

**TESTIMONY OF  
THE REVEREND JIM BALL, PH.D  
President and CEO of the  
Evangelical Environmental Network**

**“MADE IN THE IMAGE OF GOD”**

**Before the  
COMMITTEE ON THE ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS  
U.S. SENATE  
SEPTEMBER 24, 2008**

Chairman Boxer, Ranking Member Inhofe, distinguished Members of the Committee, my name is the Rev. Jim Ball and I am President and CEO of the Evangelical Environmental Network (EEN).<sup>1</sup> It is an honor to testify before you today at this hearing to review serious environmental policy concerns that have arisen in 2008.

Other panelists will offer testimony on the specifics.

My purpose here is to offer moral guidance from a religious perspective on one of the chief responsibilities of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, to protect the environment. (Colleagues from other religious communities have also submitted written documents that provide similar guidance, which I draw to your attention.)

Such moral guidance can be found in reflecting upon a belief we discover in the very first chapter of Genesis, that we are made in the image of God.

As Gen. 1:26 (NIV) states:

“Then God said, ‘Let us make man (humanity) in our image, in our likeness, and let them rule over the fish of the sea and the birds of the air, over the livestock, over all the earth, and over all the creatures that move along the ground.’”

This text helps us understand the tremendous power God has given us as human beings, power to rule, power that can easily be misused. It is clear, however, that God intends us to use this power in a certain way.

With our God-given freedom we are to image or reflect how God would rule on earth, always understanding that any authority or power we have does not come from us. All authority still rests with the LORD. Our authority is derived, not intrinsic, lest anyone should boast (to paraphrase the Apostle Paul).

How we treat both **who** or **what** is within our control, within our power, is a true test of our moral character as individuals and as a society.

How we treat **who** we have the power to help or harm is to be governed by some basic moral principles recognized by most if not all faith traditions in one form or another. These principles are that we are to:

- love our neighbors;
- do unto others as we would have them do unto us (also known as the Golden Rule), and;
- protect whom Jesus calls “the least of these” (Mt. 25), described elsewhere in Scripture as orphans, widows, and aliens or foreigners – precisely those who don’t have power and are therefore vulnerable to those who do.

As Jesus helped us see when asked what was the greatest commandment, all of these moral principles ultimately flow out of **our chief aim as human beings**: to love God with all of our heart, soul, mind, and strength.

The major way we love God is by doing God’s will, which is another way of saying that we are to freely be who God created us to be: images or reflections of how He would do things on Earth.

Thus, with the freedom God has given us we are to do as He would do. With any power we may currently possess we are to rule as God would rule. *Morally* this is how we are to exercise power – as a loving and just God would.

In the United States, how citizens and the government can *legally* exercise power is determined by you, the legislators, in keeping with our Constitution. Although it may at times seem like a game to those outside the process, it is an awesome responsibility that I know you take with utmost seriousness.

When it comes to environmental concerns, how can you, as legislators, or members of the Executive Branch, as administrators, exercise power on behalf of the citizenry in keeping with the basic moral principles of loving our neighbors and protecting the most vulnerable?

You must be able to discern, first, whether something actually poses a problem, and second what is required to solve the problem.

To determine whether something poses a problem, you should rely on the best scientific evidence and analysis available. Such evidence and analysis should in turn guide you in determining what is required to solve the problem.

Take lead as an example. As the best scientific evidence demonstrates, it clearly causes harm to children, a vulnerable group within our society over whom we have power. As the most current evidence and analysis by both the EPA’s Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC) and the EPA’s staff scientists suggests, the current standard set in 1978 is clearly outdated and should be strengthened or improved. My hope is that when the EPA issues their final ruling in mid-October the EPA Administrator will abide by the unanimous recommendations of the EPA’s own scientific panel as well as his scientific staff.<sup>2</sup>

This same pattern should be followed with ozone and particulate matter.

Another air pollutant that has been clearly demonstrated to cause harm, especially to the unborn and infants and young children, is mercury. A recent estimate suggests that up to one in six babies are born with harmful levels of mercury in their blood. Yet there are still no federal protections for the vulnerable against mercury. This clearly needs to be remedied and I urge the next Congress and Administration to work together to see that this is done.

