DEPARTMENT OF
ECOLOGY
State of Washington

Concise Explanatory Statement

Chapter 173-400 WAC

General Regulations for Air Pollution Sources and State Implementation Plan revision

Summary of rule making and response to comments

Appendix A: Original Written Comments

Publication no. 12-02-024A

October 2012

From: RussellStrader@BC.com
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Cc: BrandonH@AWB.ORG; EricSteffensen@BC.com
Subject: Comments to WAC 173-400
Date: Friday, July 20, 2012 4:59:27 PM
Attachments: v1grhs @ 2012-07-20 @ 18-08-21.pdf

Please accept the attached comments from Boise Cascade Wood Products to the Proposed revisions to WAC 173-400.

Russell Strader
Environmental Manager
Boise Cascade, L.L.C.
P.O. Box 50
Boise, ID 83728
208/384-6679
Fax 208/395-7637
RussellStrader@BC.com

Boise Cascade, L.L.C.
Legal Department
1111 West Jefferson Street Ste 300
PO Box 50 Boise, ID 83728
T 208 384 6679 F 208 395 7637
RussellStrader@BC.com

Boise Cascade

Russell Strader
Environmental Manager

July 20, 2012

Linda Whitcher
Department of Ecology
P.O. Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600

Submitted Via Electronic Mail to: Linda.Whitcher@ecy.wa.gov

RE: Proposed Revisions to WAC 173-400 *General Regulation for Air Pollutant Sources*

Boise Cascade Wood Products, L.L.C. (BCWP), a wholly owned subsidiary of Boise Cascade, L.L.C., owns and operates wood products plants in Washington that are currently subject to WAC 173-400 *General Regulation for Air Pollutant Sources*. BCWP offers the following general comments to the proposed revisions to that regulation.

1. BCWP supports the proposed revisions to the definition of "air contaminant" in WAC 173-400-030 to clarify that the State Implementation Plan applies only to the contaminants, or their precursors, for which EPA has established NAAQS.

2. BCWP supports the process proposed in WAC 173-400-075 whereby NESHAPs Subparts JJJJJJ and DDDDD would only be adopted into the General Air Regulation after EPA promulgates the revised final rules. There seems to be no value in adopting rules that would not be consistent with the revised final rules.

3. BCWP does not support the proposed changes to WAC 173-400-720(4)(b) because those changes will make the PSD process more complicated and uncertain without adding an air quality benefit. Furthermore, these proposed changes appear to be inconsistent with the Federal Clean Air Act and therefore are contrary to the objectives you have identified in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking.

Thank you for considering our comments.

Yours truly,

Russell Strader

Cc Brandon Housekeeper, AWB
Eric Steffensen, BCWP, Washington Region

{ENV Dept LLC/007:01087046:}

From:	Cohen, Matthew
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Cc:	Oliver, Julie (ECY); Newman, Alan (ECY); Caudill, Neil (ECY); Frank Holmes; Marti Tennant; Moore, David W; Matthew Iwicki (matt.iwicki@boeing.com); Johnson, Ken; Brandon Houskeeper; Steve Van Slyke; Paul Mairose
Subject:	WAC 173-400 amendments
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 3:51:37 PM
Attachments:	71900232_3.docx WSPA cover letter accompanying WAC 173-400 comments, final version.DOCX

Linda and colleagues, attached please find comments of the Western States Petroleum Association on Ecology's proposed WAC 173-400 amendments, and on Ecology's proposal to submit two of those amendments for incorporation into the Washington SIP.

We appreciate the Air Program's consistent commitment to discuss Ecology's program revisions with the regulated community, and to consider our comments on the proposed amendments.

Matthew Cohen
STOEL RIVES LLP | 600 University Street, Suite 3600 | Seattle, WA 98101-4109
Direct: (206) 386-7569 | Mobile: (206) 714-1671
mcohen@stoel.com | www.stoel.com

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Western States Petroleum Association
Credible Solutions ● Responsive Service ● Since 1907

Frank E. Holmes
Director, Northwest Region

July 20, 2012

Ms. Linda Whitcher
Air Quality Program
Washington Department of Ecology
P.O Box 47600
Olympia, Washington 98504-7600

Re: Proposed WAC 173-400 Amendments Published at WSR 12-11-115

Dear Ms. Whitcher (and Colleagues):

The Western States Petroleum Association ("WSPA") is pleased to provide the following comments on Ecology's proposed amendments to WAC ch. 173-400. WSPA is a non-profit trade association representing twenty-seven members that explore for, produce, refine, transport and market petroleum, petroleum products, natural gas and other energy supplies in California, Arizona, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and Hawaii. WSPA members own and operate each of Washington's five petroleum refineries.

WSPA strongly supports Ecology's broad objectives underlying these amendments: to update Washington's major new source review programs to meet Clean Air Act requirements for State Implementation Plan ("SIP") approval and to limit the scope of the Washington SIP to achieving and maintaining the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and implementing the PSD program. For that reason we support most of the revisions proposed in WSR 12-11-115 ("the Proposed Amendments"). WSPA believes a few of the proposed amendments are unnecessary, harmful to the regulated community, or could be clarified to better implement the requirements of RCW ch. 70.94.

With this letter, we enclose a redline of the Proposed Amendments. It includes suggested edits and footnotes that explain the need for each edit. The purpose of this cover letter is to highlight a few principles that inform WSPA's comments.

Air Contaminants Regulated by the SIP

WSPA supports Ecology's proposal to narrow the scope of the air contaminants regulated by the SIP to NAAQS pollutants, their precursors, and PSD pollutants for purposes of implementing the PSD program, and to submit the revised definition of "air contaminant" in

WAC 173-400-030(3) for incorporation into the SIP. [1] Over the last forty years, Ecology and EPA have shaped the Washington SIP to achieve these statutory goals, and excluded provisions that are not related to NAAQS attainment.[2] EPA has, over the years, taken affirmative action to exclude from the SIP regulations such as the odor standard in WAC 173-400-040 and the aluminum smelter fluoride emission standards in WAC ch. 173-415, that were not part of Washington's NAAQS attainment strategy. The sole effect of the revised definition of "air contaminant" in the Proposed Amendments will be to limit the scope of the SIP to the regulatory objectives that Ecology and EPA have pursued since 1970.

WSPA fully supports Ecology's authority to address other air quality issues through state or local regulation. The SIP, however, should be devoted to the purposes outlined by Congress in Section 110 of the Clean Air Act. The Proposed Amendments' revisions to the definition of "air contaminant" in WAC 173-400-030(3) should be adopted and submitted to EPA for SIP approval to achieve this result.

State-Wide Applicability

WSPA supports the proposed revisions to WAC 173-400-020(1) and the sections cited therein that clarify the applicability of Ecology rules to sources regulated by local air authorities. The five Washington petroleum refineries owned and operated by WSPA members are all regulated by local air authorities. Projects that require minor new source review under the rules of NWCAA or PSCAA should not be subject to new source review under Ecology's rules as well. Actions that are subject to the public participation rules of a local air authority should not also be regulated by WAC 173-400-171. The Proposed Amendments reduce the risk of regulatory duplication by drawing a clear line between projects subject to review under state and local rules.

WAC 173-400-105(6) – Changes in Raw Materials or Fuels

WAC 173-400-105(6) is a relic from an era in which Ecology sought to meet the sulfur dioxide NAAQS by limiting cumulative increases in sulfur dioxide emissions resulting from increases in the sulfur content of fuels and raw materials over the baseline reported by some sources in an "initial inventory" at some point in the 1970s. To the best of our knowledge, this provision has never been used, the initial inventories that comprise the baseline no longer exist, the exemption in the rule for fuel and raw material sulfur content increases of less than 0.5 percent cannot be applied without the initial inventories, and the PSD program now regulates many fuel and raw material changes that could result in sulfur dioxide emissions increases. WSPA supports the deletion of this paragraph from WAC 173-400-105, and from the SIP.

[1] WSPA opposes the proposed addition of a new subsection (2) to WAC 173-400-020, for reasons explained in footnote 1 of the attached redline.

[2] For instance, Ecology declined to submit for SIP approval the toxic air pollutant new source review program, WAC ch. 173-460, because it has nothing to do with attaining and maintaining the NAAQS.

Codification of EPA Guidance

Several of the Proposed Amendments would incorporate into WAC ch. 173-400 elements from EPA comment letters that interpret the requirements of EPA's PSD regulations. For instance, Ecology proposes in WAC 173-400-720(4)(b) to adopt a Region 10 suggestion that Ecology's rules should require analysis of the impact of startup and shutdown emissions on increment protection and Air Quality Related Values. Ecology proposes in WAC 173-400-750 to codify EPA guidance addressing what changes to monitoring methods in a PSD permit may be adopted through an administrative revision of a PSD permit.

Ecology should not adopt these and other provisions that have no counterpart in EPA's PSD regulations. The proposed edits to WAC 173-400-720(4)(b) are especially harmful, in that they create an affirmative obligation by Ecology to include in a PSD permit conditions that "assure compliance" with review requirements not found in EPA's PSD rules. The recommendation by Region 10[3] to incorporate these provisions into Ecology's PSD rules cites no authority at all, not even EPA guidance. EPA's views evolve over time. Ecology is perfectly capable of applying EPA guidance that interprets the requirements of the PSD program without codifying that guidance into Ecology's PSD rules.

The attached redline provides more detail on why the two amendments referenced above are not necessary, and should not be adopted.

Emission Reduction Credits

WSPA endorses the Boeing Company's comments on the proposed revisions to WAC 173-400-136, and on the need to revise WAC 173-400-131.

Thank you for carefully considering the concerns of the regulated community in the development of the Proposed Amendments. Please call if I can provide any additional information in support of the edits recommended in the attached redline.

Very truly yours,

Frank E. Holmes

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[3] Region 10 Comments on WAC 173-400 Related To A SIP PSD Permitting Program at 1 (January 17, 2012)

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-06, filed 2/19/91, effective 3/22/91)

WAC 173-400-020 Applicability. (1) The provisions of this chapter shall apply statewide, except as provided in WAC 173-400-030, 173-400-036, 173-400-075, 173-400-100, 173-400-102, 173-400-103, 173-400-104, 173-400-110, 173-400-111, 173-400-112, 173-400-113, 173-400-115, 173-400-171, 173-400-800 through 173-400-860, and 173-400-930.

(2)[1] ~~Ecology regulations that have been or will be approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for inclusion in the Washington state implementation plan apply for purposes of Washington's state implementation plan, only to the following:~~

~~(a) Those air contaminants for which EPA has established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and precursors to such NAAQS pollutants as determined by EPA for the applicable geographic area; and~~

~~(b) Any additional air contaminants that are required to be regulated under Part C of Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act (relating to prevention of significant deterioration and visibility), but only for the purpose of meeting the requirements of Part C of Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act or to the extent those additional air contaminants are regulated in order to avoid such requirements.~~

~~(3)~~ An authority may enforce this chapter and may also adopt standards or requirements. These standards or requirements may not be less stringent than the current state air quality rules and may be more stringent than the current regulations. Unless properly delegated by ecology, authorities do not have jurisdiction over the

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[1] WSPA strongly supports Ecology's proposal to limit the scope of the air contaminants regulated by the SIP to NAAQS pollutants and precursors, and pollutants regulated under the PSD program, for purposes of implementing the PSD program. The proposed revisions to the WAC 173-400-030 definition of "air contaminant" neatly accomplish these objectives. The proposed WAC 173-400-020(2) mostly repeats the text of the revisions to the definition of air contaminant, but it also adds unnecessary statements that improperly confuse the roles of EPA and Washington in the administration of the SIP. The Washington SIP is a body of state and local rules and permits, incorporated by EPA into federal law. The proposed subsection (2) violates the Washington constitution by delegating to EPA the authority to define the scope of various Washington air regulations incorporated into the SIP, including regulations that have not yet been written. If, for instance, EPA defines a new NAAQS, the proposed subsection (2) would automatically amend *the existing* WAC 173-400-040 to regulate that contaminant for purposes of the SIP, with no further action by Ecology. The delegation to EPA of the authority to define the scope of an Ecology regulation violates art. 2 § 1 of the Washington Constitution. *See*, e.g. *Diversified Investment Partnership v. Dept. of Social and Health Services*, 113 Wn.2d 19 (1989); *State v. Dougall*, 89 Wn.2d 118 (1977).

The proposed amendments to the WAC 173-400-030(3) definition of air contaminant do not present this problem, because they reference only those air contaminants for which EPA has established NAAQS and PSD pollutants as of today (and consistent with the definition of NAAQS listed in WAC 173-400-030(49)). If EPA adopts a new NAAQS next year, Ecology will need to update its rules to regulate that contaminant in the Washington SIP. That burden may be inconvenient, but Ecology routinely updates its incorporations by reference of EPA rules, and knows very well how to pick up updates to federal programs while protecting Washington's sovereignty.

following sources:

(a) Specific source categories over which the state, by separate regulation, has assumed or hereafter does assume jurisdiction.

(b) Automobiles, trucks, aircraft.

(c) Those sources under the jurisdiction of the energy facility site evaluation council.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-030 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply statewide except where a permitting authority has redefined a specific term. Except as provided elsewhere in this chapter, the ((~~following~~)) definitions in this section apply throughout the chapter:

(1) **"Actual emissions"** means the actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from an emission unit, as determined in accordance with (a) through (c) of this subsection.

(a) In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the emissions unit actually emitted the pollutant during a two-year period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of normal source operation. Ecology or an authority shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the emissions unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period.

(b) Ecology or an authority may presume that source-specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the emissions unit.

(c) For any emissions unit which has not begun normal operations on the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the emissions unit on that date.

(2) **"Adverse impact on visibility"** is defined in WAC 173-400-117.

(3) **"Air contaminant"** means:

(a) Dust, fumes, mist, smoke, other particulate matter, vapor, gas, odorous substance, or any combination thereof. "Air pollutant" means the same as "air contaminant."

(b) For the purposes of regulation under Washington's state implementation plan, "air contaminant" means only:

(i) Those air contaminants for which EPA has established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and precursors to such NAAQS pollutants as determined by EPA for the applicable geographic area; and

(ii) Any additional air contaminants that are required to be regulated under Part C of Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act (relating to prevention of significant deterioration and visibility), but only for the purpose of meeting the requirements of Part C of Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act or to the extent

those additional air contaminants are regulated in order to avoid such requirements.

(4) **"Air pollution"** means the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one or more air contaminants in sufficient quantities, and of such characteristics and duration as is, or is likely to be, injurious to human health, plant or animal life, or property, or which unreasonably interferes with enjoyment of life and property. For the purposes of this chapter, air pollution shall not include air contaminants emitted in compliance with chapter 17.21 RCW, the Washington Pesticide Application Act, which regulates the application and control of the use of various pesticides.

(5) **"Allowable emissions"** means the emission rate of a source calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the source (unless the source is subject to federally enforceable limits which restrict the operating rate, or hours of operation, or both) and the most stringent of the following:

(a) The applicable standards as in 40 CFR Part 60, 61, 62, or 63;

(b) Any applicable SIP emissions limitation including those with a future compliance date; or

(c) The emissions rate specified as ((~~an~~)) a federally enforceable approval condition, including those with a future compliance date.

(6) "Ambient air" means the surrounding outside air.

(7) "Ambient air quality standard" means an established concentration, exposure time, and frequency of occurrence of air contaminant(s) in the ambient air which shall not be exceeded.

(8) "Approval order" is defined in **"order of approval."**

(9) "Attainment area" means a geographic area designated by EPA at 40 CFR Part 81 as having attained the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for a given criteria pollutant.

(10) "Authority" means any air pollution control agency whose jurisdictional boundaries are coextensive with the boundaries of one or more counties.

(11) "Begin actual construction" means, in general, initiation of physical on-site construction activities on an emission unit that are of a permanent nature. Such activities include, but are not limited to, installation of building supports and foundations, laying underground pipe work and construction of permanent storage structures. With respect to a change in method of operations, this term refers to those on-site activities other than preparatory activities which mark the initiation of the change.

(12) "Best available control technology (BACT)" means an emission limitation based on the maximum degree of reduction for each air pollutant subject to regulation under chapter 70.94 RCW emitted from or which results from any new or modified stationary source, which the permitting authority, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such source or modification through application of production processes and

available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning, clean fuels, or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of each such pollutant. In no event shall application of the "best available control technology" result in emissions of any pollutants which will exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable standard under 40 CFR Part 60 and Part 61. Emissions from any source utilizing clean fuels, or any other means, to comply with this paragraph shall not be allowed to increase above levels that would have been required under the definition of BACT in the Federal Clean Air Act as it existed prior to enactment of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

(13) "Best available retrofit technology (BART)" means an emission limitation based on the degree of reduction achievable through the application of the best system of continuous emissionreduction for each pollutant which is emitted by an existing stationary facility. The emission limitation must be established, on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the technology available, the costs of compliance, the energy and nonair quality environmental impacts of compliance, any pollution control equipment in use or in existence at the source, the remaining useful life of the source, and the degree of improvement in visibility which may reasonably be anticipated to result from the use of such technology.

(14) **"Brake horsepower (BHP)"** means the measure of an engine's horsepower without the loss in power caused by the gearbox, alternator, differential, water pump, and other auxiliary components.

(15) **"Bubble"** means a set of emission limits which allows an increase in emissions from a given emissions unit in exchange for a decrease in emissions from another emissions unit, pursuant to RCW 70.94.155 and WAC 173-400-120.

(16) **"Capacity factor"** means the ratio of the average load on equipment or a machine for the period of time considered, to the manufacturer's capacity rating of the machine or equipment.

(17) **"Class I area"** means any area designated under section 162 or 164 of the Federal Clean Air Act as a Class I area. The following areas are the Class I areas in Washington state:

(a)Alpine Lakes Wilderness;
(b)Glacier Peak Wilderness;
(c)Goat Rocks Wilderness;
(d)Mount Adams Wilderness;
(e)Mount Rainier National Park;
(f)North Cascades National Park;
(g)Olympic National Park;
(h)Pasayten Wilderness; and
(i)Spokane Indian Reservation.

(18) **"Combustion and incineration units"** means units using combustion for waste disposal, steam production, chemical recovery or other process requirements; but excludes outdoor burning.

(19) (a) **"Commence"** as applied to construction, means that the owner or operator has all the necessary preconstruction approvals or permits and either has:

(i) Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction of the source, to be completed within a reasonable time; or

(ii) Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of actual construction of the source to be completed within a reasonable time.

(b) For the purposes of this definition, "necessary preconstruction approvals" means those permits or orders of approval required under federal air quality control laws and regulations, including state, local and federal regulations and orders contained in the SIP.

(20) **"Concealment"** means any action taken to reduce the observed or measured concentrations of a pollutant in a gaseous effluent while, in fact, not reducing the total amount of pollutant discharged.

(21) "Criteria pollutant" means a pollutant for which there is established a National Ambient Air Quality Standard at 40 CFR Part 50. The criteria pollutants are carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter, ozone (O_3) sulfur dioxide (SO_2), lead (Pb), and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2).

(22) "Director" means director of the Washington state department of ecology or duly authorized representative.

(23) "Dispersion technique" means a method that attempts to affect the concentration of a pollutant in the ambient air other than by the use of pollution abatement equipment or integral process pollution controls.

(24) "Ecology" means the Washington state department of ecology.

(25) "Emission" means a release of air contaminants into the ambient air.

(26) "Emission reduction credit (ERC)" means a credit granted pursuant to WAC 173-400-131. This is a voluntary reduction in emissions.

(27) "Emission standard" and **"emission limitation"** means a requirement established under the Federal Clean Air Act or chapter 70.94 RCW which limits the quantity, rate, or concentration of emissions of air contaminants on a continuous basis, including any requirement relating to the operation or maintenance of a source to assure continuous emission reduction and any design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard adopted under the Federal Clean Air Act or chapter 70.94 RCW.

(28) "Emission threshold" means an emission of a listed air contaminant at or above the following rates:

Air Contaminant	Annual Emission Rate
Carbon monoxide:	100 tons per year
Nitrogen oxides:	40 tons per year
Sulfur dioxide:	40 tons per year
Particulate matter (PM):	25 tons per year of PM emissions

	15 tons per year of PM-10 emissions 10 tons per year of PM-2.5
Volatile organic compounds:	40 tons per year
Fluorides:	3 tons per year
Lead:	0.6 tons per year
Sulfuric acid mist:	7 tons per year
Hydrogen sulfide (H_2S):	10 tons per year
Total reduced sulfur (including H_2S):	10 tons per year
Reduced sulfur compounds (including H_2S):	10 tons per year

(29) **"Emissions unit"** or **"emission unit"** means any part of a stationary source or source which emits or would have the potential to emit any pollutant subject to regulation under the Federal Clean Air Act, chapter 70.94 or 70.98 RCW.

(30) **"Excess emissions"** means emissions of an air pollutant in excess of any applicable emission standard.

(31) **"Excess stack height"** means that portion of a stack which exceeds the greater of sixty-five meters or the calculated stack height described in WAC 173-400-200(2).

(32) **"Existing stationary facility (facility)"** is defined in WAC 173-400-151.

(33) **"Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA)"** means the Federal Clean Air Act, also known as Public Law 88-206, 77 Stat. 392, December 17, 1963, 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq., as last amended by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, P.L. 101-549, November 15, 1990.

(34) **"Federal Class I area"** means any federal land that is classified or reclassified Class I. The following areas are federal Class I areas in Washington state:

(a)Alpine Lakes Wilderness;
(b)Glacier Peak Wilderness;
(c)Goat Rocks Wilderness;
(d)Mount Adams Wilderness;
(e)Mount Rainier National Park;
(f)North Cascades National Park;
(g)Olympic National Park; and
(h)Pasayten Wilderness.

(35) **"Federal land manager"** means the secretary of the department with authority over federal lands in the United States.

(36) **"Federally enforceable"** means all limitations and conditions which are enforceable by EPA, including those requirements developed under 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, 62 and 63, requirements established within the Washington SIP, requirements within any approval or order established under 40 CFR 52.21 or under a SIP approved new source review regulation, and emissions limitation orders issued under WAC 173-400-091.

(37) **"Fossil fuel-fired steam generator"** means a device, furnace, or boiler used in the process of burning fossil fuel for the primary purpose of producing steam by heat transfer.

(38) **"Fugitive dust"** means a particulate emission made airborne by forces of wind, man's activity, or both. Unpaved

roads, construction sites, and tilled land are examples of areas that originate fugitive dust. Fugitive dust is a type of fugitive emission.

(39) **"Fugitive emissions"** means emissions that could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.

(40) **"General process unit"** means an emissions unit using a procedure or a combination of procedures for the purpose of causing a change in material by either chemical or physical means, excluding combustion.

(41) **"Good engineering practice (GEP)"** refers to a calculated stack height based on the equation specified in WAC 173-400-200 (2) (a) (ii).

(42) **"Greenhouse gases (GHGs)"** includes carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

(43) **"Incinerator"** means a furnace used primarily for the thermal destruction of waste.

(44) **"In operation"** means engaged in activity related to the primary design function of the source.

(45) **"Mandatory Class I federal area"** means any area defined in Section 162(a) of the Federal Clean Air Act. The following areas are the mandatory Class I federal areas in Washington state:

(a)Alpine Lakes Wilderness;
(b)Glacier Peak Wilderness;
(c)Goat Rocks Wilderness;
(d)Mount Adams Wilderness;
(e)Mount Rainier National Park;
(f)North Cascades National Park;
(g)Olympic National Park; and
(h)Pasayten Wilderness;

(46) **"Masking"** means the mixing of a chemically nonreactive control agent with a malodorous gaseous effluent to change the perceived odor.

