

SCAQMD Mobile Source Committee Statement

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Reasons Supporting the Removal of South Coast Air Quality Management District Board Member Clark E. Parker, Sr. (http://aqmd.gov/bios/bm_parker_clark.html) and (http://www.aqmd.gov/hb/gb_history.pdf)

There is indisputable and overwhelming evidence that Clark E. Parker, Sr., provided false and misleading information about his academic degrees on his 2012 California Senate Rule Committee application for a position on the South Coast Air Quality Management District Governing Board. This evidence was initially presented to “Dr.” Parker on March 21, 2013 (<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/Parker032113.pdf>). In response to this evidence “Dr.” Parker produced copies of his academic diplomas (<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/Parker032213.pdf>). These diplomas actually support the other evidence that he has misrepresented four different degrees dating back to 1974 (<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/Parker062113.pdf>).

In particular, based on several reliable sources, “Dr.” Parker he does not possess a “Ph.D.” from any university. The 1980 “Ph.D.” (“Doctor of Philosophy”) degree that he claims is actually a “D.A.” (“Doctor of Arts”) degree from the never accredited and currently nonexistent “University of Central Arizona.” The May 23, 2012 Press Release from California Senate President Pro Tempore, shown below, announces the appointment of “Clark Parker, PhD.” (<http://www.gerrieschipske.com/2012/05/state-senate-president-pro-tempore.html>). In addition, a June 20, 2013 telephone message to me from the California Senate Rules Committee confirms that “Dr.” Parker claimed a “Ph.D” degree on his 2012 application form (<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/SRC062013.MP3>).

As of July 19, 2013 the AQMD website still lists “Clark Parker, Ph.D.” with his “Doctor of Arts (Ph.D.)” (http://aqmd.gov/bios/bm_parker_clark.html). AQMD is fully aware of the misrepresented degrees because it changed the original July 10, 2012 description of two of these degrees on May 28, 2013. However, the current description is still incorrect or misleading for three of the four degrees. A comparison of the original and revised AQMD descriptions of the degrees with an accurate description of these degrees is shown below (<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/Parker062113.pdf>).

AQMD Bio (07/10/12): “Doctor of Laws from Laurence University”

AQMD Bio (05/28/13): “Doctor of Laws from Laurence University”

Diploma: **Doctor of Law, Honorarius** from **Laurence University** in Santa Barbara, CA
conferred upon Clark E. Parker on July 13, 1974

DegreeVerify: No record of Laurence University or Parker’s “Doctor of Laws” Degree

No record that Laurence University, which was established in 1973, currently exists at its 1974
address (26 West Mission Street, Santa Barbara, CA 93101) or any other address

No record that Laurence University has ever been an accredited university

AQMD Bio (07/10/12): “Bachelor of Science Degree (BS) from the University of Minnesota”

AQMD Bio (05/28/13): “Bachelor of Science Degree (BS) from the University of Minnesota”

Diploma: **Bachelor of Science** from **University of Minnesota** in Minneapolis, MN
conferred upon Clark E. Parker on June 14, 1975

DegreeVerify: **Bachelor of Science** from **University of Minnesota - Twin Cities,**

College of Continuing Education, conferred upon Clark Edward Parker on June 14, 1975

Dates of Attendance: 04/01/1974 to 06/14/1975 (attendance in person was not required)

(<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/Minnesota1975.pdf>)

AQMD Bio (07/10/12): “Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) from the University of Central Arizona”

AQMD Bio (05/28/13): “Doctor of Arts (Ph.D.) from the University of Central Arizona”

Diploma: **Doctor of Arts in Management** from **University of Central Arizona** in Tempe, AZ
conferred upon Clark E. Parker on April 5, 1980

DegreeVerify: No record of this university or Parker’s “Doctor of Philosophy” Degree

No record of any Ph.D. awarded to any Clark Parker on ProQuest UMI Dissertation Express

(<http://disexpress.umi.com/dxweb>)

No record that an approved and published Dissertation was a formal requirement for this Degree

No record of this university by Arizona State Board for Private Postsecondary Education,
dating back to 1970 (<http://azppse.state.az.us>)

No record of this as an accredited school on the US Office of Postsecondary Education Database

(<http://ope.ed.gov/accreditation>) or the Distant Learning website (<http://www.detc.org>)

AQMD Bio (07/10/12): “Master of Science (MS) from Redlands University.”