A final group of air pollutants causing serious harm to the vulnerable that is currently not regulated are greenhouse gases, particularly CO<sup>2</sup>. (Please see attached EEN fact sheet.) On June 7, 2007, I and other religious community colleagues testified before you on the dangers climate changes poses, especially to the poor, and the ethical reasons for action. The situation is even more urgent now than it was then. Given the current state of our efforts at the federal level, this represents a tremendous opportunity for the next Congress and Administration to do better.

Thus far I have briefly discussed how we treat **who** we have the power to help or harm.

How we treat **what** we have under our control, including God's other creatures and the natural resources of God's Earth, is also very much wrapped up in being made in the image of God, of doing God's will.

It is clear from Scripture that God created His other creatures to glorify Him by living the lives He intends for them. In the first chapter of Genesis God blesses them and tells them to fill the earth and the seas (vv. 20-25). Jesus reminds us that God provides even for the birds of the air and knows when a sparrow falls (Mt 6:26; Lk. 12:24; Lk. 12:6). The book of Job teaches us that simply because we have the capacity to control God's other creatures doesn't mean that we should. Some are simply made for God's pleasure, not ours (chapters 38-41<sup>3</sup>).

Having made us in His image, God has given us the capacity to rule over His other creatures and His Earth and the charge to rule as He would. In keeping with our moral obligations as image bearers, the Endangered Species Act (ESA) provides for the legal protection of God's other creatures within our power, helping to ensure that the blessing of life and sustenance God has given to his other creatures is not turned into a curse by us. Any diminishment of legal protection that ensures the survivability of the multitude of species created, blessed, and provided for by God runs counter to our calling to rule as God would rule. On the other hand, the improvement or enhancement of such protection is in keeping with our being made in the image of God.

Human laws such as the ESA (or the Clean Air Act, for that matter) are not written in stone like the Ten Commandments. Certainly this law and the regulations promulgated to implement it can be improved.

For example, we must strive to do all things as efficiently as we can, in keeping with our call to be good stewards of our time and financial resources. Efficiency is good when it complements other moral goals.

But an increase in efficiency can never justify the weakening of such goals. As we have seen, another part of stewardship is the care and protection of God's other creatures to ensure that they can live the lives He intends for them. Thus, we must work to protect God's other creatures in the most efficient manner we can.

Given the sinfulness of human nature, however, we must be mindful of rhetorical sleights of hand whereby the goal of efficiency, or changes dressed up in the language of "making improvements," are, in reality, changes designed to weaken the legal protections of God's other creatures. Such rhetorical wolves in sheep's clothing must be recognized by policymakers for what they are. Don't be fooled. Don't fool yourselves. As the Apostle Paul says, "Be not deceived; God is not mocked" (Gal. 6:7, KJV). God knows the difference between real improvements and those designed for other purposes that do not enhance protection.

But just a few verses later the Apostle Paul offers words of encouragement that are especially important for Members of Congress and your staff to hear: "So let us not grow weary in doing what is right, for we will reap at harvest-time, if we do not give up." (Gal. 6:9, NRSV). Indeed, to switch metaphors, doing what is right can reap dividends for the rest of our lives in its capacity to enhance us as moral beings, as beings made in the image of God who have been called upon to rule as God would rule in terms of the rest of creation, and to do towards our fellow human beings as God would do. As Jesus taught his disciples to pray, "Thy will be done on Earth as it is in Heaven." That's the divine charge for each of us: to do God's will, to image or reflect Him on Earth.

Thus, to be true images of God in our love and service of others, especially those within our power, as well as in our dominion or care of the rest of creation, is at the core of what it means to be a moral being. Will the use of our power be characterized by service, generosity, compassion, and mercy? Or will it degenerate into selfishness, greed, and tyranny.

And so as finite creatures and Members of the Senate your exercise of legal power is tinged with eternity. You can weaken or strengthen our country's efforts to protect people, especially the most vulnerable, from air pollution and climate change. You can stand by and let others weaken them even though you have the power to stop them. You have the same moral choices concerning the protection of God's other creatures.