(47) **"Materials handling"** means the handling, transporting, loading, unloading, storage, and transfer of materials with no significant chemical or physical alteration.

(48) **"Modification"** means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source that increases the amount of any air contaminant emitted by such source or that results in the emissions of any air contaminant not previously emitted. The term modification shall be construed consistent with the definition of modification in Section 7411, Title 42, United States Code, and with rules implementing that section.

(49) **"National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)"** means an ambient air quality standard set by EPA at 40 CFR Part 50 and includes standards for carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter, ozone (O_3), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), lead (Pb), and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2).

(50) **"National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS)"** means the federal rules in 40 CFR Part 61.

(51) **"National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants**

for Source Categories" means the federal rules in 40 CFR Part 63.

(52) **"Natural conditions"** means naturally occurring phenomena that reduce visibility as measured in terms of light extinction, visual range, contrast, or coloration.

(53) **"New source"** means:

(a) The construction or modification of a stationary source that increases the amount of any air contaminant emitted by such source or that results in the emission of any air contaminant not previously emitted; and

(b) Any other project that constitutes a new source under the Federal Clean Air Act.

(54) **"New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)"** means the federal rules in 40 CFR Part 60.

(55) **"Nonattainment area"** means a geographic area designated by EPA at 40 CFR Part 81 as exceeding a National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for a given criteria pollutant. An area is nonattainment only for the pollutants for which the area has been designated nonattainment.

(56) **"Nonroad engine"** means:

(a) Except as discussed in (b) of this subsection, a nonroad engine is any internal combustion engine:

(i) In or on a piece of equipment that is self-propelled or serves a dual purpose by both propelling itself and performing another function (such as garden tractors, off-highway mobile cranes and bulldozers); or

(ii) In or on a piece of equipment that is intended to be propelled while performing its function (such as lawnmowers and string trimmers); or

(iii) That, by itself or in or on a piece of equipment, is portable or transportable, meaning designed to be and capable of being carried or moved from one location to another. Indicia of transportability include, but are not limited to, wheels, skids, carrying handles, dolly, trailer, or platform.

(b) An internal combustion engine is not a nonroad engine if:

(i) The engine is used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition, or is subject to standards promulgated under section 202 of the Federal Clean Air Act; or

(ii) The engine is regulated by a New Source Performance Standard promulgated under section 111 of the Federal Clean Air Act; or

(iii) The engine otherwise included in (a) (iii) of this subsection remains or will remain at a location for more than twelve consecutive months or a shorter period of time for an engine located at a seasonal source. A location is any single site at a building, structure, facility, or installation. Any engine (or engines) that replaces an engine at a location and that is intended to perform the same or similar function as the engine replaced will be included in calculating the consecutive time period. An engine located at a seasonal source is an engine that remains at a seasonal source during the full annual operating period of the seasonal source. A seasonal source is a stationary source that remains in a single location on a permanent basis (i.e., at least two years) and that operates at that single location approximately

three months (or more) each year. This paragraph does not apply to an engine after the engine is removed from the location.

(57) **"Notice of construction application"** means a written application to allow construction of a new source, modification of an existing stationary source or replacement or substantial alteration of control technology at an existing stationary source.

(58) **"Opacity"** means the degree to which an object seen through a plume is obscured, stated as a percentage.

(59) **"Outdoor burning"** means the combustion of material in an open fire or in an outdoor container, without providing for the control of combustion or the control of the emissions from the

combustion. Wood waste disposal in wigwam burners or silo burners is not considered outdoor burning.

(60) "Order" means any order issued by ecology or a local air authority pursuant to chapter 70.94 RCW, including, but not limited to RCW 70.94.332, 70.94.152, 70.94.153, 70.94.154, and 70.94.141(3), and includes, where used in the generic sense, the terms order, corrective action order, order of approval, and regulatory order.

(61) "Order of approval" or **"approval order"** means a regulatory order issued by a permitting authority to approve the notice of construction application for a proposed new source or modification, or the replacement or substantial alteration of control technology at an existing stationary source.

(62) "Ozone depleting substance" means any substance listed in Appendices A and B to Subpart A of 40 CFR Part 82.

(63) "Particulate matter" or **"particulates"** means any airborne finely divided solid or liquid material with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than 100 micrometers.

(64) "Particulate matter emissions" means all finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, emitted to the ambient air as measured by applicable reference methods, or an equivalent or alternative method specified in Title 40, chapter I of the Code of Federal Regulations or by a test method specified in the SIP.

(65) "Parts per million (ppm)" means parts of a contaminant per million parts of gas, by volume, exclusive of water or particulates.

(66) "Permitting authority" means ecology or the local air pollution control authority with jurisdiction over the source.

(67) "Person" means an individual, firm, public or private corporation, association, partnership, political subdivision, municipality, or government agency.

(68) "PM-10" means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers as measured by a reference method based on 40 CFR Part 50 Appendix J and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53 or by an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.

(69) "PM-10 emissions" means finely divided solid or liquid material, including condensable particulate matter, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers emitted to the ambient air as measured by an applicable reference

method, or an equivalent or alternate method, specified in Appendix M of 40 CFR Part 51 or by a test method specified in the SIP.

(70) "PM-2.5" means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers as measured by a reference method based on 40 CFR Part 50 Appendix L and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53 or by an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.

(71) "PM-2.5 emissions" means finely divided solid or liquid material, including condensable particulate matter, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers emitted to the ambient air as measured by an applicable reference method, or an equivalent or alternate method, specified in 40 CFR Part 51 or by a test method specified in the SIP.

(72) **"Portable source"** means a type of stationary source which emits air contaminants only while at a fixed location but which is capable of being transported to various locations. Examples include a portable asphalt plant or a portable package boiler.

(73) **"Potential to emit"** means the maximum capacity of a source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design only if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is enforceable. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a source.

(74) **"Prevention of significant deterioration (PSD)"** means the program in WAC 173-400-700 to 173-400-750.

(75) **"Projected width"** means that dimension of a structure determined from the frontal area of the structure, projected onto a plane perpendicular to a line between the center of the stack and the center of the building.

(76) **"Reasonably attributable"** means attributable by visual observation or any other technique the state deems appropriate.

(77) **"Reasonably available control technology (RACT)"** means the lowest emission limit that a particular source or source category is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility. RACT is determined on a case-by-case basis for an individual source or source category taking into account the impact of the source upon air quality, the availability of additional controls, the emission reduction to be achieved by additional controls, the impact of additional controls on air quality, and the capital and operating costs of the additional controls. RACT requirements for any source or source category shall be adopted only after notice and opportunity for comment are afforded.

(78) **"Regulatory order"** means an order issued by a permitting authority that requires compliance with:

(a) Any applicable provision of chapter 70.94 RCW or rules adopted there under; or

(b) Local air authority regulations adopted by the local air

authority with jurisdiction over the sources to whom the order is issued.

(79) **"Secondary emissions"** means emissions which would occur as a result of the construction or operation of a major stationary source or major modification, but do not come from the major stationary source or major modification itself. Secondary emissions must be specific, well defined, quantifiable, and impact the same general area as the major stationary source or major modification which causes the secondary emissions. Secondary emissions ((~~may~~)) include((~~, but are not limited to:~~

~~(a) Emissions from ships or trains located at the new or modified major stationary source; and~~

~~(b)~~)) emissions from any offsite support facility which would not ((~~otherwise~~)) be constructed or increase its emissions except as a result of the construction or operation of the major stationary source or major modification. Secondary emissions do not include any emissions which come directly from a mobile source such as emissions from the tailpipe of a motor vehicle, from a train, or from a vessel.

(80) "Source" means all of the emissions unit(s) including quantifiable fugitive emissions, that are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person or persons under common control, whose activities are ancillary to the production of a single product or functionally related groups of products.

(81) "Source category" means all sources of the same type or classification.

(82) "Stack" means any point in a source designed to emit solids, liquids, or gases into the air, including a pipe or duct.

(83) "Stack height" means the height of an emission point measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack.

(84) "Standard conditions" means a temperature of 20°C (68°F) and a pressure of 760 mm (29.92 inches) of mercury.

(85) "State implementation plan (SIP)" or **"Washington SIP"** means the Washington SIP in 40 CFR Part 52, subpart WW. The SIP contains state, local and federal regulations and orders, the state plan and compliance schedules approved and promulgated by EPA, for the purpose of implementing, maintaining, and enforcing the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

(86) "Stationary source" means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any air contaminant. This term does not include emissions resulting directly from an internal combustion engine for transportation purposes or from a nonroad engine or nonroad vehicle as defined in Section 216(11) of the Federal Clean Air Act.

(87) "Sulfuric acid plant" means any facility producing sulfuric acid by the contact process by burning elemental sulfur, alkylation acid, hydrogen sulfide, or acid sludge.

(88) "Synthetic minor" means any source whose potential to emit has been limited below applicable thresholds by means of an enforceable order, rule, or approval condition.

(89) "Total reduced sulfur (TRS)" means the sum of the sulfur

compounds hydrogen sulfide, mercaptans, dimethyl sulfide, dimethyl disulfide, and any other organic sulfides emitted and measured by EPA method 16 in Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 60 or an EPA approved equivalent method and expressed as hydrogen sulfide.

(90) "Total suspended particulate" means particulate matter as measured by the method described in 40 CFR Part 50 Appendix B.

(91) "Toxic air pollutant (TAP)" or **"toxic air contaminant"** means any toxic air pollutant listed in WAC 173-460-150. The term toxic air pollutant may include particulate matter and volatile organic compounds if an individual substance or a group of substances within either of these classes is listed in WAC 173-460-150. The term toxic air pollutant does not include particulate matter and volatile organic compounds as generic classes of compounds.

(92) "Unclassifiable area" means an area that cannot be designated attainment or nonattainment on the basis of available information as meeting or not meeting the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for the criteria pollutant and that is listed by EPA at 40 CFR Part 81.

(93) "United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)" shall be referred to as EPA.

(94) "Visibility impairment" means any humanly perceptible change in visibility (light extinction, visual range, contrast, or coloration) from that which would have existed under natural conditions.

(95) "Volatile organic compound (VOC)" means any carbon compound that participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions.

(a) Exceptions. The following compounds are not a VOC: Acetone; carbon monoxide; carbon dioxide; carbonic acid; metallic carbides or carbonates; ammonium carbonate, methane; ethane; methylene chloride (dichloromethane); 1,1, 1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform); 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113); trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11); dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12); chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22); trifluoromethane (HFC-23); 1,2-dichloro 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114); chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115); 1,1, 1-trifluoro 2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123); 1,1, 1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a); 1,1-dichloro 1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b); 1-chloro 1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b); 2-chloro 1,1, 1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124); pentafluoroethane (HFC-125); 1, 1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134); 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a); 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a); parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF); cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes; perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene); 3,3-dichloro-1, 1, 1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca); 1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cb); 1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC 43-10mee); difluoromethane (HFC-32); ethylfluoride (HFC-161); 1,1,1,3,3,3- hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa); 1, 1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC245ca); 1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ea); 1,1,1,2,3- pentafluoropropane (HFC-245eb); 1,1, 1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC245fa); 1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea); 1,1,1,3,3- pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc);

chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31); 1 chloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-151a); 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a); 1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxy-butane ($C_4F_9OCH_3$); 2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1, 1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ($(CF_3)_2CFCF_2OCH_3$); 1-ethoxy-1, 1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane $_{(C4F90C2H5)}$; 2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ($(CF_3)_2CFCF_2OC_2H_5$); methyl acetate, 1,1,1,2,2,3,3-heptafluoro-3-methoxy-propane (n-$C_3F_7OCH_3$ or HFE-7000); 3-ethoxy-1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-dodecafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl) hexane (HFE-7500) 1,1, 1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane (HFC 227ea); methyl formate ($HCOOCH_3$); 1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5-decafluoro-3-methoxy-4-trifluoromethyl-pentane (HFE-7300); dimethyl carbonate; propylene carbonate; and perfluorocarbon compounds that fall into these classes:

(i) Cyclic, branched, or linear completely fluorinated alkanes;

(ii) Cyclic, branched, or linear completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations;

(iii) Cyclic, branched, or linear completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and

(iv) Sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine.

(b) For the purpose of determining compliance with emission limits, VOC will be measured by the appropriate methods in 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix A. Where the method also measures compounds with negligible photochemical reactivity, these negligibly-reactive compounds may be excluded as VOC if the amount of the compounds is accurately quantified, and the exclusion is approved by ecology, the authority, or EPA.

(c) As a precondition to excluding these negligibly-reactive compounds as VOC or at any time thereafter, ecology or the authority may require an owner or operator to provide monitoring or testing methods and results demonstrating, to the satisfaction of ecology ((~~or~~)), the authority, or EPA the amount of negligibly-reactive compounds in the source's emissions.

(d) The following compounds are VOC for purposes of all recordkeeping, emissions reporting, photochemical dispersion modeling and inventory requirements which apply to VOC and shall be uniquely identified in emission reports, but are not VOC for purposes of VOC emissions limitations or VOC content requirements: Tertiary-butyl acetate.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-036 Relocation of portable sources. (1) Applicability.

(a) Portable sources that meet the requirements of this section may without obtaining a site-specific or permitting authority-specific order of approval relocate and operate in any

jurisdiction in which the permitting authority has adopted ((~~these rules~~)) this section by reference. The owner or operator of a portable source may file a new notice of construction application in compliance with WAC 173-400-110 each time the portable source relocates in lieu of participating in the inter-jurisdictional provisions in this section.

(b) Permitting authority participation in the inter-jurisdictional provisions of this section is optional. This section applies only in those jurisdictions where the permitting authority has adopted it. Nothing in this section affects a permitting authority's ability to enter into an agreement with another permitting authority to allow inter-jurisdictional relocation of a portable source under conditions other than those listed here except that subsection (2) of this section applies statewide.

(c) This section applies to sources that move from the jurisdiction of one permitting authority to the jurisdiction of another permitting authority, inter-jurisdictional relocation. This section does not apply to intra-jurisdictional relocation.

(d) Engines subject to WAC 173-400-035 Nonroad engines are not portable sources subject to this section.

(2) Portable sources in nonattainment areas. If a portable source is locating in a nonattainment area and if the source emits the pollutants or pollutant precursors for which the area is classified as nonattainment, then the source must acquire a site-specific order of approval.

(3) Major stationary sources. If a portable source is a major stationary source then it must also comply with WAC 173-400-700 through 173-400-750 as applicable.

(4) Relocation requirements. Portable sources are allowed to operate at a new location without obtaining an order of approval from the permitting authority with jurisdiction over the new location provided that:

(a) A permitting authority in Washington state issued a notice of construction order of approval for the portable source after July 1, 2010, identifying the emission units as a "portable source";

(b) The owner/operator of the portable source submits a relocation notice on a form provided by the permitting authority and a copy of the applicable portable source order of approval to the permitting authority with jurisdiction over the intended operation location a minimum of fifteen calendar days before the portable source begins operation at the new location;

(c) The owner/operator submits the emission inventory required under WAC 173-400-105 to each permitting authority in whose jurisdiction the portable source operated during the preceding year. The data must be sufficient in detail to enable each permitting authority to calculate the emissions within its jurisdiction and the yearly aggregate.

(d) Operation at any location under this provision is limited to one year or less. Operations lasting more than one year must obtain a site specific order of approval.

((~~(4)~~)) (5) **Enforcement of the order of approval.** The

permitting authority with jurisdiction over the location where a portable source is operating has authority to enforce the conditions of the order of approval that authorizes the portable source operation, regardless of which permitting authority issued the order of approval.All persons who receive an order of approval must comply with all approval conditions contained in the order of approval.

((~~(5)~~)) (6) **Change of conditions to orders of approval.** To change the conditions in an order of approval, the owner/operator must obtain a new order of approval from the permitting authority with jurisdiction over the portable source.

((~~(6)~~)) (7) **Portable source modification.** Prior to beginning actual construction or installation of a modification of a portable source, the owner/operator must obtain a new order of approval from the permitting authority with jurisdiction over the portable source.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-050 Emission standards for combustion and incineration units. (1) Combustion and incineration emissions units must meet all requirements of WAC 173-400-040 and, in addition, no person shall cause or allow emissions of particulate matter in excess of 0.23 gram per dry cubic meter at standard conditions (0.1 grain/dscf), except, for an emissions unit combusting wood derived fuels for the production of steam. No person shall allow the emission of particulate matter in excess of 0.46 gram per dry cubic meter at standard conditions (0.2 grain/dscf), as measured by EPA method 5 in Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 60, (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012) or approved procedures contained in "*Source Test Manual - Procedures For Compliance Testing*," state of Washington, department of ecology, as of September 20, 2004, on file at ecology.

(2) For any incinerator, no person shall cause or allow emissions in excess of one hundred ppm of total carbonyls as measured by Source Test Method 14 procedures contained in "*Source Test Manual - Procedures for Compliance Testing*," state of Washington, department of ecology, as of September 20, 2004, on file at ecology. An applicable EPA reference method or other procedures to collect and analyze for the same compounds collected in the ecology method may be used if approved by the permitting authority prior to its use.

(a) Incinerators not subject to the requirements of chapter 173-434 WAC or WAC 173-400-050 (4) or (5), or requirements adopted by reference in WAC 173-400-075 (40 CFR 63 subpart EEE) and WAC 173-400-115 (40 CFR 60 subparts E, Ea, Eb, Ec, AAAA, and CCCC) shall be operated only during daylight hours unless written permission to operate at other times is received from the permitting authority.

(b) Total carbonyls means the concentration of organic compounds containing the =C=O radical as collected by the Ecology Source Test Method 14 contained in "*Source Test Manual - Procedures For Compliance Testing*," state of Washington, department of ecology, as of September 20, 2004, on file at ecology.

(3) Measured concentrations for combustion and incineration units shall be adjusted for volumes corrected to seven percent oxygen, except when the permitting authority determines that an alternate oxygen correction factor is more representative of normal operations such as the correction factor included in an applicable NSPS or NESHAP, actual operating characteristics, or the manufacturer's specifications for the emission unit.

(4) **Commercial and industrial solid waste incineration units** constructed on or before November 30, 1999.

(a) Definitions.

(i) **"Commercial and industrial solid waste incineration (CISWI) unit"** means any combustion device that combusts commercial and industrial waste, as defined in this subsection. The boundaries of a CISWI unit are defined as, but not limited to, the commercial or industrial solid waste fuel feed system, grate system, flue gas system, and bottom ash. The CISWI unit does not include air pollution control equipment or the stack. The CISWI unit boundary starts at the commercial and industrial solid waste hopper (if applicable) and extends through two areas:

(A) The combustion unit flue gas system, which ends immediately after the last combustion chamber.

(B) The combustion unit bottom ash system, which ends at the truck loading station or similar equipment that transfers the ash to final disposal. It includes all ash handling systems connected to the bottom ash handling system.

(ii) **"Commercial and industrial solid waste"** means solid waste combusted in an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion without energy recovery that is a distinct operating unit of any commercial or industrial facility (including field erected, modular, and custom built incineration units operating with starved or excess air), or solid waste combusted in an air curtain incinerator without energy recovery that is a distinct operating unit of any commercial or industrial facility.

(b) Applicability. This section applies to incineration units that meet all three criteria:

(i) The incineration unit meets the definition of CISWI unit in this subsection.

(ii) The incineration unit commenced construction on or before November 30, 1999.

(iii) The incineration unit is not exempt under (c) of this subsection.

(c) The following types of incineration units are exempt from this subsection:

(i) *Pathological waste incineration units.* Incineration units burning 90 percent or more by weight (on a calendar quarter basis and excluding the weight of auxiliary fuel and combustion air) of pathological waste, low-level radioactive waste, and/or

chemotherapeutic waste as defined in 40 CFR 60.2265 (in effect on July 1, 2010) are not subject to this section if you meet the two requirements specified in (c) (i) (A) and (B) of this subsection.

(A) Notify the permitting authority that the unit meets these criteria.

(B) Keep records on a calendar quarter basis of the weight of pathological waste, low-level radioactive waste, and/or chemotherapeutic waste burned, and the weight of all other fuels and wastes burned in the unit.

(ii) *Agricultural waste incineration units.* Incineration units burning 90 percent or more by weight (on a calendar quarter basis and excluding the weight of auxiliary fuel and combustion air) of agricultural wastes as defined in 40 CFR 60.2265 (in effect on January 30, 2001) are not subject to this subpart if you meet the two requirements specified in (c) (ii) (A) and (B) of this subsection.

(A) Notify the permitting authority that the unit meets these criteria.

(B) Keep records on a calendar quarter basis of the weight of agricultural waste burned, and the weight of all other fuels and wastes burned in the unit.

(iii) *Municipal waste combustion units.* Incineration units that meet either of the two criteria specified in (c) (iii) (A) and (B) of this subsection.

(A) Units are regulated under 40 CFR Part 60, subpart Ea or subpart Eb (in effect on July 1, 2010); Spokane County Air Pollution Control Authority Regulation 1, Section 6.17 (in effect on February 13, 1999); 40 CFR Part 60, subpart AAAA (in effect on July 1, 2010); or WAC 173-400-050(5).

(B) Units burn greater than 30 percent municipal solid waste or refuse-derived fuel, as defined in 40 CFR Part 60, subparts Ea (in effect on July 1, 2010), Eb (in effect on July 1, 2010), and AAAA (in effect on July 1, 2010), and WAC 173-400-050(5), and that have the capacity to burn less than 35 tons (32 megagrams) per day of municipal solid waste or refuse-derived fuel, if you meet the two requirements in (c) (iii) (B) (I) and (II) of this subsection.

(I) Notify the permitting authority that the unit meets these criteria.

(II) Keep records on a calendar quarter basis of the weight of municipal solid waste burned, and the weight of all other fuels and wastes burned in the unit.

(iv) *Medical waste incineration units.* Incineration units regulated under 40 CFR Part 60, subpart Ec (Standards of Performance for Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996) (in effect on July 1, 2010);

(v) *Small power production facilities.* Units that meet the three requirements specified in (c) (v) (A) through (C) of this subsection.

(A) The unit qualifies as a small power-production facility under section 3 (17) (C) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796 (17) (C)).

(B) The unit burns homogeneous waste (not including refuse-derived fuel) to produce electricity.

(C) You notify the permitting authority that the unit meets all of these criteria.

(vi) *Cogeneration facilities.* Units that meet the three requirements specified in (c) (vi) (A) through (C) of this subsection.

(A) The unit qualifies as a cogeneration facility under section 3 (18) (B) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796 (18) (B)).

(B) The unit burns homogeneous waste (not including refuse-derived fuel) to produce electricity and steam or other forms of energy used for industrial, commercial, heating, or cooling purposes.

(C) You notify the permitting authority that the unit meets all of these criteria.

(vii) *Hazardous waste combustion units.* Units that meet either of the two criteria specified in (c) (vii) (A) or (B) of this subsection.

(A) Units for which you are required to get a permit under section 3005 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act.

(B) Units regulated under subpart EEE of 40 CFR Part 63 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors) (in effect on July 1, 2010).

(viii) *Materials recovery units.* Units that combust waste for the primary purpose of recovering metals, such as primary and secondary smelters;

(ix) *Air curtain incinerators.* Air curtain incinerators that burn only the materials listed in (c) (ix) (A) through (C) of this subsection are only required to meet the requirements under "Air Curtain Incinerators" in 40 CFR 60.2245 through 60.2260 (in effect on July 1, 2010).

