</a>	US0036457	Effects of Climate Change and Ocean Acidification on Living Marine Organisms	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	5/10/2007	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Oceans, Atmosphere, Fisheries, and Coast Guard to examine the effects of global climate change and increased ocean acidity on living marine resources. Over the past 200 years the release of carbon dioxide from industrial and agricultural activities has resulted in atmospheric CO2 concentration increases of about 100 parts per million. During this period the oceans have absorbed 525 billion tons of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. This is about one-third of human-generated carbon dioxide emissions. The oceans' daily uptake of 22 million tons of carbon dioxide is now starting to have a significant impact on the chemistry and biology of the oceans.
211	<a href="#">US0036458</a>	US0036988	Administration Proposals on Climate Change and Energy Independence	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure	5/11/2007	Hearings to examine potential impacts of global climate change, and to review Federal, State, and private sector efforts to promote energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in relation to surface transportation, Federal buildings, aviation, and water resources (Committee memos and witness lists, p. viii-xxxv).
212	<a href="#">US0036989</a>	US0037220	Green Buildings: Benefits to Health, the Environment, and the Bottom Line	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	5/15/2007	Hearing to examine benefits of green building programs and initiatives to reduce energy consumption and promote energy efficiency and conservation, including leadership in energy and environmental design (LEED) third-party certification system for green buildings. Buildings with efficient design, low-emission construction materials, and decreased energy use can combat global warming and simultaneously reduce the rising costs of lighting, heating and cooling structures.
213	<a href="#">US0037221</a>	US0037324	H.R. 2635, the Carbon-Neutral Government Act of 2007	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform	5/17/2007	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Government Management, Organization, and Procurement to consider H.R. 2635 (text, p. 4-39), the Carbon-Neutral Government Act of 2007, to amend the Energy Policy Act of 1992, the Energy Conservation and Production Act, and the National Energy Conservation Policy Act to promote Federal Government energy efficiency and require Federal agencies to achieve zero net greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.



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214	<a href="#">US0037325</a>	US0037343	Current Energy Legislation	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	5/22/2007	Hearing to consider the following bills: S. 645, to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to provide an alternate sulfur dioxide removal measurement for coal gasification projects that must meet certain emissions standards to be eligible to receive Federal funding under the clean coal power initiative for development of coal-based gasification technologies; S. 1089, to authorize the Office of the Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Projects to hire and terminate personnel as appropriate; H.R. 85, to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to direct DOE to establish a network of advanced energy technology transfer centers to encourage demonstration and commercial application of advanced energy methods and technologies; S. 838, to establish a DOE program to provide grants for joint ventures between nonfederal U.S. and Israeli entities to research, develop, and commercialize alternative and renewable energy sources; S. 1203, to increase the number of Assistant Secretaries serving in DOE from seven to eight, and to express the sense of Congress that missions of DOE related to electricity delivery and reliability should be at the Assistant Secretary level; H.R. 1126, to amend the Steel and Aluminum Energy Conservation and Technology Competitiveness Act of 1988 to extend and revise DOE programs to enhance the energy efficiency of processes that create steel and aluminum to reduce greenhouse gas emissions believed to contribute to global climate change.
215	<a href="#">US0037344</a>	US0037382	The Case for the California Waiver	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	5/22/2007	Hearing to examine California request for EPA to grant a waiver of Federal preemption for motor vehicle greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions standards. California has developed standards to reduce GHG emissions from motor vehicles by 30 percent by 2016. The State has requested that EPA grant a waiver to allow it to regulate its GHG emissions to improve air quality and mitigate global warming. Eleven other States are prepared to adopt California's standards if the waiver is granted.
216	<a href="#">US0037383</a>	US0037441	Montreal Protocol and Global Warming	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform	5/23/2007	Hearing to examine Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer possible use to mitigate global climate change by enforcing the phase-out of hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) gas and other harmful greenhouse gasses, and to consider potential protocol enhancements to accelerate mitigation.
217	<a href="#">US0037442</a>	US0037585	Public-Private Partnerships: State and User Perspectives	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure	5/24/2007	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Highways and Transit to examine use of public-private partnerships (PPPs) to finance highway projects and other transportation infrastructure improvements, including use of tolls, and to review related public policy implications (Subcommittee memo and witness list, p. vi-xi).
218	<a href="#">US0037586</a>	US0037702	The Issue of Potential Impacts of Global Warming on Recreation and the Recreation Industry	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	5/24/2007	Hearing to examine potential impact of global climate change on outdoor recreation opportunities and businesses. Snowpack in certain mountain regions of the western U.S. have decreased by 50 to 75 percent. In recent reports, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change predicted that global warming will impact winter tourism and decrease snowpack in much of North America. Global climate change is also predicted to impact coastal communities, wetlands, and wildlife populations.
219	<a href="#">US0037703</a>	US0037779	Global Warming Mountaintop "Summit": Economic Impacts of New England	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	6/4/2007	Hearing in Franconia, N.H., before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine economic implications of global warming for New England region, including impacts in New Hampshire.
220	<a href="#">US0037780</a>	US0038040	Legislative Hearing on Discussion Draft Concerning Alternative Fuels, Infrastructure, and Vehicles	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	6/7/2007	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality to consider draft bill (text, p. 181-237), to amend the Clean Air Act to establish additional Federal regulations and programs to reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from motor vehicles and to expand use of renewable and alternative motor vehicle fuels.
221	<a href="#">US0038041</a>	US0038351	An Examination of the Views of Religious Organizations Regarding Global Warming	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	6/7/2007	Hearing to examine perspectives of religious institutions on global climate change impact, and to review recommendations to address global climate change. It has been predicted that weather and natural disasters attributed to global warming will most heavily impact poor populations worldwide. Multiple major national religious denominations and organizations recently issued a document calling for environmental stewardship and actions to address global climate change.
222	<a href="#">US0038352</a>	US0038445	Massachusetts v. U.S. EPA: Implications of the Supreme Court Decision	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	6/8/2007	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine implications of Supreme Court Apr. 2007 decision in Massachusetts v. EPA, which directed EPA to regulate greenhouse gas emissions as pollutants under the Clean Air Act. In 2003, EPA denied a petition to regulate greenhouse gas emissions from new motor vehicles to mitigate global climate change which resulted in the case known as Massachusetts v. EPA.
223	<a href="#">US0038446</a>	US0038522	Green Cities: Mayoral Initiatives To Reduce Global Warming Pollution	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	6/19/2007	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine local government efforts and initiatives to address global climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Cities account for 78 percent of all greenhouse gas emissions.

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224	<a href="#">US0038523</a>	US0038589	Overseas Private Investment Corporation Reauthorization Act of 2007	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Foreign Affairs	6/21/2007	Contains transcript of Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade markup session on H.R. 2798 (text, p. 2-27; amended text, p. 29-58), the Overseas Private Investment Corporation Reauthorization Act of 2007, to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to extend through FY2011 and revise Overseas Private Investment Corp. programs to provide direct loans and loan guarantees to U.S. companies investing in developing countries and political risk insurance to U.S. investors overseas. Includes provisions to: Direct Overseas Private Investment Corp. to institute various measures to improve rights of workers overseas; Require applicants for OPIC assistance to obtain community support for projects that are likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts; Prohibit OPIC from approving contracts for projects that involve an extractive industry without prior Congressional notification and investor and host country agreement to implement extractive industries transparency initiative principles; Direct OPIC to institute a climate change mitigation action plan to promote clean and efficient energy technologies; Prohibit OPIC assistance for individuals with business activity in or with state sponsors of terrorism. Amended bill was favorably reported.
225	<a href="#">US0038590</a>	US0038769	Benefits of Intercity Passenger Rail	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure	6/26/2007	Hearing to examine benefits of and proposals to improve National Railroad Passenger Corp. (Amtrak) intercity passenger rail service, in light of upcoming reauthorization.
226	<a href="#">US0038770</a>	US0039167	Various Bills and Resolutions	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Foreign Affairs	6/26/2007	Contains transcript of Committee markup session on the following: H.R. 1400 (text, p. 2-26), the Iran Counter-Proliferation Act of 2007, to amend the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to strengthen U.S. economic sanctions against Iran in response to Iran efforts to develop nuclear weapons, including provisions to require the President to determine whether the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps should be designated as a foreign terrorist organization, and to authorize Department of Treasury FY2008 funding for programs to combat terrorist financing and funds for the President to implement a youth exchange program to enhance U.S.-Iranian friendship. Amended bill was favorably reported. H.R. 2844 (text, amended text, p. 48-88, 90-130), the Food Security and Agricultural Development Act of 2007, to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 and six other acts to extend through 2012 and revise USDA and AID food assistance and agricultural export programs, including various agricultural trade promotion programs and international food assistance programs for developing countries. Amended bill was favorably reported. H. Res. 121 (text, amended text, p. 156-159, 161-164), to express the sense of the House of Representatives that the Japanese Government should formally acknowledge and accept responsibility for system established by Japanese soldiers during colonial occupation of Asia and Pacific Island areas from the 1930s through WWII in which local "comfort women" were coerced into providing sex. Amended resolution was favorably reported. H.R. 2798 (text, amended text, p. 190-215, 217-247), the Overseas Private Investment Corporation Reauthorization Act of 2007, to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to extend through FY2011 and revise Overseas Private Investment Corp. programs to provide direct loans and loan guarantees to U.S. companies investing in developing countries and political risk insurance to U.S. investors overseas, including provisions to direct Overseas Private Investment Corp. to institute a climate change mitigation action plan to promote clean and efficient energy technologies and to prohibit Overseas Private Investment Corp. assistance for individuals with business activity in or with state sponsors of terrorism. Amended bill was favorably reported. H.R. 176 (text, amended text, p. 270-299), the Shirley A. Chisholm U.S.-Caribbean Educational Exchange Act of 2007, to authorize the Department of State to establish an educational exchange program between the U.S. and nations of the Caribbean Community
227	<a href="#">US0039168</a>	US0039392	Examining Global Warming Issues in the Power Plant Sector	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	6/28/2007	Hearing to examine global warming issues and challenges, focusing on developments in the power plant sector and the economic impacts of energy regulation. Power plants are the single largest CO2 emitting sector in the U.S. economy, accounting for 40 percent of all emissions. Technological choices and advances in the energy industry will be instrumental to our ability to combat global warming in the future.
228	<a href="#">US0039393</a>	US0039480	Full Committee Hearing on Small Small Businesses at the Forefront of the Green Revolution: What More Needs To Be Done To Keep Them Here?	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Small Business	7/11/2007	Hearing to examine small business impact on and role in efforts to address global climate change, and to review local government efforts to assist small businesses in reduction of energy use and greenhouse gas emissions and in marketing of energy-efficient products, focusing on efforts to promote development and construction of environmentally safe buildings and facilities.
229	<a href="#">US0039481</a>	US0039631	Kyoto Protocol: An Update	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Foreign Affairs	7/11/2007	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and the Global Environment to review U.S. role to address global climate change in relation to the Kyoto Protocol, focusing on participation in international cooperative efforts to reduce greenhouse gas production.

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230	<a href="#">US0039632</a>	US0039696	Plugging into Energy Independence with 150 MPG Vehicles	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	7/12/2007	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine potential of fuel efficient hybrid and plug-in electric vehicles and technologies to reduce U.S. dependence on foreign oil and mitigate global climate change. Replacing passenger vehicles with plug-in hybrids could reduce oil consumption by 6.5 million barrels a day and greenhouse gas emissions by 27 percent.
231	<a href="#">US0039697</a>	US0039880	Voluntary Carbon Offsets: Getting What You Pay For	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	7/18/2007	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine issues related to U.S. voluntary carbon offset market oversight, in light of concerns about market credibility and effectiveness of carbon offsets to mitigate global climate change. Journalistic reports have raised concerns about lack of regulation and credibility of carbon offset market.
232	<a href="#">US0039881</a>	US0040098	Economic and International Issues in Global Warming Policy	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	7/24/2007	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Private Sector and Consumer Solutions to Global Warming and Wildlife Protection to examine economic and international issues related to U.S. global climate change policy, including proposal to establish a "cap-and-trade" program that sets a mandatory cap on air pollutant emissions and provides companies with economic incentives to reach that cap at the lowest possible costs in order to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. There are currently multiple legislative proposals before Congress to reduce GHG emissions and mitigate global warming.
233	<a href="#">US0040099</a>	US0040295	Examining the Case for the California Waiver: An Update from EPA	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	7/26/2007	Hearing to examine status of EPA decision making process regarding California request for EPA to grant a waiver of Federal preemption for motor vehicle greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions standards. Also considers S. 1785, to establish a deadline of Sept 30, 2007, for EPA to issue its decision regarding California waiver request for GHG emissions. California has developed standards to reduce GHG emissions from motor vehicles by 30 percent by 2016. The State has requested that EPA grant a waiver to allow it to regulate its GHG emissions to improve air quality and mitigate global warming. Twelve other States are prepared to adopt California's standards if the waiver is granted.
234	<a href="#">US0040296</a>	US0040510	FEMA Preparedness in 2007 and Beyond	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform	7/31/2007	Hearing to examine FEMA emergency and disaster preparedness and planning efforts, and to review FEMA implementation of reform measures to improve disaster preparedness and response, in light of deficiencies in preparedness and response for Aug. 2005 Hurricane Katrina, which caused widespread damage in the Gulf Coast region.
235	<a href="#">US0040511</a>	US0040636	Business Opportunities in a Low-Carbon Energy Economy	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	10/10/2007	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine potential business opportunities associated with development of low-carbon energy technologies for the economy to mitigate global climate change. According to the Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change, the value of the global environmental market could be \$700 billion as soon as 2010 with the adoption of well-thought-out U.S. and international governmental policies.
236	<a href="#">US0040637</a>	US0040690	Green Jobs from Action on Global Warming	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	8/14/2007	Hearing in San Jose, Calif., to examine economic rationale and benefits of investments in energy efficient technologies, focusing on opportunities and developments in California. Research conducted by faculty at the University of California, Berkeley's California Climate Change Center has recently suggested that California could enjoy potentially significant net gains in State employment and gross State product if it pursues specific policies to combat global warming.
237	<a href="#">US0040691</a>	US0040746	Energy and Global Warming Solutions for Vulnerable Communities	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	10/18/2007	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine energy policy proposals to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and promote renewable energy development to address threat of global climate change. Recently introduced legislation proposes promotion measures for renewable and alternative energy resources development to reduce pollution and greenhouse gas emissions believed to contribute to global climate change.
238	<a href="#">US0040747</a>	US0040816	Examining the Human Health Impacts of Global Warming	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	10/23/2007	Hearing to examine global climate change effects on public health. The World Health Organization estimates that global climate change leads to at least 3 million cases of illness and more than 150,000 deaths per year.
239	<a href="#">US0040817</a>	US0040958	The Gas Is Greener: The Future of Biofuels	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	10/24/2007	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine benefits of and policy issues related to biofuels use and research for transportation sector, in light of increasing U.S. foreign oil dependency and global climate change. Biofuels hold the potential to improve U.S. energy security and reduce greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to global climate change. Biofuels account for only 3 percent of total U.S. fuel consumption, but DOE predicts that biofuels could displace 30 percent of current fuel consumption by 2030.

