

statement is actionable in this regard given that it was made intentionally and with a desire to harm; was extreme and outrageous; and because it caused emotional distress, anguish, and personal humiliation to Dr. Mann.

While not specifically plead as such in the initial complaint, this same statement is also actionable under the law of defamation. Jerry Sandusky is not only a convicted child molester, but a predator who violated the public trust by raising funds to create and maintain a supposedly charitable foundation, the Second Mile, in order to provide himself with sexual opportunities. The defendants' statement asserts, directly and through implication, that Dr. Mann committed reprehensible crimes and violated the public trust by "molesting and torturing data in the service of politicized science that could have dire economic consequences for the nation and planet."

This statement constitutes a defamation of Dr. Mann because it asserts a false and defamatory fact about Dr. Mann (*i.e.*, that Dr. Mann committed heinous crimes and violated the public trust); because it was not published with any privilege; because it was made with the requisite degree of fault (actual malice or reckless disregard of the truth); and because it was either defamatory per se or caused damage to Dr. Mann. In addition to pleading a new cause of action, the amended complaint also seeks to clarify Dr. Mann's role in the IPCC's award of the Nobel Peace Prize. The complaint on file incorrectly states that Dr. Mann is a Nobel Prize recipient and was awarded the Peace Prize in 2007. The amended complaint seeks to correct that assertion to state that the IPCC won the Peace Prize and in turn has recognized Dr. Mann for his contribution to that award.

Pursuant to Rule 15(a)(2) of the Rules of this Court, a party may amend his complaint with leave of the court, and such leave should be freely given when justice so requires. For the

reasons set forth below, leave to file this amended complaint should be granted. The assertion of one additional cause of action seeks only to add a new legal theory . It will not delay the case nor prejudice the defendants in any way, and there are no factors militating against amendment.

II. Leave to Amend Should be Granted

As noted above, Rule 15(a)(2) provides that leave to amend a complaint should be freely given when justice so requires. *See also Gordon v. Raven Sys. & Res., Inc.*, 462 A.2d 10, 13 (D.C. Ct. App. 1983); *Blake Constr. Co. v. Alliance Plumbing & Heating Co.*, 388 A.2d 1217, 1220 (D.C. Ct. App. 1978), *cert. denied*, 440 U.S. 911 (1979). In this regard, the U.S. Supreme Court has stated that the assertion of a new claim or the introduction of a new legal theory is generally not a basis upon which leave should be denied. *Foman v. Davis*, 371 U.S. 178, 182 (1962).

Leave to amend should be “readily given” when, as here, the amendment produces no need to raise new facts or engage in additional discovery, and when the change is only in a legal theory supporting the request for relief. *Alley v. Resolution Trust Corp.*, 984 F.2d 1201, 1208 (D.C. Cir. 1993). As the D.C. Circuit further stated in *Hanson v. Hoffman*, 628 F.2d 42, 53 n.11 (D.C. Cir. 1980), unless a defendant is prejudiced in some way, a plaintiff is not bound by the legal theory upon which he originally relied.

Here, there is no prejudice to any defendant if this amendment is allowed. There will be no delay, or additional discovery, or additional cost. The matter is still in the pleadings stage, and discovery has not yet commenced.

None of the principal factors militating against amendment that are addressed in *Foman v. Davis* are present here. There has been no undue delay, or bad faith, or dilatory tactics, or

undue prejudice to the defendants. The clarification regarding the Nobel Prize does not affect defendants' ability to counter Dr. Mann's underlying claims.¹ Nor can the defendants assert that the new defamation count would be "futile." As set forth below, all of the elements of a defamation claim are present and factually based.

As set forth above, there are four elements of a defamation claim in the District of Columbia: (1) the defendant made a false and defamatory statement concerning the plaintiff; (2) the statement was not privileged; (3) the defendant's fault was at least negligent; and (4) the statement is either actionable as a matter of law or caused special harm to the plaintiff. *Jankovic v. Int'l Crisis Group*, 429 F. Supp. 2d 165, 173-4 (D.D.C. 2006); *Boley v. Atlantic Monthly Group*, C.A. No. 13-89 (RBW) (D.D.C. June 25, 2013) (The *Boley* case was only decided three days ago, and is being submitted to the Court today in a separate submission.).

Under the first element, there are three separate factors to consider: defamatory content; falsity, and the requirement that the statement is "of and concerning" the plaintiff. All three factors are easily met here. The comparison to Jerry Sandusky is defamatory, and the defendants do not appear to argue otherwise. The statement attributes to Dr. Mann the commission of an offensive crime and the violation of the public trust. Whether a direct defamation, or a "defamation through implication" in which facts beyond the specific words may apply appropriate context, *see, e.g., Tavoulaareas v. Piro*, 817 F.2d. 762, 780 (D.C. Cir. 1987) (en banc), *cert. denied*, 484 U.S. 870; *White v. Fraternal Order of Police*, 909 F.2d 512 (D.C. Cir. 1990), the reference is clearly defamatory. The second factor, falsity, is also easily met. A

¹ In fact, defendants themselves have been aware of the factual error in the original complaint as evidenced by their public mocking of Dr. Mann on this subject immediately after the filing of the complaint. *See, e.g.,* Exhibit 30 to Plaintiff's Consolidated Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Opposition to Defendants Competitive Enterprise Institute and Rand Simberg's Special Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to the D.C. Anti-SLAPP Act and Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to Rule 12(B)(6).

statement is false, and actionable, if it can be verifiably disproven. As with the defendants' other defamatory statements about Dr. Mann, the assertions that he committed a crime and violated the public trust are clearly capable of being tested true or false. In fact, they have already been tested, and disproven. And there should be no legitimate dispute that the Sandusky reference was "of and concerning" Dr. Mann. While the defendants argued at the recent hearing that they intended the statement to refer to Penn State's "whitewash," their words are unmistakable, and telling: they stated that Dr. Mann was "the Jerry Sandusky of climate science," and then went on to specifically describe Dr. Mann as someone who was molesting and torturing data in the name of politicized science. That was no reference to a Penn State "whitewash." It was a specific attack upon Dr. Mann. The second element under District of Columbia law is that the statement was not privileged. In this case, the defendants have asserted the "fair comment" privilege. That defense has been addressed in the motion to dismiss papers, and need not be repeated here.

The third element involves the requisite degree of fault, and in this case actual malice, *i.e.*, knowledge of the falsity of the statements or reckless disregard of the truth. This matter obviously relates, among other issues, to the many inquiries and reviews regarding the defendants' fraud and misconduct allegations. This issue has also been addressed in the pending motion papers.

Finally, the statement is both actionable at law and caused harm to Dr. Mann. The statement is defamatory *per se*, because it both asserts that Dr. Mann committed a crime and because it had the effect of injuring Dr. Mann in his trade or profession. This means that Dr. Mann is entitled to damages even in the absence of any proof of damages. Beyond this presumption, Dr. Mann has plead that the statements caused injury to him.

III. Conclusion

Leave to amend the complaint should be granted, and the attached amended complaint should be deemed filed.