(A)100 percent wood waste.

(B)100 percent clean lumber.

(C)100 percent mixture of only wood waste, clean lumber, and/or yard waste.

(x) *Cyclonic barrel burners.* See 40 CFR 60.2265 (in effect on July 1, 2010).

(xi) *Rack, part, and drum reclamation units.* See 40 CFR 60.2265 (in effect on July 1, 2010).

(xii) *Cement kilns.* Kilns regulated under subpart LLL of 40 CFR Part 63 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry) (in effect on July 1, 2010).

(xiii) *Sewage sludge incinerators.* Incineration units regulated under 40 CFR Part 60, (Standards of Performance for Sewage Treatment Plants) (in effect on July 1, 2010).

(xiv) *Chemical recovery units.* Combustion units burning materials to recover chemical constituents or to produce chemical compounds where there is an existing commercial market for such recovered chemical constituents or compounds. The seven types of units described in (c) (xiv) (A) through (G) of this subsection are considered chemical recovery units.

(A) Units burning only pulping liquors (i.e., black liquor)

that are reclaimed in a pulping liquor recovery process and reused in the pulping process.

(B) Units burning only spent sulfuric acid used to produce virgin sulfuric acid.

(C) Units burning only wood or coal feedstock for the production of charcoal.

(D) Units burning only manufacturing by-product streams/residues containing catalyst metals which are reclaimed and reused as catalysts or used to produce commercial grade catalysts.

(E) Units burning only coke to produce purified carbon monoxide that is used as an intermediate in the production of other chemical compounds.

(F) Units burning only hydrocarbon liquids or solids to produce hydrogen, carbon monoxide, synthesis gas, or other gases for use in other manufacturing processes.

(G) Units burning only photographic film to recover silver.

(xv) *Laboratory analysis units.* Units that burn samples of materials for the purpose of chemical or physical analysis.

(d) Exceptions.

(i) Physical or operational changes to a CISWI unit made primarily to comply with this section do not qualify as a "modification" or "reconstruction" (as defined in 40 CFR 60.2815, in effect on July 1, 2010).

(ii) Changes to a CISWI unit made on or after June 1, 2001, that meet the definition of "modification" or "reconstruction" as defined in 40 CFR 60.2815 (in effect on July 1, 2010) mean the CISWI unit is considered a new unit and subject to WAC 173-400-115, which adopts 40 CFR Part 60, subpart CCCC by reference.

(e) A CISWI unit must comply with 40 CFR 60.2575 through 60.2875, in effect on July 1, 2010, which is adopted by reference. The federal rule contains these major components:

- Increments of progress towards compliance in 60.2575 through 60.2630;
- Waste management plan requirements in 60.2620 through 60.2630;
- Operator training and qualification requirements in 60.2635 through 60.2665;
- Emission limitations and operating limits in 60.2670 through 60.2685;
- Performance testing requirements in 60.2690 through 60.2725;
- Initial compliance requirements in 60.2700 through 60.2725;
- Continuous compliance requirements in 60.2710 through 60.2725;
- Monitoring requirements in 60.2730 through 60.2735;
- Recordkeeping and reporting requirements in 60.2740 through 60.2800;
- Title V operating permits requirements in 60.2805;
- Air curtain incinerator requirements in 60.2810 through 60.2870;
- Definitions in 60.2875; and
- Tables in 60.2875. In Table 1, the final control plan must be submitted before June 1, 2004, and final compliance must be

achieved by June 1, 2005.

(i) Exception to adopting the federal rule. For purposes of this section, "administrator" includes the permitting authority.

(ii) Exception to adopting the federal rule. For purposes of this section, "you" means the owner or operator.

(iii) Exception to adopting the federal rule. For purposes of this section, each reference to "the effective date of state plan approval" means July 1, 2002.

(iv) Exception to adopting the federal rule. The Title V operating permit requirements in 40 CFR ((~~2805~~)) 60.2805(a) are not adopted by reference. Each CISWI unit, regardless of whether it is a major or nonmajor unit, is subject to the air operating permit regulation, chapter 173-401 WAC, beginning on July 1, 2002. See WAC 173-401-500 for the permit application requirements and deadlines.

(v) Exception to adopting the federal rule. The following compliance dates apply:

(A) The final control plan (Increment 1) must be submitted no later than July 1, 2003. (See Increment 1 in Table 1.)

(B) Final compliance (Increment 2) must be achieved no later than July 1, 2005. (See Increment 2 in Table 1.)

(5) **Small municipal waste combustion units** constructed on or before August 30, 1999.

(a) Definition. "Municipal waste combustion unit" means any setting or equipment that combusts, liquid, or gasified municipal solid waste including, but not limited to, field-erected combustion units (with or without heat recovery), modular combustion units (starved air- or excess-air), boilers (for example, steam generating units), furnaces (whether suspension-fired, grate-fired, mass-fired, air-curtain incinerators, or fluidized bed-fired), and pyrolysis/combustion units. Two criteria further define municipal waste combustion units:

(i) Municipal waste combustion units do not include the following units:

(A) Pyrolysis or combustion units located at a plastics or rubber recycling unit as specified under the exemptions in this subsection (5) (c) (viii) and (ix).

(B) Cement kilns that combust municipal solid waste as specified under the exemptions in this subsection (5) (c) (x).

(C) Internal combustion engines, gas turbines, or other combustion devices that combust landfill gases collected by landfill gas collection systems.

(ii) The boundaries of a municipal waste combustion unit are defined as follows. The municipal waste combustion unit includes, but is not limited to, the municipal solid waste fuel feed system, grate system, flue gas system, bottom ash system, and the combustion unit water system. The municipal waste combustion unit does not include air pollution control equipment, the stack, water treatment equipment, or the turbine-generator set. The municipal waste combustion unit boundary starts at the municipal solid waste pit or hopper and extends through three areas:

(A) The combustion unit flue gas system, which ends immediately after the heat recovery equipment or, if there is no heat recovery equipment, immediately after the combustion chamber.

(B) The combustion unit bottom ash system, which ends at the truck loading station or similar equipment that transfers the ash to final disposal. It includes all ash handling systems connected to the bottom ash handling system.

(C) The combustion unit water system, which starts at the feed water pump and ends at the piping that exits the steam drum or superheater.

(b) Applicability. This section applies to a municipal waste combustion unit that meets these three criteria:

(i) The municipal waste combustion unit has the capacity to combust at least 35 tons per day of municipal solid waste but no more than 250 tons per day of municipal solid waste or refuse-derived fuel.

(ii) The municipal waste combustion unit commenced construction on or before August 30, 1999.

(iii) The municipal waste combustion unit is not exempt under (c) of this section.

(c) Exempted units. The following municipal waste combustion units are exempt from the requirements of this section:

(i) *Small municipal waste combustion units that combust less than 11 tons per day.* Units are exempt from this section if four requirements are met:

(A) The municipal waste combustion unit is subject to a federally enforceable order or order of approval limiting the amount of municipal solid waste combusted to less than 11 tons per day.

(B) The owner or operator notifies the permitting authority that the unit qualifies for the exemption.

(C) The owner or operator of the unit sends a copy of the federally enforceable order or order of approval to the permitting authority.

(D) The owner or operator of the unit keeps daily records of the amount of municipal solid waste combusted.

(ii) *Small power production units.* Units are exempt from this section if four requirements are met:

(A) The unit qualifies as a small power production facility under section 3 (17) (C) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796 (17) (C)).

(B) The unit combusts homogeneous waste (excluding refuse-derived fuel) to produce electricity.

(C) The owner or operator notifies the permitting authority that the unit qualifies for the exemption.

(D) The owner or operator submits documentation to the permitting authority that the unit qualifies for the exemption.

(iii) *Cogeneration units.* Units are exempt from this section if four requirements are met:

(A) The unit qualifies as a small power production facility under section 3 (18) (C) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796 (18) (C)).

(B) The unit combusts homogeneous waste (excluding refuse-derived fuel) to produce electricity and steam or other forms of energy used for industrial, commercial, heating, or cooling purposes.

(C) The owner or operator notifies the permitting authority that the unit qualifies for the exemption.

(D) The owner or operator submits documentation to the permitting authority that the unit qualifies for the exemption.

(iv) *Municipal waste combustion units that combust only tires.* Units are exempt from this section if three requirements are met:

(A) The municipal waste combustion unit combusts a single-item waste stream of tires and no other municipal waste (the unit can cofire coal, fuel oil, natural gas, or other nonmunicipal solid waste).

(B) The owner or operator notifies the permitting authority that the unit qualifies for the exemption.

(C) The owner or operator submits documentation to the permitting authority that the unit qualifies for the exemption.

(v) *Hazardous waste combustion units.* Units are exempt from this section if the units have received a permit under section 3005 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act.

(vi) *Materials recovery units.* Units are exempt from this section if the units combust waste mainly to recover metals. Primary and secondary smelters may qualify for the exemption.

(vii) *Cofired units.* Units are exempt from this section if four requirements are met:

(A) The unit has a federally enforceable order or order of approval limiting municipal solid waste combustion to no more than 30 percent of total fuel input by weight.

(B) The owner or operator notifies the permitting authority that the unit qualifies for the exemption.

(C) The owner or operator submits a copy of the federally enforceable order or order of approval to the permitting authority.

(D) The owner or operator records the weights, each quarter, of municipal solid waste and of all other fuels combusted.

(viii) *Plastics/rubber recycling units.* Units are exempt from this section if four requirements are met:

(A) The pyrolysis/combustion unit is an integrated part of a plastics/rubber recycling unit as defined in 40 CFR 60.1940 (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012).

(B) The owner or operator of the unit records the weight, each quarter, of plastics, rubber, and rubber tires processed.

(C) The owner or operator of the unit records the weight, each quarter, of feed stocks produced and marketed from chemical plants and petroleum refineries.

(D) The owner or operator of the unit keeps the name and address of the purchaser of the feed stocks.

(ix) *Units that combust fuels made from products of plastics/rubber recycling plants.* Units are exempt from this section if two requirements are met:

(A) The unit combusts gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel, fuel oils, residual oil, refinery gas, petroleum coke, liquified petroleum gas, propane, or butane produced by chemical plants or petroleum refineries that use feed stocks produced by plastics/rubber recycling units.

(B) The unit does not combust any other municipal solid waste.

(x) *Cement kilns.* Cement kilns that combust municipal solid

waste are exempt.

(xi) *Air curtain incinerators.* If an air curtain incinerator as defined under 40 CFR 60.1910 (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012) combusts 100 percent yard waste, then those units must only meet the requirements under 40 CFR 60.1910 through 60.1930 (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012).

(d) Exceptions.

(i) Physical or operational changes to an existing municipal waste combustion unit made primarily to comply with this section do not qualify as a modification or reconstruction, as those terms are defined in 40 CFR 60.1940 (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012).

(ii) Changes to an existing municipal waste combustion unit made on or after June 6, 2001, that meet the definition of modification or reconstruction, as those terms are defined in 40 CFR 60.1940 (in effect on ((~~July1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012), mean the unit is considered a new unit and subject to WAC 173-400-115, which adopts 40 CFR Part 60, subpart AAAA (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012).

(e) Municipal waste combustion units are divided into two subcategories based on the aggregate capacity of the municipal waste combustion plant as follows:

(i) Class I units. Class I units are small municipal waste combustion units that are located at municipal waste combustion plants with an aggregate plant combustion capacity greater than 250 tons per day of municipal solid waste. See the definition of "municipal waste combustion plant capacity" in 40 CFR 60.1940 (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012) for the specification of which units are included in the aggregate capacity calculation.

(ii)Class II units. Class II units are small municipal waste combustion units that are located at municipal waste combustion plants with an aggregate plant combustion capacity less than or equal to 250 tons per day of municipal solid waste. See the definition of "municipal waste combustion plant capacity" in 40 CFR 60.1940 (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012) for the specification of which units are included in the aggregate capacity calculation.

(f) Compliance option 1.

(i) A municipal solid waste combustion unit may choose to reduce, by the final compliance date of June 1, 2005, the maximum combustion capacity of the unit to less than 35 tons per day of municipal solid waste. The owner or operator must submit a final control plan and the notifications of achievement of increments of progress as specified in 40 CFR 60.1610 (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012).

(ii) The final control plan must, at a minimum, include two items:

(A) A description of the physical changes that will be made to accomplish the reduction.

(B) Calculations of the current maximum combustion capacity and the planned maximum combustion capacity after the reduction. Use the equations specified in 40 CFR 60.1935 (d) and (e) (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012) to calculate the combustion

capacity of a municipal waste combustion unit.

(iii) An order or order of approval containing a restriction or a change in the method of operation does not qualify as a reduction in capacity. Use the equations specified in 40 CFR 60.1935 (d) and (e) (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012) to calculate the combustion capacity of a municipal waste combustion unit.

(g) Compliance option 2. The municipal waste combustion unit must comply with 40 CFR 60.1585 through 60.1905, and 60.1935 (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012), which is adopted by reference.

(i) The rule contains these major components:

(A) Increments of progress towards compliance in 60.1585 through 60.1640;

(B) Good combustion practices - Operator training in 60.1645 through 60.1670;

(C) Good combustion practices - Operator certification in 60.1675 through 60.1685;

(D) Good combustion practices - Operating requirements in 60.1690 through 60.1695;

(E) Emission limits in 60.1700 through 60.1710;

(F) Continuous emission monitoring in 60.1715 through 60.1770;

(G) Stack testing in 60.1775 through 60.1800;

(H) Other monitoring requirements in 60.1805 through 60.1825;

(I) Recordkeeping reporting in 60.1830 through 60.1855;

(J) Reporting in 60.1860 through 60.1905;

(K) Equations in 60.1935;

(L) Tables 2 through 8.

(ii) Exception to adopting the federal rule. For purposes of this section, each reference to the following is amended in the following manner:

(A) "State plan" in the federal rule means WAC 173-400-050(5).

(B) "You" in the federal rule means the owner or operator.

(C) "Administrator" includes the permitting authority.

(D) "The effective date of the state plan approval" in the federal rule means December 6, 2002.

(h) Compliance schedule.

(i) Small municipal waste combustion units must achieve final compliance or cease operation not later than December 1, 2005.

(ii) Small municipal waste combustion units must achieve compliance by May 6, 2005 for all Class II units, and by November 6, 2005 for all Class I units.

(iii) Class I units must comply with these additional requirements:

(A) The owner or operator must submit the dioxins/furans stack test results for at least one test conducted during or after 1990. The stack test must have been conducted according to the procedures specified under 40 CFR 60.1790 (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012).

(B) Class I units that commenced construction after June 26, 1987, must comply with the dioxins/furans and mercury limits specified in Tables 2 and 3 in 40 CFR Part 60, subpart BBBB (in effect on February 5, 2001) by the later of two dates:

(I) December 6, 2003; or

(II) One year following the issuance of an order of approval (revised construction approval or operation permit) if an order or order of approval or operation modification is required.

(i) Air operating permit. Applicability to chapter 173-401 WAC, the air operating permit regulation, begins on July 1, 2002. See WAC 173-401-500 for the permit application requirements and deadlines.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-070 Emission standards for certain source categories. Ecology finds that the reasonable regulation of sources within certain categories requires separate standards applicable to such categories. The standards set forth in this section shall be the maximum allowable standards for emissions units within the categories listed. Except as specifically provided in this section, such emissions units shall not be required to meet the provisions of WAC 173-400-040, 173-400-050 and 173-400-060.

(1) **Wigwam and silo burners.**

(a) All wigwam and silo burners designed to dispose of wood waste must meet all provisions of WAC 173-400-040 (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), and WAC 173-400-050(4) or 173-400-115 (40 CFR 60 subpart DDDD) as applicable.

(b) All wigwam and silo burners must use RACT. All emissions units shall be operated and maintained to minimize emissions. These requirements may include a controlled tangential vent overfire air system, an adequate underfire system, elimination of all unnecessary openings, a controlled feed and other modifications determined necessary by ecology or the permitting authority.

(c) It shall be unlawful to install or increase the existing use of any burner that does not meet all requirements for new sources including those requirements specified in WAC 173-400-040 and 173-400-050, except operating hours.

(d) The permit authority may establish additional requirements for wigwam and silo burners. These requirements may include but shall not be limited to:

(i) A requirement to meet all provisions of WAC 173-400-040 and 173-400-050. Wigwam and silo burners will be considered to be in compliance if they meet the requirements contained in WAC 173-400-040(2), visible emissions. An exception is made for a startup period not to exceed thirty minutes in any eight consecutive hours.

(ii) A requirement to apply BACT.

(iii) A requirement to reduce or eliminate emissions if ecology establishes that such emissions unreasonably interfere with the use and enjoyment of the property of others or are a cause of violation of ambient air standards.

(2) **Hog fuel boilers.**

(a) Hog fuel boilers shall meet all provisions of WAC 173-400-040 and 173-400-050(1), except that emissions may exceed twenty percent opacity for up to fifteen consecutive minutes once in any eight hours. The intent of this provision is to allow soot blowing and grate cleaning necessary to the operation of these units. This practice is to be scheduled for the same specific times each day and the permitting authority shall be notified of the schedule or any changes.

(b) All hog fuel boilers shall utilize RACT and shall be operated and maintained to minimize emissions.

(3) **Orchard heating.**

(a) Burning of rubber materials, asphaltic products, crankcase oil or petroleum wastes, plastic, or garbage is prohibited.

(b) It is unlawful to burn any material or operate any orchard-heating device that causes a visible emission exceeding twenty percent opacity, except during the first thirty minutes after such device or material is ignited.

(4) **Grain elevators.**

Any grain elevator which is primarily classified as a materials handling operation shall meet all the provisions of WAC 173-400-040 (2), (3), (4), and (5).

(5) **Catalytic cracking units.**

(a) All existing catalytic cracking units shall meet all provisions of WAC 173-400-040 (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7) and:

(i) No person shall cause or allow the emission for more than three minutes, in any one hour, of an air contaminant from any catalytic cracking unit which at the emission point, or within a reasonable distance of the emission point, exceeds forty percent opacity.

(ii) No person shall cause or allow the emission of particulate material in excess of 0.46 grams per dry cubic meter at standard conditions (0.20 grains/dscf) of exhaust gas.

(b) All new catalytic cracking units shall meet all provisions of WAC 173-400-115.

(6) **Other wood waste burners.**

(a) Wood waste burners not specifically provided for in this section shall meet all applicable provisions of WAC 173-400-040. In addition, wood waste burners subject to WAC 173-400-050(4) or 173-400-115 (40 CFR 60 subpart DDDD) must meet all applicable provisions of those sections.

(b) Such wood waste burners shall utilize RACT and shall be operated and maintained to minimize emissions.

(7) **Sulfuric acid plants.**

No person shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from a sulfuric acid plant, any gases which contain acid mist, expressed as H_2SO_4, in excess of 0.15 pounds per ton of acid produced. Sulfuric acid production shall be expressed as one hundred percent H_2SO_4.

(8) ((~~**Sewage sludge incinerators.** Standards for the incineration of sewage sludge found in 40 CFR Part 503 subparts A (General Provisions) and E (Incineration) in effect on July 1, 2010, are adopted by reference.~~

~~(9)~~)) **Municipal solid waste landfills constructed, reconstructed, or modified before May 30, 1991.** A municipal solid waste landfill (MSW landfill) is an entire disposal facility in a contiguous geographical space where household waste is placed in or on the land. A MSW landfill may also receive other types of waste regulated under Subtitle D of the Federal Recourse Conservation and Recovery Act including the following: Commercial solid waste, nonhazardous sludge, conditionally exempt small quantity generator waste, and industrial solid waste. Portions of an MSW landfill may be separated by access roads. A MSW landfill may be either publicly or privately owned. A MSW landfill may be a new MSW landfill, an existing MSW landfill, or a lateral expansion. All references in this subsection to 40 CFR Part 60 rules mean those rules in effect on July 1, 2000.

(a) Applicability. These rules apply to each MSW landfill constructed, reconstructed, or modified before May 30, 1991; and the MSW landfill accepted waste at any time since November 8, 1987 or the landfill has additional capacity for future waste deposition. (See WAC 173-400-115 for the requirements for MSW landfills constructed, reconstructed, or modified on or after May 30, 1991.) Terms in this subsection have the meaning given them in 40 CFR 60.751, except that every use of the word "administrator" in the federal rules referred to in this subsection includes the "permitting authority."

(b) Exceptions. Any physical or operational change to an MSW landfill made solely to comply with these rules is not considered a modification or rebuilding.

(c) Standards for MSW landfill emissions.

(i) A MSW landfill having a design capacity less than 2.5 million megagrams or 2.5 million cubic meters must comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.752(a) in addition to the applicable requirements specified in this section.

(ii)A MSW landfill having design capacity equal to or greater than 2.5 million megagrams and 2.5 million cubic meters must comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.752(b) in addition to the applicable requirements specified in this section.

(d) Recordkeeping and reporting. A MSW landfill must follow the recordkeeping and reporting requirements in 40 CFR 60.757 (submittal of an initial design capacity report) and 40 CFR 60.758 (recordkeeping requirements), as applicable, except as provided for under (d) (i) and (ii).

(i) The initial design capacity report for the facility is due before September 20, 2001.

(ii) The initial nonmethane organic compound (NMOC) emissions rate report is due before September 20, 2001.

(e) Test methods and procedures.

(i) A MSW landfill having a design capacity equal to or greater than 2.5 million megagrams and 2.5 million cubic meters must calculate the landfill nonmethane organic compound emission rates following the procedures listed in 40 CFR 60.754, as applicable, to determine whether the rate equals or exceeds 50 megagrams per year.

(ii) Gas collection and control systems must meet the

requirements in 40 CFR 60.752 (b) (2) (ii) through the following procedures:

(A) The systems must follow the operational standards in 40 CFR 60.753.

(B) The systems must follow the compliance provisions in 40 CFR 60.755 (a) (1) through (a) (6) to determine whether the system is in compliance with 40 CFR 60.752 (b) (2) (ii).

(C) The system must follow the applicable monitoring provisions in 40 CFR 60.756.

(f) Conditions. Existing MSW landfills that meet the following conditions must install a gas collection and control system:

(i) The landfill accepted waste at any time since November 8, 1987, or the landfill has additional design capacity available for future waste deposition;

(ii) The landfill has design capacity greater than or equal to 2.5 million megagrams or 2.5 million cubic meters. The landfill may calculate design capacity in either megagrams or cubic meters for comparison with the exception values. Any density conversions shall be documented and submitted with the report; and

(iii) The landfill has a nonmethane organic compound (NMOC) emission rate of 50 megagrams per year or greater.

(g) Change in conditions. After the adoption date of this rule, a landfill that meets all three conditions in (e) of this subsection must comply with all the requirements of this section within thirty months of the date when the conditions were met. This change will usually occur because the NMOC emission rate equaled or exceeded the rate of 50 megagrams per year.

(h) Gas collection and control systems.

(i) Gas collection and control systems must meet the requirements in 40 CFR 60.752 (b) (2) (ii).

(ii) The design plans must be prepared by a licensed professional engineer and submitted to the permitting authority within one year after the adoption date of this section.

(iii) The system must be installed within eighteen months after the submittal of the design plans.

(iv) The system must be operational within thirty months after the adoption date of this section.