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240	<a href="#">US0040959</a>	US0041189	Examine America's Climate Security Act of 2007	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	10/24/2007	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Private Sector and Consumer Solutions to Global Warming and Wildlife Protection to consider S. 2191, the America's Climate Security Act of 2007, to direct EPA to establish a "cap-and-trade" program that sets a mandatory cap on air pollutant emissions and provides companies with economic incentives to reach that cap at the lowest possible costs in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Views differ regarding potential effects of proposed cap-and-trade program on the economy, energy prices, consumers, and employment.
241	<a href="#">US0041190</a>	US0041507	The Future of Coal Under Carbon Cap and Trade	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	9/6/2007	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine global climate change and development of carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) technologies, also known as carbon capture and storage, for coal-fired power plants that generate electric power. Coal-fired power plants emit twice as much carbon dioxide per unit of electricity as gas-fired power plants and are responsible for over a quarter of all greenhouse gas emissions.
242	<a href="#">US0041508</a>	US0041622	Renewable Electricity Standards: Lighting the Way	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	9/20/2007	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine State efforts to promote energy production from renewable electricity resources, and to review impact of proposal to establish a national renewable electricity standard (RES) to require electric utilities to obtain a certain percentage of electricity from renewable resources to mitigate global climate change. Electric power plants using fossil fuels are responsible for approximately 40 percent of carbon dioxide emissions that are believed to contribute to global climate change. Renewable sources represent only 2.4 percent of electricity generation in the U.S.
243	<a href="#">US0041623</a>	US0041703	Climate Change on Wildfire Activity	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	9/24/2007	Hearing to examine global climate change impact on frequency and magnitude of forest fires in the U.S., focusing on Federal wildfire management policies and preparedness efforts.
244	<a href="#">US0041704</a>	US0041952	Green Jobs Created by Global Warming Initiatives	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	9/25/2007	Hearing to examine potential impact on employment and the economy of Federal renewable energy and energy efficiency initiatives to mitigate global climate change, including proposed cap-and-trade program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, in which policymakers set a mandatory cap on emissions of carbon dioxide and provide companies with economic incentives to reach that cap at the lowest possible costs. Climate change legislation may create jobs in certain energy sectors, but cause job losses in others. There are differing views on the potential impact that climate change mitigation proposals may have on the economy.
245	<a href="#">US0041953</a>	US0042114	An Examination of the Impacts of Global Warming on the Chesapeake Bay	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	9/26/2007	Hearing to examine impact of global climate change on the Chesapeake Bay, and to review options to protect Chesapeake Bay from adverse effects of climate change. A report issued by the National Wildlife Federation concluded that global warming will harm fish, oyster, clam, and crab populations, as well as breeding grounds and migration patterns for waterfowl in the Chesapeake Bay area. Other published studies indicate that warmer air and water in the region will change the Bay ecosystem, contribute to worsening dead zones and harmful algae blooms, and encourage the spread of marine diseases and invasive species.
246	<a href="#">US0042115</a>	US0042179	Great Basin Threats	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	10/11/2007	Hearing in Las Vegas, Nev., before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Forests to examine environmental threats and challenges in the Great Basin region of Nevada and Utah, focusing on the negative impact of global climate change and wildfires.
247	<a href="#">US0042180</a>	US0042295	EPA Black Carbon and Global Warming	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform	10/18/2007	Hearing to examine environmental impact of black carbon emissions, and to review options to reduce black carbon emissions to mitigate global climate change. Black carbon, also known as "soot," is generated by fossil- and bio-fuels combustion.
248	<a href="#">US0042296</a>	US0042390	Wildfires and the Climate Crisis	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	11/1/2007	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine global climate change impact on frequency and magnitude of forest fires in the U.S., and to review wildfire management policies and prevention efforts. Recent scientific studies have found that, since 1986, the western fire season is 78 days longer, and there have been increases in wildfire size and number of acres burned.
249	<a href="#">US0042391</a>	US0042484	Bright Lights in the Cities: Pathways to an Energy-Efficient Future	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	11/2/2007	Hearing in Seattle, Wash., before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine local government efforts to address global climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. While the Federal Government considers similar measures, numerous cities have taken steps to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions to address global climate change.
250	<a href="#">US0042485</a>	US0042522	Youth Leadership for Clean Energy and a Healthy Climate	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	11/5/2007	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to review activities and role of young adult and youth activists in promoting various environmental improvement causes, including clean energy use and global warming mitigation efforts.

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251	<a href="#">US0042523</a>	US0042574	Oil Shock: Potential for Crisis	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	11/7/2007	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine findings from Oil ShockWave oil crisis simulation exercise that was conducted by energy and military experts on Nov. 1, 2007, in D.C. to illustrate the strategic dangers of oil dependence resulting from a global oil crisis. The Oil ShockWave simulation exercise confronts a mock U.S. cabinet with highly plausible geopolitical crises that trigger sharp increases in oil prices and requires them to formulate a response plan for the nation.
252	<a href="#">US0042575</a>	US0042779	EPA Approval of New Power Plants: Failure to Address Global Warming Pollutants	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform	11/8/2007	Hearing to examine EPA recent regulatory decisions regarding carbon dioxide emissions from coal-fired power plants, in light of Supreme Court Apr. 2007 decision in directing EPA to regulate greenhouse gas emissions as pollutants under the Clean Air Act.
253	<a href="#">US0042780</a>	US0043290	America's Climate Security Act of 2007, S. 2191	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	11/8/2007	Hearings to consider S. 2191, the America's Climate Security Act of 2007, to direct EPA to establish a "cap-and-trade" program that sets a mandatory cap on air pollutant emissions and provides companies with economic incentives to reach that cap at the lowest possible costs in order to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
254	<a href="#">US0043291</a>	US0043385	International Climate Change Negotiations: Restoring U.S. Leadership	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations	11/13/2007	Hearing to review U.S. role in international negotiations on global climate change issues and policies, in light of upcoming climate conference in Bali.
255	<a href="#">US0043386</a>	US0043446	State Leadership Towards a Low-Carbon Energy Future	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	11/14/2007	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine State government efforts to address global climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. While the Federal Government considers similar measures, numerous States have taken steps to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and adopt renewable energy standards.
256	<a href="#">US0043447</a>	US0043552	SECURE Water Act	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	12/11/2007	Hearing to consider S. 2156, the Science and Engineering to Comprehensively Understand and Responsibly Enhance Water Act, also known as the SECURE Water Act, to require Department of Interior and DOE to initiate activities to promote water resources programs. Includes provisions to Direct Bureau of Reclamation to establish a climate change adaptation program to assess global climate change impact on water resources; Authorize Department of Interior to provide grants to or enter into cooperative agreements with individuals or research institutions to fund water conservation research activities; Direct DOE to assess effects of global climate change on hydroelectric power generation; Direct Geological Survey to develop groundwater monitoring program and to establish a water availability and use assessment program.
257	<a href="#">US0043553</a>	US0043768	After Bali: The U.N. Conference and Its Impact on International Climate Change Policy	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	12/19/2007	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine U.S. and international efforts to address global climate change in light of Dec. 2007 UN Climate Change Conference held in Bali, Indonesia. The U.S. and over 180 other countries attended the UN Climate Change Conference to develop an international strategy to mitigate global climate change. There are concerns that the resulting agreement, known as the Bali action plan, is inadequate to address global climate change problem.
258	<a href="#">US0043769</a>	US0043852	Climate Change and Water Supply	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	6/6/2007	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Water and Power to examine impact of global climate change on U.S. water supply, and to review issues related to water use and availability.
259	<a href="#">US0043853</a>	US0044150	On Thin Ice: The Future of the Polar Bear	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	1/17/2008	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to review effect of global climate change on Arctic region and polar bear habitat and survival, and to examine Fish and Wildlife Service decision to delay whether to designate polar bears as threatened species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and Minerals Management Service plan to sell oil and gas leases in the Chukchi Sea in the Alaska outer continental shelf, which is an area that is essential habitat for polar bears. Recently it was reported that as a result of global warming, the 2007 summer Arctic sea ice was likely the greatest of the last century, melting at a rate that was 23 percent greater than the previous record set in 2005. Other reports conclude that the Arctic Ocean could be ice-free as early as 2012, which would be detrimental to the polar bear population in the region.
260	<a href="#">US0044151</a>	US0044288	Administration Perspectives on United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bali	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	1/17/2008	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality to examine U.S. and international efforts to address global climate change in light of Dec. 2007 UN Climate Change Conference held in Bali, Indonesia.

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261	<a href="#">US0044289</a>	US0044509	Cap, Auction, and Trade: Auctions and Revenue Recycling Under Carbon Cap and Trade	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	1/23/2008	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine potential use of auctions to allocate emissions allowances under a proposed cap-and-trade program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, in which policymakers set a mandatory cap on emissions of carbon dioxide and provide companies with economic incentives to reach that cap at the lowest possible costs. Auctioning has the potential to generate billions of dollars in revenue, which can be used to invest in technology and renewable energy, provide tax cuts for low- and middle-income households, and reduce overall program cost. Economists have been nearly unanimous in advocating use of auctioning over free allocation.
262	<a href="#">US0044510</a>	US0044596	International Climate Change Negotiations: Bali and the Path Toward a Post-2012	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations	1/24/2008	Hearing to examine U.S. and international efforts to address global climate change in relation to Dec. 2007 UN Climate Change Conference held in Bali, Indonesia.
263	<a href="#">US0044597</a>	US0044760	Oversight of EPA's Decision To Deny the California Waiver	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	1/24/2008	Hearing to review EPA decision to deny California request for a Clean Air Act waiver that would have allowed the State to establish stricter greenhouse gas emissions standards for vehicles than required by Federal law. The proposed California emission standards would require new cars to emit 30 percent less greenhouse gases by 2016. Sixteen other States are also trying to adopt the California standards and there are concerns that, if a waiver were granted, it would result in a regulatory patchwork and hurt the economy. Proponents argue that the States are simply filling the vacuum of Federal regulation and stepping in to address global climate change absent a more robust nationwide policy. According to one estimate, if the California waiver is granted, it would be the equivalent of taking 6.5 million cars off of the road.
264	<a href="#">US0044761</a>	US0044824	Learning from a Laureate: Science, Security and Sustainability	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	1/30/2008	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine findings of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 2007 report assessing the scientific understanding of global climate change trends, implications, and mitigation strategies. The IPCC report concludes that the buildup of heat-trapping gases in the atmosphere due to human activities is threatening the peace and security of communities around the world.
265	<a href="#">US0044825</a>	US0045299	Examining Threats and Protections for the Polar Bear	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	1/30/2008	Hearing to review status of and legal protections for the polar bear and impact of global climate change on its Arctic habitat, including a proposal to list the polar bear as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and to examine Minerals Management Service plan to sell oil and gas leases in the Chukchi Sea in the Alaska outer continental shelf, an area that is essential habitat for polar bears. There are an estimated 20,000 to 25,000 polar bears in 19 populations in the Arctic. However, concerns have been raised about the future of the bears due to global warming and the resulting melting sea ice which the polar bears need for dens and hunting.
266	<a href="#">US0045300</a>	US0045370	Fire and Rain: How the Destruction of Tropical Forests is Fueling Climate Change	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	2/14/2008	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine tropical forest deforestation impact on global climate change. When forests are cut down or burned, they release the carbon stored within them. Twenty percent of global emission of heat-trapping gases comes from cutting down forests.
267	<a href="#">US0045371</a>	US0045437	Food for Thought: Sustainability from Counter to Compost	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	2/26/2008	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine approaches to develop sustainable food system that promotes environmental and public health and reduces pollution, including utilization of biodegradable and recyclable materials and food waste composting, and to review food service industry role in food system sustainability. The typical American prepared meal contains on average ingredients from at least five countries outside the U.S. By favoring more local fare, the carbon dioxide emissions associated with food travel can decrease significantly. Food waste is predicted to increase 44 percent worldwide and it can be recycled into compost, resulting in fewer emissions and in new economic products.
268	<a href="#">US0045438</a>	US0045526	Climate Change and Vulnerable Societies: A Post-Bali Overview	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Foreign Affairs	2/27/2008	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and the Global Environment to examine U.S. and international efforts to address global climate change in relation to Dec. 2007 UN Climate Change Conference held in Bali, Indonesia, and the Kyoto Protocol.
269	<a href="#">US0045527</a>	US0045794	Climate Change: Competitiveness Concerns and Prospects for Engaging Developing Countries	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	3/5/2008	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality to examine development and implementation of international cap-and-trade programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in which policymakers set a mandatory cap on emissions of carbon dioxide and provide companies with economic incentives to reach that cap at the lowest possible costs, focusing on implications for U.S. competitiveness and global climate change mitigation efforts in developing countries.

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270	<a href="#">US0045795</a>	US0045902	Blowing in the Wind: Renewable Energy as the Answer to an Economy Adrift	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	3/6/2008	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine potential economic and environmental benefits of renewable energy development, and to review Federal policy and tax incentives to promote renewable energy industry investment. Rising energy prices are adversely affecting the U.S. economy. DOL reported 17,000 jobs were lost in Jan. 2008, the first monthly decline in four years. Although renewable energy development has the potential to promote economic growth and job creation, tax credits that have driven recent growth in renewable energy industries are set to expire this year.
271	<a href="#">US0045903</a>	US0046056	Nuclear Power in a Warming World: Solution or Illusion?	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	3/12/2008	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine role of nuclear power in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating global climate change. Nuclear energy currently produces 19 percent of U.S. electricity from 104 nuclear reactors. Because nuclear power produces energy without greenhouse gas emissions, there are proposals to construct additional nuclear power facilities to help mitigate global warming. High construction costs, safety, and environmental and health risks raise concerns about increasing nuclear power production.
272	<a href="#">US0046057</a>	US0046217	Massachusetts v. U.S. EPA, Part II: Implications of the Supreme Court Decision	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	3/13/2008	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine EPA response to Supreme Court Apr. 2007 decision in Massachusetts v. EPA, which directed EPA to regulate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as pollutants under the Clean Air Act (CAA). In 2003, EPA denied a petition to regulate GHG emissions from new motor vehicles to mitigate global climate change which resulted in the case known as Massachusetts v. EPA. Nearly one year following the decision, EPA has not yet issued GHG emissions regulations.
273	<a href="#">US0046218</a>	US0046316	Climate Change Impacts and Responses in Island Communities	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	3/19/2008	Hearing in Honolulu, Hawaii, to examine impact of climate change on Hawaiian Pacific Islands, focusing on climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies, including development of State renewable energy resources. Rising sea levels associated with warmer temperatures make coastal and island communities particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Though it has unique challenges, Hawaii also has unique opportunities to mitigate against these effects. The State terrain provides all forms of renewable energy resources, including solar, wind, wave, and geothermal power.
274	<a href="#">US0046317</a>	US0047057	Drilling for Answers: Oil Company Profits, Runaway Prices and the Pursuit of Alternatives	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	4/1/2008	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine factors contributing to recent increases in gasoline and oil prices, and to review petroleum industry efforts to develop renewable and alternative energy resources. The price of gasoline has nearly tripled since 2002. The poorest 20 percent of American households are spending nearly 10 percent of their income on gasoline. Major oil companies profits have more than quadrupled over the last six years.
275	<a href="#">US0047058</a>	US0047189	From the Wright Brothers to the Right Solutions: Curbing Soaring Aviation Emissions	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	4/2/2008	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine aviation emissions role in global climate change, and to review Federal and aviation industry efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Aviation emissions account for about 12 percent of U.S. transportation emissions and 3 percent of emissions worldwide. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has predicted that aviation emissions could double or triple by 2050.
276	<a href="#">US0047190</a>	US0047415	Oversight Hearing on the Listing Decision for the Polar Bear Under the Endangered Species Act	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	4/2/2008	Hearing to examine status of and legal protections for the polar bear and impact of global climate change on its Arctic habitat, and to review concerns about Department of Interior delay in issuing decision on whether to list the polar bear as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973. Many scientists are concerned that polar bears, with estimates of 20,000 to 25,000 in the wild, are in danger of losing their habitat and becoming extinct over the next 50 years.
277	<a href="#">US0047416</a>	US0047510	Hearing on Examining Strategies To Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions at U.S. Colleges and Universities	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	4/3/2008	Hearing to examine greenhouse gas emission reduction strategies at U.S. colleges and universities. By eliminating greenhouse gases and conducting vital climate research, colleges and universities across the U.S. are leading the fight against global warming. They are educating and training the next generation of engineers, architects, business leaders, and scientists to build and compete in a low-carbon economy.
278	<a href="#">US0047511</a>	US0047723	Healthy Planet, Healthy People: Global Warming and Public Health	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	4/9/2008	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine impact of global climate change on public health. The World Health Organization reported that the effects of climate change may have caused over 150,000 deaths in the year 2000, and it predicts that these impacts are likely to increase in the future. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the U.S. will be challenged by increased heat waves, air pollution, and forest fires during the twenty-first century, and there will be potential risks for adverse health impacts such as heat stress and increases in asthma, allergies, and chronic and obstructive pulmonary disease.