AQMD Bio (05/28/13): “Master of Arts (MA) from Redlands University.”

Diploma: **Master of Arts** in Management from **University of Redlands**
conferred upon Clark E. Parker on December 18, 1981

DegreeVerify: **Master of Arts** in Management from **University of Redlands**
conferred upon Clark Edward Parker on December 18, 1981

Dates of Attendance: 09/01/1978 to 05/31/1979

(<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/Redlands1981.pdf>)

<http://www.gerrieschipske.com/2012/05/state-senate-president-pro-tempore.html>



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
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Steinberg Announces Rules Appointments {Partial Listing}

(Sacramento) – State Senate President pro Tempore [Darrell Steinberg](#) is announcing the following appointments made by the Senate Rules Committee:

Clark Parker, PhD, a Democrat from Beverly Hills, has been appointed as a public member to the South Coast Air Quality Management District Board. Parker is president of View Park Estates Development, Inc. and a member of the American Builders Association. His term on the board ends January 15, 2016.

The purpose of the board is to maintain ambient air quality standards regarding air pollution and to implement and enforce a comprehensive basinwide air quality management plan.

**Reasons Supporting the Removal of
South Coast Air Quality Management District Board Member Joseph K. Lyou, Ph.D.**
(http://aqmd.gov/bios/bm_lyou_joe.html) and (http://www.aqmd.gov/hb/gb_history.pdf)

A strong case can be made that at the time Dr. Lyou, a social psychologist, was appointed to the SCAQMD Governing Board in June 2007 he did not satisfy the requirements of California Health and Safety Code Section 40420 (c) “The member appointed by the Governor shall be either a physician who has training and experience in the health effects of air pollution, an environmental engineer, a chemist, a meteorologist, or a specialist in air pollution control.” (<http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=hsc&group=40001-41000&file=40420-40428>).

Based on publicly available information, Dr. Lyou has no formal training in epidemiology, statistics, or environmental sciences, particularly as these disciplines relate to air pollution health effects or control. The LinkedIn BioSketch for Dr. Lyou indicates that all his academic degrees are in social psychology (<http://www.linkedin.com/pub/joe-lyou/9/b8a/4b5>). The ProQuest Dissertation Database (<http://disexpress.umi.com/dxweb>) shows that the title of his 1990 UC Santa Cruz Ph.D. dissertation is “The social psychology of U.S.-Soviet arms control negotiations: The role and experience of the U.S. negotiator and delegation.” His expertise as of 2007 was in community activism and environmental justice, with no specific credentials in the criteria specified in CHSC 40420 (c).

His lack of relevant expertise becomes obvious upon reading the 2009 description, shown below, of his then position as Executive Director of the California Environmental Rights Alliance (<http://meldi.snre.umich.edu/node/12356>). Since 2010 he has been President and CEO of the Coalition for Clean Air (<http://ccair.org/staff-a-board/staff-521>). CCA is an environmental advocacy organization that promotes air pollution regulations and related actions. CCA receives money from many of the businesses that are regulated by SCAQMD. Dr. Lyou regularly abstains from Board votes because of clear conflicts of interest involving funding for CCA.

Based on SCAQMD Board Meeting Minutes, businesses that are actual or potential sources of income to CCA include: Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.; Bay Area Air Quality Management District; California Cartage Company Incorporated; California Fuel Cell Partnership; City of Los Angeles; Clean Energy; Cummins Cal Pacific, LLC; Daimler Trucks North America Incorporated; Gladstein, Neandross and Associates; Disney Worldwide Services, Los Angeles Freightliner; Makeover Earth Incorporated; Mercedes Benz; Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach; Sempra Energy; Siemens Industry Incorporated, Silver State Truck and Trailer; Southern California Gas Company, Southern California Edison; United Parcel Service; U.C. Riverside; Velocity Vehicle Group; Waste Management Collection and Recycling, Inc.; Waste Management of California, Inc.; and Westport Innovations Incorporated.