(v) The emissions that are collected must be controlled in one of three ways:

(A) An open flare designed and operated according to 40 CFR 60.18;

(B) A control system designed and operated to reduce NMOC by 98 percent by weight; or

(C) An enclosed combustor designed and operated to reduce the outlet NMOC concentration to 20 parts per million as hexane by volume, dry basis to three percent oxygen, or less.

(i) Air operating permit.

(i) A MSW landfill that has a design capacity less than 2.5 million megagrams or 2.5 million cubic meters on January 7, 2000, is not subject to the air operating permit regulation, unless the landfill is subject to chapter 173-401 WAC for some other reason. If the design capacity of an exempted MSW landfill subsequently

increases to equal or exceed 2.5 million megagrams or 2.5 million cubic meters by a change that is not a modification or reconstruction, the landfill is subject to chapter 173-401 WAC on the date the amended design capacity report is due.

(ii) A MSW landfill that has a design capacity equal to or greater than 2.5 million megagrams or 2.5 million cubic meters on January 7, 2000, is subject to chapter 173-401 WAC beginning on the effective date of this section. (Note: Under 40 CFR 62.14352(e), an applicable MSW landfill must have submitted its application so that by April 6, 2001, the permitting authority was able to determine that it was timely and complete. Under 40 CFR 70.7(b), no source may operate after the time that it is required to submit a timely and complete application.)

(iii) When a MSW landfill is closed, the owner or operator is no longer subject to the requirement to maintain an operating permit for the landfill if the landfill is not subject to chapter 173-401 WAC for some other reason and if either of the following conditions are met:

(A) The landfill was never subject to the requirement for a control system under 40 CFR 62.14353; or

(B) The landfill meets the conditions for control system removal specified in 40 CFR 60.752 (b) (2) (v).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-075 Emission standards for sources emitting hazardous air pollutants. (1) National emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAPs) . 40 CFR Part 61 and Appendices in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012, are adopted by reference. The term "administrator" in 40 CFR Part 61 includes the permitting authority.

(2) The permitting authority may conduct source tests and require access to records, books, files, and other information specific to the control, recovery, or release of those pollutants regulated under 40 CFR Parts 61, 62, 63 and 65, as applicable, in order to determine the status of compliance of sources of these contaminants and to carry out its enforcement responsibilities.

(3) Source testing, monitoring, and analytical methods for sources of hazardous air pollutants must conform with the requirements of 40 CFR Parts 51, 60, 61, 62, 63 and 65, as applicable.

(4) This section does not apply to any source operating under a waiver granted by EPA or an exemption granted by the president of the United States.

(5) Submit reports required by 40 CFR Parts 61 and 63 to the permitting authority, unless otherwise instructed.

(6) National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories.

Adopt by reference.

(a) 40 CFR Part 63 and Appendices in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012, as they apply to major ((~~stationary~~)) sources of hazardous air pollutants are adopted by reference, except for Subpart DDDDD, Industrial, Commercial and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters, and Subpart M, National Perchloroethylene Emission Standards for Dry Cleaning Facilities, as it applies to nonmajor sources. The term "administrator" in 40 CFR Part 63 includes the permitting authority.[2]

Note: EPA signed a rule notice on April 17, 2012, and is submitting it for publication in the Federal Register. EPA Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OAR-2010-0505. The final rule is available here: http://www.epa.gov/airquality/oilandgas/actions.html. Ecology intends to adopt these revisions when finalizing this rule making. The final adopt by reference date in (a) of this subsection will reflect the date this revision is published in the Federal Register.

~~The rule notice covers the following rules:~~

~~(i) 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart HH, as amended on April 17, 2012.~~

~~(ii) 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart HHH, as amended on April 17, 2012.~~[3]

(b) 40 CFR Part 63 and Appendices in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012, as they apply to these specific area sources of hazardous air pollutants are adopted by reference:

(i) Subpart EEEEEE, Primary Copper Smelting;

(ii) Subpart FFFFFF, Secondary Copper Smelting;

(iii) Subpart GGGGGG, Primary Nonferrous Metal;

(iv) Subpart SSSSSS, Pressed and Blown Glass Manufacturing;

(v) Subpart YYYYY, Stainless and Nonstainless Steel Manufacturing (electric arc furnace);

(vi) Subpart EEE, Hazardous Waste Incineration;

(vii) Subpart IIIII, Mercury Cell Chlor-Alkali Plants;

(viii) Subpart LLL, Portland Cement;

(ix) Subpart X, Secondary Lead Smelting;

(x) MMMMMM, Carbon black production;

(xi) NNNNNN, Chromium compounds; and

(xii) VVVVV, Chemical manufacturing for synthetic minors.

(xiii) EEEEEEE, Gold Mine Ore Processing and Production.

(c) The area source rules in 40 CFR Part 63 and appendices in effect on May 1, 2012, (except subpart JJJJJJ) are adopted by reference as they apply to a stationary source located at a chapter 401 source subject to chapter 173-401 WAC, operating permit

[2] As of May 1, 2012, 40 CFR Part 63 included Subpart DDDDD, promulgated on March 21, 2011. At the time EPA had not yet proposed the reconsideration amendments that EPA published for comment on December 23, 2011. Ecology's proposed subsection (a) would adopt the 2011 version of Subpart DDDDD. That would be true even if EPA completes its rulemaking on reconsideration, and promulgates a final Subpart DDDDD before Ecology completes this rulemaking. Ecology's proposed subsection (e) addresses Subpart DDDDD directly, but it would not prevent subsection (a) from adopting the 2011 version of Subpart DDDDD without some formal interaction between subparts (a) and (e). The approach proposed by WSPA for Subpart DDDDD is identical to the approach Ecology is following to avoid inadvertent incorporation of the 2011 version of the area source boiler MACT rule, Subpart JJJJJJ. Subsection (c) exempts Subpart JJJJJJ from the area source rules adopted by reference, while Subsection (d) will be used to adopt the final EPA rule if EPA finishes it in time. WSPA recommends that Ecology follow the same approach with Subpart DDDDD. Our proposed amendments to Subsection (a) achieve that result.

[3] The text that WSPA proposes to strike out is part of Ecology's note, not part of the proposed amendments.

regulation.

(d) 40 CFR Part 63, as amended by the proposed revisions in 76 Federal Register 80544 - 80552 (December 23, 2011) for Subpart JJJJJJ: Industrial, Commercial and Institutional Boilers, is adopted by reference. [FR DOC # 2011-31644]

Note to reader: Should EPA finalize its rules before we finalize this rule making, ecology intends to adopt the final revisions to Subpart JJJJJJ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers by reference when finalizing this rule making. If EPA does not finalize these revisions before ecology finalizes these rule revisions, then the draft version of Subpart JJJJJJ will not be adopted into the state rule.

(e) 40 CFR Part 63, as amended by the proposed revisions in 76 Federal Register 80627 - 80672 (December 23, 2011) Subpart DDDDD - National emission for major sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters, is adopted by reference. [FR DOC # 2011-31667]

Note to reader: Should EPA finalize its rules before we finalize this rule making, ecology intends to adopt the final revisions to SubpartDDDDD - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters by reference when finalizing this rule making. If EPA does not finalize these revisions before ecology finalizes these rule revisions, then the draft version of Subpart DDDDD will not be adopted into the state rule.

(7) Consolidated requirements for the synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry. 40 CFR Part 65, in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012, is adopted by reference.

(8) Emission standards for perchloroethylene dry cleaners.

(a) **Applicability.**

(i) This section applies to all dry cleaning systems that use perchloroethylene (PCE) . Each dry cleaning system must follow the applicable requirements in Table 1:

TABLE 1. PCE Dry Cleaner Source Categories

Dry cleaning facilities with:	Small area source purchases less than:	Large area source purchases between:	Major source purchases more than:
Only Dry-to-Dry Machines	140 gallons PCE/yr	140-2,100 gallons PCE/yr	2,100 gallons PCE/yr

(ii) Major sources. In addition to the requirements in this section, a dry cleaning system that is considered a major source according to Table 1 must follow the federal requirements for major sources in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart M (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012).

(iii) It is illegal to operate a transfer machine and any machine that requires the movement of wet clothes from one machine to another for drying.

(b) Additional requirements for dry cleaning systems located in a residential building. A residential building is a building where people live.

(i) It is illegal to locate a dry cleaning machine using perchloroethylene in a residential building.

(ii) If you installed a dry cleaning machine using perchloroethylene in a building with a residence before December 21, 2005, you must remove the system by December 21, 2020.

(iii) In addition to requirements found elsewhere in this rule, you must operate the dry cleaning system inside a vapor barrier enclosure. A vapor barrier enclosure is a room that encloses the dry cleaning system. The vapor barrier enclosure must

be:

(A) Equipped with a ventilation system that exhausts outside the building and is completely separate from the ventilation system for any other area of the building. The exhaust system must be designed and operated to maintain negative pressure and a ventilation rate of at least one air change per five minutes.

(B) Constructed of glass, plexiglass, polyvinyl chloride, PVC sheet 22 mil thick (0.022 in.), sheet metal, metal foil face composite board, or other materials that are impermeable to per chloroethylene vapor.

(C) Constructed so that all joints and seams are sealed except for inlet make-up air and exhaust openings and the entry door.

(iv) The exhaust system for the vapor barrier enclosure must be operated at all times that the dry cleaning system is in operation and during maintenance. The entry door to the enclosure may be open only when a person is entering or exiting the enclosure.

(c) **Operations and maintenance record.**

(i) Each dry cleaning facility must keep an operations and maintenance record that is available upon request.

(ii) The information in the operations and maintenance record must be kept on-site for five years.

(iii) The operations and maintenance record must contain the following information:

(A) Inspection: The date and result of each inspection of the dry cleaning system. The inspection must note the condition of the system and the time any leaks were observed.

(B) Repair: The date, time, and result of each repair of the dry cleaning system.

(C) Refrigerated condenser information. If you have a refrigerated condenser, enter this information:

(I) The air temperature at the inlet of the refrigerated condenser;

(II) The air temperature at the outlet of the refrigerated condenser;

(III) The difference between the inlet and outlet temperature readings; and

(IV) The date the temperature was taken.

(D) Carbon adsorber information. If you have a carbon adsorber, enter this information:

(I) The concentration of PCE in the exhaust of the carbon adsorber; and

(II)The date the concentration was measured.

(E) A record of the volume of PCE purchased each month must be entered by the first of the following month;

(F) A record of the total amount of PCE purchased over the previous twelve months must be entered by the first of each month;

(G) All receipts of PCE purchases; and

(H) A record of any pollution prevention activities that have been accomplished.

(d) **General operations and maintenance requirements.**

(i) Drain cartridge filters in their housing or other sealed

container for at least twenty-four hours before discarding the cartridges.

(ii) Close the door of each dry cleaning machine except when transferring articles to or from the machine.

(iii) Store all PCE, and wastes containing PCE, in a closed container with no perceptible leaks.

(iv) Operate and maintain the dry cleaning system according to the manufacturer's specifications and recommendations.

(v) Keep a copy on-site of the design specifications and operating manuals for all dry cleaning equipment.

(vi) Keep a copy on-site of the design specifications and operating manuals for all emissions control devices.

(vii) Route the PCE gas-vapor stream from the dry cleaning system through the applicable equipment in Table 2:

TABLE 2. Minimum PCE Vapor Vent Control Requirements

Small area source	Large area source	Major source	Dry cleaner located in a building where people live
Refrigerated condenser for all machines installed after September 21, 1993.	Refrigerated condenser for all machines.	Refrigerated condenser with a carbon adsorber for all machines installed after September 21, 1993.	Refrigerated condenser with a carbon adsorber for all machines and a vapor barrier enclosure.

(e) **Inspection.**

(i) The owner or operator must inspect the dry cleaning system at a minimum following the requirements in Table 3 and Table 4:

TABLE 3. Minimum Inspection Frequency

Small area source	Large area source	Major source	Dry cleaner located in a building where people live
Once every 2 weeks.	Once every week.	Once every week.	Once every week.

TABLE 4. Minimum Inspection Frequency Using Portable Leak Detector

Small area source	Large area source	Major source	Dry cleaner located in a building where people may live
Once every month.	Once every month.	Once every month.	Once every week.

(ii) You must check for leaks using a portable leak detector.

(A) The leak detector must be able to detect concentrations of ((~~perchloroethylene [perchloroethylene]~~)) perchloroethylene of 25 parts per million by volume.

(B) The leak detector must emit an audible or visual signal at 25 parts per million by volume.

(C) You must place the probe inlet at the surface of each component where leakage could occur and move it slowly along the joints.

(iii) You must examine these components for condition and perceptible leaks:

(A) Hose and pipe connections, fittings, couplings, and valves;
(B) Door gaskets and seatings;
(C) Filter gaskets and seatings;
(D) Pumps;
(E) Solvent tanks and containers;
(F) Water separators;
(G) Muck cookers;
(H) Stills;
(I) Exhaust dampers; and
(J) Cartridge filter housings.

(iv) The dry cleaning system must be inspected while it is operating.

(v) The date and result of each inspection must be entered in the operations and maintenance record at the time of the inspection.

(f) **Repair.**

(i) Leaks must be repaired within twenty-four hours of detection if repair parts are available.

(ii) If repair parts are unavailable, they must be ordered within two working days of detecting the leak.

(iii) Repair parts must be installed as soon as possible, and no later than five working days after arrival.

(iv) The date and time each leak was discovered must be entered in the operations and maintenance record.

(v) The date, time, and result of each repair must be entered in the operations and maintenance record at the time of the repair.

(g) **Requirements for systems with refrigerated condensers.** A dry cleaning system using a refrigerated condenser must meet all of the following requirements:

(i) Outlet air temperature.

(A) Each week the air temperature sensor at the outlet of the refrigerated condenser must be checked.

(B) The air temperature at the outlet of the refrigerated condenser must be less than or equal to 45°F (7.2°C) during the cool-down period.

(C) The air temperature must be entered in the operations and maintenance record manual at the time it is checked.

(D) The air temperature sensor must meet these requirements:

(I) An air temperature sensor must be permanently installed on a dry-to-dry machine, dryer or reclaimer at the outlet of the refrigerated condenser. The air temperature sensor must be installed by September 23, 1996, if the dry cleaning system was constructed before December 9, 1991.

(II) The air temperature sensor must be accurate to within 2°F (1.1°C).

(III) The air temperature sensor must be designed to measure at least a temperature range from 32°F (0°C) to 120°F (48.9°C); and

(IV) The air temperature sensor must be labeled "RC outlet."

(ii) Inlet air temperature.

(A) Each week the air temperature sensor at the inlet of the refrigerated condenser installed on a washer must be checked.

(B) The inlet air temperature must be entered in the

operations and maintenance record at the time it is checked.

(C) The air temperature sensor must meet these requirements:

(I) An air temperature sensor must be permanently installed on a washer at the inlet of the refrigerated condenser. The air temperature sensor must be installed by September 23, 1996, if the dry cleaning system was constructed before December 9, 1991.

(II) The air temperature sensor must be accurate to within 2°F (1.1°C).

(III) The air temperature sensor must be designed to measure at least a temperature range from 32°F (0°C) to 120°F (48.9°C).

(IV) The air temperature sensor must be labeled "RC inlet."

(iii) For a refrigerated condenser used on the washer unit of a transfer system, the following are additional requirements:

(A) Each week the difference between the air temperature at the inlet and outlet of the refrigerated condenser must be calculated.

(B) The difference between the air temperature at the inlet and outlet of a refrigerated condenser installed on a washer must be greater than or equal to 20°F (11.1°C).

(C) The difference between the inlet and outlet air temperature must be entered in the operations and maintenance record each time it is checked.

(iv) A converted machine with a refrigerated condenser must be operated with a diverter valve that prevents air drawn into the dry cleaning machine from passing through the refrigerated condenser when the door of the machine is open;

(v) The refrigerated condenser must not vent the air-PCE gas-vapor stream while the dry cleaning machine drum is rotating or, if installed on a washer, until the washer door is opened; and

(vi) The refrigerated condenser in a transfer machine may not be coupled with any other equipment.

(h) Requirements for systems with carbon adsorbers. A dry cleaning system using a carbon adsorber must meet all of the following requirements:

(i) Each week the concentration of PCE in the exhaust of the carbon adsorber must be measured at the outlet of the carbon adsorber using a colorimetric detector tube.

(ii) The concentration of PCE must be written in the operations and maintenance record each time the concentration is checked.

(iii) If the dry cleaning system was constructed before December 9, 1991, monitoring must begin by September 23, 1996.

(iv) The colorimetric tube must meet these requirements:

(A) The colorimetric tube must be able to measure a concentration of 100 parts per million of PCE in air.

(B) The colorimetric tube must be accurate to within 25 parts per million.

(C) The concentration of PCE in the exhaust of the carbon adsorber must not exceed 100 ppm while the dry cleaning machine is venting to the carbon adsorber at the end of the last dry cleaning cycle prior to desorption of the carbon adsorber.

(v) If the dry cleaning system does not have a permanently fixed colorimetric tube, a sampling port must be provided within the exhaust outlet of the carbon adsorber. The sampling port must meet all of these requirements:

(A) The sampling port must be easily accessible;

(B) The sampling port must be located 8 stack or duct diameters downstream from a bend, expansion, contraction or outlet; and

(C) The sampling port must be 2 stack or duct diameters upstream from a bend, expansion, contraction, inlet or outlet.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-105 Records, monitoring, and reporting. The owner or operator of a source shall upon notification by the director of ecology, maintain records on the type and quantity of emissions from the source and other information deemed necessary to determine whether the source is in compliance with applicable emission limitations and control measures.

(1) Emission inventory. The owner(s) or operator(s) of any air contaminant source shall submit an inventory of emissions from the source each year.The inventory will include stack and fugitive emissions of particulate matter, PM-10, PM-2.5, sulfur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, total reduced sulfur compounds (TRS), fluorides, lead, VOCs, ammonia, and other contaminants. The format for the submittal of these inventories will be specified by the permitting authority or ecology. When submittal of emission inventory information is requested, the emissions inventory shall be submitted no later than one hundred five days after the end of the calendar year. The owner(s) or operator(s) shall maintain records of information necessary to substantiate any reported emissions, consistent with the averaging times for the applicable standards. Emission estimates used in the inventory may be based on the most recent published EPA emission factors for a source category, or other information available to the owner(s) or operator(s), whichever is the better estimate.

(2) Monitoring. Ecology shall conduct a continuous surveillance program to monitor the quality of the ambient atmosphere as to concentrations and movements of air contaminants. As a part of this program, the director of ecology or an authorized representative may require any source under the jurisdiction of ecology to conduct stack and/or ambient air monitoring and to report the results to ecology.

(3) Investigation of conditions. Upon presentation of appropriate credentials, for the purpose of investigating conditions specific to the control, recovery, or release of air contaminants into the atmosphere, personnel from ecology or an authority shall have the power to enter at reasonable times upon any private or public property, excepting nonmultiple unit private dwellings housing one or two families.

(4) Source testing. To demonstrate compliance, ecology or the authority may conduct or require that a test be conducted of the source using approved EPA methods from 40 CFR Parts 51, 60, 61 and 63 (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012) or procedures contained in "*Source Test Manual - Procedures for Compliance Testing*," state of Washington, department of ecology, as of September 20, 2004, on file at ecology. The operator of a source may be required to provide the necessary platform and sampling ports for ecology personnel or others to perform a test of an emissions unit. Ecology shall be allowed to obtain a sample from any emissions unit. The operator of the source shall be given an opportunity to observe the sampling and to obtain a sample at the same time.

(5) **Continuous monitoring and recording.** Owners and operators of the following categories of sources shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate equipment for continuously monitoring and recording those emissions specified.

(a) Fossil fuel-fired steam generators.

(i) Opacity, except where:

(A) Steam generator capacity is less than two hundred fifty million BTU per hour heat input; or

(B) Only gaseous fuel is burned.

(ii) Sulfur dioxide, except where steam generator capacity is less than two hundred fifty million BTU per hour heat input or if sulfur dioxide control equipment is not required.

(iii) Percent oxygen or carbon dioxide where such measurements are necessary for the conversion of sulfur dioxide continuous emission monitoring data.

(iv) General exception. These requirements do not apply to a fossil fuel-fired steam generator with an annual average capacity factor of less than thirty percent, as reported to the Federal Power Commission for calendar year 1974, or as otherwise demonstrated to ecology or the authority by the owner(s) or operator(s).

(b) **Sulfuric acid plants.** Sulfur dioxide where production capacity is more than three hundred tons per day, expressed as one hundred percent acid, except for those facilities where conversion to sulfuric acid is utilized primarily as a means of preventing emissions to the atmosphere of sulfur dioxide or other sulfur compounds.

(c) Fluid bed catalytic cracking units catalyst regenerators at petroleum refineries. Opacity where fresh feed capacity is more than twenty thousand barrels per day.

(d) Wood residue fuel-fired steam generators.

(i) Opacity, except where steam generator capacity is less than one hundred million BTU per hour heat input.

(ii)Continuous monitoring equipment. The requirements of (e) of this subsection do not apply to wood residue fuel-fired steam generators, but continuous monitoring equipment required by (d) of this subsection shall be subject to approval by ecology.

(e) Owners and operators of those sources required to install continuous monitoring equipment under this subsection shall demonstrate to ecology or the authority, compliance with the equipment and performance specifications and observe the reporting requirements contained in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix P, Sections 3,

4 and 5 (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012).

(f) Special considerations. If for reason of physical plant limitations or extreme economic situations, ecology determines that continuous monitoring is not a reasonable requirement, alternative monitoring and reporting procedures will be established on an individual basis. These will generally take the form of stack tests conducted at a frequency sufficient to establish the emission levels over time and to monitor deviations in these levels.

(g) Exemptions. This subsection (5) does not apply to any emission unit which is:

(i) Required to continuously monitor emissions due to a standard or requirement contained in 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, 62, 63, or 75 or a permitting authority's adoption by reference of such federal standards. Emission units and sources subject to those standards shall comply with the data collection requirements that apply to those standards.

(ii) Not subject to an applicable emission standard.

(6) ((~~Change in raw materials or fuels for sources not subject to requirements of the operating permit program. Any change or series of changes in raw material or fuel which will result in a cumulative increase in emissions of sulfur dioxide of forty tons per year or more over that stated in the initial inventory required by subsection (1) of this section shall require the submittal of sufficient information to ecology or the authority to determine the effect of the increase upon ambient concentrations of sulfur dioxide. Ecology or the authority may issue regulatory orders requiring controls to reduce the effect of such increases. Cumulative changes in raw material or fuel of less than 0.5 percent Increase in average annual sulfur content over the initial inventory shall not require such notice.~~

~~(7)~~)) No person shall make any false material statement, representation or certification in any form, notice or report required under chapter 70.94 or 70.120 RCW, or any ordinance, resolution, regulation, permit or order in force pursuant thereto.

((~~(8)~~)) (7) Continuous emission monitoring system operating requirements. All continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) required by 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, 62, 63, or 75, or a permitting authority's adoption of those federal standards must meet the continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) performance specifications and data recovery requirements imposed by those standards. All CEMS required under an order, PSD permit, or regulation issued by a permitting authority and not subject to CEMS performance specifications and data recovery requirements imposed by 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, 62, 63, or 75 must follow the continuous emission monitoring rule of the permitting authority, or if the permitting authority does not have a continuous emission monitoring rule, must meet the following requirements:

(a) The owner or operator shall recover valid hourly monitoring data for at least 95 percent of the hours that the equipment (required to be monitored) is operated during each calendar month except for periods of monitoring system downtime, provided that the owner or operator demonstrated that the downtime

was not a result of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance, or any other reasonable preventable condition, and any necessary repairs to the monitoring system are conducted in a timely manner.