DATED: June 28, 2013

Respectfully submitted,
COZEN O'CONNOR

/s/ John B. Williams
JOHN B. WILLIAMS (D.C. Bar No. 257667)
CATHERINE R. REILLY (D.C. Bar No. 1002308)
1627 I Street, N.W., Suite 1100
Washington, DC 20006
Tel: (202) 912-4800
Facsimile: (877) 260-9435
jbwilliams@cozen.com
creilly@cozen.com

PETER J. FONTAINE (D.C. Bar No. 435476)
1900 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Tel: (856) 910-5043
Facsimile: (866) 850-7491
pfontaine@cozen.com

BERNARD S. GRIMM (D.C. Bar No. 378171)
THE LAW OFFICE OF BERNARD S. GRIMM
1627 I Street, N.W., Suite 1100
Washington, DC 20006
Tel: (202) 912-4888
Facsimile: (202) 747-5633
bgrimm@grimmlawdc.com

Counsel for Plaintiff

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this 28th day of June 2013, I caused a copy of the foregoing Motion to Amend Complaint to be served via CaseFileXpress on the following:

David B. Rivkin
Bruce D. Brown
Mark I. Bailen
Andrew M. Grossman
BAKER & HOSTETLER LLP
Washington Square, Suite 1100
1050 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036-5304
mbailen@bakerlaw.com

Shannen W. Coffin
Chris Moeser
STEPTOE & JOHNSON LLP
1330 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20036
scoffin@steptoe.com

/s/ John B. Williams
John B. Williams

INTRODUCTION

1. This is a defamation action brought by Michael E. Mann, Ph.D. against two publishers, the National Review Inc. and the Competitive Enterprise Institute, and two of their journalists, Rand Simberg and Mark Steyn, for their utterly false and defamatory statements against Dr. Mann—accusing him of academic fraud and comparing him to a convicted child molester, Jerry Sandusky, the disgraced former football coach at Pennsylvania State University.

2. Dr. Mann is a climate scientist whose research has focused on global warming. Along with other researchers, he was one of the first to document the steady rise in surface temperatures during the 20th Century and the steep increase in measured temperatures since the 1950s.

3. Nevertheless, the defendants, for business and other reasons, assert that global warming is a “hoax” and have accused Dr. Mann of improperly manipulating the underlying data to reach his conclusions. In response to these accusations, academic institutions and governmental entities alike, including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the National Science Foundation, have conducted investigations into Dr. Mann’s work, and found the allegations of academic fraud to be baseless. Every such investigation—and every replication of Dr. Mann’s work—has concluded that Dr. Mann’s research and conclusions were properly conducted and fairly presented.

4. Recognizing that they cannot contest the science behind Dr. Mann’s work, the defendants, contrary to known and clear fact, and intending to impose vicious injury, have nevertheless maliciously accused him of academic fraud, the most fundamental defamation that can be levied against a scientist and a professor. Unsatisfied with their lacerations of his professional reputation, defendants have also maliciously attacked Dr. Mann’s personal reputation with the knowingly false comparison to a child molester.

5. It is one thing to engage in discussion about debatable topics. It is quite another to attempt to discredit consistently validated scientific research through the professional and personal defamation of a respected scientist. Responsible media reviews, including the Columbia Journalism Review, have described the defendants' attacks against Dr. Mann as "deplorable, if not unlawful." Responsible scientific publications, including Discover Magazine, have described these attacks as "slimy," "disgusting," and "defamatory." Even one of the defendants in this case, the Competitive Enterprise Institute, has conceded that at least a portion of its statements were "inappropriate," but continues to republish its allegations of academic fraud.

6. The defendants' statements against Dr. Mann are false, malicious, and defamatory per se. They are so outrageous as to amount to the intentional infliction of emotional distress. Dr. Mann seeks judgment against each and all of the defendants as set forth in the claims below and the award of compensatory and punitive damages against all defendants, jointly and severally.

PARTIES

7. Dr. Mann is a faculty member in the Departments of Meteorology and Geosciences within the College of Earth and Mineral Sciences at Pennsylvania State University. Dr. Mann is a resident of Pennsylvania.

8. Defendant National Review, Inc. (hereinafter "NRI") is a corporation having its principal place of business at 215 Lexington Avenue, New York, NY, 10016. NRI maintains an office at 233 Pennsylvania Ave, S.E., Washington D.C. 20003. NRI publishes *National Review*, a bi-monthly print magazine, and *National Review Online*. Both publications tout themselves as "America's most widely read and influential magazine and website for Republican/conservative news, commentary and opinion." *National Review* and

National Review Online, are widely read and circulated in the District of Columbia.

Accordingly, NRI is transacting and doing business within the District of Columbia and is subject to the jurisdiction of this Court pursuant to DC Code §13-422.

9. Defendant Competitive Enterprise Institute (hereinafter “CEI”) is a 501 (c)(3) corporation having its principal place of business at 1899 L Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036. CEI describes itself as a “non-profit public policy organization dedicated to advancing the principles of limited government, free enterprise, and individual liberty.” CEI has been a tireless opponent of the mainstream climate change community. CEI publishes, among other things, OpenMarket.org. CEI’s principal place of business is within the District of Columbia and as such it is transacting and doing business within the District of Columbia and subject to the jurisdiction of this Court pursuant to DC Code §13-422 and 13-423(a).

10. Defendant Rand Simberg, upon information and belief, is an adjunct scholar at CEI, a contributing editor to OpenMarket.org, and a resident of Idaho. Mr. Simberg’s writings are widely read and circulated in the District of Columbia. Accordingly, Mr. Simberg is transacting and doing business within the District of Columbia and is subject to the jurisdiction of this Court pursuant to DC Code §13-423(a).

11. Defendant Mark Steyn, upon information and belief, is an author who among other things serves as a regular contributor to *National Review*. Mr. Steyn is a resident of Canada. Mr. Steyn’s writings are widely read and circulated in the District of Columbia. Accordingly, Mr. Steyn is transacting and doing business within the District of Columbia and is subject to the jurisdiction of this Court pursuant to DC Code §13-423(a).

12. Venue in this Court is proper as the District of Columbia has personal jurisdiction over defendants.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Dr. Mann and the “Hockey Stick” Graph

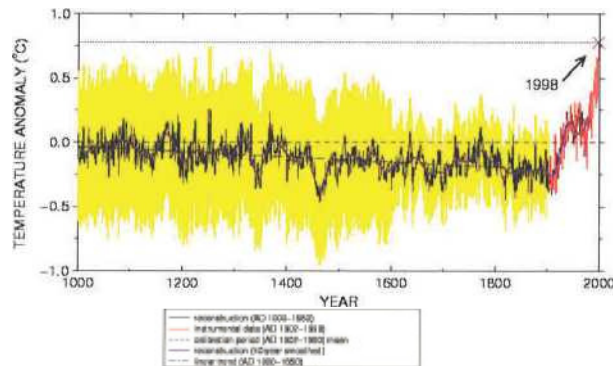
13. Dr. Mann received his undergraduate degrees in Physics and Applied Math from the University of California at Berkeley, an M.S. degree in Physics from Yale University, and a Ph.D. in Geology and Geophysics from Yale University. Dr. Mann’s research focuses on the use of theoretical models and observational data to better understand our Earth’s climate system. Prior to Dr. Mann’s faculty appointment at Penn State, he was a faculty member within the University of Virginia’s Department of Environmental Sciences and a faculty member within the University of Massachusetts’s Department of Geosciences.

14. Dr. Mann was a lead author on the *Observed Climate Variability and Change* chapter of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Third Scientific Assessment Report in 2001 and was the organizing committee chair for the National Academy of Sciences *Frontiers of Science* in 2003. Dr. Mann has received numerous honors and awards including, in 2002, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s outstanding publication award and selection by *Scientific American* as one of the fifty leading visionaries in science and technology. In 2012, Dr. Mann was inducted as a Fellow of the American Geophysical Union and awarded the Hans Oeschger Medal of the European Geosciences Union.