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279	<a href="#">US0047724</a>	US0047809	Coal Gasification Technologies and the Need for Large Scale Projects	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	4/9/2008	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Innovation to examine Federal carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology, also known as carbon capture and sequestration, at coal-fired power plants, and to review coal liquefaction and gasification technologies development to convert coal into synthetic liquid fuels. CCS technology captures emissions from power plants and other industrial facilities, and permanently buries them to prevent global warming. A number of recent studies from MIT and elsewhere have highlighted the importance and potential promise of CCS technology development, particularly within the electric power sector.
280	<a href="#">US0047810</a>	US0047921	Green Capital: Seeding Innovation and the Future Economy	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	4/16/2008	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine proposals and policies to promote investment in renewable energy technologies. Venture capitalists play a key role in innovation. The \$26 billion in U.S. venture capital investment in 2006 represented less than 1 percent of U.S. gross domestic product (GDP), but the \$2.3 trillion in revenues these firms generated made up 18 percent of U.S. GDP.
281	<a href="#">US0047922</a>	US0047985	International Deforestation and Climate Change	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations	4/22/2008	Hearing before the Subcommittee on International Development and Foreign Assistance, Economic Affairs and International Environmental Protection to examine efforts to address and prevent global deforestation and degradation as part of U.S. policy on climate change.
282	<a href="#">US004786</a>	US0048111	Pumping Up Prices: The Strategic Petroleum Reserve and Record Gas Prices	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	4/24/2008	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine factors contributing to recent increase in gasoline and oil prices, and to review policies regarding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), an emergency stockpile of crude oil for responding to oil supply disruptions. Gas prices have more than tripled over the past six years, with the current price of oil at \$119 per barrel. The U.S. currently purchases 70,000 barrels of oil every day to fill the SPR. There are concerns that removing this amount of oil per day from the market to build the reserve is incurring excessive cost for the Federal Government and increasing oil and gas prices for consumers.
283	<a href="#">US0048112</a>	US0048215	Rising Tides, Rising Temperatures: Global Warming's Impacts on the Oceans	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	4/29/2008	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine global climate change impact on oceans and marine ecosystems. During the past 40 years, oceans have absorbed 90 percent of the estimated increase in the Earth's heat content from human activities. Warmer ocean temperatures impact sea life at all depths and pose rising sea level threats. There is also a risk of ocean acidification as sea water absorbs more and more carbon dioxide.
284	<a href="#">US0048216</a>	US0048432	Aviation and the Environment: Emissions	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure	5/6/2008	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Aviation to examine aviation emissions role in global climate change, and to review Federal and aviation industry efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (Subcommittee memo and witness list, p. vi-xiii).
285	<a href="#">US0048433</a>	US0048612	Oversight Hearing on Science and Environmental Regulatory Decisions	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	5/7/2008	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Public Sector Solutions to Global Warming, Oversight, and Children's Health Protection to review EPA regulatory decisionmaking process and scientific integrity issues, in light of concerns about alleged Bush Administration political interference at EPA with certain policies and scientific decisions. Recently, some individuals and groups have claimed that the EPA has interfered with certain scientific decisions for political reasons or at the behest of industry. A Union of Concerned Scientists recent survey found that more than 500 EPA scientists knew of many or some cases where EPA political appointees had interfered with scientific decisions, and nearly 900 scientists personally experienced at least one incident of political interference during the past five years.
286	<a href="#">US0048613</a>	US0048708	Negawatts: The Role of Efficiency Policies in Climate Legislation	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	5/8/2008	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to review energy efficiency policy initiatives for global climate change mitigation. DOE projects that U.S. electricity demand will grow by 30 percent by 2030. Recent studies have concluded that in 2030 efficiency measures can cut U.S. global warming pollution by nearly 15 percent of current levels at a profit.
287	<a href="#">US0048709</a>	US0048856	Building Green, Saving Green: Constructing Sustainable and Energy-Efficiency Buildings	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	5/14/2008	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine benefits of green building programs and initiatives to reduce energy consumption and promote energy efficiency and conservation, including leadership in energy and environmental design (LEED) third-party certification system for green buildings. Energy-efficient buildings can be part of a comprehensive fight against global warming. Efficient design, low-emission construction materials, and decreased energy use in buildings can combat global warming and simultaneously reduce the rising costs of lighting, heating and cooling structures.
288	<a href="#">US0048857</a>	US0049264	Creating Jobs with Climate Solutions: How Agriculture and Forestry Can Help Lower Costs in a Low-Carbon Economy	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	5/21/2008	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Rural Revitalization, Conservation, Forestry, and Credit to examine potential role of agriculture and forestry in greenhouse gas reduction, focusing on benefits of carbon offsets and cap-and-trade programs.



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289	<a href="#">US0049265</a>	US0049331	Oversight of the Bush Administration's Energy Policy	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	5/22/2008	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine Bush Administration DOE energy policy, in light of current energy, economic, and environmental challenges. The Bush Administration energy policy is focused mainly on fossil fuels and oil and gas drilling. Over the last seven years of the Bush Administration, the price of oil has increased exponentially.
290	<a href="#">US0049332</a>	US0049384	Effects of Climate Change on Marine and Coastal Ecosystems in Washington State	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	5/27/2008	Hearing in Seattle, Wash., before the Subcommittee on Oceans, Atmosphere, Fisheries, and Coast Guard to examine effect of climate change on marine coastal ecosystems in Washington State. Marine ecosystems are being impacted by various climate change-related phenomena, including rising sea levels and temperatures, changing wind and wave patterns, and even ocean acidification, which stems from increased concentrations of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.
291	<a href="#">US0049385</a>	US0049601	The Future of Oil	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	6/11/2008	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine implications and causes of rising oil and gasoline prices, and to review options to reduce U.S. dependence on foreign oil. The current cost of oil is \$135 per barrel compared to \$72 in 2007. Oil demand is expected to rise 30 percent worldwide over the next 2 decades. The International Energy Agency estimates that OPEC countries would need to increase oil production by 57 percent to meet projected demands.
292	<a href="#">US0049602</a>	US0049691	Planning Communities for a Changing Climate--Smart Growth, Public Demand and Private Opportunity	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	6/18/2008	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine so-called "smart growth" community development policies that promote energy efficiency and independence and reduce greenhouse gas emissions to mitigate global climate change. The smart growth approach to building communities places homes, stores, and areas of employment within walking distance to reduce reliance on driving and preserve open spaces.
293	<a href="#">US0049692</a>	US0050179	Legislative Proposals To Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions: An Overview	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	6/19/2008	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality to examine the following bills to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and address climate change: S. 1766, the Low Carbon Economy Act of 2007, to institute various measures to reduce GHG emissions, including provisions to require specified regulated entities to submit to the President either the number of allowances or credits equal to the entity's covered GHG emissions, or a payment equal to the amount of the technology accelerator payment price. S. 2191, the Lieberman-Warner Climate Security Act of 2007, and Senate Amendment 4825 to S. 3036, the Lieberman-Warner Climate Security Act of 2008, both to establish a "cap-and-trade" program that sets a mandatory cap on air pollutant emissions and supply companies with a certain number of tradable emissions permits to provide economic incentives to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. H.R. 1590, the Safe Climate Act of 2007, to direct EPA to set annual GHG emission reduction targets from 2010-2050, and to promulgate regulations requiring reductions to meet the targets, including by setting caps on GHG emissions of sources and sectors with the largest emissions or the best opportunities to reduce them. H.R. 6186, the Investing in Climate Action and Protection Act, to institute various measures to reduce GHG emissions, including provisions to direct EPA to establish a Federal GHG registry to collect accurate GHG emissions data for use by public and private entities in implementing GHG reduction policies, and to require EPA to establish specified quantities of GHG emission allowances for 2012-2050 and a GHG emission allowance transfer system for specified covered facilities.
294	<a href="#">US0050180</a>	US0050314	Climate Change Impacts on the Transportation Sector	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	6/24/2008	Hearing to review transportation sector impact on global climate change, and to examine efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Transportation sources account for approximately one-third of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions, and transportation emissions are among the fastest-rising of all emitting sectors, due to increased consumption of gasoline, jet fuel, and diesel fuel. EPA estimates that greenhouse gas emissions attributable to transportation sector will increase 26 percent by the year 2020.
295	<a href="#">US0050315</a>	US0050494	National Security Implications of Global Climate Change	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees. House Select Committee on Intelligence	6/25/2008	Joint hearing before the House Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee and the House Select Intelligence Committee Subcommittee on Intelligence Community Management to examine potential global climate change threats to national security, and to review findings of intelligence community national intelligence assessment (NIA) regarding global climate change implications for security. The intelligence community produced the NIA in response to CNA Corp. 2007 report recommendation.

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296	<a href="#">US0050495</a>	US0051013	\$4 Gasoline and Fuel Economy: Auto Industry at a Crossroads	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	6/26/2008	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine options to reduce gasoline consumption to decrease U.S. dependence on foreign oil and mitigate global climate change caused by greenhouse gas emissions, including proposal to increase fuel efficiency standards in passenger vehicles. The skyrocketing price of gasoline is adversely affecting consumers and businesses across the U.S., and currently approximately 60 percent of the oil consumed each day is from foreign countries.
297	<a href="#">US0051014</a>	US0051219	Hearing on Climate Change: Costs of Inaction	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	6/26/2008	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality to examine national security and environmental impacts of and costs associated with inaction regarding global climate change. Concerns have been raised about the costs of Federal regulations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but the environmental and other costs of failing to regulate emissions also are
298	<a href="#">US0051220</a>	US0051383	Global Warming Effects on Extreme Weather	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	7/10/2008	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine global climate change effects on frequency and nature of extreme weather conditions, and to review options to increase resilience to extreme weather. In recent Climate Change Science Program reports, scientists predict that climate change will lead to increases in heat waves, floods, and drought.
299	<a href="#">US0051384</a>	US0051620	H.R. 6258, the Carbon Capture and Storage Early Deployment Act	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	7/10/2008	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality to consider H.R. 6258 (text, p. 4-16), the Carbon Capture and Storage Early Deployment Act, to authorize electric utilities that deliver fossil fuel-based electricity to conduct a referendum to agree to establish and fund the Carbon Storage Research Corp., which would be operated as a division or affiliate of the Electric Power Research Institute, to provide grants and contracts to private, academic, and governmental entities for development of large-scale demonstrations of carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies and methods. CCS, also known as carbon capture and sequestration, is a process for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by capturing and injecting underground the carbon dioxide that is emitted through the combustion of fossil fuels. It will have its most prominent application in the electric utility sector where 72 percent of U.S. electric power is generated through fossil fuel use, including 51 percent generated from coal.
300	<a href="#">US0051621</a>	US0051810	Climate Benefits of Improved Building Energy Efficiency	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	7/17/2008	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality to examine benefits of residential and other building programs and initiatives that reduce energy consumption and global warming and that promote energy efficiency and conservation, and to review proposals to adopt stricter building codes to improve energy efficiency in new residential homes. Buildings with efficient design, low-emission construction materials, and decreased energy use can combat global warming and simultaneously reduce the rising costs of lighting, heating and cooling structures.
301	<a href="#">US0051811</a>	US0051900	An Update on the Science of Global Warming and Its Implications	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	7/22/2008	Hearing to examine research on and threat posed by global warming and possible implications for Federal policy and decisionmaking. In 2007, the fourth assessment report of the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) found that global climate change is occurring and is very likely due to human activities.
302	<a href="#">US0051901</a>	US0051956	Immediate Relief from High Oil Prices: Deploying the Strategic Petroleum Reserves	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	7/23/2008	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine possible impact of deploying oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), which is an emergency stockpile of crude oil for responding to oil supply disruptions, to relieve consumers impacted by rising oil prices. At current prices, the average American consumer is spending \$2,375 every year filling up their vehicle with gas. The SPR currently contains more than 706 million barrels of oil and is filled to over 97 percent of its capacity--the highest level in its history. Deploying oil from SPR has driven down prices when it has been used in the past.
303	<a href="#">US0051957</a>	US0052140	Carbon Sequestration: Risks, Opportunities, and Protection of Drinking Water	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	7/24/2008	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Environment and Hazardous Materials to examine development of carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) technologies to address global climate change, and to assess potential negative impact of CCS technologies on underground sources of drinking water.
304	<a href="#">US0052141</a>	US0052216	The Economics of Global Warming: Shaping How U.S. Companies Are Doing Business	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	7/28/2008	Hearing in Hartford, Conn., before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine economic and energy policy issues related to global climate change mitigation, and to review development of technologies to improve business implementation of practices that protect the environment. In the process of developing and deploying environmentally conscious technologies, a new green job market is being created that stands ready to hire in increasingly large numbers. The deployed technologies will have to be produced, installed, and maintained, which will require a transformation in the U.S. workforce.