(b) The owner or operator shall install a continuous emission monitoring system that meets the performance specification in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B in effect at the time of its installation, and shall operate this monitoring system in accordance with the quality assurance procedures in Appendix F of 40 CFR Part 60 in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's "Recommended Quality Assurance Procedures for Opacity Continuous Monitoring Systems" (EPA) 340/1-86-010.

(c) Monitoring data commencing on the clock hour and containing at least forty-five minutes of monitoring data must be reduced to one hour averages. Monitoring data for opacity is to be reduced to six minute block averages unless otherwise specified in the order of approval or permit. All monitoring data will be included in these averages except for data collected during calibration drift tests and cylinder gas audits, and for data collected subsequent to a failed quality assurance test or audit. After a failed quality assurance test or audit, no valid data is collected until the monitoring system passes a quality assurance test or audit.

(d) Except for system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments required under subsection (a) of this section, all continuous monitoring systems shall be in continuous operation.

(i) Continuous monitoring systems for measuring opacity shall complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive ten second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive six minute period.

(ii) Continuous monitoring systems for measuring emissions other than opacity shall complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling, analyzing, and recording for each successive fifteen minute period.

(e) The owner or operator shall retain all monitoring data averages for at least five years, including copies of all reports submitted to the permitting authority and records of all repairs, adjustments, and maintenance performed on the monitoring system.

(f) The owner or operator shall submit a monthly report (or other frequency as directed by terms of an order, air operating permit or regulation) to the permitting authority within thirty days after the end of the month (or other specified reporting period) in which the data were recorded. The report required by this section may be combined with any excess emission report required by WAC 173-400-108. This report shall include:

(i) The number of hours that the monitored emission unit operated each month and the number of valid hours of monitoring data that the monitoring system recovered each month;

(ii) The date, time period, and cause of each failure to meet the data recovery requirements of (a) of this subsection and any actions taken to ensure adequate collection of such data;

(iii) The date, time period, and cause of each failure to recover valid hourly monitoring data for at least 90 percent of the

hours that the equipment (required to be monitored) was operated each day;

(iv) The results of all cylinder gas audits conducted during the month; and

(v) A certification of truth, accuracy, and completeness signed by an authorized representative of the owner or operator.

((~~(9)~~)) (8) No person shall render inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under chapter 70.94 or 70.120 RCW, or any ordinance, resolution, regulation, permit, or order in force pursuant thereto.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-110 New source review (NSR) for sources and portable sources. (1) **Applicability.**

(a) ((~~This section,~~)) WAC 173-400-110, 173-400-111, 173-400-112, and 173-400-113 apply statewide except where ((~~an~~)) a permitting authority has adopted its own new source review ((~~rule~~)) regulations.

(b) This section applies to new sources and stationary sources as defined in RCW 70.94.030, and WAC 173-400-030, but does not include nonroad engines.

(c) For purposes of this section:

(i) "Establishment" means to begin actual construction;

(ii) "New source" includes:

(A) A modification to an existing stationary source, as "modification" is defined in WAC 173-400-030:

(B) The construction, modification, or relocation of a portable source as defined in WAC 173-400-030, except those relocating in compliance with WAC 173-400-036; ((~~and~~))

(C) The establishment of a new or modified toxic air pollutant source, as defined in WAC 173-460-020; and

(D) A major modification to an existing major stationary source, as defined in WAC 173-400-710 and 173-400-810.

(d) New source review of a modification is limited to the emission unit or units proposed to be modified and the air contaminants whose emissions would increase as a result of the modification. Review of a major modification must comply with WAC 173-400-700 through 173-400-750 or 173-400-800 through 173-400-860, as applicable.

(e) The procedural requirements pertaining to NOC applications and orders of approval for new sources that are not major stationary sources, as defined in WAC 173-400-710 and 173-400-810, shall not apply to any person conducting a remedial action at a facility pursuant to a consent decree, order, or agreed order issued pursuant to chapter 70.105D RCW, Model Toxics Control Act, or to the department of ecology when it conducts a remedial action under chapter 70.105D RCW. The department of ecology shall ensure compliance with the substantive requirements of this chapter through the consent decree, order, or agreed order issued pursuant

to chapter 70.105D RCW using the procedures outlined in WAC 173-340-710(9) or during a department-conducted remedial action, through the procedures outlined in WAC 173-340-710(9).

(2) **((~~Approval requirements~~))** ~~**Required permits**~~**.Pre-construction approval requirements.**[4] The applicant must evaluate the proposed project and submit an application addressing all applicable new source review requirements of this chapter.

(a) A notice of construction application must be filed and an order of approval must be issued by the permitting authority prior to the establishment of any new source except for those new sources or modifications exempt from permitting under subsections (4), (5), and (6) of this section.

(b) If the proposed project is a new major stationary source or a major modification, located in a designated nonattainment area, and if the project emits the air pollutant or precursors of the air pollutant for which the area is designated nonattainment, and the project meets the applicability criteria in WAC 173-400-820, then the project is subject to the nonattainment area major new source review[5] permitting requirements of WAC 173-400-800 through 173-400-860.

(c) If the proposed project is a new major stationary source or a major modification that meets the applicability criteria of WAC 173-400-720, then the project is subject to the PSD permitting requirements of WAC 173-400-700 through 173-400-750.

(d) If the proposed project will increase emissions of toxic air pollutants regulated under chapter 173-460 WAC, then the project must meet all applicable requirements of that program.

(3) **Modifications.**

New source review is required for any modification to a stationary source that requires:

(a) An increase in a plant-wide cap; or ((~~requires~~))

(b) An increase in an emission unit or activity specific emission limit.

(4) **Emission unit and activity exemptions.**

The construction or modification of emission units or an activity in one of the categories listed below is exempt from new source review, provided that the modified unit continues to fall within one of the listed categories. The construction or modification of an emission unit or an activity exempt under this subsection does not require the filing of a notice of construction application.

(a) Maintenance/construction:

(i) Cleaning and sweeping of streets and paved surfaces;

(ii) Concrete application, and installation;

(iii) Dredging wet spoils handling and placement;

[4] Ecology's proposed edit to the heading of subsection (2) conflicts with RCW 70.94.152, which specifies approval orders, not permits, as the administrative vehicle for approving new sources. The term "pre-construction approval requirements" is broad enough to encompass both new source approval orders and PSD permits.

[5] The added language is intended, not to change the content of this section, but only to serve as a useful pointer to the reader.

(iv) Paving application and maintenance. This provision does not exempt asphalt plants from this chapter;

(v) Plant maintenance and upkeep activities (grounds keeping, general repairs, house keeping, plant painting, welding, cutting, brazing, soldering, plumbing, retarring roofs, etc.);

(vi) Plumbing installation, plumbing protective coating application and maintenance activities;

(vii) Roofing application and maintenance;

(viii) Insulation application and maintenance;

(ix) Janitorial services and consumer use of janitorial products;

(x) Construction activities that do not result in new or modified stationary sources or portable stationary sources.

(b) Storage tanks:

Note: It can be difficult to determine requirements for storage tanks. Ecology strongly recommends that an owner or operator contact the permitting authority to determine the exemption status of storage tanks prior to their installation.

(i) Lubricating oil storage tanks. This provision does not exempt wholesale distributors of lubricating oils from this chapter;

(ii) Polymer tanks and storage devices and associated pumping and handling equipment, used for solids dewatering and flocculation;

(iii) Storage tanks, reservoirs, pumping and handling equipment of any size containing soaps, vegetable oil, grease, animal fat, and nonvolatile aqueous salt solutions;

(iv) Process and white water storage tanks;

(v) Operation, loading and unloading of storage tanks and storage vessels, with lids or other appropriate closure and less than 260-gallon capacity (35 cubic feet);

(vi) Operation, loading and unloading of storage tanks, ~ 1100 gallon capacity, with lids or other appropriate closure, not for use with materials containing toxic air pollutants, as listed in chapter 173-460 WAC, max. VP 550 mm mercury at 21°C;

(vii) Operation, loading and unloading storage of butane, propane, or liquefied petroleum gas with a vessel capacity less than 40,000 gallons;

(viii) Tanks, vessels and pumping equipment, with lids or other appropriate closure for storage or dispensing of aqueous solutions of inorganic salts, bases and acids.

(c) New or modified emission units with combined aggregate heat inputs to combustion units (excluding emergency engines exempted by subsection (4) (h) (xxxix) of this section), less than or equal to all of the following, as applicable:

(i) ~ 500,000 Btu/hr using coal with ~ 0.5% sulfur or other solid fuels with ~ 0.5% sulfur;

(ii) ~ 500,000 Btu/hr using used oil, per the requirements of RCW 70.94.610;

(iii) ~ 400,000 Btu/hr using wood waste or paper;

(iv) ~ 1,000,000 Btu/hr using gasoline, kerosene, #1, or #2 fuel oil and with ~0.05% sulfur;

(v) ~ 4,000,000 Btu/hr using natural gas, propane, or LPG.

(d) Material handling:

(i) Continuous digester chip feeders;

(ii) Grain elevators not licensed as warehouses or dealers by either the Washington state department of agriculture or the U.S. Department of Agriculture;

(iii) Storage and handling of water based lubricants for metal working where organic content of the lubricant is ~ 10%;

(iv) Equipment used exclusively to pump, load, unload, or store high boiling point organic material in tanks less than one million gallon, material with initial atmospheric boiling point not less than 150°C or vapor pressure not more than 5 mm mercury at 21°C, with lids or other appropriate closure.

(e) Water treatment:

(i) Septic sewer systems, not including active wastewater treatment facilities;

(ii) NPDES permitted ponds and lagoons used solely for the purpose of settling suspended solids and skimming of oil and grease;

(iii) De-aeration (oxygen scavenging) of water where toxic air pollutants as defined in chapter 173-460 WAC are not emitted;

(iv) Process water filtration system and demineralizer vents;

(v) Sewer manholes, junction boxes, sumps and lift stations associated with wastewater treatment systems;

(vi) Demineralizer tanks;

(vii) Alum tanks;

(viii) Clean water condensate tanks.

(f) Environmental chambers and laboratory equipment:

(i) Environmental chambers and humidity chambers using only gases that are not toxic air pollutants listed in chapter 173-460 WAC;

(ii) Gas cabinets using only gases that are not toxic air pollutants regulated under chapter 173-460 WAC;

(iii) Installation or modification of a single laboratory fume hood;

(iv) Laboratory research, experimentation, analysis and testing at sources whose primary purpose and activity is research or education. To be exempt, these sources must not engage in the production of products, or in providing commercial services, for sale or exchange for commercial profit except in a de minimis manner. Pilot-plants or pilot scale processes at these sources are not exempt.

(v) Laboratory calibration and maintenance equipment.

(g) Monitoring/quality assurance/testing:

(i) Equipment and instrumentation used for quality control/assurance or inspection purpose;

(ii) Hydraulic and hydrostatic testing equipment;

(iii) Sample gathering, preparation and management;

(iv) Vents from emission monitors and other analyzers.

(h) Miscellaneous:

(i) Single-family residences and duplexes;

(ii) Plastic pipe welding;

(iii) Primary agricultural production activities including soil preparation, planting, fertilizing, weed and pest control, and

harvesting;
(iv) Comfort air conditioning;
(v) Flares used to indicate danger to the public;
(vi) Natural and forced air vents and stacks for bathroom/toilet activities;
(vii) Personal care activities;
(viii) Recreational fireplaces including the use of barbecues, campfires, and ceremonial fires;
(ix) Tobacco smoking rooms and areas;
(x) Noncommercial smokehouses;
(xi) Blacksmith forges for single forges;
(xii) Vehicle maintenance activities, not including vehicle surface coating;
(xiii) Vehicle or equipment washing (see (c) of this subsection for threshold for boilers);
(xiv) Wax application;
(xv) Oxygen, nitrogen, or rare gas extraction and liquefaction equipment not including internal and external combustion equipment;
(xvi) Ozone generators and ozonation equipment;
(xvii) Solar simulators;
(xviii) Ultraviolet curing processes, to the extent that toxic air pollutant gases as defined in chapter 173-460 WAC are not emitted;
(xix) Electrical circuit breakers, transformers, or switching equipment installation or operation;
(xx) Pulse capacitors;
(xxi) Pneumatically operated equipment, including tools and hand held applicator equipment for hot melt adhesives;
(xxii) Fire suppression equipment;
(xxiii) Recovery boiler blow-down tank;
(xxiv) Screw press vents;
(xxv) Drop hammers or hydraulic presses for forging or metal working;
(xxvi) Production of foundry sand molds, unheated and using binders less than 0.25% free phenol by sand weight;
(xxvii) Kraft lime mud storage tanks and process vessels;
(xxviii) Lime grits washers, filters and handling;
(xxix) Lime mud filtrate tanks;
(xxx) Lime mud water;
(xxxi) Stock cleaning and pressurized pulp washing down process of the brown stock washer;
(xxxii) Natural gas pressure regulator vents, excluding venting at oil and gas production facilities and transportation marketing facilities;
(xxxiii) Solvent cleaners less than 10 square feet air-vapor interface with solvent vapor pressure not more than 30 mm mercury at 21°C where no toxic air pollutants as listed under chapter 173- 460 WAC are emitted;
(xxxiv) Surface coating, aqueous solution or suspension containing ~ 1% (by weight) VOCs, or ~ 1% (by weight) toxic air pollutants as listed in chapter 173-460 WAC;
(xxxv) Cleaning and stripping activities and equipment

using solutions having ~ 1% VOCs (by weight) or ~ 1% (by weight) toxic air pollutants. Acid solutions used on metallic substances are not exempt;

(xxxvi) Dip coating operations, using materials less than 1% VOCs (by weight) or ~ 1% (by weight) toxic air pollutants as listed in chapter 173-460 WAC.

(xxxvii) Abrasive blasting performed inside a booth or hangar designed to capture the blast grit or overspray.

(xxxviii) For structures or items too large to be reasonably handled indoors, abrasive blasting performed outdoors that employs control measures such as curtailment during windy periods and enclosure of the area being blasted with tarps and uses either steel shot or an abrasive containing less than one percent (by mass) which would pass through a No. 200 sieve.

(xxxix) Stationary emergency internal combustion engines with an aggregate brake horsepower that is less than or equal to 500 brake horsepower.

(xl) Gasoline dispensing facilities with annual gasoline throughputs less than those specified in WAC 173-491-040 (4) (a). Gasoline dispensing facilities subject to chapter 173-491 WAC are exempt from toxic air pollutant analysis pursuant to chapter 173-460 WAC.

(5) **Exemptions based on emissions.**

(a) Except as provided in this subsection:

(i) Construction of a new emissions unit that has a potential to emit below each of the levels listed in Table 110(5) Exemption levels is exempt from new source review.

(ii) A modification to an existing emissions unit that increases the unit's actual emissions by less than each of the threshold levels listed in Table 110(5) Exemption levels of this subsection is exempt from new source review.

(b) Greenhouse gas emissions are exempt from new source review requirements except to the extent required under WAC 173-400-720, prevention of significant deterioration. The owner or operator of a source or emission unit, may request that the permitting authority impose emission limits and/or operation limitations for greenhouse gas in any new source review order of approval.

Table 110(5) Exemption levels:

POLLUTANT	LEVEL (TONS PER YEAR)
Carbon monoxide	5.0
Lead	0.005
Nitrogen oxides	2.0
PM-10	0.75
PM-2.5	0.5
Total suspended particulates	1.25
Sulfur dioxide	2.0
Volatile Organic Compounds, total	2.0
Ozone Depleting Substances, total	1.0
Toxic Air Pollutants	The de minimis emission rate

specified for each TAP in WAC 173-460-150.

(6) **Portable source with order of approval.** A portable source is authorized to operate without obtaining a site-specific or a permitting authority specific approval order to relocate if the portable source complies with the provisions of WAC 173-400-036.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-111 Processing notice of construction applications for sources, stationary sources and portable sources. WAC 173-400-110, 173-400-111, 173-400-112, and 173-400-113 apply statewide except where a permitting authority has adopted its own new source review regulations.

(1) Completeness determination.

(a) Within thirty days after receiving a notice of construction application, the permitting authority must either notify the applicant in writing that the application is complete or notify the applicant in writing of all additional information necessary to complete the application.

(b) A complete application contains all the information necessary for processing the application. At a minimum, the application must provide information on the nature and amounts of emissions to be emitted by the proposed new source as well as the location, design, construction, and operation of the new source as needed to enable the permitting authority to determine that the construction or modification will meet the requirements of WAC 173-400-113. Designating an application complete for purposes of permit processing does not preclude the reviewing authority from requesting or accepting any additional information.

(c) For a project subject to the special protection requirements for federal Class I areas under WAC 173-400-117(2), a completeness determination includes a determination that the application includes all information required for review of that project under WAC 173-400-117(3). The applicant must send a copy of the application and all amendments to the application to the EPA and the responsible federal land manager.

(d) For a project subject to the major new source review requirements in WAC 173-400-800 through 173-400-860, the completeness determination includes a determination that the application includes all information required for review under those sections.

(e) An application is not complete until any permit application fee required by the permitting authority has been paid.

(2) Coordination with chapter 173-401 WAC, operating permit regulation. A person seeking approval to construct or modify a source that requires an operating permit may elect to integrate review of the operating permit application or amendment required

under chapter 173-401 WAC and the notice of construction application required by this section. A notice of construction application designated for integrated review must be processed in accordance with operating permit program procedures and deadlines in chapter 173-401 WAC and must comply with WAC 173-400-171.

(3) Criteria for approval of a notice of construction application. An order of approval cannot be issued until the following criteria are met as applicable:

(a) The requirements of WAC 173-400-112;

(b) The requirements of WAC 173-400-113;

(c) The requirements of WAC 173-400-117;

(d) The requirements of WAC 173-400-171;

((~~(d)~~)) (e) The requirements of WAC 173-400-200 and 173-400- 205;

((~~(e)~~)) (f) The requirements of WAC 173-400-700 through 173-400-750;

(g) The requirements of WAC 173-400-800 through 173-400-860((~~, as applicable~~)); and

((~~(f)~~)) (h) All fees required under chapter 173-455 WAC (or the applicable new source review fee table of the local air pollution control authority) have been paid.

(4) Final determination - Time frame and signature authority.

(a) Within sixty days of receipt of a complete notice of construction application, the permitting authority must either:

(i) Issue a final decision on the application; or

(ii) Initiate notice and comment for those projects subject to WAC 173-400-171 followed as promptly as possible by a final decision.

(b) Every final determination on a notice of construction application must be reviewed and signed prior to issuance by a professional engineer or staff under the direct supervision of a professional engineer in the employ of the permitting authority.

(5) Distribution of the final decision.

(a) The permitting authority must promptly provide copies of each order approving or denying a notice of construction application to the applicant and to any other party who submitted timely comments on the application, along with a notice advising parties of their rights of appeal to the pollution control hearings board.

(b) If the new source is a major stationary source or the change is a major modification subject to the requirements of WAC 173-400-800 through 173-400-860, the permitting authority must:

(i) Submit any control technology (LAER) determination included in a final order of approval to the RACT/BACT/LAER clearinghouse maintained by EPA; and

(ii) Send a copy of the final approval order to EPA.

(6) Appeals. Any conditions contained in an order of approval, or the denial of a notice of construction application may be appealed to the pollution control hearings board as provided under chapters 43.21B RCW and 371-08 WAC.

(7) Construction time limitations.

(a) Approval to construct or modify a stationary source becomes invalid if construction is not commenced within eighteen

months after receipt of the approval, if construction is discontinued for a period of eighteen months or more, or if construction is not completed within a reasonable time. The permitting authority may extend the eighteen-month period upon a satisfactory showing by the permittee that an extension is justified.

(b) The extension of a project that is either a major stationary source, as defined in WAC 173-400-810, in a nonattainment area or a major modification, as defined in WAC 173-400-810, of a major stationary source in a nonattainment area must also require LAER, for the pollutants for which the area is classified as nonattainment, as LAER exists at the time of the extension for the pollutants that were subject to LAER in the original approval.

(c) This provision does not apply to the time period between construction of the approved phases of a phased construction project. Each phase must commence construction within eighteen months of the projected and approved commence construction date.

(8) Change of conditions or revisions to orders of approval.

(a) The owner or operator may request, at any time, a change in the conditions of an approval order and the permitting authority may approve the request provided the permitting authority finds that:

(i) The change in conditions will not cause the source to exceed an emissions standard set by regulation or rule;

(ii) No ambient air quality standard will be exceeded as a result of the change;

(iii) The change will not adversely impact the ability of the permitting authority to determine compliance with an emissions standard;

(iv) The revised order will continue to require BACT for each new source approved by the order except where the Federal Clean Air Act requires LAER; and

(v) The revised order meets the requirements of WAC 173-400-111, 173-400-112, 173-400-113, 173-400-720, 173-400-830, and 173-460-040, as applicable.

(b) Actions taken under this subsection are subject to the public involvement provisions of WAC 173-400-171 or the permitting authority's public notice and comment procedures.

(c) The applicant must consider the criteria in 40 CFR 52.21 (r) (4) as adopted by reference in WAC 173-400-720 or 173-400-830(3), as applicable, when determining which new source review ~~permit~~approvals[6] are required.

(9) Fees. Chapter 173-455 WAC lists the required fees payable to ecology for various permit actions.

(10) Enforcement. All persons who receive an order of approval must comply with all approval conditions contained in the order of approval.

[6] As noted in the previous footnote, the term “approvals” includes both PSD permits and new source approval orders.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-112 ((~~Requirements for~~)) Requirements for ~~N~~new sources in nonattainment areas ~~--Review for compliance with regulations~~.[7] WAC 173-400-110, 173-400-111, 173-400-112, and 173-400-113 apply statewide except where a permitting authority has adopted its own new source review regulations. The permitting authority that is reviewing an application required by WAC 173-400-110(2) to establish a new source in a nonattainment area shall issue the order of approval if it determines that the proposed project satisfies each of the following requirements:

(1) The proposed new source or modification will comply with all applicable new source performance standards, national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants, national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants for source categories, emission standards adopted under chapter 70.94 RCW and, for sources regulated by an authority, the applicable emission standards of that authority.

(2)The proposed new source or modification will ((~~employ BACT for all air contaminants, except that if the new source is a major stationary source or the proposed modification is a major modification it will~~)) achieve LAER for ((~~the~~)) any air contaminants for which:

(a) The area has been designated nonattainment; and

((~~for which~~)) (b) (i) The proposed new source is major; or

(ii) The existing source is major and the major modification is ((~~major~~)) significant.

(3) The proposed new source will employ BACT for those air contaminants not subject to LAER that the new source will emit or for which the proposed modification will cause an emissions increase exceeding the de minimus thresholds in WAC 173-400-110(5).

(4) The proposed new source will not cause any ambient air quality standard to be exceeded, will not violate the requirements for reasonable further progress established by the SIP and will comply with WAC 173-400-113 (3) and (4) for all air contaminants for which the area has not been designated nonattainment.

(5) If the proposal is a new major stationary source or a major modification as those terms are defined in WAC 173-400-810 then it must also comply with WAC 173-400-800 through 173-400-860.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-113 ((~~Requirementsfor~~)) Requirements for

[7] Section titles are supposed to provide pointers to the subject matter discussed in a regulation. The phrase "review for compliance with regulations" adds nothing to the meaning of WAC 173-400-112, and could equally be applied to many sections of WAC ch. 173-400.