15. Dr. Mann is well known for his work regarding global warming and the so-called “Hockey Stick Graph.” In 1998 and 1999, together with Raymond S. Bradley and Malcolm K. Hughes, Dr. Mann published two research papers showing a steady rise in surface temperature during the 20th Century and a steep increase in measured temperatures since the 1950s (the “1998 Paper” and the “1999 Paper”). These papers concluded that the recent 20th century rise in global temperature is likely unprecedented in at least the past millennium, and that the temperature rise correlates with a concomitant rise in atmospheric

concentrations of CO₂—a gas whose heat-trapping properties have long been established—primarily emitted by the combustion of fossil fuels.

16. The 1999 Paper included the following graph depicting the 20th century rise in global temperature;



The graph came to be known as the “Hockey Stick,” due to its iconic shape—the “shaft” reflecting a long-term cooling trend from the so-called “Medieval Warm Period” (from approximately 1050 AD to 1450 AD) through the “Little Ice Age” (approximately 1550 AD to 1900 AD), and the “blade” reflecting a dramatic upward temperature swing during the 20th century that culminates in anomalous late 20th century warmth.

17. The work of Dr. Mann and the IPCC has received considerable accolades within the scientific community. In 2007, the IPCC was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for its work in climate change. The IPCC, in turn, has recognized Dr. Mann for his contribution to that award.

18. However, Dr. Mann’s research and conclusions have been and continue to be attacked by certain individuals and organizations who do not accept the concept that the Earth is becoming warmer. This resistance has been characterized not by a serious challenge to the actual science underlying Dr. Mann’s conclusions, but rather by invective and personal attacks against Dr. Mann and his integrity—often by those with economic interests and political agendas tied to maintaining the status quo and the current regulatory structure with respect to climate policy.

The Theft of Emails from CRU

19. In November 2009, thousands of emails were stolen from a computer server at the Climate Research Unit (“CRU”) at the University of East Anglia in the United Kingdom. The CRU emails, some of which were exchanged between Dr. Mann and researchers at the CRU and other climate change research institutions, were posted anonymously on the World Wide Web shortly before the United Nation’s Global Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen, Denmark in December 2009. A few of those emails were then taken out of context, mischaracterized, and misrepresented by climate change deniers to falsely imply impropriety on the part of the scientists involved, including Dr. Mann.

20. The climate change deniers went on to claim that the CRU emails proved that global warming is a hoax perpetrated by scientists from across the globe and that these scientists were colluding with government officials to somehow reap financial benefits. In fact, and as discussed below, these emails reflected only the commonplace and legitimate give and take of academic debate and inquiry.

The Exoneration of Dr. Mann

21. Following the publication of the CRU emails, Penn State and the University of East Anglia (in four separate instances) and five governmental agencies (the U.K. House of Commons Science and Technology Committee, the U.K. Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change, the Inspector General of the U.S. Department of Commerce, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the National Science Foundation) have conducted separate and independent investigations into the allegations of scientific misconduct against Dr. Mann and his colleagues. Every one of these investigations has reached the same conclusion: there is no basis to any of the allegations of scientific misconduct or manipulation of data.

22. Notably, in July 2010, CEI, a defendant in this case, and others, filed a request

entitled *Petitions to Reconsider the Endangerment and Cause or Contribute Findings for Greenhouse Gases under Section 202(a) of the Clean Air Act*. In response, the Environmental Protection Agency published a summary of its findings, entitled “Myths vs. Facts: Denial of Petitions for Reconsideration of the Endangerment and Cause or Contribute Findings for Greenhouse Gases under Section 202(a) of the Clean Air Act,” which stated:

Myth: The University of East Anglia’s Climatic Research Unit (CRU) emails prove that temperature data and trends were manipulated.

Fact: Not true. Petitioners say that emails disclosed from CRU provide evidence of a conspiracy to manipulate data. The media coverage after the emails were released was based on email statements quoted out of context and on unsubstantiated theories of conspiracy. The CRU emails do not show either that the science is flawed or that the scientific process has been compromised. *EPA carefully reviewed the CRU emails and found no indication of improper data manipulation or misrepresentation of results.*

Myth: The jury is still out on climate change and CRU emails undermine the credibility of climate change science overall.

Fact: Climate change is real and it is happening now. The U.S. Global Change Research Program, the National Academy of Sciences, and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) have each independently concluded that warming of the climate system in recent decades is “unequivocal.” This conclusion is not drawn from any one source of data but is based on multiple lines of evidence, including three worldwide temperature datasets showing nearly identical warming trends as well as numerous other independent indicators of global warming (e.g., rising sea levels, shrinking Arctic sea ice). Some people have “cherry-picked” a limited selection of CRU email statements to draw broad, unsubstantiated conclusions about the validity of all climate science.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, “Decision Document, Denial of Petitions for Reconsideration of Endangerment and Cause or Contribute Findings for Greenhouse Gases under Section 202(a) of the Clean Air Act” (July 29, 2010). Available at <http://epa.gov/climatechange/endangerment/petitions/decision.html>.

23. In August 2011, the Inspector General of the National Science Foundation (“NSF”), an independent agency of the United States government tasked with promoting the

progress of science in this country, reported on the outcome of its independent review of charges of misconduct against Dr. Mann. NSF concluded that:

Although [Dr. Mann's] data is still available and still the focus of significant critical examination, no direct evidence has been presented that indicates [Dr. Mann] fabricated the raw data he used for his research or falsified his results. Much of the current debate focuses on the viability of the statistical procedures he employed, the statistics used to confirm the accuracy of the results, and the degree to which one specific set of data impacts the statistical results. These concerns are all appropriate for scientific debate and to assist the research community in directing future research efforts to improve understanding in this field of research. Such scientific debate is ongoing but does not, in itself, constitute evidence of research misconduct. Lacking any direct evidence of research misconduct, as defined under the NSF Research Misconduct Regulation, we are closing this investigation with no further action.” .

Report available at <http://www.nsf.gov/oig/search/A09120086.pdf>

24. All of the above investigations found that there was no evidence of any fraud, data falsification, statistical manipulation, or misconduct of any kind by Dr. Mann. All of the above reports and publications were widely available and commented upon in the national and international media. All were read by the Defendants. To the extent there was ever any question regarding the propriety of Dr. Mann's research, it was laid to rest as a result of these investigations.

The Defamatory Statements

25. Nevertheless, despite the fact that CEI's claims of data manipulation were labeled a "myth" by the EPA in 2010, and despite the fact that NSF deemed the allegations of scientific misconduct "closed" in 2011, the climate-change deniers saw an opportunity to work themselves up once again in the wake of the publication of the results of an investigation at Penn State conducted by Louis Freeh (the former director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation) regarding the university's handling of the Jerry Sandusky child abuse scandal. Mr. Sandusky had been convicted of molesting ten young boys. The Freeh Report concluded

that senior officials at Penn State had shown “a total and consistent disregard” for the welfare of the children, had worked together to conceal Mr. Sandusky’s assaults, and had done so out of fear of bad publicity for the university. For the climate change skeptics, the Sandusky scandal presented a new avenue to castigate Dr. Mann and impugn his reputation and integrity, evidently on the theory that a different investigative panel of the university had cleared Dr. Mann of misconduct.

26. On July 13, 2012, an article authored by Defendant Rand Simberg entitled “The Other Scandal In Unhappy Valley” appeared on OpenMarket.org, a publication of CEI. Purporting to comment upon Penn State’s handling of the Sandusky scandal, Mr. Simberg hearkened his readers back to “another cover up and whitewash” that occurred at the university. Mr. Simberg and CEI stated as follows:

perhaps it’s time that we revisit the Michael Mann affair, particularly given how much we’ve also learned about his and others’ hockey-stick deceptions since. *Mann could be said to be the Jerry Sandusky of climate science, except for instead of molesting children, he has molested and tortured data in the service of politicized science that could have dire economic consequences for the nation and planet.*

(Emphasis added). Mr. Simberg and CEI went on to state that after the leaking of the CRU emails,

many of the luminaries of the “climate science” community were shown to have been behaving in a most unscientific manner. Among them were Michael Mann, Professor of Meteorology at Penn State, whom the emails revealed had been engaging in data manipulation to keep the blade on his famous hockey-stick graph, which had become an icon for those determined to reduce human carbon emissions by any means necessary.