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305	<a href="#">US0052217</a>	US0052316	What's Cooking with Gas: The Role of Natural Gas in Energy Independence and Global Warming Solutions	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	7/30/2008	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine role of natural gas in improving energy security and reducing carbon dioxide emissions to mitigate global climate change. Natural gas supplies one-quarter of U.S. energy needs. It emits half the carbon dioxide of coal and one-third the amount of oil.
306	<a href="#">US0052317</a>	US0052411	Renewing America's Future: Energy Visions of Tomorrow, Today	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	7/31/2008	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine energy resources and technological developments for future energy policy and to reduce energy prices and reliance on foreign oil. Exxon Mobil Corp. recently announced the largest quarterly profits in corporate history, raking in nearly \$12 billion in profits in just the last 3 months. Analysts estimate that when 2008 profits are fully counted, it will add up to \$160 billion in profits for the largest oil companies.
307	<a href="#">US0052412</a>	US0052507	Investing in the Future: R&D Needs To Meet America's Energy and Climate Challenges	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	9/10/2008	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine investment needs to meet energy and climate challenges in connection with global climate change. The U.S. is confronted with challenges to its national security, economic security, and environmental security that stem, in part, from its over-reliance on fossil fuels. Over the past 25 years U.S. energy has fallen from 10 percent of total to 2 percent.
308	<a href="#">US0052508</a>	US0052663	The Green Road to Economic Recovery	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	9/18/2008	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine policy options for investment in and development of energy efficient and renewable energy technologies to promote economic recovery and job creation. A recent study from the Center for American Progress and the Political Economy Research Institute shows that by investing \$100 billion in greening our buildings, expanding our mass transit, building a smart electrical grid, and supporting wind and solar power and advanced biofuels, two million new jobs can be created.
309	<a href="#">US0052664</a>	US0052925	Regulation of Greenhouse Gases Under the Clean Air Act	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	9/23/2008	Hearing to examine EPA efforts to regulate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as pollutants under the Clean Air Act (CAA), as directed by Supreme Court Apr. 2007 decision in Massachusetts v. EPA. The CAA authorizes EPA to regulate any air pollutant that can be reasonably seen to endanger public health. EPA argued that this authority did not extend to GHG emissions on the grounds that their connection to climate change, and the associated health risks, could not be fully substantiated.
310	<a href="#">US0052926</a>	US0053010	The Future of LIHEAP Funding: Will Families Get the Cold Shoulder This Winter?	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	9/25/2008	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine significance of HHS low-income home energy assistance program (LIHEAP) that provides block grants to States for assisting low-income households with heating and cooling costs, in light of recent increase in home heating fuel prices and decrease in LIHEAP program funding. DOE forecasts that families in the Northeast who use heating oil will spend 30 percent more this winter than last year, and families using natural gas will spend nearly 20 percent more. Low-income families spend an average of 15 percent of their income on home energy bills.
311	<a href="#">US0053011</a>	US0053119	Innovation, Jobs, and Energy Independence: Reinventing the Domestic Auto Industry	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	12/9/2008	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine impact on energy-efficient motor vehicle technologies development of proposal to provide Federal bridge loan assistance to automobile manufacturers using funds allocated under Section 136 of the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 to prevent their financial collapse in light of global financial crisis. There are concerns that removing funds from this program will inhibit its intended purpose of promoting clean-energy automobile technology and innovation to reduce foreign oil dependence.
312	<a href="#">US0053120</a>	US0053254	Approaching Midnight: Oversight of the Bush Administration's Last Minute Rulemakings	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	12/11/2008	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine Bush Administration proposed environmental regulations. Midnight rulemaking refers to the promulgation and adoption of regulations near the end of an outgoing Administration's term. Concerns have been raised about outgoing Bush Administration proposed rules regarding air pollution, endangered species, and other environmental issues.
313	<a href="#">US0053255</a>	US0053578	The U.S. Climate Action Partnership	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	1/15/2009	Hearing to review U.S. Climate Action Partnership (USCAP) principles and recommendations for global climate change legislation, including establishment of a cap-and-trade program to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in which policymakers set a mandatory cap on emissions of carbon dioxide and provide companies with economic incentives to reach that cap at the lowest possible costs. USCAP, which includes various businesses and environmental organizations, has called for Federal legislation to slow, stop, and reverse growth in GHG emissions.
314	<a href="#">US0053579</a>	US0053642	Addressing Global Climate Change: The Road to Copenhagen	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations	1/28/2009	Hearing to examine U.S. and international efforts to address global climate change, in light of UN Climate Change Conference scheduled to be held in Copenhagen, Denmark in Dec. 2009.

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315	<a href="#">US0053643</a>	US0053731	Roadmap from Poznan to Copenhagen -- Preconditions for Success	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	2/4/2009	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine U.S. and international efforts to address global climate change, in light of upcoming UN Climate Change Conference scheduled to be held in Dec. 2009 in Copenhagen, Denmark. European Commission Ambassador to U.S. John Bruton submits a written statement for a briefing held prior to witness testimony (p. 11-22). A UN Climate Change Conference was held in Dec. 2007 in Bali, Indonesia, where delegates from almost 200 countries met to discuss international climate protection. They decided on a path of negotiations leading to a comprehensive future climate regime, which was reviewed in Dec. 2008 at a subsequent UN conference in Poznan, Poland, and was ultimately adopted in 2009 at the upcoming UN conference in Copenhagen.
316	<a href="#">US0053732</a>	US0053984	The Climate Crisis: National Security, Public Health, and Economic Threats	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	2/12/2009	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Environment to examine potential global climate change threats to national security, public health, and the economy. Recent studies suggest that by 2050, the U.S. could face annual climate change-related damages exceeding \$500 billion, which is 1.5 percent of current GDP, and global GDP could potentially fall by as much as 20 percent.
317	<a href="#">US0053985</a>	US0054180	Energy Efficiency: Complementary Policies for Climate Legislation	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	2/24/2009	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Environment to examine potential role of energy efficiency measures in future legislative solutions to existing and projected energy security and global climate change challenges. DOE estimates that U.S. electricity demand will grow by 30 percent by 2030. Energy efficiency will be a key component of any comprehensive energy policy solution as it costs as little as one-third per kilowatt hour of the cost of new electricity supply, emits no carbon, and is effectively energy resource neutral.
318	<a href="#">US0054181</a>	US0054380	Update on the Latest Global Warming Science	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	2/25/2009	Hearing to examine research on and threat posed by global warming and possible implications for Federal policy and decisionmaking. In 2007, the fourth assessment report of the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) found that global climate change is occurring and is very likely due to human activities.
319	<a href="#">US0054381</a>	US0054536	Renewable Energy: Complementary Policies for Climate Legislation	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	2/26/2009	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Environment to examine role of renewable energy to address global climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and to review Federal renewable energy policies and proposals, including proposals to establish a national renewable electricity standard (RES), also known as a renewable energy standard or renewable portfolio standard, to require electric utilities to obtain a certain percentage of electricity from renewable resources. The Administration has called for 25 percent of U.S. electricity to come from renewable resources by 2025.
320	<a href="#">US0054537</a>	US0054616	Managing Our Ocean and Wildlife Resources in a Dynamic Environment: Priorities for the New Administration and the 111th Congress	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Natural Resources	3/3/2009	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Insular Affairs, Oceans, and Wildlife to examine Federal ocean and wildlife resources conservation priorities and management.
321	<a href="#">US0054617</a>	US0054726	Role of Federal Lands in Combating Climate Change	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Natural Resources	3/3/2009	Hearing before the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands to examine role of national forests and other Federal lands in addressing global climate change.
322	<a href="#">US0054727</a>	US0054860	The Role of Offsets in Climate Legislation	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	3/5/2009	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Environment to examine use of carbon offsets to mitigate global climate change, in light of proposals to establish a cap-and-trade program in which policymakers set a mandatory cap on air pollutant emissions and supply companies with a certain number of tradable emissions allowances to provide economic incentives to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. Carbon offsets involve a measurable reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from an activity or project in one location that is used to compensate for emissions occurring elsewhere. Carbon offsets provide a way for individuals, businesses, and governments to address concerns about the impact of their greenhouse gas emissions on the earth's climate by paying others to undertake activities that reduce, avoid, or sequester greenhouse gases.
323	<a href="#">US0054861</a>	US0055032	The Future of Coal Under Climate Legislation	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	3/10/2009	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Environment to review outlook for and regulatory proposals regarding coal use, and to examine technologies to address global climate change concerns associated with coal use in energy generation, including carbon capture and sequestration (CCS). Coal supplies half of all electricity in the U.S. and is a leading source of global warming pollution. Some argue that global greenhouse gas emissions must be cut by at least 50 percent by 2050 and U.S. emissions by 80 percent in order to avoid catastrophic climate change.

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324	<a href="#">US0055033</a>	US0055127	Protecting Lower-Income Families While Fighting Global Warming	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Ways and Means	3/12/2009	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Income Security and Family Support to examine fiscal and distributional impacts of proposals to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, focusing on cap-and-trade programs in which policymakers set a mandatory cap on air pollutant emissions and provide companies with economic incentives to reach that cap at the lowest possible costs, and to review options to mitigate impact of higher energy costs on low-income families (Subcommittee advisory, p. 2-3).
325	<a href="#">US0055128</a>	US0055283	Consumer Protection Provisions in Climate Legislation	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	3/12/2009	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Environment to examine consumer protection issues related to establishment of proposed cap-and-trade program, in which policymakers set a mandatory cap on air pollutant emissions and supply companies with a certain number of tradable emissions permits to provide economic incentives to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. There are concerns that cap-and-trade legislation could increase household energy costs and result in job losses.
326	<a href="#">US0055284</a>	US0055352	Climate Science: Empowering Our Response to Climate Change	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	3/12/2009	Hearing to examine recent developments related to scientific understanding of global climate change trends, implications, and mitigation strategies.
327	<a href="#">US0055353</a>	US0055554	Competitiveness and Climate Policy: Avoiding Leakage of Jobs and Emissions	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	3/18/2009	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Environment to examine potential impact on U.S. industries competitiveness and employment of global climate change mitigation proposals, including proposal to establish a cap-and-trade program, and to review options to promote international cooperation in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction efforts and avoid loss of jobs and industries to unregulated countries. Cap-and-trade refers to a program in which policymakers set a mandatory cap on emissions of carbon dioxide and provide companies with economic incentives to reach that cap at the lowest possible costs. There are concerns that if the U.S. enacts global warming regulations but other nations do not, certain industries may move to unregulated countries, taking jobs with them and moving associated carbon emissions beyond regulation, referred to as leakage. There are also concerns that compliance with GHG emission reduction and energy efficiency initiatives will increase costs, putting U.S. industries at a competitive disadvantage in the global marketplace.
328	<a href="#">US0055555</a>	US0055685	Constructing a Green Transportation Policy: Transit Modes and Infrastructure	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	3/19/2009	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine proposals for environmentally friendly transportation policy, transit modes, and infrastructure. The U.S. transportation sector is responsible for approximately one-third of our country's greenhouse gas emissions. About 60 percent of these emissions are from passenger vehicles. The U.S. has 4.5 percent of the world's population and 30 percent of the world's automobiles, and 77 percent of Americans use a single passenger car to commute.
329	<a href="#">US0055686</a>	US0055946	Preparing for Climate Change: Adaptation Policies and Programs	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	3/25/2009	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Environment to review options for Federal policies and programs to promote adaptation to and preparation for effects of global climate change, and to examine role of possible cap-and-trade legislation to reduce global warming pollutants and provide additional Federal funding for environmental pollution control programs. Proposed cap-and-trade program would set a mandatory cap on carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions and supply companies with a certain number of tradable emissions permits to provide economic incentives to reduce emissions and mitigate global climate change. There are concerns by some that global climate change is occurring faster now than it was ten years ago.
330	<a href="#">US0055947</a>	US0056033	Impacts of Climate Change on America's National Parks	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Natural Resources	4/7/2009	Hearing in Twentynine Palms, Calif., before the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands to examine impact of global climate change on national parks, and to review strategies to protect national parks from climate change adverse effects, focusing on national parks in western States.
331	<a href="#">US0056034</a>	US0057297	The American Clean Energy Security Act of 2009	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	4/21/2009	Hearings before the Subcommittee on Energy and Environment to consider draft bill, the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009, to institute various measures to promote renewable energy sources use and energy efficiency measures across all economic sectors, including provision to require EPA to establish a cap-and-trade program in which policymakers set a mandatory cap on air pollutant emissions and supply companies with a certain number of tradable emissions allowances to provide economic incentives to reach that cap at the lowest possible costs aimed at reducing emission of greenhouse gases (GHG) between 2012-2050. Hearing on Apr. 21 was held to receive opening statements from Committee members.
332	<a href="#">US0057298</a>	US0057383	Global Climate Change: U.S. Leadership for a New Global Agreement	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations	4/22/2009	Hearing to examine U.S. and international efforts to address global climate change, in light of international climate change conference scheduled to be held in Copenhagen, Denmark in Dec.

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333	<a href="#">US0057384</a>	US0057787	Hearing To Review the Impact of the Indirect Land Use and Renewable Biomass Provisions in the Renewable Fuel Standard	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Agriculture	5/6/2009	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Conservation, Credit, Energy, and Research to review impact of indirect land use and renewable biomass provisions in new renewable fuel standard (RFS) required by the Energy Independence and Security Act (EISA) of 2007.
334	<a href="#">US0057788</a>	US0057948	Auctioning Under Cap and Trade: Design, Participation, and Distribution of Revenues	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Finance	5/7/2009	Hearing to examine potential use of auctions to allocate emissions allowances under a proposed cap-and-trade program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, in which policymakers set a mandatory cap on emissions of carbon dioxide and provide companies with economic incentives to reach that cap at the lowest possible costs. Auctioning has the potential to generate billions of dollars in revenue, which can be used to invest in technology and renewable energy, provide tax cuts for low- and middle-income households, and reduce overall program cost.
335	<a href="#">US0057949</a>	US0057992	Pathways to a "Green" Global Economic Recovery	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations	5/19/2009	Hearing to examine economic opportunities related to global climate change mitigation policies, in light of current economic downturn.
336	<a href="#">US0057993</a>	US0058129	Business Opportunities and Climate Policy	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	5/19/2009	Hearing to examine potential business opportunities resulting from clean energy policy and other efforts to address global climate change. Some suggest that addressing global climate change offers an opportunity to reinvent U.S. industry, and that a Federal climate program has the potential to create real economic growth by providing the certainty companies need to increase their investment and accelerate the development and deployment of low carbon solutions. They also claim that this can be done in a profitable manner that provides good jobs for U.S. workers.
337	<a href="#">US0058130</a>	US0058273	Hearing To Review the Future of Our Nation's Forests	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Agriculture	6/3/2009	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Department Operations, Oversight, Nutrition, and Forestry to examine status and importance of public and private forests, and to review Federal policies and proposals to manage forests and promote forest health.
338	<a href="#">US0058274</a>	US0058327	Challenges and Opportunities for U.S.-China Cooperation on Climate Change	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations	6/4/2009	Hearing to examine Chinese global climate change mitigation policies, and to review opportunities for U.S.-China bilateral energy relationship to achieve necessary global emissions reductions.
339	<a href="#">US0058328</a>	US0058565	Allowance Allocation Policies in Climate Legislation: Assisting Consumers, Investing in a Clean Energy Future, and Adapting to Climate Change	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	6/9/2009	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Environment to examine potential impact on consumers and the economy of carbon dioxide (CO2) emission allowance allocations included in House-passed H.R. 2454, the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009, to establish a cap-and-trade program, in which policymakers set a mandatory cap on emissions of carbon dioxide and provide companies with economic incentives to reach that cap at the lowest possible costs (Subcommittee memo, p. 4-11). Proposed cap-and-trade system responds to problem of global climate change caused by CO2 and other greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Under H.R. 2454, emissions allowance revenues would be used to support programs to lower consumer energy costs, invest in clean energy technology, and assist trade-exposed industries transition to a clean energy economy.
340	<a href="#">US0058566</a>	US0058832	Hearing To Review Pending Climate Legislation	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Agriculture	6/11/2009	Hearing to examine impact on agricultural sector of H.R. 2454, the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009, to promote renewable energy sources use and energy efficiency measures across all economic sectors, to place limits on emissions of heat-trapping pollutants, and to protect U.S. consumers and industry and promote green jobs during transition to clean energy economy, including provision to require EPA to establish two cap-and-trade programs that set a mandatory cap on air pollutant emissions and provide companies with economic incentives to reach that cap at the lowest possible costs aimed at reducing emission of greenhouse gases (GHGs) between 2012-2050.
341	<a href="#">US0058833</a>	US0058914	The Fiscal Year 2010 Budget for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	6/11/2009	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Oceans, Atmosphere, Fisheries, and Coast Guard to review FY2010 budget request for NOAA programs.
342	<a href="#">US0058915</a>	US0058970	Climate Change Legislation: Tax Considerations	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Finance	6/16/2009	Hearing to examine options for tax law treatment of proposed cap-and-trade emission allowances. Cap-and-trade program proposals set a mandatory cap on air pollutant emissions and supply companies with a certain number of emissions allowances to provide economic incentives to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and mitigate global climate change. The allowances can be bought or sold or reserved for future use.
343	<a href="#">US0058971</a>	US0059056	Impacts of Climate Change on the Chesapeake Bay	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Natural Resources. House Committee on Natural Resources	6/23/2009	Hearing in Edgewater, Md., before the Subcommittee on Insular Affairs, Oceans, and Wildlife and the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands to examine impact of global climate change on the Chesapeake Bay and surrounding communities, and to review strategies to protect Chesapeake Bay from climate change adverse effects.
344	<a href="#">US0059057</a>	US0059363	Moving America Toward a Clean Energy Economy and Reducing Global Warming Pollution: Legislative Tools	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	7/7/2009	Hearing to consider H.R. 2454 (text excerpt, p. 299-301), the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009, to promote renewable energy sources use and energy efficiency measures across all economic sectors, to place limits on emissions of heat-trapping pollutants, and to protect U.S. consumers and industry and promote green jobs during transition to clean energy economy.