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~~N~~n~~N~~ew sources inattainment or unclassifiable areas~~ - Review for compliance with regulations~~. WAC 173-400-110, 173-400-111, 173-400-112, and 173-400-113 apply statewide except where a permitting authority has adopted its own ~~minor~~ [8] new source review regulations. The permitting authority that is reviewing an application to establish a new source or modification in an attainment or unclassifiable area shall issue an order of approval if it determines that the proposed project satisfies each of the following requirements:

(1) The proposed new source or modification will comply with all applicable new source performance standards, national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants, national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants for source categories, emission standards adopted under chapter 70.94 RCW and, for sources regulated by an authority, the applicable emission standards of that authority.

(2) The proposed new source or modification will employ BACT for all pollutants not previously emitted or whose emissions would increase as a result of the new source or modification.

(3) Allowable emissions from the proposed new source or the increase in emissions from the proposed modification will not cause or contribute to a violation of any ambient air quality standard.

(4)(a) If the projected impact of the allowable emissions from the proposed new major stationary source (as defined in WAC 173-400-810) or the projected impact of the increase in allowable emissions from the proposed major modification (as defined in WAC 173-400-810) at any location within a nonattainment area does not exceed the following levels for the pollutants for which the area has been designated nonattainment, then the proposed new source or modification will not be considered to cause or contribute to a violation of an ambient air quality standard:

Table 4a: Cause or Contribute Threshold Values for Nonattainment Area Impacts

Pollutant	Annual Average	24-Hour Average	8-Hour Average	3-Hour Average	1-Hour Average
CO-	-		0.5 mg/m^3	-	2 mg/m^3
SO_2	1.0 µg/m^3	5 µg/m^3	-	25 µg/m^3	30 µg/m^3
PM_{10}	1.0 µg/m^3	5 µg/m^3	-	-	-
$PM_{2.5}$	0.3 µg/m^3	1.2 µg/m^3			
NO_2	1.0 µg/m^3	-	-	-	-

(b) A project that results in a projected impact inside a nonattainment area above the appropriate value in Table 4a of this section may use an offsetting emission reduction adequate to reduce the projected impacts to the above values or less. If the proposed project is unable to reduce emissions or obtain offsetting emissions reductions adequate to reduce modeled impacts below the values in Table 4a of this section, then the permitting authority shall deny approval to construct and operate the proposed new major stationary source or major modification.

(5) ((~~If the proposed new source or the proposed modification will emit any toxic air pollutants regulated under chapter 173-460 WAC,~~

[8] This subsection should be identical in scope to the parallel provisions in WAC 173-400-110, 111 and 112.

~~then the source must meet all applicable requirements of that program.~~)) If the proposal is a new major stationary source or a major modification as defined in WAC 173-400-720, then it must also comply with WAC 173-400-700 through 173-400-750.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 99-06, filed 8/15/01, effective 9/15/01)

WAC 173-400-114 Requirements for replacement or substantial alteration of emission control technology at an existing stationary source. (1) Any **person** proposing to replace or substantially alter the **emission** control technology installed on an existing **stationary source** or **emission unit** shall file a **notice of construction application** with the appropriate **authority**, or with **ecology** in areas or for **sources** over which **ecology** has jurisdiction. Replacement or substantial alteration of control technology does not include routine maintenance, repair or similar parts replacement.

(2) ((~~For projects not otherwise reviewable under WAC 173-400-110, **ecology** or~~)) A project to replace or substantially alter emission control technology at an existing stationary source that results in an increase in emissions of any air contaminant is subject to new source review as provided in WAC 173-400-110. For any other project to replace or significantly alter control technology the permitting **authority** may:

(a) Require that the owner or operator employ **RACT** for the affected **emission unit;**

(b)Prescribe reasonable operation and maintenance conditions for the control equipment; and

(c) Prescribe other requirements as authorized by chapter 70.94 RCW.

(3) Within thirty days of receipt of a **notice of construction application** under this section **ecology** or the **authority** shall either notify the applicant in writing that the application is complete or notify the applicant in writing of all additional information necessary to complete the application. Within thirty days of receipt of a complete **notice of construction application** under this section **ecology** or the **authority** shall either issue an **order of approval** or a proposed **RACT** determination for the proposed project.

(4) Construction shall not **"commence,"** as defined in WAC 173-400-030, on a project subject to review under this section until **ecology** or the **authority** issues a final **order of approval.** However, any **notice of construction application** filed under this section shall be deemed to be approved without conditions if **ecology** or the **authority** takes no action within thirty days of receipt of a complete **notice of construction application.**

(5) Approval to replace or substantially alter **emission** control technology shall become invalid if construction is not

commenced within eighteen months after receipt of such approval, if construction is discontinued for a period of eighteen months or more, or if construction is not completed within a reasonable time. **Ecology** or the **authority** may extend the eighteen-month period upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified. This provision does not apply to the time period between construction of the approved phases of a phased construction project; each phase must commence construction within eighteen months of the projected and approved commencement date.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-115 Standards of performance for new sources. NSPS. Standards of performance for new sources are called New Source Performance Standards, or NSPS.

(1) **Adoption by reference.**

(a) 40 CFR Part 60 and Appendices in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012, are adopted by reference. Exceptions are listed in ((~~subsection (1)~~)) (b) and (c) of this ((~~section~~))subsection.

Note: EPA signed a rule notice on April 17, 2012, and is submitting it for publication in the Federal Register. EPA Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OAR-2010-0505. The final rule is available here: http://www.epa.gov/airquality/oilandgas/actions.html. Ecology intends to adopt these revisions when finalizing this rule making. The final adopt by reference date in (a) of this subsection will reflect the date this revision is published in the Federal Register.

~~The rule notice covers the following rules:~~[9]

~~(i) 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart KKK--Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC From Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After January 20, 1984, and on or before August 23, 2011, as amended on April 17, 2012.~~

~~(ii) 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart LLL--Standards of Performance for SO_2 - Emissions From Onshore Natural Gas Processing for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After January 20, 1984, and on or before August 23, 2011.~~

~~((iii))~~(i) ~~40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOOO--Standards of Performance for Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production, Transmission and Distribution.~~

(b) 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts CCCC and DDDD, in effect on July 1, 2010, are adopted by reference.[10] ~~as amended by the proposed revisions in 76 Federal Register 80488 - 80530, Subpart CCCC - Standards of Performance for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units (December 23, 2011), is adopted by reference. [FR DOC # 2011-3 16 48]~~

Note to reader: Should EPA finalize its rules before we finalize this rule making, ecology intends to adopt the final revisions to Subpart CCCC - Standards of Performance for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units and 40 CFR 60.17 by

[9] The text shown in strikeout is part of Ecology's explanatory note, not the regulation.

[10] Subparts CCCC and DDDD are EPA's CISWI standards and guidelines. The version in effect on July 1, 2010 was the version promulgated on December 1, 2000. EPA revised both rules on March 21, 2011, but Ecology does not intend to adopt the 2011 versions, which EPA is currently revising on reconsideration. The exception proposed here is necessary, because without it subsection (1)(a) would adopt the 2011 versions into WAC 173-400-115. If EPA completes its reconsideration rulemaking before Ecology adopts these rules, subsection (b) can be updated to incorporate the new version.

reference when finalizing rule making. If EPA does not finalize these revisions before ecology finalizes these rule revisions, then the draft version of Subpart CCCC will not be adopted into the state rule.

(c) Exceptions to adopting 40 CFR Part 60 by reference.

(i) The term "administrator" in 40 CFR Part 60 includes the permitting authority.

(ii) The following sections and subparts of 40 CFR Part 60 are not adopted by reference:

(A) 40 CFR 60.5 (determination of construction or modification);

(B) 40 CFR 60.6 (review of plans);

(C) 40 CFR Part 60, subpart B (Adoption and Submittal of State Plans for Designated Facilities), and subparts C, Cb, Cc, Cd, Ce, BBBB, DDDD, FFFF, HHHH (emission guidelines); and

(D) 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix G, Provisions for an Alternative Method of Demonstrating Compliance With 40 CFR 60.43 for the Newton Power Station of Central Illinois Public Service Company.

(2) Where EPA has delegated to the permitting authority, the authority to receive reports under 40 CFR Part 60, from the affected facility in lieu of providing such report to EPA, the affected facility is required to provide such reports only to the permitting authority unless otherwise requested in writing by the permitting authority or EPA.

Note: Under RCW 80.50.020(14), larger energy facilities subject to subparts D, Da, GG, J, K, Kb, Y, KKK, LLL, and QQQ are regulated by the energy facility site evaluation council (EFSEC).

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 03-07, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05)

WAC 173-400-117 Special protection requirements for federal Class I areas. (1) **Definitions.** The following definitions apply to this section:

(a) **"Adverse impact on visibility"** means visibility impairment that interferes with the management, protection, preservation, or enjoyment of the visitor's visual experience of the federal Class I area. This determination must be made on a case-by-case basis taking into account the geographic extent, intensity, duration, frequency, and time of visibility impairment, and how these factors correlate with:

(i) Times of visitor use of the federal Class I area; and

(ii) The frequency and timing of natural conditions that reduce visibility.

(b) The terms "major stationary source," "major modification," and "net emissions increase" are ((~~as provided~~)) defined in WAC 173-400-720 for projects located in areas designated as attainment or unclassifiable for the pollutants proposed to increase as a result of the project and as defined in WAC 173-400-810 for projects located in areas designated as nonattainment for the pollutants proposed to increase as a result of the project.

(2) **Applicability.** The requirements of this section apply to

all of the following permitting actions:

(a) A PSD permit application for a new major stationary source or a major modification; or

(b) Submittal of a notice of construction application for a major stationary source or a major modification to a stationary source in a nonattainment area, as either of those terms are defined in WAC ((~~173-400-720~~)) 173-400-810.

(3) **Contents and distribution of application.**

(a) The application shall include an analysis of the anticipated impacts of the project on visibility in any federal Class I area.

(b) The applicant must mail a copy of the application for the project and all amendments to the application to the permitting authority, EPA and to the responsible federal land managers. Ecology will provide a list of the names and addresses of the federal land manager.

(4) **Notice to federal land manager.**

(a) The permitting authority shall send a copy of the completeness determination to the responsible federal land manager.

(b) If, prior to receiving a notice of construction application or a PSD permit application, the permitting authority receives notice of a project described in subsection (2) of this section that may affect visibility in a federal Class I area, the permitting authority shall notify the responsible federal land manager within thirty days of the notification.

(5) **Analysis by federal land manager.**

(a) The permitting authority will consider any demonstration presented by the responsible federal land manager that emissions from a proposed new major stationary source or the net emissions increase from a proposed major modification described in subsection (2) of this section would have an adverse impact on visibility in any federal Class I area, provided that the demonstration is received by the permitting authority within thirty days of the federal land manager's receipt of the complete application.

(b) If the permitting authority concurs with the federal land manager's demonstration, the PSD permit or approval order for the project either shall be denied, or conditions shall be included in the approval order to prevent the adverse impact.

(c) If the permitting authority finds that the federal land manager's analysis does not demonstrate that the project will have an adverse impact on visibility in a federal Class I area, the permitting authority ((~~either~~)) shall explain its decision in compliance with the ((~~public~~)) notice ((~~required by WAC 173-400-730, or, in the case of~~)) requirements of WAC 173-400-171 for those permits subject to WAC 173-400-800 through 173-400-860. For permits subject to the prevention of significant deterioration program, the permitting authority shall state in the public notice ((~~of proposed action on a PSD permit application, state~~)) required by WAC 173-400-740 that an explanation of the decision appears in the Technical Support Document for the proposed permit.

(6) **Additional requirements for projects that require a PSD permit.**

(a) For sources impacting federal Class I areas, the

permitting authority shall provide notice to EPA of every action related to consideration of the PSD permit.

(b) The permitting authority shall consider any demonstration received from the responsible federal land manager prior to the close of the public comment period on a proposed PSD permit that emissions from the proposed new major stationary source or the net emissions increase from a proposed major modification would have an adverse impact on the air quality-related values (including visibility) of any mandatory Class I federal area.

(c) If the permitting authority concurs with the demonstration, the PSD permit either shall be denied, or conditions shall be included in the PSD permit to prevent the adverse impact.

(7) **Additional requirements for projects located in nonattainment areas.** In reviewing a PSD permit application or notice of construction application for a new major stationary source or major modification proposed for construction in an area classified as nonattainment, the permitting authority must ensure that the source's emissions will be consistent with making reasonable progress toward meeting the national goal of preventing any future, and remedying any existing, impairment of visibility by human-caused air pollution in mandatory Class I federal areas. In determining the need for approval order conditions to meet this requirement, the permitting authority may take into account the costs of compliance, the time necessary for compliance, the energy and nonair quality environmental impacts of compliance, and the useful life of the source.

(8) **Monitoring.** The permitting authority may require post-construction monitoring of the impact from the project. The monitoring shall be limited to the impacts on visibility in any federal Class I area near the proposed project.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 03-07, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05)

WAC 173-400-118 Designation of Class I, II, and III areas.

(1) **Designation.**

(a) Lands within the exterior boundaries of Indian reservations may be proposed for redesignation by an Indian governing body or EPA. This restriction does not apply to nontrust lands within the 1873 Survey Area of the Puyallup Indian Reservation.

(b) All areas of the state must be designated either Class I, II or III.

(i) The following areas are the Class I areas in Washington state:

(A) Alpine Lakes Wilderness;
(B) Glacier Peak Wilderness;
(C) Goat Rocks Wilderness;
(D) Adams Wilderness;
(E) Mount Rainier National Park;

(F) North Cascades National Park;
(G) Olympic National Park;
(H) Pasayten Wilderness; and
(I) Spokane Indian Reservation.[1]

(ii) All other areas of the state are Class II, but may be redesignated as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section.

[1] EPA redesignated this land based on a request from the Spokane Tribal Council. See 40 CFR 52.2497 and 56 FR 14862, April 12, 1991, for details.

(2) **Restrictions on area classifications.**

(a) Except for the Spokane Indian Reservation, the Class I areas listed in subsection (1) of this section may not be redesignated.

(b) Except as provided in (a) of this subsection, the following areas that exceed 10,000 acres in size may be redesignated as Class I or II:

(i) Areas in existence on August 7, 1977:
(A) A national monument;
(B) A national primitive area;
(C) A national preserve;
(D) A national wild and scenic river;
(E) A national wildlife refuge;
(F) A national lakeshore or seashore; or
(G) A national recreation area.

(ii) Areas established after August 7, 1977:
(A) A national park;
(B) A national wilderness area; or
(C) Areas proposed by ecology for designation or redesignation.

(3) **Redesignation of area classifications.**

(a) Ecology shall propose the redesignation of an area classification as a revision to the SIP.

(b) Ecology may submit to EPA a proposal to redesignate areas of the state as Class I or II if:

(i) Ecology followed the public involvement procedures in WAC 173-400-171 (12);

(ii) Ecology explained the reasons for the proposed redesignation, including a description and analysis of the health, environmental, economic, social, and energy effects of the proposed redesignation;

(iii) Ecology made available for public inspection at least thirty days before the hearing the explanation of the reasons for the proposed redesignation;

(iv) Ecology notified other states, tribal governing bodies, and federal land managers (as defined in 40 CFR 52.21 (b) (24)) whose lands may be affected by the proposed redesignation at least thirty days prior to the public hearing;

(v) Ecology consulted with the elected leadership of local governments in the area covered by the proposed redesignation before proposing the redesignation; and

(vi) Ecology followed these procedures when a redesignation includes any federal lands:

(A) Ecology notified in writing the appropriate federal land

manager on the proposed redesignation. Ecology allowed forty-five days for the federal land manager to confer with ecology and to submit written comments.

(B) Ecology responded to any written comments from the federal land manager that were received within forty-five days of notification. Ecology's response was available to the public in advance of the notice of the hearing.

(I) Ecology sent the written comments of the federal land manager, along with ecology's response to those comments, to the public location as required in WAC 173-400-171 (2) (a).

(II) If ecology disagreed with the federal land manager's written comments, ecology published a list of any inconsistency between the redesignation and the comments of the federal land manager, together with the reasons for making the redesignation against the recommendation of the federal land manager.

(c) Ecology may submit to EPA a proposal to redesignate any area other than an area to which subsection (1) of this section applies as Class III if:

(i) The redesignation followed the public involvement requirements of WAC 173-400-171 and 173-400-118(3);

(ii) The redesignation has been specifically approved by the governor of Washington state, after consultation with the appropriate committees of the legislature if it is in session, or with the leadership of the legislature, if it is not in session;

(iii) The redesignation has been approved by local governments representing a majority of the residents of the area to be redesignated. The local governments enacted legislation or passed resolutions concurring in the redesignation;

(iv) The redesignation would not cause, or contribute to, a concentration of any air contaminant which would exceed any maximum allowable increase permitted under the classification of any other area or any National Ambient Air Quality Standard; and

(v) A PSD permit under WAC 173-400-720 for a new major stationary source or major modification could be issued only if the area in question were redesignated as Class III, and material submitted as part of that application was available for public inspection prior to any public hearing on redesignation of the area as Class III.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-136 Use of emission reduction credits (ERC). (1) **Permissible use.** An ERC may be used to:

(a) Satisfy the requirements for authorization of a bubble under WAC 173-400-120;

(b) As ((~~a part of a determination of "net emissions increase"; or as~~)) an offsetting reduction to satisfy the requirements for new source review in WAC 173-400-830 or 173-400-

113(4) ((~~or~~));

(c) Or if the reduction meets the criteria to be a creditable contemporaneous emission reduction, to demonstrate a creditable contemporaneous emission reduction for ((~~permitting~~)) determining a net emissions increase under WAC ((~~173-400-720~~)) 173-400-700 through 173-400-750 and 173-400-800 through 173-400-860.

(2) Surrender of ERC certificate. When an ERC is used under subsection (1) of this section, the certificate for the ERC must be surrendered to the permitting authority. If only a portion of the ERC is used, the amended certificate will be returned to the owner.

(3) Conditions of use.

(a) An ERC may be used only for the air contaminants for which it was issued.

(b) The permitting authority may impose additional conditions of use to account for temporal and spatial differences between the emissions units that generated the ERC and the emissions units that use the ERC.

(4) Sale of an ERC. An ERC may be sold or otherwise transferred to a person other than the person to whom it was originally issued.Within thirty days after the transfer of ownership, the certificate must be surrendered to the issuing authority. After receiving the certificate, the issuing authority shall reissue the certificate to the new owner.

(5) Redemption period. An unused ERC expires ten years after date of original issue.

(6) Discount due to change in SIP. If reductions in emissions beyond those identified in the SIP are required to meet an ambient air quality standard, issued ERCs may be discounted as necessary to reach attainment.

(a) Issued ERCs may be discounted if:

(i) Reductions in emissions beyond those identified in the SIP are required to meet an ambient air quality standard;

(ii) The ambient standard cannot be met through controls on operating sources; and

(iii) The plan must be revised.

(b) The discount shall not exceed the percentage of additional emission reduction needed to reach attainment.

(c) ERCs may be discounted by the permitting authority only after notice to the public according to WAC 173-400-171 and the owners of affected ERCs.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-171 Public notice and opportunity for public comment. The purpose of this section is to specify the requirements for notifying the public about air quality ((~~permit~~)) actions and to provide opportunities for the public to participate in those ((~~permit~~)) actions. This section applies statewide except that the requirements of WAC 173-400-171 (1) through (11) do not apply where the permitting authority has adopted its own public notice provisions.

(1) **Applicability to prevention of significant deterioration, and relocation of portable sources.**

This section does not apply to:

(a) A notice of construction application designated for integrated review with actions regulated by WAC 173-400-720. In such cases, compliance with the public notification requirements of WAC 173-400-740 is required.

(b) Portable source relocation notices as regulated by WAC 173-400-036, relocation of portable sources.

(2) **Internet notice of application.**

(a) For those applications and actions not subject to a mandatory public comment period per subsection (3) of this section, the permitting authority must post an announcement of the receipt of notice of construction applications and other proposed actions on the permitting authority's internet web site.

(b) The internet posting must remain on the permitting authority's web site for a minimum of fifteen consecutive days.

(c) The internet posting must include a notice of the receipt of the application, the type of proposed action, and a statement that the public may request a public comment period on the proposed action.

(d) Requests for a public comment period must be submitted to the permitting authority in writing via letter, fax, or electronic mail during the fifteen-day internet posting period.

(e) A public comment period must be provided for any application or proposed action that receives such a request. Any application or proposed action for which a public comment period is not requested may be processed without further public involvement at the end of the fifteen-day internet posting period.

(3) **Actions subject to a mandatory public comment period.**

The permitting authority must provide public notice and a public comment period before approving or denying any of the following types of applications or other actions:

(a) Any application, order, or proposed action for which a public comment period is requested in compliance with subsection (2) of this section.

(b) Any notice of construction application for a new or modified source, including the initial application for operation of a portable source, if there is an increase in emissions of any air pollutant at a rate above the emission threshold rate (defined in WAC 173-400-030) or any increase in emissions of a toxic air pollutant above the applicable small quantity emission rate in WAC

173-460-150, and which causes an exceedance of the acceptable source impact level~~s~~ for that toxic air pollutant,[11] as regulated under chapter 173-460 WAC; or

(c) Any use of a modified or substituted air quality model, other than a guideline model in Appendix W of 40 CFR Part 51 (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012) as part of review under WAC 173-400-110, 173-400-113, or 173-400-117((~~, or 173-400-720~~)); or

(d) Any order to determine reasonably available control technology, RACT; or

(e) An order to establish a compliance schedule issued under WAC 173-400-161, or a variance issued under WAC 173-400-180; or

Note: Mandatory notice is not required for compliance orders issued under WAC 173-400-230.

(f) An order to demonstrate the creditable height of a stack which exceeds the good engineering practice, GEP, formula height and sixty-five meters, by means of a fluid model or a field study, for the purposes of establishing an emission limitation; or

(g) An order to authorize a bubble; or

(h) Any action to discount the value of an emission reduction credit, ERC, issued to a source per WAC 173-400-136; or

(i) Any regulatory order to establish best available retrofit technology, BART, for an existing stationary facility; or

(j) Any notice of construction application or regulatory order used to establish a creditable emission reduction; or

(k) Any order issued under WAC 173-400-091 that establishes limitations on a source's potential to emit; or

(l) The original issuance and the issuance of all revisions to a general order of approval issued under WAC 173-400-560 (this does not include coverage orders); or

(m) Any extension of the deadline to begin actual construction of a "major stationary source" or "major modification" in a nonattainment area; or

(n) Any application or other action for which the permitting authority determines that there is significant public interest.

(4) Advertising the mandatory public comment period. Public notice of all applications, orders, or actions listed in subsection (3) of this section must be ((~~published in a newspaper of general circulation~~)) given by prominent advertisement in the area ((~~where the source or sources are or will be located~~)) affected. This public notice can be ((~~published~~)) given only after all of the information required by the permitting authority has been submitted and after the applicable preliminary determinations, if any, have been made. The notice must be ((~~published~~)) given before any of the applications or other actions listed in subsection (3) of this section are approved or denied. The applicant or other initiator of the action must pay the publishing cost of providing public notice.

(5) Information available for public review. The information submitted by the applicant, and any applicable preliminary

[11] The point of the edits proposed here is to allow a permitting authority to exempt a project from public comment where the TAP emissions are below the SQERs, without forcing the applicant to model ambient impacts against the ASILs.

determinations, including analyses of the effects on air quality, must be available for public inspection in at least one location near the proposed project. Exemptions from this requirement include information protected from disclosure under any applicable law, including, but not limited to, RCW 70.94.205 and chapter 173-03 WAC.