So what type of images of God will you be in relation to environmental concerns as you exercise your freedom and power as Members of the Senate? True images? True reflections of God's will, God's love? What will your actions say about our moral character as a nation?

I pray that God grant you, as well as members of the Executive Branch with authority over the environment, the spiritual strength and wisdom to be His true images on Earth in your protection of your fellow citizens and God's other creatures.

Thank you for your attention. I look forward to any questions you may have.

## Global Warming and the Poor

### A Fact Sheet by the Evangelical Environmental Network

A consensus of the world's leading scientists as represented by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate change has concluded that human-induced climate change is real and that we need to take action now.

Impacts are already starting to occur. Global warming is projected to hit the poor the hardest

- Agricultural output in many poorer countries could be significantly reduced. 40-170 million additional poor people could be at risk of hunger and malnutrition in this century.<sup>4</sup>
- Worldwide, roughly 1-2 billion people already in a water stressed situation could see a further reduction in water availability.<sup>5</sup>
- In Africa 75-250 million will face water scarcity by 2020, and crop yields could be reduced by 50% in some areas.<sup>6</sup>
- Climate change could increase the number of people impacted by coastal flooding by 100 million.<sup>7</sup>
- Hundreds of millions of people will be at increased risk of malaria, dengue fever, yellow fever, encephalitis, and other infectious diseases because of global warming.<sup>8</sup>
- In addition to impacts on human beings, approximately 20- 30% of God's creatures could be committed to extinction by 2050, making global warming the largest single threat to biodiversity.<sup>9</sup>

Because Jesus is our Lord, the evangelical community has worked in poor countries for many years and spent billions of dollars to help people meet their basic needs and to share the Good News about Jesus Christ. In the future global warming will be an insidious reversal of our long-standing efforts to help the poor.

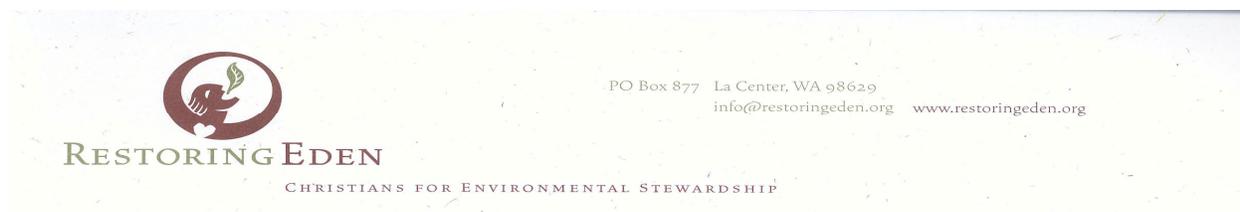
We care about what happens to the poor because God loves them. We care about these projected impacts of global warming because they are a profound challenge to Christian justice and Jesus' call to care for "the least of these" (Mt. 25:40, 45). Pollution that causes the threat of global warming violates Jesus' Great Commandments to "Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind and with all your strength" and "Love your neighbor as yourself" (Mk. 12:30-31), and the Golden Rule to "Do to others as you would have them do to you" (Lk. 6:31). And global warming is a breach of our responsibility to care for God's other creatures (Gen. 2:15). Failure to act to reduce the impacts of global warming denies Christ's Lordship.

As Christians we are called to love and protect those with less power, such as the poor, children, the unborn, those yet to be born, and our fellow creatures. Global warming has profound implications for their welfare. Reducing this threat is part of what it must mean today to love God and our neighbor, as Jesus taught us to do.

For further information, go to [www.christiansandclimate.org](http://www.christiansandclimate.org) and to solve the problem go to [www.coolingcreation.org](http://www.coolingcreation.org). To view the IPCC reports, go to [www.ipcc.ch](http://www.ipcc.ch).

**Contact EEN:** [een@creationcare.org](mailto:een@creationcare.org) • 678-541-0747 • 4485 Tench Rd, Suite 850, Suanee, GA 30024

Revised 9-19-08



September 20, 2008

Dear Member of Congress,

The Bush administration has proposed a regulatory change that would cripple the Endangered Species Act. This overhaul would cut scientists with the most expertise out of the review process, allowing federal agencies to decide on their own whether federal projects — including construction of highways and dams — poses a threat to imperiled wildlife. The Bush administration is trying to fast track this proposal with as little public input as possible. The public was given only 60 days to comment on the change, and the administration is refusing to accept comments by email or hold public hearings on the proposed rules.