The CCA website includes totally inaccurate and undocumented claims about air pollution health effects. For instance, CCA “Facts About Air Pollution” claim “9000 Californians die prematurely each year because of air pollution” (<http://ccair.org/facts-about-air-pollution/10-air-pollution-facts>). The 2010-11 CCA Annual Report claims “Air pollution causes 19,000 premature deaths a year in California” (http://ccair.org/images/pdf/CCA_AnnualReport2010-11.pdf). Neither of these vastly different claims is documented with actual references. Moreover, both of these claims are contradicted by overwhelming peer-reviewed epidemiologic evidence that NO Californians die prematurely because of air pollution, particularly PM and ozone (<http://www.scientificintegrityinstitute.org/ASAS092812.pdf>). Dr. Lyou has refused to acknowledge this evidence, which has been presented to him in various ways since June 4, 2008.

Furthermore, CCA works closely with the Natural Resources Defense Council, which is involved with many lawsuits that are related to actions taken by SCAQMD (<http://www.supremecourt.gov/Search.aspx?FileName=/docketfiles/11-798.htm>). For instance, there are major lawsuits that are related to the Port of Los Angeles, such as, the ongoing December 23, 2011 US Supreme Court Case No. 11-798 “AMERICAN TRUCKING ASSOCIATIONS, INC. v. CITY OF LOS ANGELES . . . COALITION FOR CLEAN AIR, INC.” (<http://www.supremecourt.gov/Search.aspx?FileName=/docketfiles/11-798.htm>). For specific evidence of CCA involvement, examine the February 21, 2012 Respondent’s Brief (<http://www.chamberlitigation.com/sites/default/files/scotus/files/2012/Respondent%20NRDC%20Brief%20in%20Opposition%20to%20Cert.--%20ATA%20v.%20the%20City%20of%20Los%20Angeles,%20et%20al.%20%28U.S.%20Supreme%20Court%29.pdf>) and the March 18, 2013 Respondent’s Brief (<http://www.chamberlitigation.com/sites/default/files/scotus/files/2013/Respondent%27s%20Brief%20%28NRDC%29%20--%20ATA%20v.%20City%20of%20Los%20Angeles%20%28U.S.%20Supreme%20Court%29.pdf>) .

<http://meldi.snre.umich.edu/node/12356>

Joseph Lyou



Name: Joseph Lyou

Year of Birth: 1960

Institutions or Organizations: California Environmental Rights Alliance

Title(s): Executive Director

Quote: “Environmental work is rewarding; you can make a difference. But it can be fun too! We laugh, play and socialize. There is a sense of community that is rewarding both professionally and personally.”

Year Quoted: 2009

Among Joseph Lyou's most significant achievements as an environmental justice activist is the pivotal role he played in halting construction of the proposed nuclear waste dump site at Ward Valley, the culmination of a decade-long struggle led by a coalition of Native American tribes, environmental organizations, city and state governments, and other grassroots social justice organizations. Using the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Lyou was able to uncover data that the U.S. Geological [Survey](#) had kept secret from the public and stop the Department of the Interior from proceeding with the decimation of Ward Valley, a Native American sacred site and critical habitat to the threatened desert tortoise.

Lyou first became interested in environmental justice issues through the Committee to Bridge the Gap (CBG), a nuclear watch group that focuses on arms control and nuclear safety, nuclear terrorism, and cleaning up contaminated sites. Lyou took the job with CBG in 1990, after receiving his Ph.D. in social [psychology](#) from the University of California, Santa Cruz; it was through CBG that he would join the fight to save Ward Valley. Lyou stayed with the organization for 10 years, and was the executive director until he left.