(6) ((~~Published~~)) Public notice components.

(a) The notice must include:

(i) The name and address of the owner or operator and the facility;

(ii) A brief description of the proposal and the type of facility, including a description of the facility's processes subject to the permit;

(iii) A description of the air contaminant emissions including the type of pollutants and quantity of emissions that would increase under the proposal;

(iv) The location where those documents made available for public inspection may be reviewed;

(v)A thirty-day period for submitting written comment to the permitting authority;

(vi) A statement that a public hearing will be held if the permitting authority determines that there is significant public interest;

(vii) ((~~The time, date and location of the public hearing for those ecology only actions listed in WAC 173-400-171(12);~~

~~(viii)~~)) The name, address, and telephone number and e-mail address of a person at the permitting authority from whom interested persons may obtain additional information, including copies of the permit draft, the application, all relevant supporting materials, including any compliance plan, permit, and monitoring and compliance certification report, and all other materials available to the permitting authority that are relevant to the permit decision, unless the information is exempt from disclosure;

(b) For projects subject to special protection requirements for federal Class I areas, as required by WAC 173-400-117, public notice must include an explanation of the permitting authority's draft decision or state that an explanation of the draft decision appears in the support document for the proposed order of approval((~~; and~~

~~(c) For a redesignation of an area under WAC 173-400-118, the notice must state that an explanation of the reasons for the proposed redesignation is available for review at the public location~~)).

(7) **Length of the public comment period.**

(a) The public comment period must ((~~be~~)) extend at least thirty days ((~~long~~)) prior to any hearing.

(b) If a public hearing is held, the public comment period must extend through the hearing date.

(c) The final decision cannot be issued until the public comment period has ended and any comments received during the

public comment period have been considered.

(8) **Requesting a public hearing.** The applicant, any interested governmental entity, any group, or any person may request a public hearing within the thirty-day public comment period. All hearing requests must be submitted to the permitting authority in writing via letter, fax, or electronic mail. A request must indicate the interest of the entity filing it and why a hearing is warranted.

(9) **Setting the hearing date and providing hearing notice.** If the permitting authority determines that significant public interest exists, then it will hold a public hearing. The permitting authority will determine the location, date, and time of the public hearing.

(10) **Notice of public hearing.**

(a) At least thirty days prior to the hearing the permitting authority will provide notice of the hearing as follows:

(i) ((~~Publish the~~)) Give public hearing notice ((~~of public hearing in a newspaper of general circulation~~)) by prominent advertisement in the area ((~~where the source or sources are or will be located~~)) affected; and

(ii) Mail the notice of public hearing to ((~~the applicant and to~~)) any person who submitted written comments on the application or requested a public hearing and in the case of a permit action, to the applicant.

(b) This notice must include the date, time and location of the public hearing and the information described in subsection (6) of this section.

(c) The applicant must pay all publishing costs associated with meeting the requirements of this subsection.

(11) **Notifying the EPA.** The permitting authority must send a copy of the notice for all actions subject to the mandatory public comment period to the EPA Region 10 regional administrator.

(12) **Special requirements for ecology only actions.**

(a) ((~~Ecology must comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 51.102, in effect on July 1, 2010, on the following ecology only actions:~~

~~(i) A Washington state recommendation to EPA that will be Submitted by the director of ecology for approval of a SIP revision Including plans for attainment, maintenance, and visibility protection;~~

~~(ii) A Washington state recommendation to EPA for designation, redesignation, or a change of boundaries of an attainment area, or nonattainment area, or an unclassifiable area;~~

~~(iii) A Washington state recommendation to EPA to redesignate Class I, II, or III areas under WAC 173-400-118.~~

~~(b) The notice must comply with subsection (10) of this section.~~)) This subsection applies to ecology only actions including:

(i) A Washington state recommendation to EPA for the designation of an area as attainment, nonattainment or unclassifiable after EPA promulgation of a new or revised ambient air quality standard or for the redesignation of an unclassifiable or attainment area to nonattainment;

(ii) A Washington state submittal of a SIP revision to EPA for

approval including plans for attainment and maintenance of ambient air quality standards, plans for visibility protection, requests for revision to the boundaries of attainment and maintenance areas, requests for redesignation of Class I, II, or III areas under WAC 173-400-118, and rules to strengthen the SIP.

(b) Ecology must provide a public hearing or an opportunity for requesting a public hearing on an ecology only action. The notice providing the opportunity for a public hearing must specify the manner and date by which a person may request the public hearing and either provide the date, time and place of the proposed hearing or specify that ecology will publish a notice specifying the date, time and place of the hearing at least thirty days prior to the hearing. When ecology provides the opportunity for requesting a public hearing, the hearing must be held if requested by any person. Ecology may cancel the hearing if no request is received.

(c) The public notice for ecology only actions must comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 51.102 in effect on May 1, 2012.

(13) **Other requirements of law.** Whenever procedures permitted or mandated by law will accomplish the objectives of public notice and opportunity for comment, those procedures may be used in lieu of the provisions of this section.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-560 General order of approval. In lieu of filing a notice of construction application under WAC 173-400-110, the owner or operator may apply for coverage under a general order of approval issued under this section. Coverage under a general order of approval satisfies the requirement for new source review under RCW 70.94.152.

(1) **Issuance of general orders of approval.** A permitting authority may issue a general order of approval applicable to a specific type of emission unit or source, not including nonroad engines as defined in section 216 of the Federal Clean Air Act, subject to the conditions in this section. A general order of approval shall identify criteria by which an emission unit or source may qualify for coverage under the associated general order of approval and shall include terms and conditions under which the owner or operator agrees to install and/or operate the covered emission unit or source. At a minimum, these terms and conditions shall include:

(a) Applicable emissions limitations and/or control requirements;

(b) Best available control technology;

(c) Appropriate operational restrictions, such as:

(i) Criteria related to the physical size of the unit(s) covered;

(ii)Criteria related to raw materials and fuels used;

(iii) Criteria related to allowed or prohibited locations; and

(iv) Other similar criteria determined by a permitting authority;

(d) Monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping requirements to ensure compliance with the applicable emission limits and control requirements;

(e) Appropriate initial and periodic emission testing requirements;

(f) Compliance with chapter 173-460 WAC, WAC 173-400-112 and 173-400-113 ((~~(3) and (4)~~)) as applicable;

(g) Compliance with 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, 62, and 63; and

(h) The application and approval process to obtain coverage under the specific general order of approval.

(2) **Public comment.**Compliance with WAC 173-400-171 is required for a proposed new general order of approval or modification of an existing general order of approval.

(3) **Modification of general orders of approval.** A permitting authority may review and modify a general order of approval at any time. Only the permitting authority that issued a general order of approval may modify that general order of approval. Modifications to general orders of approval shall follow the procedures of this regulation and shall only take effect prospectively.

(4) **Application for coverage under a general order of approval.**

(a) In lieu of applying for an individual order of approval under WAC 173-400-110, an owner or operator of an emission unit or source may apply for and receive coverage from a permitting authority under a general order of approval if:

(i) The owner or operator of the emission unit or source applies for coverage under a general order of approval in accordance with this regulation and any conditions of the approval related to application for and granting coverage under the general order of approval;

(ii) The emission unit or source meets all the qualifications listed in the requested general order of approval;

(iii) The requested emission unit or source is not part of a new major stationary source or major modification of a major stationary source subject to the requirements of WAC ((~~173-400-112 or 173-400-720~~)) 173-400-113(3) and (4), 173-400-700 through 173-400-750 or 173-400-800 through 173-400-860; and

(iv) The requested emission unit or source does not trigger applicability of the operating permit program under chapter 173-401 WAC or trigger a required modification of an existing operating permit.

(b) Owners or operators of emission units or sources applying for coverage under a general order of approval shall do so using the forms supplied by a permitting authority and include the required fee. The application must include all information necessary to determine qualification for, and to assure compliance with, a general order of approval.

(c) An application shall be incomplete until a permitting authority has received any required fees.

(d) The owner or operator of a new source or modification of

an existing source that qualifies for coverage under a general order of approval may not begin actual construction of the new source or modification until its application for coverage has been approved or accepted under the procedures established in subsection (5) of this section.

(5) **Processing applications for coverage under a general order of approval.** Each general order of approval shall include a section on how an applicant is to request coverage and how the permitting authority will grant coverage. The section of the general order of approval will include either the method in (a) or (b) of this subsection to describe the process for the applicant to be granted coverage.

(a) Within thirty days of receipt of an application for coverage under a general order of approval, the permitting authority shall notify an applicant in writing that the application is incomplete, approved, or denied. If an application is incomplete, the permitting authority shall notify an applicant of the information needed to complete the application. If an application is denied, the permitting authority shall notify an

applicant of the reasons why the application is denied. Coverage under a general order of approval is effective as of the date of issuance of approval by the permitting authority.

(b) The applicant is approved for coverage under the general order of approval thirty-one days after an application for coverage is received by the permitting authority, unless the owner or operator receives a letter from the permitting authority, postmarked within thirty days of when the application for coverage was received by the permitting authority, notifying the owner or operator that the emissions unit or source does not qualify for coverage under the general order of approval. The letter denying coverage shall notify the applicant of the disqualification and the reasons why coverage is denied.

(6) Termination of coverage under a general order of approval. An owner or operator who has received approval of an application for coverage under a general order of approval may later request to be excluded from coverage under that general order of approval by applying to the same permitting authority for an individual order of approval, under WAC 173-400-110, or for coverage under another general order of approval. If the same permitting authority issues an individual order of approval or other permit or order serving the same purpose as the original general order of approval, or approves coverage under a different general order of approval, coverage under the original general order of approval is automatically terminated, effective on the effective date of the individual order of approval, order or permit or new general order of approval.

(7) Failure to qualify or comply. An owner or operator who requests and is granted approval for coverage under a general order of approval shall be subject to enforcement action for establishment of a new source in violation of WAC 173-400-110 if a decision to grant coverage under a general order of approval was based upon erroneous information submitted by the applicant.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 06-03, filed 5/8/07, effective 6/8/07)

WAC 173-400-710 Definitions. (1) ((~~The definitions in WAC 173-400-030 are to be used in WAC 173-400-700 through 173-400-750 unless:~~

(((~~(a) A term is defined differently in WAC 173-400-710 for use in the major source permitting requirements in WAC 173-400-700 through 173-400-750; or~~

~~(b) A term is defined differently in the federal program Requirements adopted by reference in WAC 173-400-720.~~)) For purposes of WAC 173-400-720 through 173-400-750 the definitions in 40 CFR 52.21(b), adopted by reference in WAC 173-400-720 (4) (a) (iv), are to be used, except: The definition of "secondary emissions" as defined in WAC 173-400-030 will be used.

(2) All usage of the term "source" in WAC 173-400-710 through 173-400-750 and in 40 CFR 52.21 as adopted by reference is to be interpreted to mean "stationary source" as defined in 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(5). A stationary source (or source) does not include emissions resulting directly from an internal combustion engine for transportation purposes, from a nonroad engine, or a nonroad vehicle as defined in section 216 of the Federal Clean Air Act.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 11-04, filed 8/10/11, effective 9/10/11)

WAC 173-400-720 Prevention of significant deterioration (PSD).

(1) No major stationary source or major modification to which the requirements of this section apply is authorized to begin actual construction without having received a PSD permit.

(2) **Early planning encouraged.** In order to develop an appropriate application, the source should engage in an early planning process to assess the needs of the facility. An opportunity for a preapplication meeting with ecology is available to any potential applicant.

(3) **Enforcement.** Ecology or the permitting authority with jurisdiction over the source under chapter 173-401 WAC, the Operating permit regulation, shall:

(a) Receive all reports required in the PSD permit;

(b) Enforce the requirement to apply for a PSD permit when one is required; and

(c) Enforce the conditions in the PSD permit.

(4) **Applicable requirements.**

(a) ~~A PSD permit must assure compliance with~~ Ecology shall issue a PSD permit if it determines that the proposed project

satisfies each of the following requirements:[12]

(i) WAC 173-400-113 ((~~(3) and~~)) (1) through (4)((~~.~~));

(ii) WAC 173-400-117 - Special protection requirements for federal Class I areas((~~;~~)).

~~(b) The review of a PSD permit must also include an evaluation of the impacts of allowable emissions during stationary source startup and shutdown on:~~

~~(i) Protection of increment;~~

(ii) ~~Air quality related values;~~[13]

(iii) ((~~The proposed major new source or major modification will comply with all applicable new source performance standards (40 CFR Part 60), National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (40 CFR Part 61), and emission standards adopted under chapter 70.94 RCW that have been incorporated into the Washington state implementation plan~~)) WAC 173-400-200;

(iv) WAC 173-400-205; and

((~~(iv)~~)) (v) The following subparts of 40 CFR 52.21, in effect on July 20, 2011, which are adopted by reference. Exceptions are listed in ((~~(b)~~)) (c) (i), (ii), ((~~and~~)) (iii), and (iv) of this subsection:

Section	Title
40 CFR 52.21 (a)(2)	Applicability Procedures.
40 CFR 52.21 (b)	Definitions, except the definition of "secondary emissions."
40 CFR 52.21 (c)	Ambient air increments.

[12] WSPA's proposed language tracks the text of WAC 173-400-113 (first paragraph), and is consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR 52.21(j). The PSD rule does not require that a PSD permit "assurance compliance" with the SIP, the NSPS and the other regulatory requirements listed in WAC 173-400-113(1) through (4). It does require Ecology to ensure that the project satisfies the referenced requirements. Ecology can decide for a specific project whether a condition, e.g., applying the SIP SO2 standard, should be written into the PSD permit. That should not be necessary, because every source that requires a PSD permit also will require a Title V permit.

[13] No EPA rule requires that the review of a PSD permit must include an evaluation of the impacts of startup and shutdown emissions on increment protection or air quality related values. In pressing Ecology to include these provisions in its PSD rules Region 10 asks Washington to codify an interpretive position that has not been adopted into the federal PSD rules, and that has no basis beyond a Region 10 comment letter. The proposed text states that review of a PSD permit "must" include evaluation of impacts that can only be analyzed through costly dispersion modeling, and that are irrelevant to many projects. The adoption of this language would increase the cost to Ecology and project proponents of processing PSD permit applications, and create new opportunities for third party challenges. To the extent that EPA guidance requires consideration of the impacts of startup and shutdown emissions on increment protection and AQRV, Ecology will follow that guidance. For most projects these impacts will be too trivial to warrant the formal findings that the proposed amendment would require.

Ecology prepared a "Preliminary Cost-Benefit and Least Burdensome Alternative Analysis" on the Proposed Amendments, as required by RCW 34.05.328. That analysis includes a line by line review of the effect of each proposed change to WAC ch. 173-400. The version of WAC 173-400-720 that Ecology reviewed, however, omits subsection (4)(b). Prior to the adoption of WAC 173-400-720(4)(b), Ecology must analyze the requirements it imposes against the criteria in RCW 34.05.328, including subsection (1)(h) of that statute.

40 CFR 52.21 (d)	Ambient air ceilings.
40 CFR 52.21 (h)	Stack heights.
40 CFR 52.21 (i)	Review of major stationary sources and major modifications - source applicability and exemptions.
40 CFR 52.21 (j)	Control technology review.
40 CFR 52.21 (k)	Source impact analysis.
40 CFR 52.21 (l)	Air quality models.
40 CFR 52.21 (m)	Air quality analysis.
40 CFR 52.21 (n)	Source information.
40 CFR 52.21 (o)	Additional impact analysis.
40 CFR 52.21 (p)(1) through (4)	Sources impacting federal Class I areas - additional requirements
40 CFR 52.21 (r)	Source obligation.
40 CFR 52.21 (v)	Innovative control technology.
40 CFR 52.21 (w)	Permit rescission.
40 CFR 52.21 (aa)	Actuals Plantwide Applicability Limitation.

((~~(b)~~)) (c) Exceptions to adopting 40 CFR 52.21 by reference.

(i) Every use of the word "administrator" in 40 CFR 52.21 means ecology except for the following:

(A) In 40 CFR 52.21 (b) (17), the definition of federally enforceable, "administrator" means the EPA administrator.

(B) In 40 CFR 52.21(l)(2), air quality models, "administrator" means the EPA administrator.

(C) In 40 CFR 52.21 (b) (43) the definition of prevention of significant deterioration program, "administrator" means the EPA administrator.

(D) In 40 CFR 52.21 (b) (48) (ii) (c) related to regulations promulgated by the administrator, "administrator" means the EPA administrator.

(E) In 40 CFR 52.21 (b) (50) (i) related to the definition of a regulated NSR pollutant, "administrator" means the EPA administrator.

(F) In 40 CFR 52.21 (b) (37) related to the definition of repowering, "administrator" means the EPA administrator.

(G) In 40 CFR 52.21 (b) (51) related to the definition of reviewing authority, "administrator" means the EPA administrator.

(ii) Each reference in 40 CFR 52.21(i) to "paragraphs (j) through (r) of this section" is amended to state "paragraphs (j) through (p)(1) - (4) of this section, paragraph (r) of this section, WAC 173-400-720, and 173-400-730."

(iii) The following paragraphs replace the designated paragraphs of 40 CFR 52.21:

(A) In 40 CFR 52.21 (b) (1) (i) (a) and (b) (1) (iii) (h), the size threshold for municipal waste incinerators is changed to 50 tons of refuse per day.

(B) 40 CFR 52.21 (b) (23) (i) After the entry for municipal solid waste landfills emissions, add Ozone Depleting Substances:

100 tpy.

(C) 40 CFR 52.21(c) after the effective date of EPA's incorporation of this section into the Washington state implementation plan, the concentrations listed in WAC 173-400-116(2) are excluded when determining increment consumption.

(D) 40 CFR 52.21 (r) (6)

"The provisions of this paragraph (r) (6) apply with respect to any regulated NSR pollutant from projects at an existing emissions unit at a major stationary source (other than projects at a source with a PAL) in circumstances where there is a ((~~reasonable possibility that a~~)) project that is not a part of a major modification that may result in a significant emissions increase of such pollutant and the owner or operator elects to use the method specified in paragraphs 40 CFR 52.21 (b) (41) (ii) (a) through (c) for calculating projected actual emissions.

(i) Before beginning actual construction of the project, the owner or operator shall document and maintain a record of the following information:

((~~(A)~~)) (a) A description of the project;

((~~(B)~~)) (b) Identification of the emissions unit(s) whose emissions of a regulated NSR pollutant could be affected by the project; and

((~~(C)~~)) (c) A description of the applicability test used to determine that the project is not a major modification for any regulated NSR pollutant, including the baseline actual emissions, the projected actual emissions, the amount of emissions excluded under paragraph 40 CFR 52.21(b) (41) (ii) (c) and an explanation for why such amount was excluded, and any netting calculations, if applicable.

(~~ii~~) The owner or operator shall submit a copy of the information set out in paragraph 40 CFR 52.21 (r) (6) (i) to the permitting authority before beginning actual construction. This information may be submitted in conjunction with any NOC application required under the provisions of WAC 173-400-110. Nothing in this paragraph (r) (6) (ii) shall be construed to require the owner or operator of such a unit to obtain any PSD determination from the permitting authority before beginning actual construction.

(iii) The owner or operator shall monitor the emissions of any regulated NSR pollutant that could increase as a result of the project and that is emitted by any emissions unit identified in paragraph 40 CFR 52.21 (r) (6) (i) (b); and calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of 5 years following resumption of regular operations after the change, or for a period of 10 years following resumption of regular operations after the change if the project increases the design capacity of or potential to emit that regulated NSR pollutant at such emissions

unit. ((~~For purposes of this paragraph(r) (6) (iii), fugitive emissions (to the extent quantifiable) shall be monitored if the emissions unit is part of one of the source categories listed in 40 CFR 52.21 (b) (1) (iii) or if the emissions unit is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories.~~))

(iv) The owner or operator shall submit a report to the permitting authority within 60 days after the end of each year during which records must be generated under paragraph 40 CFR 52.21 (r) (6) (iii) setting out the unit's annual emissions ((~~, as monitored pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 (r) (6) (iii),~~)) during the calendar year that preceded submission of the report.

(v) The owner or operator shall submit a report to the permitting authority if the annual emissions, in tons per year, from the project identified in paragraph 40 CFR 52.21 (r) (6) (i), exceed the baseline actual emissions (as documented and maintained pursuant to paragraph 40 CFR 52.21 (r) (6) (i) (c)), by a significant amount (as defined in paragraph 40 CFR 52.21 (b) (23)) for that regulated NSR pollutant, and if such emissions differ from the preconstruction projection as documented and maintained pursuant to paragraph 40 CFR 52.21 (r) (6) (i) (c) .Such report shall be submitted to the permitting authority within 60 days after the end of such year. The report shall contain the following:

(a) The name, address and telephone number of the major stationary source;

(b) The annual emissions as calculated pursuant to paragraph (r) (6) (iii) of this section; and

(c) Any other information that the owner or operator wishes to include in the report (e.g., an explanation as to why the emissions differ from the preconstruction projection)."

(E) 40 CFR 52.21 (r) (7) "The owner or operator of the source shall submit the information required to be documented and maintained pursuant to paragraphs 40 CFR 52.21 (r) (6) (iv) and (v) annually within 60 days after the anniversary date of the original analysis. The original analysis and annual reviews shall also be available for review upon a request for inspection by the permitting authority or the general public pursuant to the requirements contained in 40 CFR 70.4 (b) (3) (viii)."

(F) 40 CFR 52.21 (aa) (2) (ix) "PAL permit means the PSD permit, an ecology issued order of approval issued under WAC 173-400-110, or regulatory order issued under WAC 173-400-091 issued by ecology that establishes a PAL for a major stationary source."

(G) 40 CFR 52.21 (aa) (5) "Public participation requirements for PALs. PALs for existing major stationary sources shall be established, renewed, or expired through the public participation process in WAC 173-400-171. A request to increase a PAL shall be processed in accordance with the application processing and public

participation process in WAC 173-400-730 and 173-400-740."

(H) 40 CFR 52.21 (aa) (9) (i) (b) "Ecology, after consultation with the permitting authority, shall decide whether and how the PAL allowable emissions will be distributed and issue a revised order, order of approval or PSD permit incorporating allowable limits for each emissions unit, or each group of emissions units, as ecology determines is appropriate."

(I) 40 CFR 52.21 (aa) (14) "Reporting and notification requirements.The owner or operator shall submit semiannual monitoring reports and prompt deviation reports to the permitting authority in accordance with the requirements in chapter 173-401 WAC. The reports shall meet the requirements in paragraphs 40 CFR 52.21 (aa)(14)(i) through (iii)."

(J) 40 CFR 52.21 (aa) (14) (ii) "Deviation report. The major stationary source owner or operator shall promptly submit reports of any deviations or exceedance of the PAL requirements, including periods where no monitoring is available. A report submitted pursuant to WAC 173-401-615 (3) (b) and within the time limits prescribed shall satisfy this reporting requirement. The reports shall contain the information found at WAC 173-401-615(3)."

(iv) 40 CFR 52.21 (r) (2) is not adopted by reference.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-730 Prevention of significant deterioration application processing procedures. (1) **Application submittal.**

(a) The applicant shall submit an application that provides complete information necessary for ecology to determine compliance with all PSD program requirements.