Restoring Eden formally opposes these proposed changes to the Endangered Species Act. These changes treat the extinction of species with an unacceptable and cavalier attitude. History and our children will judge harshly these choices. Restoring Eden is a Christian environmental ministry that networks thousands of evangelicals, including many younger evangelical and emergent churches as well as the majority of evangelical colleges. For us, protecting the viability of species is seen as a sacred trust. The Bible states that God created, blessed, protected, and made a covenant with species. It is a core responsibility of all Christians to protect them. In doing so, we also protect ourselves, our children, and our future.

In Matthew 24:45, Jesus asks, “Who then is the faithful and wise servant that the Master has put in charge of his household to make sure they have food at the proper time?” This scripture teaches that the biological needs of the rest of the household of God are a primary task of Christians. We believe it is a holy responsibility – the fact that it may be complicated or even costly at times does not get to trump our moral duty. Extinction isn’t stewardship. The Endangered Species Act has been an enormous success. It is because of the Act that our children and grandchildren will be able to see bald eagles, grizzly bears, and manatees.

Under the regulations now in place, federal agencies must consult with one of two wildlife agencies — the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service if the federal agencies permit, fund, or otherwise carry out actions that “may affect” endangered species. Through this consultation process, the wildlife agencies can approve, reject, or modify proposed projects. Consultation begins with an initial review called an “informal consultation,” in which the wildlife agencies decide whether the project is likely to harm an endangered species — and if it is, the agency must go through formal consultation to make sure the species isn’t put in danger and that impacts are minimized and counteracted.

Under the new, proposed regulations federal agencies will get to decide for themselves whether their actions are likely to harm endangered species — and thus whether they need to consult with the wildlife agencies at all. This is the very same proposal industry has tried for years to push

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through Congress – without success. Now they are trying to get the Bush administration to grant them one last wish before leaving office. Agencies not only lack the expertise to determine whether their projects would harm wildlife, they have a built-in conflict of interest. In the past, decisions under the Endangered Species Act have been made by experienced wildlife biologists using the best available data. More than agency insiders, scientists are the best source of information about the state of wildlife in America.

In conclusion, we believe that these changes will be viewed as foolish, short-sighted, and immoral. We ask Congress to do whatever is possible to stop these changes and to protect the fruitfulness of all creation we all depend upon.

For the Creator and the creation,  
Peter Illyn  
Executive Director  
Restoring Eden



*“But ask the animals, and they will teach you; the birds of the air, and they will tell you; ask the plants of the earth, and they will teach you; and the fish of the sea will declare to you. Who among all these does not know that the hand of the LORD has done this? In his hand is the life of every living thing and the breath of every human being.”*  
Job 12:7-10

[www.noahalliance.org](http://www.noahalliance.org)

September 24, 2008

U.S. Senate Environment and  
Public Works Committee  
410 Dirksen Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senators:

Like this beautiful and instructive quote from Job 12, the Bible has many words and images that remind us of the wonder in creation, our connection with the natural world, and our responsibility to protect God’s earth.

The Noah Alliance is comprised of groups and individuals that feel this responsibility, clarified by Scripture and experience, to care about imperiled plants and animals. We are fortunate to have been presented with ways to carry out this call, most recently through collaboration with the public education effort *Irreplaceable: Wildlife in a Warming World*.

Plants and animals, as well as people, are struggling with climate change. Scientists predict that 20-30 percent of wildlife, 60 percent in some places, could be driven to extinction by climate change, or climate change combined with other stresses. And right now species are stressed with the impacts of changing climate.

These are the plants and animals that God declared good and provided an ark, and with which God established a covenant. These are the species that often serve people’s needs, through agriculture, medicine, ecosystem services, inspiration, comfort, and joy. This is the wildlife that gazes at us with eyes that seem to ask if we are going to care.