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345	<a href="#">US0059364</a>	US0059404	Industrial Competitiveness Under Climate Policies: Lessons from Europe	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations	7/8/2009	Hearing before the Subcommittee on European Affairs to examine industrial competitiveness under European Union (EU) Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), a cap-and-trade system established to enable the EU to achieve its obligation under the Kyoto Protocol for global reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, in light of pending legislation to establish a U.S. cap-and-trade program.
346	<a href="#">US0059405</a>	US0059462	Climate Change Legislation: International Trade Considerations	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Finance	7/8/2009	Hearing to examine potential international trade implications surrounding global climate change legislation, focusing on key challenges and options associated with estimating industry effects from climate change measures.
347	<a href="#">US0059463</a>	US0059656	Economic Opportunities for Agriculture, Forestry Communities, and Others in Reducing Global Warming Pollution	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	7/14/2009	Hearing to examine potential impact on agriculture and forestry sectors of Federal initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to mitigate global climate change. Also considers H.R. 2454, the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009, to require EPA to establish two cap-and-trade programs that set a mandatory cap on air pollutant emissions and provide companies with economic incentives to reach that cap at the lowest possible costs aimed at reducing emission of GHGs between 2012-2050.
348	<a href="#">US0059657</a>	US0059818	Transportation's Role in Climate Change and Reducing Greenhouse Gases	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	7/14/2009	Hearing to examine transportation role to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and address climate change. Transportation accounts for around 30 percent of GHG emissions in the U.S. It is one of the fastest growing sources of GHG emissions.
349	<a href="#">US0059819</a>	US0060081	Ensuring and Enhancing U.S. Competitiveness While Moving Toward a Clean Energy Economy	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	7/16/2009	Hearing to examine energy and climate policies and initiatives to promote renewable energy development and energy efficiency, and to review efforts to promote clean energy job creation while maintaining U.S. competitiveness. In recent years there has been a worldwide, rapid transition toward cleaner and more efficient technologies. This change has created millions of jobs and opened up possibilities for innovation and economic growth. That transition has been partly fueled by the recognition that cleaner energy could become the dominant job-creating industry in the 21st century, and the companies and countries that move quickly to seize these opportunities will benefit in the global economy.
350	<a href="#">US0060082</a>	US0060132	Climate Change and Global Security: Challenges, Threats, and Diplomatic	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations	7/21/2009	Hearing to examine potential global climate change threats to national security.
351	<a href="#">US0060133</a>	US0060514	Clean Energy Jobs, Climate-Related Policies and Economic Growth: State and Local Views	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	7/21/2009	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Green Jobs and the New Economy to examine State and local perspectives on clean energy jobs, climate-related policies, and economic growth. Policies that provide incentives for clean energy will create jobs and will increase U.S. energy efficiency. In the long run, it will save families and businesses money and energy costs, and it will drive technological innovation.
352	<a href="#">US0060515</a>	US0060814	The Role of Agriculture and Forestry in Global Warming Legislation	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	7/22/2009	Hearing to examine potential impact on agricultural and forestry sectors of proposals to mitigate global climate change by establishing a cap-and-trade program, in which policymakers set a mandatory cap on greenhouse gas emissions and provide companies with economic incentives to reach that cap at the lowest possible costs. Also reviews proposed agriculture offsets, which are measurable reductions or sequestration of greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture and forestry sources. Recently proposed legislation to promote alternative energy development and reduce greenhouse gas emissions has raised concerns about projected costs to farmers and forest owners.
353	<a href="#">US0060815</a>	US0060924	Climate for Innovation: Technology and Intellectual Property in Global Climate Solutions	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	7/29/2009	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine intellectual property rights (IPR) role in development and deployment of clean technologies to mitigate global climate change. Prior to international climate change conference scheduled to be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, Congressional discussions address challenges of clean technologies deployment and IPR protections.
354	<a href="#">US0060925</a>	US0060974	Climate Services: Solutions from Commerce to Communities	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	7/30/2009	Hearing to examine Federal interagency efforts to coordinate global climate change research, including climate services initiatives to improve dissemination of global climate change information and research data at Federal, State, and local levels. Global climate change information and research data need to be accessible to decision-makers at all levels to facilitate effective global climate change mitigation.
355	<a href="#">US0060975</a>	US0061118	Climate Change and National Security	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	7/30/2009	Hearing to examine relationship between global climate change and national security. For many years, the world's experts on security have claimed that global warming is a threat to U.S. security and a danger to peace and stability around the world. A 2007 report conducted by the CNA found that the U.S. could more frequently be drawn into situations of conflict due to global warming to help provide stability before conditions worsen and are exploited by extremists.

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356	<a href="#">US0061119</a>	US0061284	Climate Change Legislation: Allowance and Revenue Distribution	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Finance	8/4/2009	Hearing to examine methods of distributing emission allowances and revenues from a cap-and-trade program to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Also considers H.R. 2454, the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009, to promote renewable energy sources use and energy efficiency measures across all economic sectors, including provision to require EPA to establish two cap-and-trade programs that set a mandatory cap on air pollutant emissions and provide companies with economic incentives to reach that cap at the lowest possible costs aimed at reducing emission of greenhouse gases between 2012-2050.
357	<a href="#">US0061285</a>	US0061432	Climate Change and Ensuring That America Leads the Clean Energy Transformation	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	8/6/2009	Hearing to review options for Federal policies and programs to promote adaptation to and preparation for effects of global climate change, and to examine efficacy of House-passed H.R. 2454, the American Clean Energy and Security Act, to establish a cap-and-trade program, in which policymakers set a mandatory cap on emissions of carbon dioxide (CO2) and provide companies with economic incentives to reach that cap at the lowest possible costs. A recent DOE co-sponsored McKinsey and Co. report identifies potential efficiency opportunities available today that could reduce fossil fuel CO2 emissions in the year 2020 by more than 10 percent below 2005 levels while yielding up to \$700 billion in net lifecycle savings to the economy. Under H.R. 2454, emissions allowance revenues would be used to support programs to lower consumer energy costs, invest in clean energy technology, and assist trade-exposed industries transition to a clean energy economy.
358	<a href="#">US0061433</a>	US0061498	Building U.S. Resilience to Global Warming Impacts	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary	10/22/2009	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine strategies to develop U.S. resilience and decrease vulnerability to impacts of global warming.
359	<a href="#">US0061499</a>	US0061584	Fraudulent Letters Opposing Clean Energy Legislation	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	10/29/2009	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine fraudulent letters sent to Congress in an attempt to influence the vote on H.R. 2454, the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009, also known as the Waxman-Markey bill, to promote renewable energy sources use and energy efficiency measures. In June 2009, the American Coalition for Clean Coal Electricity (ACCCE) directed its public relations firm, the Hawthorn Group, to manufacture a grassroots campaign questioning H.R. 2454. Hawthorn turned to Bonner and Associates, a firm with experience generating letters to support shadow lobbying efforts, and a temporary Bonner and Associates employee forged letters seeking changes to H.R. 2454, which were sent to certain Congressmen. The example of fraudulent letters contributes to concerns about politically motivated public relations campaigns that try to create the impression of spontaneous grassroots engagement, also known as "astroturfing."
360	<a href="#">US0061585</a>	US0061820	Global Warming Legislation: Carbon Markets and Producer Groups	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	9/9/2009	Hearing to examine market regulation issues related to H.R. 2454, the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009, to establish a cap-and-trade program, in which policymakers set a mandatory cap on carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions and supply companies with a certain number of tradable emissions permits to provide economic incentives to reduce emissions and mitigate global climate change, and to review potential implications of proposed cap-and-trade system on agriculture industry. Proposed cap-and-trade system responds to problem of global climate change caused by carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions. The concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has increased by about 50 percent over the last 150 years causing increase in average global temperatures.
361	<a href="#">US0061821</a>	US0061884	Drought, Flooding and Refugees: Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change in the World's Most Vulnerable Nations	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations	10/15/2009	Hearing before the Subcommittee on International Development and Foreign Assistance, Economic Affairs and International Environmental Protection to examine current and projected effects of global climate change on developing countries, and to review U.S. climate policy options. Recently introduced legislation proposes to establish funds to provide resources for nations most vulnerable to climate change effects.
362	<a href="#">US0061885</a>	US0063112	Legislative Hearing on S. 1733, Clean Energy Jobs and American Power Act	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	10/28/2009	Hearing to consider S. 1733, the Clean Energy Jobs and American Power Act, to amend the Clean Air Act to promote renewable energy sources use and energy efficiency measures across all economic sectors, to place limits on emissions of heat-trapping pollutants, and to protect U.S. consumers and industry and promote green jobs during transition to a clean energy economy.
363	<a href="#">US0063113</a>	US0063903	Legislative Hearing on S. 1733, Clean Energy Jobs and American Power Act	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	10/29/2009	Hearing to consider S. 1733, the Clean Energy Jobs and American Power Act, to amend the Clean Air Act to promote renewable energy sources use and energy efficiency measures across all economic sectors, to place limits on emissions of heat-trapping pollutants, and to protect U.S. consumers and industry and promote green jobs during transition to a clean energy economy.



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364	<a href="#">US0063904</a>	US0064272	Legislative Hearing on S. 1733, Clean Energy Jobs and American Power Act	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	10/27/2009	Hearing to consider S. 1733, the Clean Energy Jobs and American Power Act, to amend the Clean Air Act to promote renewable energy sources use and energy efficiency measures across all economic sectors, to place limits on emissions of heat-trapping pollutants, and to protect U.S. consumers and industry and promote green jobs during transition to a clean energy economy.
365	<a href="#">US0064273</a>	US0064378	The Future of Ocean Governance: Building our National Ocean Policy	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	11/4/2009	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Oceans, Atmosphere, Fisheries, and Coast Guard to examine findings and recommendations of Administration Interagency Ocean Policy Task Force Sept. 17, 2009, interim report on development and implementation of a national ocean policy. Oceans face major threats from climate change and ocean acidification. Since the start of the industrial revolution, 200 years ago, humans have released more than 1.5 trillion tons of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. And one-third of those emissions, more than half a trillion tons, have been absorbed by the oceans.
366	<a href="#">US0064379</a>	US0064768	Geoengineering: Parts I, II, and III	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology	11/5/2009	Hearings to examine research related to and benefits and risks of geoengineering, also known as climate engineering, to address global climate change problem, including carbon dioxide removal (CDR) and solar radiation management (SRM) technologies. Hearing on Feb. 4 was held before the Subcommittee on Energy and Environment. Geoengineering is the deliberate large-scale modification of the earth's climate systems for the purposes of counteracting global climate change.
367	<a href="#">US0064769</a>	US0065043	Climate Change Legislation: Considerations for Future Jobs	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Finance	11/10/2009	Hearing to examine potential implications of global climate change mitigation proposals on employment and the economy, including proposal to establish cap-and-trade programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in which policymakers set a mandatory cap on air pollutant emissions and provide companies with economic incentives to reach that cap at the lowest possible costs. Climate change legislation may create jobs in certain energy sectors, but cause job losses in others. There are differing views on the potential impact climate change mitigation proposals may have on the economy.
368	<a href="#">US0065044</a>	US0065315	Hearing To Review the Potential Economic Impacts of Climate Change on the Farm Sector	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Agriculture	12/2/2009	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Conservation, Credit, Energy, and Research to examine potential impact on agricultural sector of Federal initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas (GHGs) emissions to mitigate global climate change. Also considers H.R. 2454, the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009, to require EPA to establish two cap-and-trade programs that set a mandatory cap on air pollutant emissions and provide companies with economic incentives to reach that cap at the lowest possible costs aimed at reducing emission of GHGs between 2012-2050.
369	<a href="#">US0065316</a>	US0065440	Hearing To Review the Costs and Benefits of Agriculture Offsets	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Agriculture	12/3/2009	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Conservation, Credit, Energy, and Research to examine pros and cons of agriculture offsets, which are measurable reductions or sequestration of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from agriculture and forestry sources. Also considers H.R. 2454, the American Clean Energy and Security Act of 2009, to establish a cap-and-trade program, in which policymakers set a mandatory cap on emissions of carbon dioxide and provide companies with economic incentives to reach that cap at the lowest possible costs.
370	<a href="#">US0065441</a>	US0065776	Hearing on the Nominations of Arthur Elkins To Be Inspector General of the EPA; Earl Gohl To Be Federal CoChair of the Appalachian Regional Commission; Sandford Blitz To Be Federal Co-Chairperson of the Northern Border Regional Commission; and Marilyn A. Brown, Barbara S. Haskew, Neil G. McBride, and William B. Sansom To Be Members of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	2/9/2010	Hearing to consider the following nominations: Arthur A. Elkins, Jr. (Assoc Gen Counsel, Gen Law Office, Office of Gen Counsel, EPA) to be Inspector General, Office of the Inspector General, EPA; Earl F. Gohl, Jr. (former Dep Sec, Pa Dept of Community Aff) to be Federal Co-Chair, Appalachian Regional Commission; Sandford Blitz (former Regional Administrator, SBA) to be Federal Co-Chair, Northern Border Regional Commission; Marilyn A. Brown (Prof, Energy Policy, School of Public Policy, Ga Inst of Technology) to be a Board Member; Barbara S. Haskew (Prof, Economics, Middle Tenn State Univ) to be a Board Member; Neil G. McBride (Gen Counsel, Legal Aid Soc of Middle Tenn and the Cumberlands) to be a Board Member; William B. Sansom (Bd Member, TVA) to be reappointed a Board Member.
371	<a href="#">US0065777</a>	US0065860	The Clean Energy Recovery: Creating Jobs, Building New Industries and Saving Money	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	3/10/2010	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine economic recovery potential of clean energy investments, focusing on impact of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009 grants to create green job opportunities and promote energy efficient industries. Congress passed ARRA during the recent economic downturn, and as a result two million people have jobs today that otherwise would not. This emergency legislation has not only helped the U.S. round the corner on the worst recession in generations, it has become the catalyst for reinvesting in America's future. Nowhere is this reinvestment more apparent than in clean energy, where ARRA targeted \$90 billion to jump start jobs in efficiency, wind, solar, advanced battery technology, and countless other critical industries.