* * * *

Mann has become the posterboy of the corrupt and disgraced climate science echo chamber. No university whitewash investigation will change that simple reality.

* * * *

We saw what the university administration was willing to do to cover up heinous crimes, and even let them continue, rather than expose them.

Should we suppose, in light of what we now know, they would do any less to hide *academic and scientific misconduct*, with so much at stake?

See Exhibit A (emphasis added).

27. After this publication was released, the editors of Openmarket.org removed the sentence stating that “Mann could be said to be the Jerry Sandusky of climate science . . .,” stating that the sentence was “inappropriate.”

28. On July 15, 2012, an article entitled “Football and Hockey” appeared on *National Review Online*. See Exhibit B. The article, authored by Defendant Mark Steyn, commented on and extensively quoted from Mr. Simberg’s piece on Openmarket.org. Mr. Steyn and NRI reproduced the following quote:

I’m referring to another cover up and whitewash that occurred [at Penn State] two years ago, before we learned how rotten and corrupt the culture at the university was. But now that we know how bad it was, perhaps it’s time that we revisit the Michael Mann affair, particularly given how much we’ve also learned about his and others’ hockey-stick deceptions since. Mann could be said to be the Jerry Sandusky of climate science, except that instead of molesting children, he has molested and tortured data in the service of politicized science that could have dire economic consequences for the nation and planet.

Perhaps realizing the outrageousness of Mr. Simberg’s comparison of Dr. Mann to a convicted child molester, Mr. Steyn conceded: “Not sure I’d have extended that metaphor all the way into the locker-room showers with quite the zeal Mr. Simberg does, but he has a point.” Mr. Steyn and NRI went on to state that “*Michael Mann was the man behind the fraudulent climate-change ‘hockey-stick’ graph, the very ringmaster of the tree-ring circus.*”

29. Mr. Steyn and NRI reproduced the defamatory statements of Mr. Simberg and CEI verbatim, even after CEI’s acknowledgment that at least some of those statements were inappropriate. The full quote from Mr. Simberg and CEI remains visible on National Review

Online, in spite of the fact that CEI had already removed the self-described “inappropriate” statements from OpenMarket.org.

30. In the wake of these attacks on Dr. Mann, a number of respectable and well-regarded journalists chose to weigh in on the matter, describing these new attacks on Dr. Mann as deplorable, untruthful, and outrageous. The *Columbia Journalism Review*, perhaps the most highly regarded media authority, stated that Mr. Steyn’s and NRI’s accusations of “academic fraud” “dredg[ed] up a discredited charge” and ignored “almost half a dozen investigations [that had] affirmed the integrity of Mann’s research.” See Brainard, Curtis. (2012, July 25). ‘I don’t bluff’: Michael Mann’s lawyer says *National Review* must retract and apologize. *Columbia Journalism Review*. Retrieved from http://www.cjr.org/the_observatory/michael_mann_national_review_m.php?page=2. The Columbia Journalism Review further commented that Dr. Mann has endured “witch hunts and death threats in order to defend his work” and that “the low to which Simberg and Steyn stooped is certainly deplorable, if not unlawful.” *Id.* Similarly, the scientific publication Discover Magazine described the attacks as “slimy,” “disgusting,” and “defamatory.” See Plait, Phil. (2012, July 23). Deniers, disgust, and defamation. *Discover Magazine.*, Retrieved from <http://blogs.discovermagazine.com/badastronomv/2012/07/23/deniers-disgust-and-defamation/>. Further, the Union of Concerned Scientists, through its program manager, Michael Halpern, stated that it was “aghast” at these attacks, describing them as “disgusting,” “offensive,” and a “defamation of character.” See Halpern, Michael. (2012, July 23). Union of Concerned Scientists. *Ecowatch*. Retrieved from <http://ecowatch.org/2012/think-tank-climate-scientist/>.

The Refusal to Apologize or Retract the Statements

31. After the publication of the above statements, Dr. Mann demanded retractions and apologies from both NRI and CEI. Dr. Mann advised NRI and CEI that their allegations of misconduct and data manipulation were false and were clearly made with the knowledge that they were false. Dr. Mann further stated that it was well known that there have been numerous investigations into the issue of academic fraud in the wake of the disclosure of the CRU emails, and that every one of these investigations has concluded that there is no basis to these allegations and no evidence of any misconduct or data manipulation.

32. On August 22, NRI published a response from its editor Rich Lowry on *National Review Online* entitled “Get Lost.” See Exhibit C. While NRI refused to apologize for or retract “Football and Hockey”, Mr. Lowry did not deny the falsity of the defamatory statements, nor its knowledge of their falsity. Rather, Mr. Lowry’s defense was that his publication had not intended to accuse Dr. Mann of fraud “in the criminal sense.” Nevertheless, Mr. Lowry then proceeded to repeat the defamatory charges, stating that Dr. Mann’s research was “intellectually bogus,” another accusation which is actionable in and of itself. Semantics aside, the allegation that Dr. Mann’s research was “intellectually bogus” is yet another allegation of academic fraud.

33. On August 24, 2012, CEI issued a press release entitled “*Penn State Climate Scientist Michael Mann Demands Apology from CEI: CEI Refuses to Retract Commentary.*” See Exhibit D. In its statement, CEI linked to and adopted Mr. Lowry’s response.

COUNT I **(Libel per se against all defendants)**

34. Each of the preceding paragraphs 1 through 33 hereby incorporated herein by reference.

35. The aforementioned written statements by the defendants accusing Dr. Mann of academic fraud are defamatory per se and tend to injure Dr. Mann in his profession because

they falsely impute to Dr. Mann academic corruption, fraud, and deceit as well as the commission of a criminal offense, in a manner injurious to the reputation and esteem of Dr. Mann professionally, locally, nationally, and globally.

36. The aforementioned statements proximately caused Dr. Mann damages in the form of injury to his reputation throughout the United States and internationally.

37. By publishing the aforementioned statements, defendants knew they would be republished and read by the general public throughout the United States and elsewhere. The statements were in fact republished and read by members of the general public throughout the United States and elsewhere as a direct, natural, probable, and foreseeable consequence of their publications.

38. The aforementioned statements are false, and were false when made. Defendants knew or should have known the statements were false when made.

39. Defendants made the aforementioned statements with actual malice and wrongful and willful intent to injure Dr. Mann. The statements were made with reckless disregard for their truth or falsity or with knowledge of their falsity and with wanton and willful disregard of the reputation and rights of Dr. Mann.

40. The aforementioned statements were made of and concerning Dr. Mann, and were so understood by those who read defendants' publications of them.

41. The aforementioned statements have been widely published throughout the United States and elsewhere.

42. Defendants knew or should have known that the statements were injurious to Dr. Mann's career and reputation.

43. As a proximate result of the aforementioned statements and their publications Dr. Mann has suffered and continues to suffer damages in an amount to be determined at trial but

not less than the jurisdictional minimum of this Court. The full nature, extent and amount of these damages is currently unknown, but this Complaint will be amended at trial to insert said information if deemed necessary by the Court.

44. The aforementioned false and defamatory statements were made by the defendants with actual malice and either with knowledge of their falsity or in reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the statements.