As policy makers we hope you will reflect such caring via public policy. We urge you to oppose efforts to weaken laws that protect species, including the recently proposed change to Endangered Species Act regulations. This proposal seeks to undermine our nation's protection of endangered species in a number of ways, including the following:

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1. Substitute self consultation of action agencies for what many have called the most effective part of the ESA: section 7 action agency consultation with federal wildlife agencies that are the experts. Getting around such consultation with the wildlife agencies when federal projects may hurt endangered species makes no sense. When we have important, complex decisions to make, we go to experts.
2. Put unreasonable parameters around the kind of science that can be considered when deciding if an action will be too detrimental. This would be bad for endangered species and also set an unwise precedent for other policy.
3. Place difficult deadlines on the federal wildlife agencies (FWS and NMFS) and allow certain projects to go forward if these deadlines are not met.

Please make compassion for plants and animals struggling with climate change and other stresses a hallmark of your work as the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee. Please ensure that our existing protective laws remain in place and are implemented fully, while also making care for species part of future climate change and other legislation.

Thank you for considering our concerns.

Sincerely,

Suellen Lowry  
Director  
The Noah Alliance



Coalition on the Environment and Jewish Life

*Protecting Creation, Generation to Generation*

September 24, 2008  
U.S. Senate Environment and  
Public Works Committee  
410 Dirksen Senate Office Building  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senators:

The Coalition on the Environment and Jewish Life was created in 1993 with the aim of catalyzing a distinctively Jewish programmatic and policy response to the environmental crisis. Since that time, COEJL has deepened Jewish community's commitment to the stewardship of creation and mobilizes the resources of Jewish life and learning to protect the Earth and all its inhabitants.

To advance our mission, COEJL:

- Partners with the full spectrum of national Jewish organizations to integrate Jewish values of environmental stewardship into Jewish life;
- Works with synagogues and other local Jewish organizations to bring Jewish environmental education, ecologically-conscious Jewish observance, and opportunities for environmental action to Jewish families and individuals;
- Supports rabbis, educators, and Jewish scholars to develop and distribute materials that express diverse Jewish perspectives on environmental issues;
- Brings a Jewish vision and voice to issues of environmental justice and sustainability, and advocates on behalf of the Jewish community;
- Activates Jewish institutions, local COEJL programs, and individuals (both affiliated with organized Judaism and unaffiliated) in support of environmental protection efforts; and
- Participates in inter-religious and civic coalitions to protect the environment, public health, and our common future.

I am attaching several documents that articulate COEJL's specific policy priorities and positions. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions about our work.

Sincerely,

Jennifer Kefer

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Climate and Energy Program Coordinator, COEJL

Sincerely,



Hadar Susskind  
Washington Director  
Jewish Council for Public Affairs



Jennifer Kefer  
Climate and Energy Program Coordinator  
Coalition on the Environment and Jewish Life

## **Resolution on Strengthening Protections for Endangered Species and Habitats**

*Adopted by the 1997 NJCRAC Plenum  
February 17, 1997*

*Torah does not permit a killing that would uproot a species, even if it permitted the killing [of individuals] in that species.*

-Nachmanides, Commentary on Deuteronomy 22:6.

**Background:** In 1996, the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council (NJCRAC) took action in response to the rapid destruction of habitats and species around the world, advocating that federal, state, and local governments develop, strengthen, and fully implement laws, policies, and programs that will protect and restore the biological inheritance of the human community both in the United States and abroad. In October of 1996, the World Conservation Union released the most comprehensive survey of threatened species around the world, estimating that 25 percent of mammals, 20 percent of reptiles, 25 percent of amphibians, and 34 percent of fish are threatened with extinction.

NJCRAC's advocacy to protect biological diversity has focused on strengthening the Endangered Species Act, the nation's most important vehicle for the protection of biological diversity. The Act encodes into law a moral principle shared by the Jewish tradition and the vast majority of Americans alike: It is wrong for human beings to knowingly cause the extinction of a unique form of life. The Act sets a mandate for the federal government to take actions necessary to prevent extinction, including the protection of habitat that is critical to the survival and recovery of an endangered species.