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372	<a href="#">US0065861</a>	US0065980	Clearing the Smoke: Understanding the Impacts of Black Carbon Pollution	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	3/16/2010	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine impact of black carbon on global climate change and public health, and to review policy options to reduce black carbon emissions. Black carbon, also known as soot, is generated by fossil- and bio-fuels combustion. Progress has been made to clean up black carbon in the atmosphere, but black carbon remains one of the leading contributors to climate change. Reduction of black carbon emissions could yield rapid benefits for public health and global climate.
373	<a href="#">US0065981</a>	US0066113	The Role of Coal in a New Energy Age	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	4/14/2010	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine role of clean coal and related technologies to improve energy security and mitigate global climate change. Coal is the most abundant energy resource in the U.S. and it generates nearly half of the country's electricity. Emissions from coal power plants has dropped 40 percent since the 1970s despite the fact that coal use has tripled and the U.S. has nearly one-third of the world's coal total. There are safety concerns about use of coal, but new technologies are being developed to ensure mine safety.
374	<a href="#">US0066114</a>	US0066208	Combating Climate Change in Africa	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Foreign Affairs	4/15/2010	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health to examine global climate change impact in Africa, and to review response measures to address climate change problem, including U.S. climate change assistance to African countries. African countries are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Recommendations have been made that cost-effective adaptation assistance should be targeted at the most vulnerable communities in Africa.
375	<a href="#">US0066209</a>	US0066391	The Foundation of Climate Science	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	5/6/2010	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine foundations for and accuracy of climate science, and to review extent to which global climate change has been caused by human actions. The globe is warming dramatically compared with natural historical rates of change. Over the last 50 years, the rate of warming is nearly double that of the 100 year trend, and 14 of the 15 warmest years in the global surface instrumental temperature record have occurred since 1995. Significant advances in the scientific understanding of climate change make it clear that there has been a change in climate that goes beyond the range of natural variability.
376	<a href="#">US0066392</a>	US0066557	Climate Science in the Political Arena	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	5/20/2010	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine accuracy of climate science, in light of concerns about influence of politics on global climate change science data and research. Concerns have been raised that researchers are misusing Federal funds by distorting data and failing to produce objective analyses regarding global climate change. Recently, a University of Virginia professor was asked by the Virginia Attorney General to provide materials relating to five research grants as part of a civil fraud investigation into alleged climate science data manipulation. Some view the investigation as politically motivated and meant to intimidate the scientific community. Others feel that actions such as these are necessary to protect Federal funds and promote objective research and policy-making.
377	<a href="#">US0066558</a>	US0066695	Climate Change Finance: Providing Assistance for Vulnerable Countries	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Foreign Affairs	7/27/2010	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, and the Global Environment to examine benefits of foreign assistance funding for climate change adaptation and mitigation measures in developing countries, in context of 2010 Copenhagen Accord to UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. In Dec. 2010 in Copenhagen, President Obama, along with other developed country leaders, pledged to raise \$30 billion for "fast start" climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts for countries most in need.
378	<a href="#">US0066696</a>	US0066747	The Changing Arctic: Implications for Federal Resources and Local Communities	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	8/19/2010	Hearing in Barrow, Alaska, to examine climate change in the Arctic and its impact on Alaskan native communities and resource development, particularly oil and gas exploration. Over the past two decades, Arctic ambient temperatures have warmed at twice the rate of any other region. This warming climate has led to rising sea levels and the migration of wildlife, threatening the traditional lifestyle of subsistence among coastal native communities.
379	<a href="#">US0066748</a>	US0066878	The Global Clean Energy Race	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	9/22/2010	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine global clean energy technological developments, and to review U.S. investment in clean energy programs to improve competitiveness in global economy. Approximately \$26 trillion will need to be invested over the next two decades in order to meet global energy needs.
380	<a href="#">US0066879</a>	US0067098	A Rational Discussion of Climate Change: The Science, the Evidence, the Response	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology	11/17/2010	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Environment to examine factors contributing to and options to address global climate change, and to review global climate change research activities (Subcommittee witness list and hearing charter, p. 2-7). The U.S. is the biggest historical producer and second largest current producer of greenhouse gases. It is in U.S. interest to change its energy policies for reasons of economics, national security, and environmental and human health.

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381	<a href="#">US0067099</a>	US0067258	Not Going Away: America's Energy Security, Jobs and Climate Challenges	U.S. Congress. House House Commissions and Temporary Committees	12/1/2010	Hearing before the Select Energy Independence and Global Warming Committee to examine challenges facing U.S. energy policies and national security relating to global climate change. The national and economic security threats posed by climate change, U.S. dependence on foreign oil, and lack of a comprehensive U.S. energy plan are key factors to the dialogue on strengthening the economy and environmental conservation initiatives.
382	<a href="#">US0067259</a>	US0067926	H.R. __, the Energy Tax Prevention Act of 2011	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	2/9/2011	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Power to consider draft bill, the Energy Tax Prevention Act of 2011, to amend the Clean Air Act (CAA) to prohibit EPA from promulgating any regulation regarding greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to address global climate change, with certain exceptions. Concerns have been raised about the legality and adverse impact of EPA efforts to regulate carbon dioxide and GHG emissions under the CAA. It has also been argued that the decision on whether to regulate GHG emissions lies within the purview of Congress and not EPA.
383	<a href="#">US0067927</a>	US0068369	Climate Science and EPA's Greenhouse Gas Regulations	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	3/8/2011	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Power to examine scientific evidence regarding global temperature changes and relationship of climate change to human greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and to review potential impact of EPA regulations to reduce GHG emissions. Recent EPA proposals to curtail carbon emissions have drawn criticism from various individuals and groups. Objections include the potential negative economic and financial implications of new regulations, and disagreements over the accuracy of existing climate science models and skepticism over the role of manmade emissions in global warming trends. The Committee is considering legislative proposals on the matter, including H.R. 910, the Energy Tax Prevention Act of 2011, to amend the Clean Air Act to prohibit EPA from promulgating any regulation regarding GHG emissions to address global climate change, with certain exceptions.
384	<a href="#">US0068370</a>	US0068681	Climate Change: Examining the Processes Used to Create Science and Policy	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology	3/31/2011	Hearing to examine processes used to generate key climate change science and information used to inform policy development and decisionmaking (Committee witness list and hearing charter, p. 2-6).
385	<a href="#">US0068682</a>	US0068840	Assessing the Impact of Greenhouse Gas Regulations on Small Business	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform	4/6/2011	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Regulatory Affairs, Stimulus Oversight and Government Spending to examine economic impact of EPA greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions regulations under the Clean Air Act on small business, in light of concerns about Federal regulatory overreach. One recent study revealed that the annual regulatory cost to small businesses is nearly \$3,000 more per employee than the cost to larger firms, and that compliance with environmental regulations cost small businesses four times more than firms with more than 500 employees.
386	<a href="#">US0068841</a>	US0068931	Fiscal Year 2012 NOAA Budget Request and Oversight	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	4/13/2011	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Oceans, Atmosphere, Fisheries, and Coast Guard to review FY2012 budget request for NOAA programs.
387	<a href="#">US0068932</a>	US0070012	EPA Mining Policies: Assault on Appalachian Jobs--Part II	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure	5/11/2011	Continuation of hearings before the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment to examine EPA policies regulating surface coal mining activities in Appalachia, including EPA Jan. 2011 decision to revoke a dredge and fill permit under Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 that was previously issued in Jan. 2007 to the Mingo Logan Coal Co. for the Spruce mountaintop surface mine in Logan County, W.Va. (Subcommittee memo and witness list, p. vi-xiv). Reviews concerns about EPA issuance of draft and interim guidance, combined with EPA objection authority powers, in a way that changes how the CWA applies to surface mining and impedes the issuance of permits for surface mining operations in Appalachia. Fifty percent of the electric power generated in the U.S. comes from coal, and the Appalachian region supplies over one-third of the 1.1 billion tons of coal consumed domestically each year.
388	<a href="#">US0070013</a>	US0070079	U.N. Climate Talks and Power Politics: It's Not About the Temperature	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Foreign Affairs	5/25/2011	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations to examine U.S. and international efforts to address global climate change, focusing on factors impacting and impeding UN climate change negotiations, including differing scientific views on the roots of global climate change and the often competing national interests of developed and developing countries.
389	<a href="#">US0070080</a>	US0070174	Examining NOAA's Climate Service Proposal	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology	6/22/2011	Hearing to review FY2012 budget request for NOAA programs, focusing on proposal to establish Climate Service within NOAA to integrate existing NOAA climate offices and resources under a single entity (Committee witness list and hearing charter, p. 2-6). The Climate Service proposal would be the largest reorganization of NOAA since its establishment and would cost \$346 million in FY2012. The proposal responds to increasing demands for NOAA climate services and data.
390	<a href="#">US0070175</a>	US0070243	Clean Energy Research and Development	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	1/21/2010	Hearing to examine DOE efforts to invest in and improve clean energy to meet future energy needs and address global climate change.

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391	<a href="#">US0070244</a>	US0070378	Oversight Hearing on EPA's Work with Other Federal Entities To Reduce Pollution and Improve Environmental Performance	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	3/27/2012	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Green Jobs and the New Economy and the Subcommittee on Oversight to examine EPA collaboration with DOD agencies to mitigate global climate change and improve energy efficiency. DOD is the largest consumer of energy in the U.S., with a fuel bill for petroleum of over \$17 billion in 2011. Military investments in energy efficiency and sustainable energy are not just about reducing greenhouse gas emission but also about military strategy and force protection. DOD recently reported that over 3,000 soldiers or contractors have been killed in fuel supply convoys between 2003 and 2007 in Iraq and Afghanistan. The U.S. dependence on foreign oil is a threat to national defense and energy security, and initiatives to reduce global warming and improve energy efficiency can have positive outcomes for military operations.
392	<a href="#">US0070379</a>	US0070461	Sea Level Rise	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	4/19/2012	Hearing to examine impact of sea level rise on domestic energy and water infrastructure in coastal areas. About 5 million Americans now live in coastal areas that are less than 4 feet above sea level. Nearly 300 high value energy facilities stand on land below that level, including power plants, oil and gas refineries, and natural gas infrastructure. These energy assets are already vulnerable to extreme weather, but this infrastructure is even more at risk with the rise in sea level.
393	<a href="#">US0070462</a>	US0070670	The American Energy Initiative, Part 20: A Focus on EPA's Greenhouse Gas Regulations	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	6/19/2012	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Power to examine potential effects on economic growth and global climate change of EPA greenhouse gas (GHG) regulations, including proposed regulation of carbon dioxide emissions for newly constructed power plants. The EPA has begun to impose GHG regulations under the Clean Air Act, but there are concerns about adverse impact of the new regulations on economic growth and job creation.
394	<a href="#">US0070671</a>	US0070732	The American Energy Initiative, Part 22: EPA Greenhouse Gas Regulations	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	6/29/2012	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Power to examine EPA greenhouse gas regulations and impact on the economy and jobs. There are concerns that the cost of any new, overly broad rules that regulate greenhouse gas will ultimately force American families to pay much more for goods and that some expansions planned by businesses will not take place, thus reducing the availability of new jobs.
395	<a href="#">US0070733</a>	US0070942	The American Energy Initiative, Part 23: A Focus on Alternative Fuels and Vehicles, Both the Challenges and the Opportunities	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	7/10/2012	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Power to examine opportunities and challenges to develop and expand use of biofuels and other alternative fuel sources in transportation sector to meet energy demands, and to review Federal biofuel promotion efforts, including renewable fuel standard (RFS). Also considers H.R. 1687, the Open Fuel Standard Act of 2011, to require automakers to produce a certain percentage of vehicles capable of running on alternative fuel for each fleet of manufactured automobiles. Increases in oil prices and concerns about foreign oil dependency have made the development of alternative fuels and transportation options a key domestic energy policy priority.
396	<a href="#">US0070943</a>	US0071029	The American Energy Initiative, Part 25: EPA's Proposed Greenhouse Gas New Source Performance Standards for Utilities and the Impact This Regulation Will Have on Jobs	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	7/16/2012	Hearing in Abingdon, Va., before the Subcommittee on Energy and Power to examine potential economic and employment impacts of EPA proposed greenhouse gas (GHG) new source performance standards for utilities. Since 2009, EPA has been advancing a number of major environmental regulations that significantly affect both existing and future coal plants. EPA's most recent major proposed rule impacting coal plants would establish new standards for power plants in an effort to limit GHG emissions. The proposed rule combines both coal-fired and natural gas-fired power plants into a single newly created source category and sets a single carbon dioxide (CO2) standard. There is concern that future coal-fired power plants will be unable to meet the proposed CO2 standard without the installation of carbon capture and storage technology.
397	<a href="#">US0071030</a>	US0071297	Update on the Latest Climate Change Science and Local Adaptation Measures	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	8/1/2012	Hearing to examine status of climate change science, and to review State and local efforts to address environmental and public health implications of global warming. While many experts believe that global climate changes are beyond the norm and are likely caused by human activity, there is some debate among scientists. Some have voiced concerns that climate science appears to be based on exaggerations, personal agendas, and questionable predictions rather than on the scientific method.
398	<a href="#">US0071298</a>	US0071350	Impacts of Climate Change on the Intermountain West	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	8/17/2012	Hearing in Santa Fe, N.Mex., to address impact of climate change on Intermountain West, including increased wildfires, widespread damage to ecosystems, and potential for greater drought conditions. Wildfires have always been part of life in the Intermountain West, but many scientists assert that some of the conditions contributing to the severity of this year's fire season, including drought accompanied by above average temperatures, are common because of human induced climate change. The National Research Council has examined historical wildfire data as part of its America's Climate Choices report, which claimed that climate change has likely contributed to a significant increase in big forest fires in the West.