45. Defendants cooperated among themselves in publishing the false and defamatory statements by, among other acts, republishing and endorsing the defamations of their co-defendants. They are joint tortfeasors and as such jointly and severally liable to Dr. Mann for damages.

46. In making the defamatory statements, defendants acted intentionally, maliciously, willfully and with the intent to injure Dr. Mann, or to benefit defendants. Defendants are liable to Dr. Mann for punitive damages in an amount in accordance with proof at trial.

COUNT II
(Libel per se against CEI and Rand Simberg)

47. Each of the preceding paragraphs 1 through 46 is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

48. Mr. Simberg's statements, published by CEI on Openmarket.org, that Dr. Mann had engaged in "data manipulation, "academic and scientific misconduct," and was "the posterboy of the corrupt and disgraced climate science echo chamber" are defamatory per se and tend to injure Dr. Mann in his profession because they falsely impute to Dr. Mann academic corruption, fraud and deceit as well as the commission of a criminal offense, in a manner injurious to the reputation and esteem of Dr. Mann professionally, locally, nationally, and globally.

49. The aforementioned statements proximately caused Dr. Mann damages in the form of injury to his reputation throughout the United States and internationally.

50. By publishing the aforementioned statements, CEI and Simberg knew they would be republished and read by the general public throughout the United States and elsewhere. The statements were in fact republished and read by members of the general public throughout the United States and elsewhere as a direct, natural, probable, and foreseeable consequence of CEI's and Simberg's publication.

51. The aforementioned statements are false and were false when made. CEI and Simberg knew or should have known the statements were false when made.

52. CEI and Simberg made the aforementioned statements with actual malice and wrongful and willful intent to injure Dr. Mann. The statements were made with reckless disregard for their truth or falsity or with knowledge of their falsity and with wanton and willful disregard of the reputation and rights of Dr. Mann.

53. The aforementioned statements were made of and concerning Dr. Mann, and were so understood by those who read CETs and Simberg's publications of them.

54. The aforementioned statements have been widely published throughout the United States and elsewhere, including to all persons who subscribed to or read OpenMarket.Org.

55. CEI and Simberg knew or should have known that the statements were injurious to Dr. Mann's career and reputation.

56. As a proximate result of the aforementioned statements and their publications Dr. Mann has suffered and continues to suffer damages in an amount to be determined at trial but not less than the jurisdictional minimum of this Court. The full nature, extent and amount of

these damages is currently unknown, but this Complaint will be amended at trial to insert said information if deemed necessary by the Court.

57. The aforementioned false and defamatory statements were made by CEI and Simberg with actual malice and either with knowledge of their falsity or in reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the statements.

58. In making the defamatory statements, CEI and Simberg acted intentionally, maliciously, willfully and with the intent to injure Dr. Mann, or to benefit CEI and Simberg. Accordingly, CEI and Simberg are liable to Dr. Mann for punitive damages in an amount in accordance with proof at trial.

COUNT III
(Libel per se against NRI and Mark Steyn)

59. Each of the preceding paragraphs 1 through 58 is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

60. Mr. Steyn's statement, published by NRI on *National Review Online*, that Dr. Mann "was the man behind the fraudulent climate-change "hockey-stick" graph, the very ringmaster of the tree-ring circus" is defamatory per se and tends to injure Dr. Mann in his profession because it falsely imputes to Dr. Mann academic corruption, fraud and deceit as well as the commission of a criminal offense, in a manner injurious to the reputation and esteem of Dr. Mann professionally, locally, nationally, and globally.

61. The aforementioned statement proximately caused Dr. Mann damages in the form of injury to his reputation throughout the United States and internationally.

62. By publishing the aforementioned statement, NRI and Steyn knew the statement would be republished and read by the general public throughout the United States and elsewhere. The statement was in fact republished and read by members of the general public

throughout the United States and elsewhere as a direct, natural, probable, and foreseeable consequence of NRI's and Steyn's publication.

63. The aforementioned statement is false, and was false when made. NRI and Steyn knew or should have known the statement was false when made.

64. NRI and Steyn made the aforementioned statement with actual malice and wrongful and willful intent to injure Dr. Mann. The statement was made with reckless disregard for its truth or falsity or with knowledge of its falsity and with wanton and willful disregard of the reputation and rights of Dr. Mann.

65. The aforementioned statement was made of and concerning Dr. Mann, and was so understood by those who read NRI's and Steyn's publication of it.

66. The aforementioned statement has been widely published throughout the United States and elsewhere, including to all persons who subscribed to or read *National Review Online*.

67. NRI and Steyn knew or should have known that the statement was injurious to Dr. Mann's career and reputation.

68. As a proximate result of the aforementioned statement and its publication. Dr. Mann has suffered and continues to suffer damages in an amount to be determined at trial but not less than the jurisdictional minimum of this Court. The full nature, extent and amount of these damages is currently unknown, but this Complaint will be amended at trial to insert said information if deemed necessary by the Court.

69. The aforementioned false and defamatory statement was made by NRI and Steyn with actual malice, and either with knowledge of its falsity or in reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the statement.

70. In making the defamatory statement, NRI and Steyn acted intentionally, maliciously, willfully and with the intent to injure Dr. Mann, or to benefit NRI and Steyn. Accordingly, NRI and Steyn are liable to Dr. Mann for punitive damages in an amount in accordance with proof at trial.

COUNT IV
(Libel per se against NRI)

71. Each of the preceding paragraphs 1 through 70 is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

72. Mr. Lowry's statement, published by NRI on *National Review Online*, calling Dr. Mann's research "intellectually bogus" is defamatory per se and tends to injure Dr. Mann in his profession because it falsely imputes to Dr. Mann academic corruption, fraud and deceit as well as the commission of a criminal offense, in a manner injurious to the reputation and esteem of Dr. Mann professionally, locally, nationally, and globally.

73. The aforementioned statement proximately caused Dr. Mann damages in the form of injury to his reputation throughout the United States and internationally.

74. By publishing the aforementioned statement on the Internet, NRI knew it would be republished and read by the general public throughout the United States and elsewhere, The statement was in fact republished and read by members of the general public throughout the United States and elsewhere as a direct, natural, probable, and foreseeable consequence of NRI's publication.

75. The aforementioned statement is false, and was false when made. NRI knew or should have known the statement was false when made.

76. NRI made the aforementioned statement with actual malice and wrongful and willful intent to injure Dr. Mann. The statement was made with reckless disregard for its truth

or falsity or with knowledge of its falsity and with wanton and willful disregard of the reputation and rights of Dr. Mann.

77. The aforementioned statement was made of and concerning Dr. Mann, and was so understood by those who read NRI's publications of it.

78. The aforementioned statement has been widely published throughout the United States and elsewhere, including to all persons who subscribed to or read *National Review Online*.

79. NRI knew or should have known that the statement was injurious to Dr. Mann's career and reputation.

80. As a proximate result of the aforementioned statement and its publication, Dr. Mann has suffered and continues to suffer damages in an amount to be determined at trial but not less than the jurisdictional minimum of this Court. The full nature, extent and amount of these damages is currently unknown, but this Complaint will be amended at trial to insert said information if deemed necessary by the Court.

81. The aforementioned false and defamatory statement was made by NRI with actual malice, and either with knowledge of its falsity or in reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the statement.

82. In making the defamatory statement, NRI acted intentionally, maliciously, willfully and with the intent to injure Dr. Mann, or to benefit NRI. Accordingly, NRI is liable to Dr. Mann for punitive damages in an amount in accordance with proof at trial.