While the Endangered Species Act has succeeded in preventing the extinction of numerous animals, such as the bald eagle, american alligator, and peregrine falcon, the majority of listed species are far from recovering to stable and viable populations. Less than two percent of species listed as endangered have improved sufficiently to be downlisted to threatened status and less than one half of one percent have recovered sufficiently to be fully delisted.

Sharp disagreements over the Endangered Species Act in the last two sessions of Congress prevented its reauthorization, which has been due since 1992. Unfortunately, the 104th Congress took action to hamper the implementation of the law, including a yearlong moratorium on new listings of endangered species, temporary suspension of the Endangered Species Act in national forests, and reduced funding for government agencies responsible for implementing the Act.

**Therefore**, the NJCRAC affirms the protection of species and their habitats as a basic goal of public policy and advocates the following improvements and amendments to the Endangered Species Act to ensure our nation's success in achieving this goal:

1) **Species protection should be based on sound science:** The Act should require that the federal government conduct a national biological survey, including marine species, and

conservation biology research sufficient to make timely decisions on the listing of species as threatened and endangered. Furthermore, Congress should amend the Endangered Species Act to prohibit the federal government from granting permits ("incidental take permits") to destroy habitat that is scientifically demonstrated by peer review to be essential to the recovery of endangered species.

**2) The government should work proactively to prevent dangerous declines in species populations rather than waiting until species are endangered:** The Act should work proactively by requiring the timely creation and implementation of recovery plans for all endangered and threatened species that would protect and restore sufficient habitat to secure viable populations of declining species throughout their ranges. Furthermore, the Act should require that the federal government develop a national plan for the establishment of a system of natural preserves on land, in fresh water, and in the sea, to protect endangered ecosystems and the species which depend upon them.

**3) The Act should strengthen protections for habitat on private lands through positive incentives:** Critical to the protection and restoration of many endangered populations is the protection of their habitat on private lands. The NJCRAC calls on individual and corporate owners of endangered species habitat to cooperate with state and federal agencies to effectively protect and recover endangered species. Furthermore, the NJCRAC calls on the Administration and Congress to devise, fully fund, and aggressively publicize positive incentives to encourage private property owners to protect and recover endangered and threatened species and the habitat upon which they depend.

The NJCRAC urges the Congress and Administration to work diligently to reauthorize an amended Endangered Species Act and create secure funding mechanisms sufficient to fulfill, our mandate as a nation to protect and preserve our biological inheritance for its own sake and for the sake of generations to come.



## **TASK FORCE CONCERN ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND POVERTY**

*Adopted by the 2008 JCPA Plenum*

In 2007, The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) concluded that warming of the climate system is “unequivocal.” Climate change has already led to observable increases in global average air and ocean temperatures, widespread melting of snow and ice, and rising sea levels. Eleven of the last twelve years (1995-2006) rank among the twelve warmest years in the instrumental record of global surface temperature (since 1850). Our response to this crisis must take into consideration the predicament that those who have contributed the least to the problem stand to suffer the most from it.

Although the local effect of climate change is determined by geography, topography and other physical characteristics, the poorest nations, communities and individuals, who have the least capacity to respond, are likely to be hardest hit. Less developed countries will have the least capacity to cope with the devastating impacts of extreme weather events, rise in sea level, drought, disruption of water and food supplies, impacts on health, and the destruction of natural resources. As a result, the poor will not only be put at greatest risk by the physical impacts of natural disasters and climate change, they could also bear a disproportionately greater economic burden from any program to address it.

In the United States, climate related events and even modest emissions reductions could place a significant burden on the poor. For example, reducing greenhouse gas emissions by only 15 percent from 2005 levels will impose an estimated \$750-\$950 a year in added costs on the poorest fifth of the population.<sup>1</sup> Scientists have called for reductions of 80% in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 to avoid the most severe effects of climate change. The financial burden of these reductions will undoubtedly increase with a more aggressive program.