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399	<a href="#">US0071351</a>	US0071437	The Nuclear Waste Administration Act	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	9/12/2012	Hearing to consider S. 3469, the Nuclear Waste Administration Act, to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to establish the Nuclear Waste Administration to provide for permanent disposal of nuclear waste, and to ensure adequate funding for nuclear waste management activities. Nuclear energy could play an important role in future efforts to address U.S. energy security vulnerabilities and the threat of global warming, as it produces little carbon dioxide or conventional air pollutants, and also avoids undue economic dependence on foreign entities and regimes.
400	<a href="#">US0071438</a>	US0071566	Extreme Weather in Alaska: State and Federal Response to imminent Disasters in the Arctic	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	9/13/2013	Hearing in Anchorage, Alaska, before the Subcommittee on Emergency Management, Intergovernmental Relations, and the District of Columbia to examine impact of extreme weather and disasters on Alaskan Native villages, and to review Federal and State long-term strategies for mitigating risk associated with climate change. Recently, various agencies and organizations have identified 31 immediately threatened Alaskan Native villages at risk to extreme weather and disasters. According to GAO, at least 12 of the 31 villages have decided to relocate in part or entirely, or to at least begin to explore relocation options. The villages at greatest risk would have to move on a tighter timeframe since they continue to suffer flooding and erosion and have limited evacuation options should their situation worsen.
401	<a href="#">US0071567</a>	US0071771	The American Energy Initiative, Part 29: A Focus on H.R. 6172	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	9/20/2012	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Power to examine EPA proposed greenhouse gas (GHG) new source performance standards for power plants, which require new coal-fired power plants to install expensive carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology that is not yet commercially viable. Also considers H.R. 6172 (text, p. 4-6), to prohibit EPA from finalizing any rule imposing GHG emissions standards for power plants unless and until CCS is proven to be technologically and economically feasible. EPA's most recent major proposed rule impacting coal plants would establish new standards for power plants in an effort to limit GHG emissions. The proposed rule combines both coal-fired and natural gas-fired power plants into a single newly created source category and sets a single carbon dioxide (CO2) standard. There is concern that future coal-fired power plants will be unable to meet the proposed CO2 standard without the installation of CCS technology.
402	<a href="#">US0071772</a>	US0071869	Policy Relevant Climate Issues in Context	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology	4/25/2013	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Environment to examine scientific understanding of and issues surrounding global climate change (Subcommittee witness list and hearing charter, p. 2-6).
403	<a href="#">US0071870</a>	US0071968	H.R. 2231, Offshore Energy and Jobs Act Part 1 and 2	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Natural Resources	6/6/2013	Hearings before the Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources to consider H.R. 2231, the Offshore Energy and Jobs Act, to amend the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to direct Department of Interior (DOI) to develop a new 5-year outer continental shelf (OCS) oil and natural gas leasing plan, to require DOI to conduct offshore oil and natural gas lease sales for certain areas of the OCS, and to limit DOI authority to determine locations of future OCS lease sales. There are concerns that the Administration offshore energy plan significantly restricts offshore energy development due to environmental concerns. Proponents of expanding energy development focus on energy security, economic, and employment benefits of oil and natural gas exploration.
404	<a href="#">US0071969</a>	US0072211	The Obama Administration's Climate Change Policies and Activities	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	9/18/2013	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Power to review current and planned climate change activities by Federal agencies outlined in Obama Administration climate action plan. On June 25, 2013, the President released his climate action plan to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. The plan describes a variety of new or previously announced actions and spending involving agencies across the Federal Government.
405	<a href="#">US0072212</a>	US0072415	EPA Power Plant Regulations: Is the Technology Ready?	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology	10/29/2013	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and the Subcommittee on Environment to examine technical and legal issues associated with new EPA proposed greenhouse gas new source performance standards (NSPS) for new coal-fired power plants, which are being considered by EPA under the Clean Air Act (CAA) (Subcom witness list and hearing charter, p. 2-7). It has been argued that EPA proposed NSPS can be achieved only through the application of carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology, which is not yet in operation in commercial scale power plants. Critics of EPA-proposed regulations have questioned legal precedent of mandating unproven technologies.
406	<a href="#">US0072416</a>	US0072533	A Factual Look at the Relationship Between Climate and Weather	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology	12/11/2013	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Environment to examine links between global climate change and extreme weather events, including hurricanes, tornadoes, droughts, and floods (Subcommittee witness list and hearing charter, p. 2-6). In the U.S., tornadoes, hurricanes, and droughts are examples of weather events that most often have the potential to become extreme. Links between extreme weather events and climate change are often cited after such weather events occur. In 1990, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change released its first assessment report, which expressed the importance of climate change and the need for international cooperation in attributing specific severe weather events to climate change.

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407	<a href="#">US0072534</a>	US0073054	Review of the President's Climate Action Plan	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	1/16/2014	Hearing to examine current and planned climate change activities by Federal agencies outlined in Obama Administration climate action plan. On June 25, 2013, the President released his climate action plan to reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. The plan describes a variety of new or previously announced actions and spending involving agencies across the Federal Government.
408	<a href="#">US0073055</a>	US0073489	Extreme Weather Events: The Costs of Not Being Prepared	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	2/12/2014	Hearing to examine extreme weather events and related preparedness efforts, and to review long-term strategies for mitigating risk associated with climate change. According to the U.S. Global Change Research Program, extreme weather events have increased in frequency over the past 50 years and are expected to become even more common, intense, and costly. Natural disasters often carry severe consequences, such as fatalities and economic losses, but there is growing concern that they may also increasingly have the potential to overwhelm critical infrastructure and cause widespread disruption of essential services.
409	<a href="#">US0073490</a>	US0074043	Natural Resource Adaptation: Protecting Ecosystems and Economies	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	2/25/2014	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Oversight to examine impact of climate change and extreme weather events on wildlife and ecosystems, and to review efforts to increase climate change resilience of domestic infrastructure and economy. According to the U.S. Global Change Research Program, significant changes in the U.S. climate over the past 50 years have occurred with the potential to erode habitat quality and sustainability for fish and wildlife species, and in some cases cause abrupt changes to entire ecosystems. Climate change is now among the greatest challenges facing the conservation of native species, and it is contributing to dramatic changes in their breeding, migrating, and wintering habitats.
410	<a href="#">US0074044</a>	US0074282	Science of Capture and Storage: Understanding EPA's Carbon Rules	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology	3/12/2014	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Environment and the Subcommittee on Energy to examine need for and feasibility of EPA-proposed greenhouse gas new source performance standards (NSPS) for new coal and natural gas-fired power plants, which would require the large-scale application of carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology to reduce carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions (Subcommittee witness list and hearing charter, p. 2-9). There is currently no commercial-scale power plant using CCS technology in the U.S., and critics argue it should not be considered adequately demonstrated or viable technology for the purposes of EPA rulemaking. Proponents, however, contend that CCS technology works on a commercial scale but has not been utilized because, without regulatory requirements, there has simply been no incentive to do so.
411	<a href="#">US0074283</a>	US0074361	Keystone XL and the National Interest Determination	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations	3/13/2014	Hearing to examine the proposed TransCanada Corp. Keystone XL oil pipeline, which would transport crude oil from Alberta, Canada, to refineries in the Gulf Coast, including national security interests associated with project approval. TransCanada Corp. initially submitted its request to build the 1,700 mile Keystone XL oil pipeline in 2008. More than five years later, TransCanada Corp. is still waiting for Federal approval to complete the pipeline. Two major areas of concern about the project are whether or not the pipeline can be built and operated safely and whether or not the pipeline's construction could contribute significantly to climate change.
412	<a href="#">US0074362</a>	US0074419	Successes and Challenges of Meeting Sustainability Goals in Hawaii and the Pacific	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	4/16/2014	Hearing in Honolulu, Hawaii before the Subcommittee on Water and Power to examine Hawaiian Pacific Islands long-term renewable energy resources and sustainability strategies, in light of global climate change impacts. The UN International Panel on Climate Change recently released a report on the need for all countries to begin reducing carbon pollution in order to mitigate the impacts of climate change. Hawaii is making progress towards environmental sustainability. The islands currently manage or must prepare for unique challenges, including projected water shortages, urbanization, high energy costs, loss of land due to sea level rise, and growing populations and control of invasive species that impact island ecosystems.
413	<a href="#">US0074420</a>	US0074499	Leading the Way: Adapting to South Florida's Changing Coastline	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	4/22/2014	Hearing in Miami Beach, Fla., before the Subcommittee on Science and Space to examine impact of global climate change on sea level rise, and to review implications for and efforts to mitigate impact of rising sea levels on southern Florida coastline. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has reported that over the period of 1901 to 2010 the global mean sea level rose by 0.19 meters. In 2012, a U.S. Geological Survey study concluded that sea levels along the east coast of the U.S. will rise three to four times faster than the global average over the next century. And the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has projected that the water around Miami could rise up to 0.6 meters by 2060. Miami's geographic location and low-lying topography make it vulnerable to flooding, storm surge, and other climate change impacts.

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414	<a href="#">US0074500</a>	US0074641	Examining the U.N. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Process	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology	5/29/2014	Hearing to examine UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) structure and process to prepare reports on global climate change (Committee witness list and hearing charter, p. 2-7). Also examines White House National Climate Assessment 2014 report on climate change and policy in the U.S. The IPCC recently released three working group reports on climate science that focused on physical sciences, impacts and adaptation, and mitigation. Concerns have been raised about IPCC, including lack of transparency in author and study selection and inconsistent approaches to data quality and peer review.
415	<a href="#">US0074642</a>	US0074912	Farming, Fishing, Forestry and Hunting in an Era of Changing Climate	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	6/3/2014	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Green Jobs and the New Economy to examine impact of global climate change on farming, fishing, forestry, and hunting. A recent National Climate Assessment report reflected how much of an impact global climate change is having in sectors that are critical to rural communities and their economies, such as farming, fishing, forestry, and hunting. Climate change is one of many challenges facing these sectors, but it is playing an increasingly important role in making existing challenges such as drought and disease even worse.
416	<a href="#">US0074913</a>	US0075220	Climate Change: The Need To Act Now	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	6/18/2014	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Clean Air and Nuclear Safety to examine Administration efforts to address global climate change. Recently, EPA used its authority under the Clean Air Act to propose carbon pollution standards for existing power plants. As proposed, the rule will reduce carbon pollution while providing as much as \$93 billion in public health and climate benefits per year by 2030. According to a recent poll, 70 percent of the public supports Federal standards to limit greenhouse gas pollution.
417	<a href="#">US0075221</a>	US0075301	Increasing Carbon Soil Sequestration on Public Lands	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Natural Resources	6/25/2014	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Environmental Regulation to examine initiatives to enhance soil carbon sequestration on Federal public lands to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and curb global climate change. Concerns have increased about the rapid buildup of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and the potential implications for climate and the environment. However, agriculture can play a key role in solving some of these issues. Crops and other plants remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, and as they are harvested their residues and roots are sequestered in the soil where they can remain for long periods of time.
418	<a href="#">US0075302</a>	US0075453	Legislative Hearing To Consider the Following Items: S. 571, Great Lakes Water Protection Act; S. 1153, Invasive Fish and Wildlife Prevention Act; S. 1175, Infrastructure Facilitation and Habitat Conservation Act of 2013; S. 1202, SAFE Act; S. 1232, Great Lakes Ecological and Economic Protection Act of 2013; H.R. 1300, To Amend the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 To Reauthorize the Volunteer Programs and Community Partnerships for the Benefit of National Wildlife Refuges, and for Other Purposes; S. 1381, Big Cats and Public Safety Protection Act; S. 1650, a Bill To Amend the Migratory Bird Treaty Act To Exempt Certain Alaska Native Articles from Prohibitions Against Sale of Items Containing Nonedible Migratory Bird Parts, and for Other Purposes; S. 2225, Smart Water Resource Management Conservation and Efficiency Act of 2014; S. 2530, a Bill To Amend Title 18, United States Code, To Prohibit the Importation or Exportation of Mussels of Certain Genus, and for Other Purposes; and S. 2560, United States Fish and Wildlife Service Resource Protection Act	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	7/16/2014	Wildlife and water resources misc bills; Hearing before the Subcommittee on Water and Wildlife to consider the following bills: S. 571, the Great Lakes Water Protection Act, to prohibit publicly-owned sewage treatment works from intentionally diverting waste streams to bypass treatment facilities that results in untreated or partially treated sewage or wastewater discharge into the Great Lakes, to require treatment facilities to provide immediate public notification of sewage discharges, and to increase civil penalties for Act violations occurring on or after Jan. 1, 2033. S. 1153, the Invasive Fish and Wildlife Prevention Act, to revise regulatory process for injurious wildlife to prevent introduction and establishment of nonnative wildlife and wild animal pathogens and parasites that would negatively affect the economy, environment, or human or animal species health, including provision to prevent importation or interstate transport of nonnative wildlife designated as injurious. S. 1175, the Infrastructure Facilitation and Habitat Conservation Act of 2013, to require the Department of Treasury to establish a program to provide loans and loan guarantees to enable eligible public entities to acquire interests in real property pursuant to habitat conservation plans approved by the Department of Interior under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. S. 1202, the Safeguarding America's Future and Environment Act, also known as the SAFE Act, to require the President to establish an interagency Natural Resources Climate Change Adaptation Panel to coordinate development and implementation of Mar. 2013 National Fish, Wildlife, and Plants Climate Adaptation Strategy to facilitate natural resources protection and conservation from extreme weather events and other conditions associated with climate change, and to direct the Department of Interior to establish the National Climate Change and Wildlife Science Center to assess and develop scientific information and strategies to address impacts of extreme weather and climate change on natural resources. S. 1232, the Great Lakes Ecological and Economic Protection Act of 2013, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, to institute various measures to protect and restore the Great Lakes, including provision to codify the Great Lakes Interagency Task Force to coordinate Great Lakes restoration activities among Federal agencies. H.R. 1300, to amend the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 to authorize FY2015-FY2017 appropriations for Fish and Wildlife Service volunteer and community partnership programs at