COUNT V
(Libel per se against CEI)

83. Each of the preceding paragraphs 1 through 82 is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

84. CEI's press release adopted and republished Mr. Lowry's defamatory statement calling Dr. Mann's research "intellectually bogus." The aforementioned statement is defamatory per se and tends to injure Dr. Mann in his profession because it falsely imputes to Dr. Mann academic corruption, fraud and deceit as well as the commission of a criminal offense, in a manner injurious to the reputation and esteem of Dr. Mann professionally, locally, nationally, and globally.

85. The aforementioned statement proximately caused Dr. Mann damages in the form of injury to his reputation throughout the United States and internationally.

86. By publishing the aforementioned statement on the Internet, CEI knew it would be republished and read by the general public throughout the United States and elsewhere. The statement was in fact republished and read by members of the general public throughout the United States and elsewhere as a direct, natural, probable, and foreseeable consequence of CEI's publication.

87. The aforementioned statement is false, and was false when made. CEI knew or should have known the statement was false when made.

88. CEI made the aforementioned statement with actual malice and wrongful and willful intent to injure Dr. Mann. The statement was made with reckless disregard for its truth or falsity or with knowledge of its falsity and with wanton and willful disregard of the reputation and rights of Dr. Mann.

89. The aforementioned statement was made of and concerning Dr. Mann, and was so understood by those who read CEI's publications of them.

90. The aforementioned statement has been widely published throughout the United States and elsewhere.

91. CEI knew or should have known that the statement was injurious to Dr. Mann's career and reputation.

92. As a proximate result of the aforementioned statement and its publications Dr. Mann has suffered and continues to suffer damages in an amount to be determined at trial but not less than the jurisdictional minimum of this Court. The full nature, extent and amount of these damages is currently unknown, but this Complaint will be amended at trial to insert said information if deemed necessary by the Court.

93. The aforementioned false and defamatory statement was made with actual malice, and either with knowledge of its falsity or in reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the statement.

94. In making the defamatory statement, CEI acted intentionally, maliciously, willfully and with the intent to injure Dr. Mann, or to benefit CEI. Accordingly, CEI is liable to Dr. Mann for punitive damages in an amount in accordance with proof at trial.

COUNT VI
(Intentional infliction of emotional distress against all defendants)

95. Each of the preceding paragraphs 1 through 94 is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

96. CEI's and Simberg's statement, and NRI's and Steyn's republication thereof, that Dr. Mann "could be said to be the Jerry Sandusky of climate science, except for instead of molesting children, he has molested and tortured data in the service of politicized science that could have dire economic consequences for the nation and planet" occurred intentionally with a desire to harm Dr. Mann.

97. The manner by which defendants sought to harm Dr. Mann, including the steps described herein, was extreme and outrageous.

98. As a result of the actions of defendants, including, inter alia, besmirching Dr. Mann's reputation and comparing him to a convicted child molester. Dr. Mann has experienced extreme emotional distress.

99. As a result of the actions of defendants, the character and reputation of Dr. Mann were harmed, his standing and reputation among the community were impaired, he suffered financially, and he suffered mental anguish and personal humiliation.

100. Defendants cooperated among themselves in the republication and endorsement of these statements. They are joint tortfeasors and as such are jointly and severally liable to Dr. Mann for damages.

101. As a direct and proximate result of the actions of defendants, Dr. Mann has been materially and substantially damaged. Furthermore, the actions of defendants were made intentionally, maliciously, willfully and with the intent to injure Dr. Mann, or to benefit defendants. Accordingly, defendants are liable to Dr. Mann for punitive damages in an amount in accordance with proof at trial.

COUNT VII
(Libel per se against all defendants)

102. Each of the preceding paragraphs 1 through 101 is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

103. The defendants' statements that "Mann could be said to be the Jerry Sandusky of climate science, except that instead of molesting children, he has molested and tortured data in the service of politicized science that could have dire economic consequences for the nation and planet," published by CEI and Mr. Simberg on Openmarket.org, and by NRI and Mr. Steyn on *National Review Online*, are defamatory per se and tend to injure Dr. Mann in his profession because they falsely impute to Dr. Mann the commission of a criminal offense and the violation

of the public trust in a manner injurious to the reputation and esteem of Dr. Mann professionally, locally, nationally, and globally. Jerry Sandusky is widely and notoriously known as the former Pennsylvania State University football coach who founded and maintained a non-profit foundation, The Second Mile, through the solicitation of public funds--ostensibly to provide care and guidance to adolescent boys, but in actuality to provide sexual opportunities to himself in order to molest those same boys. He has since been convicted of multiple counts of child molestation, and has been widely criticized for violating the public's trust. Mr. Sandusky is presently serving a life sentence in prison. The aforementioned statements proximately caused Dr. Mann damages in the form of injury to his reputation throughout the United States and internationally.

104. By publishing the aforementioned statements, defendants knew they would be republished and read by the general public throughout the United States and elsewhere. The statements were in fact republished and read by members of the general public throughout the United States and elsewhere as a direct, natural, probable, and foreseeable consequence of their publication.

105. The aforementioned statements are false and were false when made. Defendants knew or should have known the statements were false when made.

106. Defendants made the aforementioned statements with actual malice and wrongful and willful intent to injure Dr. Mann. The statements were made with reckless disregard for their truth or falsity or with knowledge of their falsity and with wanton and willful disregard of the reputation and rights of Dr. Mann.

107. The aforementioned statements were made of and concerning Dr. Mann, and were so understood by those who read defendants' publications of them.

108. The aforementioned statements have been widely published throughout the United States and elsewhere, including to all persons who subscribed to or read OpenMarket.Org. and *National Review Online*.

109. Defendants knew or should have known that the statements were injurious to Dr. Mann's career and reputation.

110. As a proximate result of the aforementioned statements and their publications Dr. Mann has suffered and continues to suffer damages in an amount to be determined at trial but not less than the jurisdictional minimum of this Court. The full nature, extent and amount of these damages is currently unknown, but this Complaint will be amended at trial to insert said information if deemed necessary by the Court.

111. The aforementioned false and defamatory statements were made by defendants with actual malice and either with knowledge of their falsity or in reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the statements.

112. Defendants cooperated among themselves in publishing the false and defamatory statements by, among other acts, republishing and endorsing the defamations of their co-defendants. They are joint tortfeasors and as such jointly and severally liable to Dr. Mann for damages.

113. In making the defamatory statements, defendants acted intentionally, maliciously, willfully and with the intent to injure Dr. Mann, or to benefit themselves. Accordingly, defendants are liable to Dr. Mann for punitive damages in an amount in accordance with proof at trial.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Michael Mann demands judgment, jointly and severally against Competitive Enterprise Institute, National Review, Inc., Rand Simberg and Mark Steyn for: (1) compensatory damages in an amount to be proven at trial; (2) punitive damages in an amount to

be proven at trial; (3) all costs, interest, attorneys' fees, and disbursement to the highest extent permitted by law; and (4) such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

DATED: June 28, 2013

Respectfully submitted,
COZEN O'CONNOR

/s/ John B. Williams

JOHN B. WILLIAMS (D.C. Bar No. 257667)
CATHERINE R. REILLY (D.C. Bar No. 1002308)
1627 I Street, N.W., Suite 1100
Washington, DC 20006
Tel: (202) 912-4800
Facsimile: (877) 260-9435
jwilliams@cozen.com
creilly@cozen.com

PETER J. FONTAINE (D.C. Bar No. 435476)
1900 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Tel: (856) 910-5043
Facsimile: (866) 850-7491
pfontaine@cozen.com

BERNARD S. GRIMM (D.C. Bar No. 378171)
THE LAW OFFICE OF BERNARD S. GRIMM
1627 I Street, N.W., Suite 1100
Washington, DC 20006
Tel: (202) 912-4888
Facsimile: (202) 747-5633
bgrimm@grimmlawdc.com

Counsel for Plaintiff

EXHIBIT A



Dodd-Frank's Democratic Dissenters — From Brian Schweitzer To Debbie Wasserman Schultz

OpenMarket.org

- Regulation
 - Alcohol Regulation Roundup
 - Health and Illness
 - Healthcare
 - Insurance
 - Intellectual Property
 - Labor
 - Mobility
 - Nano & Biotech
 - Precaution & Risk
 - Privacy
 - Regulation of the Day
 - Space
 - Tech & Telecom
- Economy
 - Deregulate to Stimulate
 - Employment
 - Property Rights
- Energy
 - Ethanol
- Environment
 - Agriculture
 - Global Warming
 - Natural Resources
 - Private Conservation
- International
 - Trade
- Legal
- Indv. Liberty
 - Nanny State
- About

The Other Scandal In Unhappy Valley

by Rand Simberg on July 13, 2012 · 56 comments

in Global Warming, Transparency

Tweet 27

Like 136 people like this. Be the first of your friends.