Both here in the United States and abroad, the poor will suffer the most from climate change. For example, yields from rain-fed agriculture in sub-Saharan Africa could be reduced by up to 50% by 2020. Elsewhere, increased flooding will cause outbreaks of diseases such as malaria and cholera. Changes in precipitation patterns, subterranean aquifers, and the disappearance of glaciers will impact the entire biosphere, affecting water availability for human consumption, agriculture and energy generation globally and in the United States. Development NGOs estimate that it will cost upwards of \$50 billion annually to adapt to these conditions.

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<sup>1</sup> Center for Budget and Policy Priorities

The community relations field should at both the state and federal level:

- Support measures to protect vulnerable populations (at home and abroad) from environmental damage related to climate change and that limit the economic burdens of new policies on those populations (including efforts to direct revenue generated by climate change legislation toward such programs).
- Support increased funding for programs that help vulnerable populations pay for their immediate home energy needs and reduce their energy demands;
- Support efforts to create new jobs and job-training programs to help those who lose their jobs as a result of new environmental regulations and policies;
- Support studies that examine the effects of climate change on vulnerable populations and facilitate implementation of emergency plans to respond to these effects.
- Promote multilateral international cooperation to deal with this issue.

<sup>1</sup> The Evangelical Environmental Network (EEN) is a non-profit network of organizations that seeks to educate, inspire, and mobilize Christians in their effort to care for God's creation, to be faithful stewards of God's provision, and to advocate for actions and policies that honor God and protect His creation. EEN's work is grounded in the Bible's teaching on the responsibility of God's people to tend the garden and in a desire to be faithful to Jesus Christ and to follow Him. For more information about EEN, go to: [www.creationcare.org](http://www.creationcare.org). EEN is also the evangelical Partner of the National Religious Partnership for the Environment (NRPE).

While my testimony is in keeping with the basic viewpoint of EEN, the testimony itself and any opinions expressed therein are my own.

<sup>2</sup> In its January 22, 2008 letter to EPA Administrator Johnson, the EPA Clean Air Scientific Advisory Committee (CASAC) stated the following:

“The Committee unanimously and fully supports Agency staff's scientific analysis in recommending the need to substantially lower the level of the primary (public-health based) Lead NAAQS to an upper bound of no higher than 0.2  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  with a monthly averaging time. The CASAC is also unanimous in its recommendation that the secondary (public-welfare based) standard for lead needs to be substantially lowered to a level at least as low as the recommended primary NAAQS for lead.”

In May 2008 the EPA issued an initial proposal suggesting a range between 0.1 and 0.3  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . In its July 18, 2008 letter to Administrator Johnson CASAC reiterated “setting it at 0.2  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  or less.” It is currently at 1.5  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ .

<sup>3</sup> Here are selected verses from chapters 38 and 39 of Job where God is speaking to Job:

Chapter 38:

2 "Who is this that darkens my counsel  
with words without knowledge?

3 Brace yourself like a man;  
I will question you,  
and you shall answer me.

4 "Where were you when I laid the earth's foundation?  
Tell me, if you understand ...

39 "Do you hunt the prey for the lioness  
and satisfy the hunger of the lions

40 when they crouch in their dens  
or lie in wait in a thicket?

41 Who provides food for the raven  
when its young cry out to God  
and wander about for lack of food?

Chapter 39:

5 "Who let the wild donkey go free?  
Who untied his ropes?

6 I gave him the wasteland as his home,  
the salt flats as his habitat.

7 He laughs at the commotion in the town;  
he does not hear a driver's shout.

8 He ranges the hills for his pasture  
and searches for any green thing.”

<sup>4</sup> IPCC, 4<sup>th</sup> Assessment Report (AR4), Working Group Two (WG2), pp. 298-300.

<sup>5</sup> Nigel Arnell, “Climate Change and Water Resources: a Global Perspective,” Ch. 17 in *Avoiding Dangerous Climate Change*, H.J. Schellnhuber, et al. eds., p. 167. Arnell's projections are utilized heavily by the IPCC.

<sup>6</sup> IPCC, AR4, WG2, p. 435.

<sup>7</sup> IPCC, AR4, WG2, p. 334.

<sup>8</sup> IPCC, AR4, WG2, Summary for Policymakers (SPM), p. 7.

<sup>9</sup> IPCC, AR4, WG2 p. 213.