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419	<a href="#">US0075454</a>	US0075550	U.S. Security Implications of International Energy and Climate Policies and Issues	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations	7/22/2014	Hearing before the Subcommittee on International Development and Foreign Assistance, Economic Affairs, International Environmental Protection, and Peace Corps to examine domestic and global security implications of international energy and climate policies. Many of the national security challenges currently facing the U.S. have energy and climate change components. The management of these issues can have direct implications for global energy markets and domestic economic growth and prosperity. The Pentagon's Quadrennial Defense Review, released in Mar. 2014, identifies climate change as a threat multiplier capable of exacerbating poverty, environmental degradation, political instability, and social tensions, all of which contribute to terrorist activity and other forms of violence.
420	<a href="#">US0075551</a>	US0075659	Oversight Hearing: EPA's Proposed Carbon Pollution Standards for Existing Power Plants	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	7/23/2014	Hearing to examine EPA proposed clean power plan to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from existing electric power plants to mitigate global climate change. Power plants are the largest source of carbon dioxide emissions in the U.S., accounting for nearly one-third of all domestic greenhouse gas emissions.
421	<a href="#">US0075660</a>	US0075794	Examining the Threats Posed by Climate Change	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	7/29/2014	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Clean Air and Nuclear Safety to examine impact of climate change on communities and the economy, and to review policy options and initiatives to address climate change.
422	<a href="#">US0075795</a>	US0076102	EPA's Carbon Plan: Failure by Design	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology	7/30/2014	Hearing to examine EPA approach to implementing technology-based standards under section 111 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) to meet EPA carbon dioxide (CO2) emission standards for fossil-fuel power plants, and to review technical challenges to implement EPA carbon plan and scientific methods employed by EPA to calculate specific carbon-reduction goal for each State (Committee witness list and hearing charter, p. 2-7). According to EPA, power plants are the largest source of carbon pollution and account for roughly one-third of all domestic greenhouse gas emissions in the U.S. Section 111 of CAA establishes a unique technology-based mechanism for controlling emissions from "stationary sources," such as power plants, and directs EPA to set standards based on the degree of emission limitation achievable through the application of the best system of emission reduction that the Administrator determines has been adequately demonstrated.
423	<a href="#">US0076103</a>	US0076230	The Administration's Climate Plan: Failure by Design	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology	9/17/2014	Hearing to examine role of science in Administration climate action plan (CAP), and to review EPA regulations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and proposed rules for emissions from new, existing, and modified power plants (Committee witness list and hearing charter, p. 2-10). The CAP outlines various executive actions that the Administration plans to take to reduce carbon pollution in the U.S., prepare the U.S. for the impacts of climate change, and lead international efforts to combat climate change. EPA power plant regulation is the cornerstone of the CAP. According to EPA, power plants are the largest source of carbon pollution and account for roughly one-third of all domestic greenhouse gas emissions in the U.S.
424	<a href="#">US0076231</a>	US0076341	Legislative Hearing To Examine S. 2911, Super Pollutants Act of 2014	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	12/2/2014	Hearing to consider S. 2911, the Super Pollutants Act of 2014, to establish requirements for Federal agencies to evaluate, mitigate, reduce, and report on short-lived climate pollutant emissions, including black carbon, methane, and high global warming potential hydrofluorocarbons.
425	<a href="#">US0076342</a>	US0076513	Oversight Hearing: The President's Fiscal Year 2016 Budget Request for the U.S.	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	3/4/2015	Hearing to review Administration FY2016 budget request for EPA programs.
426	<a href="#">US0076514</a>	US0076717	EPA's Proposed 111(d) Rule for Existing Power Plants: Legal and Cost Issues	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	3/17/2015	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy and Power to examine EPA proposed clean power plan to reduce carbon dioxide emissions from existing electric power plants to mitigate global climate change, focusing on EPA legal authority and impact on States. Issued in June 2014, the proposed rule would establish emission guidelines for States to follow in developing plans to control carbon pollution from existing coal-fired power plants under Section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act. As proposed, the rule requires each State to reduce its overall carbon dioxide rate of emission from existing power plants to a State-specific level, with an interim target to be reached by 2020 and the final rate to be achieved by 2030.
427	<a href="#">US0076718</a>	US0077063	The President's U.N. Climate Pledge: Scientifically Justified or a New Tax on Americans?	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology	4/15/2015	Hearing to examine scientific justification, environmental impact, and economic cost of Obama Administration Mar. 31, 2015, submission of its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which is the international body overseeing the issue of the Earth's changing atmosphere (Committee witness list and hearing charter, p. 2-6). The U.S. INDC commits the U.S. to reducing greenhouse gas emissions 26-28 percent below 2005 levels by 2025 and by 80 percent or more by 2050.



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428	<a href="#">US0077064</a>	US0077156	The Obama Administration's CEQ Recently Revised Draft Guidance for GHG Emissions and the Effects of Climate Change: Oversight Hearing	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Natural Resources	5/13/2015	Hearing to examine Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) recently revised draft guidance regarding Federal agencies requirements to consider effects of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and climate change in their environmental reviews of all proposed Federal actions conducted under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969. The revised draft guidance requires Federal agencies to conduct a quantitative analysis of projected GHG emissions and to include the implications and possible impact of climate change on the environmental effects of a proposed action. It also directs agencies to include social cost of carbon and upstream, downstream, and cumulative impacts in GHG emissions analyses.
429	<a href="#">US0077157</a>	US0077344	Road to Paris: Examining the President's International Climate Agenda and implications for Domestic Environmental Policy	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	7/8/2015	Hearing to examine Administration policies and international agenda on global climate change, including climate action plan (CAP), and to review implications for U.S. environmental law, in light of upcoming UN Climate Change Conference in Paris, France, which intends to establish a global agreement to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The CAP outlines various executive actions the Administration plans to implement to reduce carbon pollution in the U.S., prepare the U.S. for the impacts of climate change, and lead international efforts to combat climate change. The U.S. is pursuing policies that would, by 2025, set the level of U.S. carbon emissions at 28 percent of the carbon emissions recorded for 2005.
430	<a href="#">US0077345</a>	US0077615	The Impacts of EPA's Proposed Carbon Regulations on Energy Costs for American Businesses, Rural Communities and Families, and a Legislative Hearing on S. 1324	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	6/23/2015	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Clean Air and Nuclear Safety to examine impacts on energy costs for U.S. businesses, individuals, and families of EPA proposed rule to regulate carbon pollution from existing power plants, which EPA refers to as the "clean power plan. Also briefly considers S. 1324, the Affordable Reliable Electricity Now Act of 2015, to prohibit EPA from issuing, implementing, or enforcing any proposed or final rule under the Clean Air Act that establishes performance standards for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from new, modified, reconstructed, and existing fossil fuel-fired electric power plants unless certain requirements are met, and to repeal certain EPA GHG emissions rules. Issued in June 2014, the proposed rule would establish emission guidelines for States to follow in developing plans to control carbon pollution from existing coal-fired and natural gas-fired power plants under Section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act. As proposed, the rule requires each State to reduce its overall carbon dioxide rate of emission from existing power plants to a State-specific level, with an interim target to be reached by 2020 and the final rate to be achieved by 2030.
431	<a href="#">US0077616</a>	US0077667	Examining DHS's Misplaced Focus on Climate Change	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Homeland Security	7/8/2015	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency to examine DHS claim that climate change and resulting extreme weather can cause significant risks to national security. DHS has designated climate change as a major area of homeland security risk. However, some Congressmen dispute that climate change is an area within DHS authority.
432	<a href="#">US0077668</a>	US0077912	Examining the International Climate Negotiations	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	11/18/2015	Hearing to examine likely effects of international climate negotiations to be held under the auspices of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Paris in Nov. 2015. The UNFCCC climate negotiations are intended to produce an agreement of some form that commits countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions over certain time periods through "intended nationally determined contributions" (INDCs).
433	<a href="#">US0077913</a>	US0078091	Pitfalls of Unilateral Negotiations at the Paris Climate Change Conference	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology	12/1/2015	Hearing to review status of environmental negotiations at the Nov. 30-Dec. 11, 2015, UN international climate change conference (COP 21) in Paris, and to examine related U.S. climate policies (Committee witness list and hearing charter, p. 2-4). The COP 21 objective is to achieve a legally binding agreement on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from every country. In Nov. 2014, the Administration announced the U.S. would reduce its economy-wide GHG emissions by up to 28 percent by 2025 compared to a 2005 baseline, and it reiterated this pledge to the international community through the "Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC). So far, the Administration has not released an analysis on how it developed this pledge compared to other levels of commitment to reduce GHGs.
434	<a href="#">US0078092</a>	US0078287	Data or Dogma? Promoting Open Inquiry in the Debate over the Magnitude of Human Impact on Earth's Climate	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	12/8/2015	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Space, Science, and Competitiveness to examine status of climate change science, in light of concerns about influence of politics on climate change science data and research and the impact of emissions from human activities on global warming. Critics of global warming contend that satellite data provides evidence refuting claims of climate change.

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Doc No.	Bates Begin	Bates End	Hearing Title	Committee	Hearing Date	Summary
435	<a href="#">US0078288</a>	US0078491	Paris Climate Promise: A Bad Deal for America	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology	2/2/2016	Hearing to examine policy issues related to Administration pledge to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at UN Paris Climate Change Conference (COP 21) as part of international agreement to adopt measures to mitigate global climate change (Committee witness list and hearing charter, p. 2-4). The COP 21 objective was to achieve a legally binding agreement on greenhouse gas emissions from all nations of the world, and an agreement was reached at the conclusion of the conference in Dec. 2015. In Nov. 2014, the Administration announced the U.S. would reduce its economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions by up to 28 percent by 2025 compared to a 2005 baseline, and reiterated this pledge to the international community through the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC). So far, the Administration has not released an analysis on how it developed this pledge compared to other levels of commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and has not submitted the UN international climate agreement to Congress for ratification.
436	<a href="#">US0078492</a>	US0078572	Examining the Role of Environmental Policies on Access to Energy and Economic Opportunity	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	4/13/2016	Hearing to examine impacts of Administration strategies to combat climate change. Those opposing the Administration's climate change policies claim the policies are eliminating energy jobs and reducing U.S. economic opportunities.
437	<a href="#">US0078573</a>	US0078673	Implications of the Supreme Court Stay of the Clean Power Plan	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	6/9/2016	Hearing to examine implications of Feb. 9, 2016, Supreme Court decision to stay implementation of EPA proposed rule to regulate carbon pollution from existing fossil fuel-fired power plants, which EPA refers to as the "clean power plan" (CPP). Issued in June 2014, the proposed rule would establish emission guidelines for States to follow in developing plans to control carbon pollution from existing coal-fired and natural gas-fired power plants under Section 111(d) of the Clean Air Act. As proposed, the rule requires each State to reduce its overall carbon dioxide rate of emission from existing power plants to a State-specific level, with an interim target to be reached by 2020 and the final rate to be achieved by 2030. The Supreme Court issued a stay putting the CPP and all associated deadlines on hold until the completion of judicial review.
438	<a href="#">US0078674</a>	US0078728	Asia's Growing Hunger for Energy: U.S. Policy and Supply Opportunities	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Foreign Affairs	9/8/2016	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific to review energy resources development and changing energy market in Asia, and to examine opportunities to advance U.S. energy policy in Asia. It is predicted that Asian nations will consume more than half of the world's energy by 2035. The world's strongest growth in natural gas consumption is happening in Asia, and the U.S. is projected to become the world's third largest supplier of liquefied natural gas (LNG) within the next five years. Buyers in Asia have already contracted to purchase more than half of the U.S. supply of LNG.
439	<a href="#">US0081081</a>	US0081575	Climate Science: Assumptions, Policy Implications, and the Scientific Method	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology	3/29/2017	Hearing to examine scientific methods and processes used to generate key climate change science and information used to inform policy development and decisionmaking (Committee witness list and hearing charter, p. 2-3). While many experts believe that global climate changes are beyond the norm and are likely caused by human activity, there is some debate among scientists. Some have voiced concerns that climate science appears to be based on exaggerations, personal agendas, and questionable predictions rather than on the scientific method.
440	<a href="#">US0081576</a>	US0081636	Extreme Weather and Coastal Flooding: Extreme Weather and Coastal Flooding: What is Happening Now, What is the Future Risk, and What Can We Do About It?	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	4/10/2017	Hearing in West Palm Beach, Fla., to examine impact of global climate change on sea level rise, and to review implications for and local efforts to mitigate impact of rising sea levels and flooding on southern Florida coastline. [Summary]In Miami Beach, Fla., tide-induced flooding has increased by more than 400 percent in the last decade, and sea level rise in southeast Florida has tripled since 2006. Sea level rise will create deeper waters near shore, causing higher waves and stronger storm surges, especially during hurricanes. This is especially concerning considering that 79 percent of Florida's economy is generated in coastal communities, and over \$130 billion in beach real estate is at risk.
441	<a href="#">US0081637</a>	US0081792	Building a 21st-Century Infrastructure for America: Economic Development Stakeholders' Perspectives	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure	9/13/2017	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management to examine options for infrastructure development to support the economy and disaster resilience, and to review efforts to improve infrastructure planning to reduce impact of future disasters (Subcommittee memo and witness list, p. iv-vi).
442	<a href="#">US0081793</a>	US0082003	Expanding and Accelerating the Deployment and Use of Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Sequestration	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	9/13/2017	Hearing to examine deployment and use of carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration (CCUS) technologies to address global climate change concerns associated with coal use in energy generation. CCUS, also known as carbon capture, utilization, and storage, is a process for reducing greenhouse gas emissions by capturing and injecting underground the carbon dioxide (CO2) that is emitted through the combustion of fossil fuels. The global use of technologies to reduce the atmospheric release of CO2 emissions from coal power plants is increasing.

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Doc No.	Bates Begin	Bates End	Hearing Title	Committee	Hearing Date	Summary
443	<a href="#">US0082004</a>	US0082194	Air Quality Impacts of Wildfires: Perspectives of Key Stakeholders	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Energy and Commerce	10/4/2017	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Environment to examine air quality impacts of wildfires. According to a recent report, wildfire smoke can result in significant air quality impacts to public health, particularly for at-risk groups, and impacts safety and transportation through diminished visibility on roads and aviation corridors. While the composition of smoke can vary greatly and the compounds present in it can number in the thousands, particulate matter (PM) in smoke typically causes the greatest concern in regards to air quality. Short-term exposures by the public to PM in smoke from wildfires can affect the lungs and heart.
444	<a href="#">US0082195</a>	US0082310	Geoengineering: Innovation, Research, Technology	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology	11/8/2017	Hearing before the Subcommittee on Environment and the Subcommittee on Energy to assess status of climate geoengineering technologies research in U.S. to address global climate change problem, including carbon dioxide removal (CDR) and solar radiation management (SRM) technologies (Subcommittee witness list and hearing charter, p. 2-3). Geoengineering is the deliberate large-scale modification of the earth's climate systems for the purposes of counteracting global climate change. Many of the concepts in this field deal with solar radiation management, or how to influence the effects of the sun on the earth. Geoengineering can also be used to manipulate different levels of gases in the atmosphere, such as carbon dioxide. These avenues of geoengineering research are still in the developmental stage, and while there are at least a few university programs looking into these concepts, Federal research is still limited.
445	<a href="#">US0082311</a>	US0082568	The Impact of Federal Environmental Regulations and Policies on American Farming and Ranching Communities	U.S. Congress. Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	2/7/2018	Hearing to examine impact of Federal environmental regulations and policies on U.S. farming and ranching communities. Environmental regulations are often complex and sometimes ambiguous, creating uncertainty and concern among farmers and ranchers. Some believe that regulations are vague, overreaching, and unnecessarily burdensome, which increases costs and inhibits ability of farmers and ranchers to compete.
446	<a href="#">US0082569</a>	US0082720	Using Technology To Address Climate Change	U.S. Congress. House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology	5/16/2018	Hearing to examine policies to respond to climate change, focusing on role of technological developments to mitigate and adapt to changing environmental conditions (Committee witness list and hearing charter, p. 2-3). Although there are many uncertainties surrounding climate change, technological innovation can be an important factor to both climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies.

## Exhibit B

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF OREGON  
EUGENE DIVISION**

KELSEY CASCADIA ROSE JULIANA, *et al.*, Case No.: 6:15-cv-01517-TC

Plaintiffs,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *et al.*,

Defendants.

**DECLARATION OF CLARE  
BORONOW IN SUPPORT OF  
DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR  
JUDICIAL NOTICE OF  
CONGRESSIONAL HEARING  
REPORTS**

I, Clare Boronow, do declare and if called upon would testify as follows:

1. I am a Trial Attorney at the United States Department of Justice and an attorney of record for Defendants in the above-entitled action. I have personal knowledge of the statements made herein.

2. Over a period of weeks in September 2018, support staff for Defendants downloaded the 446 Congressional hearing reports for which Defendants seek judicial notice from ProQuest Congressional.

3. ProQuest Congressional is a subscription database that provides access to Congressional records. See <https://congressional.proquest.com/>.

4. Because the database requires a subscription, Defendants are unable to provide links to each document. However, ProQuest represents that each document is an accurate copy of the relevant Congressional record as published by Congress.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct and was executed this 15th day of October, 2018 in Denver, CO.

/s/ Clare Boronow  
Clare Boronow