So it turns out that Penn State has covered up wrongdoing by one of its employees to avoid bad publicity.

But I'm not talking about the appalling behavior uncovered this week by the Freeh report. No, I'm referring to another cover up and whitewash that occurred there two years ago, before we learned how rotten and corrupt the culture at the university was. But now that we know how bad it was, perhaps it's time that we revisit the Michael Mann affair, particularly given how much we've also learned about his and others' hockey-stick deceptions since.

To review, when the emails and computer models were leaked from the Climate Research Unit at the University of East Anglia two and a half years ago, many of the luminaries of the "climate science" community were shown to have been behaving in a most unscientific manner. Among them were Michael Mann, Professor of Meteorology at Penn State, whom the emails revealed had been engaging in data manipulation to keep the blade on his famous hockey-stick graph, which had become an icon for those determined to reduce human carbon emissions by any means necessary.

As a result, in November of 2009, the university issued a press release that it was going to undertake its own investigation, independently of one that had been launched by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) in response to a demand from Congressman Sherwood Boehlert (R- N.Y.). In July of the next year, the panel set up to investigate declared him innocent of any wrongdoing:

Penn State Professor Michael Mann has been cleared of any wrongdoing, according to a report of the investigation that was released today (July 1). Mann was under investigation for allegations of research impropriety that surfaced last year after thousands of stolen e-mails were published online. The e-mails were obtained from computer servers at the Climatic Research Unit of the University of East Anglia in England, one of the main repositories of information about climate change.

The panel of leading scholars from various research fields, **all tenured professors at Penn State**, began its work on March 4 to look at whether Mann had "engaged in, directly or indirectly, any actions that seriously deviated from accepted practices within the academic community for proposing, conducting or reporting research or other scholarly activities."

My emphasis.

Despite the fact that it was completely internal to Penn State, and they didn't bother to interview anyone except Mann himself, and seemingly ignored the contents of the emails, the warm mongers declared him exonerated (and the biggest victim in the history of the world). But many in the skeptic community called it a whitewash:

This is not surprising that Mann's own university circled the wagons and narrowed the focus of its own investigation to declare him ethical.

The fact that the investigation cited Mann's 'level of success in proposing research and obtaining funding' as some sort of proof that he was meeting the 'highest standards', tells

you that Mann is considered a sacred funding cash cow. At the height of his financial career, similar sentiments could have been said about Bernie Madoff.

Mann has become the posterboy of the corrupt and disgraced climate science echo chamber. No university whitewash investigation will change that simple reality.

Richard Lindzen of MIT weighed in as well:

“Penn State has clearly demonstrated that it is incapable of monitoring violations of scientific standards of behavior internally,” Lindzen said in an e-mail from France.

But their criticism was ignored, particularly after the release of the NAS report, which was also purported to exonerate him. But in rereading the NAS “exoneration,” some words stand out now. First, he was criticized for his statistical techniques (which was the basis of the criticism that resulted in his unscientific behavior). But more importantly:

The OIG also independently reviewed Mann’s emails and PSU’s inquiry into whether or not Mann deleted emails as requested by Phil Jones in the “Climategate” emails (aka Allegation 2). The OIG concluded after reviewing the the published CRU emails and **the additional information provided by PSU** that “nothing in [the emails] evidenced research misconduct within the definition of the NSF Research Misconduct Regulation.” Furthermore, the OIG accepted the conclusions of the PSU inquiry regarding whether Mann deleted emails and agreed with PSU’s conclusion that Mann had not.

Again, my emphasis. In other words, the NAS investigation relied on the integrity of the university to provide them with all relevant material, and was thus not truly independent. We now know in hindsight that it could not do so. Beyond that, there are still relevant emails that we haven’t seen, two years later, because the University of Virginia continues to stonewall on a FOIA request, and it’s heading to the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Michael Mann, like Joe Paterno, was a rock star in the context of Penn State University, bringing in millions in research funding. The same university president who resigned in the wake of the Sandusky scandal was also the president when Mann was being whitewashed investigated. We saw what the university administration was willing to do to cover up heinous crimes, and even let them continue, rather than expose them. Should we suppose, in light of what we now know, they would do any less to hide academic and scientific misconduct, with so much at stake?

It’s time for a fresh, truly independent investigation.

**Two inappropriate sentences that originally appeared in this post have been removed by the editor.*

Tenant Landlord Helpline

Free Consultation. Local Attorneys Get Help Now! Call 1-800-952-1822

www.LegalHelpNow.org



Tenney Naumer July 14, 2012 at 2:06 pm

This is one of the most disgusting and amoral attempts to smear an honest and courageous scientist’s reputation that I have ever seen. Dr. Mann has been cleared of any sort of

EXHIBIT B

The Corner

The one and only.

Football and Hockey

By Mark Steyn

July 15, 2012 6:22 P.M.

In the wake of Louis Freeh's report on Penn State's complicity in serial rape, Rand Simberg writes of Unhappy Valley's other scandal:

I'm referring to another cover up and whitewash that occurred there two years ago, before we learned how rotten and corrupt the culture at the university was. But now that we know how bad it was, perhaps it's time that we revisit the Michael Mann affair, particularly given how much we've also learned about his and others' hockey-stick deceptions since. Mann could be said to be the Jerry Sandusky of climate science, except that instead of molesting children, he has molested and tortured data in the service of politicized science that could have dire economic consequences for the nation and planet.

Not sure I'd have extended that metaphor all the way into the locker-room showers with quite the zeal Mr Simberg does, but he has a point. Michael Mann was the man behind the fraudulent climate-change "hockey-stick" graph, the very ringmaster of the tree-ring circus. And, when the East Anglia emails came out, Penn State felt obliged to "investigate" Professor Mann. Graham Spanier, the Penn State president forced to resign over Sandusky, was the same cove

who investigated Mann. And, as with Sandusky and Paterno, the college declined to find one of its star names guilty of any wrongdoing.

If an institution is prepared to cover up systemic statutory rape of minors, what won't it cover up? Whether or not he's "the Jerry Sandusky of climate change", he remains the Michael Mann of climate change, in part because his "investigation" by a deeply corrupt administration was a joke.

[Permalink](#)

© National Review Online 2012. All Rights Reserved.

[Home](#) | [Search](#) | [NR / Digital](#) | [Donate](#) | [Media Kit](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Privacy Pol](#)

EXHIBIT C

NATIONAL REVIEW ONLINE

www.nationalreview.com

PRINT

Get Lost

By Rich Lowry

August 22, 2012 1:15 P.M.

So, as you might have heard, Michael Mann of Climategate infamy is threatening to sue us.