From there, Lyou went on to spend three years at the California League of Conservation Voters Education Fund, in order to focus more specifically on Environmental Justice issues. As Director of Programs, Lyou was responsible for the development and implementation of programs that would allow those who are underrepresented to be heard in environmental policymaking process.

Today, Joseph Lyou is the Executive Director of the California Environmental Rights Alliance (CERA), an organization that he founded with the goals of improving community health and achieving environmental justice in California. CERA's Community Empowerment Program, for example, aims to provide members of impacted communities with the [technical assistance](#) and training necessary to take back the control of their own neighborhoods. Through educational outreach and community-initiated decision-making, CERA hopes to "change the dynamics of environmental decision-making processes by promoting the participation of communities of color, low-income residents, and other underrepresented populations."

Lyou is the younger of two children, and was born in 1960 to Joseph and Kay Lyou, a retired journalist/publisher and a semi-retired editor, respectively. He was raised in the suburbs of Los Angeles, but does not credit his surroundings as an influence in what would later turn out to be a career in the environmental field. Instead, Lyou feels that his interest in social justice work was fueled in part by the values instilled in him by his parents, as well as by the political climate in which he was reared; events such as Viet Nam and Watergate were catalysts for a future spent addressing the ills of government.

Throughout his career in the environmental field, Lyou has seen many victories, both big and small, as well as a few setbacks. Though work can be frustrating and overwhelming at times, Lyou continues to be encouraged by the successes he has been a part of. Also, the more he learns about the worst environmental problems currently affecting public health, the more motivated he is to continue to fight. Lyou's mentor, Dan Hirsch at Committee to Bridge the Gap, taught him how to be an effective activist, and he continues to learn each day from his colleagues.

SCAQMD Mobile Source Committee Statement

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In the case of Board Member Joseph Lyou, the rules are clear and easy to understand. Everybody knows what the rules mean by a “physician”, an “environmental engineer”, a “chemist”. I don’t know if Dr. Lyou has come to think of himself as a “specialist in air pollution control”, but the only relevant question is whether he WAS an air pollution control specialist AT THE TIME OF HIS APPOINTMENT. The rules do NOT allow someone to ‘pick up’ their required qualifications after they get ‘on the job’—arguing that, would make the rules MEANINGLESS.

And it is not enough to be merely following the letter of the law. To command public trust, this organization must be seen to be following the spirit of the rules as well. Don’t allow this to become a pathetic replay of CARB’s most painful recent experiences, where they were on the losing side of a court case over similar violations of the appointment rules, and a cover-up of a fraudulent degree. When an apparent violation of the rules is found, the last thing you should do is hide behind some lawyers. Even apparent conflicts of interest must be avoided. This goes far beyond a mere financial interest. *No one should be empowered as a judge over their own case.* That is why it would be wrong to appoint to AQMD an advocate of the trucking, or oil industries. For exactly the same reason, it is wrong to have a member who is the President of an advocacy group that is directly involved in litigation over AQMD actions. There is no way to overcome this apparent conflict-of-interest.

In the case of Board Member Clark Parker, we can never know what role was played by his fabricated credentials. Even if they were not very important, key appointments cannot be properly made when a candidate’s resume is substantially incorrect. Even if you might feel that Members Parker and Lyou, did not ‘really need’ any particular qualifications to serve on AQMD, that is no excuse for not following the rules. If you think that they are too strict, you should lobby to get those rules changed. Until then, show the public that you can follow them.

Air quality regulators in California have obtained the power to make rules over a wide range of activities of almost anyone living and working in Southern California. These rules originally concerned mainly public safety. But in recent years, many of the newer rules have become less connected with actual measurable effects on public health, and more connected with economics and politics. That kind of almost unlimited power in a democracy has two immediate consequences. The public now has to pay extremely close attention to every individual who is appointed to these powers. Every aspect of their backgrounds, their qualifications, and their private motivations is of potentially enormous public significance. And secondly, the more rules you give the public to follow, the more carefully the public will have to be sure that you are, in fact, following your OWN RULES.