Mann is upset — very, very upset — with [this](#) Mark Steyn Corner post, which had the temerity to call Mann’s hockey stick “fraudulent.” The Steyn post was mild compared with other things that have been said about the notorious hockey stick, and, in fact, it fell considerably short of an item about Mann published elsewhere that Steyn quoted in his post.

So why threaten to sue us? I rather suspect it is because the Steyn post was savagely witty and stung poor Michael.

Possessing not an ounce of Steyn’s wit or eloquence, poor Michael didn’t try to engage him in a debate. He sent [a laughably threatening letter](#) and proceeded to write pathetically lame chest-thumping posts on his Facebook page. (Is it too much to ask that world-renowned climate scientists spend less time on Facebook?)

All of this is transparent nonsense, as [our letter of response](#) outlines.

In common polemical usage, “fraudulent” doesn’t mean honest-to-goodness criminal fraud. It means intellectually bogus and wrong. I consider Mann’s prospective lawsuit fraudulent. Uh-oh. I guess he now has another reason to sue us.

Usually, you don't welcome a nuisance lawsuit, because it's a nuisance. It consumes time. It costs money. But this is a different matter in light of one word: discovery.

If Mann sues us, the materials we will need to mount a full defense will be extremely wide-ranging. So if he files a complaint, we will be doing more than fighting a nuisance lawsuit; we will be embarking on a journalistic project of great interest to us and our readers.

And this is where you come in. If Mann goes through with it, we're probably going to call on you to help fund our legal fight and our investigation of Mann through discovery. If it gets that far, we may eventually even want to hire a dedicated reporter to comb through the materials and regularly post stories on Mann.

My advice to poor Michael is to go away and bother someone else. If he doesn't have the good sense to do that, we look forward to teaching him a thing or two about the law and about how free debate works in a free country.

He's going to go to great trouble and expense to embark on a losing cause that will expose more of his methods and maneuverings to the world. In short, he risks making an ass of himself. But that hasn't stopped him before.

— *Rich Lowry is the editor of NATIONAL REVIEW.*

[Permalink](#)

© National Review Online 2012. All Rights Reserved.

[Home](#) | [Search](#) | [NR / Digital](#) | [Donate](#) | [Media Kit](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Privacy Pol](#)

EXHIBIT D



Competitive Enterprise Institute

Free Markets and Limited Government

[ABOUT CEI](#)
[CENTERS](#)
[ISSUES](#)
[NEWSROOM](#)
[EXPERTS](#)
[PUBLICATIONS](#)
[EVENTS](#)
[SUPPORT CEI](#)

Penn State Climate Scientist Michael Mann Demands Apology From CEI

CEI Refuses to Retract Commentary

By [Christine Hall](#)

August 24, 2012

[Print](#) [Email](#) [Share](#)

Washington, D.C., August 24, 2012 – The Competitive Enterprise Institute received a letter on August 21 from an attorney representing Penn State University Professor Michael E. Mann that demands that CEI retract and apologize for a post on CEI's blog, [Openmarket.org](#), written by CEI adjunct scholar Rand Simberg. The letter also threatens that they "intend to pursue all appropriate legal remedies on behalf of Dr. Mann."

"[The Other Scandal in Unhappy Valley](#)," the July 13, 2012 blog post at issue, criticized Professor Mann, a climate scientist who in recent years has become a leading advocate in the public debate for global warming alarmism. Mann was the lead author of research that fabricated the infamous hockey stick temperature graph. The hockey stick was featured in the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Third Assessment Report (2001), but was dropped in its Fourth Assessment Report (2007). E-mails from and to Professor Mann featured prominently in what became known as the Climategate scandal.

In response to the letter from Mann's attorney, CEI offered the following statements.

Statement by CEI General Counsel [Sam Kazman](#):

This week CEI received a letter from Michael Mann's attorney, John B. Williams of Cozen O'Connor, demanding that CEI fully retract and apologize for a [July 13th OpenMarket blog post](#) concerning Mann's work. Shortly after that post was published in mid-July, CEI removed two sentences that it regarded as inappropriate. However, we view the post as a valid commentary on Michael Mann's research. We reject the claim that this research was closely examined, let alone exonerated, by any of the proceedings listed in Mr. Williams's letter.

National Review, which earlier got a similar letter from Mann's attorney, has expertly summed up the matter in a response by [the editor](#) and [the publication's attorney](#).

And regardless of how one views Mann's work, his threatened lawsuit is directly contrary to First Amendment law regarding public debate over controversial issues. Michael Mann may believe we face a global warming threat, but his actions represent an unfounded attempt to freeze discussion of his views.

In short, we're not retracting the piece, and we're not apologizing for it.

Statement by [Myron Ebell](#), Director of CEI's Center for Energy and Environment:

Penn State Professor Michael Mann's lawyer claims that nine investigations of academic fraud have all exonerated Professor Mann. Most of these investigations did not examine Professor Mann's conduct or even mention him, and Penn State University's investigation was typical of that institution's unfortunate tendencies.

The fact that Professor Mann's hockey stick research is still taken seriously in the public debate is an indication that people haven't read the Wegman Report to the House Energy and Commerce Committee, the National Research Council's report, or the analysis of Stephen McIntyre and Ross McKittrick.

SEARCH CEI.ORG

[» Advanced Search](#)

CEI ON THE WEB

[TWITTER](#)

[FACEBOOK](#)

[YOUTUBE](#)

[OPEN MARKET BLOG](#)

[GLOBALWARMING.ORG](#)

[WORKPLACECHOICE.ORG](#)

[DRIVEINNOVATION.ORG](#)

[CEI ON DEMAND VIDEO](#)

[LIBERTY WEEK PODCAST](#)

[NEWSLETTER SIGNUP](#)

[RSS FEEDS](#)

CEI SPECIAL PROJECTS

[10,000 COMMANDMENTS](#)

[AGENDA FOR CONGRESS](#)

[ENVIRONMENTAL SOURCE](#)

[WBJ FELLOWSHIP](#)

MEDIA APPEARANCES



By [Christopher C. Horner](#)
[Obama Administration Least Transparent in 50 Years](#) October 11, 2012

[» See All Media Appearances](#)

Professor Mann's political advocacy is no more reliable than his scientific research. His recent book, *The Hockey Stick and the Climate Wars: Dispatches from the Front Lines*, repeats numerous factual errors, some of them about CEI.

Related Files: [Michael Mann attorney letter.pdf](#)

Competitive Enterprise Institute | 1899 L ST NW Floor 12, Washington, DC 20036 | Phone: 202-331-1010 | Fax: 202-331-0640

**SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CIVIL DIVISION**

| | | |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| MICHAEL E. MANN, PH.D., |) | |
| |) | |
| Plaintiff, |) | Case No 2012 CA 008263 B |
| |) | Calendar No.: 10 |
| |) | Judge: Natalia Combs Greene |
| |) | Next event: Unscheduled. |
| |) | |
| |) | |
| NATIONAL REVIEW, INC., <i>et al.</i> , |) | |
| |) | |
| Defendants. |) | |
| |) | |

PROPOSED ORDER

Upon consideration of Plaintiff’s Motion to Amend Complaint, it is hereby

ORDERED, that the Motion to Amend is **GRANTED**, and

FURTHER ORDERED that the Amended Complaint is deemed filed as of the date of
this Order.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: _____, 2013

Natalia M. Combs-Greene
(Associate Judge)

Copies by e-service to:
John B. Williams
Peter J. Fontaine
Catherine R. Reilly
David B. Rivkin
Bruce D. Brown
Mark I. Bailen
Andrew M. Grossman
Shannen W. Coffin
Chris Moeser