(b) The applicant shall submit complete copies of its PSD application or an application to increase a PAL, distributed in the following manner:

(i) Three copies to ecology: Air Quality Program, P.O. Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504-7600.

(ii) One copy to each of the following federal land managers:

(A) U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service; and

(B) U.S. Department of Agriculture - U.S. Forest Service.

(iii) One copy to the permitting authority with authority over the source under chapter 173-401 WAC.

(iv) One copy to EPA.

(c) Application submittal and processing for the initial request, renewal or expiration of a PAL under 40 CFR 52.21(aa) shall be done as provided in 40 CFR 52.21(aa) (3) - (5), which is adopted by reference in WAC 173-400-720 (4) (a) (iv), except public participation must comply with WAC ((~~173-400-720 (4) (b) (iii) (F)~~)) 173-400-740.

(2) **Application processing.**

(a) Completeness determination.

(i) Within thirty days after receiving a PSD permit

application, ecology shall either notify the applicant in writing that the application is complete or notify the applicant in writing of all additional information necessary to complete the application. Ecology may request additional information clarifying aspects of the application after it has been determined to be complete.

(ii)The effective date of the application is the date on which ecology notifies the applicant that the application is complete pursuant to (a) (i) of this subsection.

(iii) If an applicant fails or refuses to correct deficiencies in the application, the permit may be denied and appropriate enforcement action taken.

(iv) The permitting authority shall send a copy of the completeness determination to the responsible federal land manager.

(b) Preparation and issuance of the preliminary determination.

(i) When the application has been determined to be complete, ecology shall begin developing the preliminary determination to approve or deny the application.

(ii) ((~~Within one year~~)) As expeditiously as possible after receipt of a complete application, ecology shall provide the applicant with a preliminary determination along with a technical support document and a public notice.

(c) Issuance of the final determination.

(i) Ecology shall make no final decision until the public comment period has ended and all comments received during the public comment period have been considered.

(ii) Within one year of the date of receipt of the complete application and as expeditiously as possible after the close of the public comment period, or hearing if one is held, ecology shall prepare and issue the final determination.

(d) Once the PSD program set forth in WAC 173-400-700 through 173-400-750 is incorporated into the Washington SIP, the effective date of a determination will be either the date of issuance of the final determination, or a later date if specified in the final determination.

Until the PSD program set forth in WAC 173-400-700 through 173-400-750 is incorporated into the Washington SIP, the effective date of a final determination is one of the following dates:

(i) If no comments on the preliminary determination were received, the date of issuance; or

(ii) If comments were received, thirty days after receipt of the final determination; or

(iii) A later date as specified within the PSD permit approval.

(3) **PSD technical support document.** Ecology shall develop a technical support document for each preliminary PSD determination. The preliminary technical support document will be updated prior to issuance of the final determination to reflect changes to the final determination based on comments received. The technical support document shall include the following information:

(a) A brief description of the major stationary source, major modification, or activity subject to review;

(b) The physical location, ownership, products and processes

involved in the major stationary source or major modification subject to review;

(c) The type and quantity of pollutants proposed to be emitted into the air;

(d) A brief summary of the BACT options considered and the reasons why the selected BACT level of control was selected;

(e) A brief summary of the basis for the permit approval conditions;

(f) A statement on whether the emissions will or will not cause a state and national ambient air quality standard to be exceeded;

(g) The degree of increment consumption expected to result from the source or modification;

(h) An analysis of the impacts on air quality related values in federal Class I areas and other Class I areas affected by the project; and

(i) An analysis of the impacts of the proposed emissions on visibility in any federal Class I area following the requirements in WAC 173-400-117.

(4) **Appeals.** A PSD permit, any conditions contained in a PSD permit, or the denial of PSD permit may be appealed to the pollution control hearings board as provided in chapter 43.21B RCW. A PSD permit issued under the terms of a delegation agreement can be appealed to the EPA's environmental appeals board as provided in 40 CFR 124.13 and 40 CFR 124.19.

(5) **Construction time limitations.**

(a) Approval to construct or modify a major stationary source becomes invalid if construction is not commenced within eighteen months of the effective date of the approval, if construction is discontinued for a period of eighteen months or more, or if construction is not completed within a reasonable time. The time period between construction of the approved phases of a phased construction project cannot be extended. Each phase must commence construction within eighteen months of the projected and approved commencement date.

(b) Ecology may extend the eighteen-month effective period of a PSD permit upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified. A request to extend the effective time to begin or complete actual construction under a PSD permit may be submitted. The request may result from the cessation of on-site construction before completion or failure to begin actual construction of the project(s) covered by the PSD permit.

(i) Request requirements.

(A) A written request for the extension, submitted by the PSD permit holder, as soon as possible prior to the expiration of the current PSD permit.

(B) An evaluation of BACT and an updated ambient impact, including an increment analysis, for all pollutants subject to the approval conditions in the PSD permit.

(ii) Duration of extensions.

(A) No single extension of time shall be longer than eighteen months.

(B) The cumulative time prior to beginning actual construction under the original PSD permit and all approved time extensions shall not exceed fifty-four months.

(iii) Issuance of an extension.

(A) Ecology may approve and issue an extension of the current PSD permit.

(B) The extension of approval shall reflect any revised BACT limitations based on the evaluation of BACT presented in the request for extension and other information available to ecology.

(C) The issuance of an extension is subject to the public involvement requirements in WAC 173-400-740.

(iv) For the extension of a PSD permit, ecology must prepare a technical support document consistent with WAC 173-400-730(3) only to the extent that those criteria apply to a request to extend the construction time limitation.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 03-07, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05)

WAC 173-400-740 PSD permitting public involvement requirements. (1) **Actions requiring notification of the public.** Ecology must provide public notice before approving or denying any of the following types of actions related to implementation of the PSD program contained in WAC 173-400-720:

(a) Any preliminary determination to approve or disapprove a PSD permit application; or

(b) An extension of the time to begin construction or suspend construction under a PSD permit; or

(c) A revision to a PSD permit, except an administrative amendment to an existing permit; or

(d) Use of a modified or substituted model in Appendix W of 40 CFR Part 51 (as in effect on May 1, 2012) as part of review of air quality impacts.

(2) **Notification of the public.** ((~~Within one year of~~)) As expeditiously as possible after the receipt of a complete PSD application, and as expeditiously as possible after receipt of a request for extension of the construction time limit under WAC 173-400-730(6) or ((~~for~~)) after receipt of a nonadministrative revision to a PSD permit under WAC 173-400-750, ecology shall:

(a) Make available for public inspection in at least one location in the vicinity where the proposed source would be constructed, or for revisions to a PSD permit where the permittee exists, a copy of the information submitted by the applicant, and any applicable preliminary determinations, including analyses of the effects on air quality and air quality related values, considered in making the preliminary determination. Exemptions from this requirement include information protected from disclosure under any applicable law, including, but not limited to, RCW 70.94.205 and chapter 173-03 WAC.

(b) Notify the public by:

(i) Causing to be published, in a newspaper of general

circulation in the area of the proposed project, the public notice prepared in accordance with WAC 173-400-730(4). The date the public notice is published in the newspaper starts the required thirty-day comment period.

(ii) If ecology grants a request to extend the public comment period, the extension notice must also be published in a newspaper as noted above and a copy of the extension notice sent to the organizations and individuals listed in (c) and (d) of this subsection. The closing date of the extended comment period shall be as defined in the public comment period extension notification.

(iii) If a hearing is held, the public comment period must extend through the hearing date.

(iv) The applicant or other initiator of the action must pay the cost of providing public notice.

(c) Send a copy of the public notice to:

(i) Any Indian governing body whose lands may be affected by emissions from the project;

(ii) The chief executive of the city where the project is located;

(iii) The chief executive of the county where the project is located;

(iv) Individuals or organizations that requested notification of the specific project proposal;

(v) Other individuals who requested notification of PSD permits;

(vi) Any state within 100 km of the proposed project.

(d) Send a copy of the public notice, PSD preliminary determination, and the technical support document to:

(i) The applicant;

(ii) The affected federal land manager;

(iii) EPA Region 10;

(iv) The permitting authority with authority over the source under chapter 173-401 WAC;

(v) Individuals or organizations who request a copy; and

(vi) The location for public inspection of material required under (a) of this subsection.

(3) **Public notice content.** The public notice shall contain at least the following information:

(a) The name and address of the applicant;

(b) The location of the proposed project;

(c) A brief description of the project proposal;

(d) The preliminary determination to approve or disapprove the application;

(e) How much increment is expected to be consumed by this project;

(f) The name, address, and telephone number of the person to contact for further information;

(g) A brief explanation of how to comment on the project;

(h) An explanation on how to request a public hearing;

(i) The location of the documents made available for public inspection;

(j) There is a thirty-day period from the date of publication of the notice for submitting written comment to ecology;

(k) A statement that a public hearing may be held if ecology determines within a thirty-day period that significant public interest exists;

(l) The length of the public comment period in the event of a public hearing;

(m) For projects subject to special protection requirements for federal Class I areas, in WAC 173-400-117, and where ecology disagrees with the analysis done by the federal land manager, ecology shall explain its decision in the public notice or state that an explanation of the decision appears in the technical support document for the proposed approval or denial.

(4) **Public hearings.**

(a) The applicant, any interested governmental entity, any group, or any person may request a public hearing within the thirty-day public comment period. A request must indicate the interest of the entity filing it and why a hearing is warranted. Whether a request for a hearing is filed or not, ecology may hold a public hearing if it determines significant public interest exists. Ecology will determine the location, date, and time of the public hearing.

(b) Notification of a public hearing will be accomplished per the requirements of WAC 173-400-740(2).

(c) The public must be notified at least thirty days prior to the date of the hearing (or first of a series of hearings).

(5) **Consideration of public comments.** Ecology shall make no final decision on any application or action of any type described in subsection (1) of this section until the public comment period has ended and any comments received during the public comment period have been considered. Ecology shall make all public comments available for public inspection at the same locations where the preconstruction information on the proposed major source or major modification was made available.

(6) **Issuance of a final determination.**

(a) The final approval or disapproval determination ((~~shall~~)) must be made within one year of receipt of a complete application and must include the following:

(i) A copy of the final PSD permit or the determination to deny the permit;

(ii) A summary of the comments received;

(iii) Ecology's response to those comments;

(iv) A description of what approval conditions changed from the preliminary determination; and

(v) A cover letter that includes an explanation of how the final determination may be appealed.

(b) Ecology shall mail a copy of the cover letter that accompanies the final determination to:

(i) Individuals or organizations that requested notification of the specific project proposal;

(ii) Other individuals who requested notification of PSD permits.

(c) A copy of the final determination shall be sent to:

(i) The applicant;

(ii) U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service;

(iii)U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service;
(iv) EPA Region 10;
(v)The permitting authority with authority over the source under chapter 173-401 WAC;
(vi) Any person who commented on the preliminary determination; and
(vii)The location for public inspection of material required under subsection (2) (a) of this section.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-750 Revisions to PSD permits. (1) The owner or operator may request, at any time, a change in conditions of a PSD permit and ecology may approve the request provided ecology finds that:

(a) The change in conditions will not cause the source to exceed an emissions standard established by regulation;
(b) No ambient air quality standard or PSD increment will be exceeded as a result of the change;
(c) The change will not adversely impact the ability of ecology or the authority to determine compliance with an emissions standard;
(d) The revised PSD permit will continue to require BACT for each new or modified emission unit approved by the original PSD permit; and
(e) The revised PSD permit continues to meet the requirements of WAC ((~~173-400-112~~)) 173-400-800 through 173-400-860, and 173-400-113 ((~~(3) and (4)~~)), as applicable.
(2) A request to revise a PSD permit must be acted upon using the timelines found in WAC 173-400-730. The fee schedule found in chapter 173-455 WAC also applies.
(3) All revisions to PSD permits are subject to public involvement except for the following administrative revisions:
(a) Change of the owner or operator's business name and/or mailing address;
(b) Corrections to typographical errors;
(c) Revisions to compliance monitoring methods that ~~provide for more frequent monitoring, replace a periodic monitoring requirement with a continuous monitoring, result in replacement of a manual emission testing method with an instrumental method, or other similar changes that based on ecology's technical evaluation of the proposal,~~ do not reduce the ((~~permittee's~~)) ability of the permittee, the permitting authority, EPA, or ((~~ecology's ability~~)) ecology to determine compliance with the emission limitations;[14]
((~~or~~))

[14] There is no need to codify EPA guidance on what qualifies as an administrative revision. Guidance changes, and the substantive criteria in this subsection provide ample standards to inform Ecology's discretion in deciding what compliance monitoring changes can be approved as administrative revisions.

(d) Revisions to reporting requirements contained in a PSD permit to coordinate reporting with reporting requirements contained in the air operating permit issued to the source or that result in more frequent reporting by the permittee; or

(e) Any other revision, similar to those listed above, that based on ecology's technical evaluation of the proposal, does not reduce the stringency of the emission limitations in the PSD permit or the ability of ecology, the permitting authority, EPA, or the public to determine compliance with the approval conditions in the PSD permit.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-810 Major stationary source and major modification definitions. ((~~The definitions in WAC 173-400-030 are to be used in WAC 173-400-800 through 173-400-860 unless a term is defined differently in this section.~~)) The definitions in this section must be used in the major stationary source nonattainment area permitting requirements in WAC 173-400-800 through 173-400-860. If a term is defined differently in the federal program requirements for issuance, renewal and expiration of a Plant Wide Applicability Limit which are adopted by reference in WAC 173-400-850, then that definition is to be used for purposes of the Plant Wide Applicability Limit program.

(1) Actual emissions means:

(a) The actual rate of emissions of a regulated NSR pollutant from an emissions unit, as determined in accordance with (b) through (d) of this subsection. This definition does not apply when calculating whether a significant emissions increase has occurred, or for establishing a PAL under WAC 173-400-850. Instead, "projected actual emissions" and "baseline actual emissions" as defined in subsections (2) and (23) of this section apply for those purposes.

(b) In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during a consecutive twenty-four-month period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of normal source operation. The permitting authority shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period.

(c) The permitting authority may presume that source-specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the unit.

(d) For any emissions unit that has not begun normal

operations on the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the unit on that date.

(2) Baseline actual emissions means the rate of emissions, in tons per year, of a regulated NSR pollutant, as determined in accordance with (a) through (d) of this subsection.

(a) For any existing electric utility steam generating unit, baseline actual emissions means the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during any consecutive twenty-four-month period selected by the owner or operator within the five-year period immediately preceding when the owner or operator begins actual construction of the project. The permitting authority shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation.

(i) The average rate shall include emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions; and, for an emissions unit that is part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14) (e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or for an emissions unit that is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories, the average rate shall include fugitive emissions (to the extent quantifiable).

(ii) The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any noncompliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above any emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive twenty-four-month period.

(iii) For a regulated NSR pollutant, when a project involves multiple emissions units, only one consecutive twenty-four-month period must be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for the emissions units being changed. A different consecutive twenty-four-month period can be used for each regulated NSR pollutant.

(iv) The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive twenty-four-month period for which there is inadequate information for determining annual emissions, in tons per year, and for adjusting this amount if required by (a)(ii) of this subsection.

(b) For an existing emissions unit (other than an electric utility steam generating unit), baseline actual emissions means the average rate, in tons per year, at which the emissions unit actually emitted the pollutant during any consecutive twenty-four-month period selected by the owner or operator within the ten-year period immediately preceding either the date the owner or operator begins actual construction of the project, or the date a complete permit application is received by the permitting authority for a permit required either under WAC 173-400-800 through 173-400-860 or under a plan approved by the administrator, whichever is earlier, except that the ten-year period shall not include any period earlier than November 15, 1990.

(i) The average rate shall include emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions; and, for an emissions unit that is part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14) (e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or for an emissions unit that is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories, the

average rate shall include fugitive emissions (to the extent quantifiable).

(ii) The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any noncompliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above an emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive twenty-four-month period.

(iii) The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any emissions that would have exceeded an emission limitation with which the major stationary source must currently comply, had such major stationary source been required to comply with such limitations during the consecutive twenty-four-month period. However, if an emission limitation is part of a maximum achievable control technology standard that the administrator proposed or promulgated under 40 CFR Part 63, the baseline actual emissions need only be adjusted if the state has taken credit for such emissions reductions in an attainment demonstration or maintenance plan as part of the demonstration of attainment or as reasonable further progress to attain the NAAQS.

(iv) For a regulated NSR pollutant, when a project involves multiple emissions units, only one consecutive twenty-four-month period must be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for the emissions units being changed. A different consecutive twenty-four-month period can be used for each regulated NSR pollutant.

(v) The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive twenty-four-month period for which there is inadequate information for determining annual emissions, in tons per year, and for adjusting this amount if required under (b) (ii) and (iii) of this subsection.

(c) For a new emissions unit, the baseline actual emissions for purposes of determining the emissions increase that will result from the initial construction and operation of such unit shall equal zero; and thereafter, for all other purposes, shall equal the unit's potential to emit. In the latter case, fugitive emissions, to the extent quantifiable, shall be included only if the emissions unit is part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14) (e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or if the emissions unit is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories.

(d) For a PAL for a major stationary source, the baseline actual emissions shall be calculated for existing electric utility steam generating units in accordance with the procedures contained in (a) of this subsection, for other existing emissions units in accordance with the procedures contained in (b) of this subsection, and for a new emissions unit in accordance with the procedures contained in (c) of this subsection, except that fugitive emissions (to the extent quantifiable) shall be included regardless of the source category.

(3) Building, structure, facility, or installation means all of the pollutant-emitting activities which belong to the same industrial grouping, are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control) except the activities of any vessel. Pollutant-emitting activities shall be considered as part

of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same major group (i.e., which have the same two-digit code) as described in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1972, as amended by the 1977 Supplement (U.S. Government Printing Office stock numbers 4101-0065 and 003-005-00176-0, respectively).

(4) Clean coal technology means any technology, including technologies applied at the precombustion, combustion, or post combustion stage, at a new or existing facility which will achieve significant reductions in air emissions of sulfur dioxide or oxides of nitrogen associated with the utilization of coal in the generation of electricity, or process steam which was not in widespread use as of November 15, 1990.

(5) Clean coal technology demonstration project means a project using funds appropriated under the heading "Department of Energy-Clean Coal Technology," up to a total amount of two and one-half billion dollars for commercial demonstration of clean coal technology, or similar projects funded through appropriations for the Environmental Protection Agency. The federal contribution for a qualifying project shall be at least twenty percent of the total cost of the demonstration project.

(6) Construction means any physical change or change in the method of operation (including fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or modification of an emissions unit) that would result in a change in emissions.

(7) Continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) means all of the equipment that may be required to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of this section, to sample, condition (if applicable), analyze, and provide a record of emissions on a continuous basis.

(8) Continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) means all of the equipment necessary to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of this section, to monitor process and control device operational parameters (for example, control device secondary voltages and electric currents) and other information (for example, gas flow rate, O_2 or CO_2 concentrations), and to record average operational parameter value(s) on a continuous basis.

(9) Continuous emissions rate monitoring system (CERMS) means the total equipment required for the determination and recording of the pollutant mass emissions rate (in terms of mass per unit of time).

(10) Electric utility steam generating unit means any steam electric generating unit that is constructed for the purpose of supplying more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity and more than 25 MW electrical output to any utility power distribution system for sale. Any steam supplied to a steam distribution system for the purpose of providing steam to a steam-electric generator that would produce electrical energy for sale is also considered in determining the electrical energy output capacity of the affected facility.

(11) Emissions unit means any part of a stationary source that emits or would have the potential to emit any regulated NSR pollutant and includes an electric steam generating unit. For

purposes of this section, there are two types of emissions units:

(a) A new emissions unit is any emissions unit which is (or will be) newly constructed and which has existed for less than two years from the date such emissions unit first operated.

(b) An existing emissions unit is any emissions unit that is not a new emissions unit. A replacement unit, as defined in subsection (25) of this section is an existing emissions unit.

(12) Fugitive emissions means those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent or other functionally equivalent opening. Fugitive emissions, to the extent quantifiable, are addressed as follows for the purposes of this section:

(a) In determining whether a stationary source or modification is major, fugitive emissions from an emissions unit are included only if the emissions unit is part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14) (e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or the emissions unit is located at a stationary source that belongs to one of those source categories. Fugitive emissions are not included for those emissions units located at a facility whose primary activity is not represented by one of the source categories listed in subsection (14) (e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source and that are not, by themselves, part of a listed source category.

(b) For purposes of determining the net emissions increase associated with a project, an increase or decrease in fugitive emissions is creditable only if it occurs at an emissions unit that is part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14) (e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or if the emission unit is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories. Fugitive emission increases or decreases are not creditable for those emissions units located at a facility whose primary activity is not represented by one of the source categories listed in subsection

(14) (e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, and that are not, by themselves, part of a listed source category.

(c) For purposes of determining the projected actual emissions of an emissions unit after a project, fugitive emissions are included only if the emissions unit is part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14) (e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or if the emission unit is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories. Fugitive emissions are not included for those emissions units located at a facility whose primary activity is not represented by one of the source categories listed in subsection (14) (e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, and that are not, by themselves, part of a listed source category.

(d) For purposes of determining the baseline actual emissions of an emissions unit, fugitive emissions are included only if the emissions unit is part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14) (e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or if the emission unit is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source

categories, except that, for a PAL, fugitive emissions shall be included regardless of the source category. With the exception of PALs, fugitive emissions are not included for those emissions units located at a facility whose primary activity is not represented by one of the source categories listed in subsection (14) (e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, and that are not, by themselves, part of a listed source category.

(e) In calculating whether a project will cause a significant emissions increase, fugitive emissions are included only for those emissions units that are part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14) (e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or for any emissions units that are located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories. Fugitive emissions are not included for those emissions units located at a facility whose primary activity is not represented by one of the source categories listed in subsection (14) (e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, and that are not, by themselves, part of a listed source category.

(f) For purposes of monitoring and reporting emissions from a project after normal operations have been resumed, fugitive emissions are included only for those emissions units that are part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14) (e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or for any emissions units that are located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories. Fugitive emissions are not included for those emissions units located at a facility whose primary activity is not represented by one of the source categories listed in subsection (14) (e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, and that are not, by themselves, part of a listed source category.

(g) For all other purposes of this section, fugitive emissions are treated in the same manner as other, nonfugitive emissions. This includes, but is not limited to, the treatment of fugitive emissions for offsets (see WAC 173-400-840(7)) and for PALs (see WAC 173-400-850).

(13) Lowest achievable emission rate (LAER) means, for any source, the more stringent rate of emissions based on the following:

(a) The most stringent emissions limitation which is contained in the implementation plan of any state for such class or category of stationary source, unless the owner or operator of the proposed stationary source demonstrates that such limitations are not achievable; or

(b) The most stringent emissions limitation which is achieved in practice by such class or category of stationary sources. This limitation, when applied to a modification, means the lowest achievable emissions rate for the new or modified emissions units within a stationary source. In no event shall the application of the term permit a proposed new or modified stationary source to emit any pollutant in excess of the amount allowable under an applicable new source standard of performance.

(14) (a) Major stationary source means any stationary source of

air pollutants that emits, or has the potential to emit, one hundred tons per year or more of any regulated NSR pollutant, except that lower emissions thresholds apply in areas subject to sections 181-185B, sections 186 and 187, or sections 188-190 of the Federal Clean Air Act. In those areas the following thresholds apply:

(i) Fifty tons per year of volatile organic compounds in any serious ozone nonattainment area;

(ii) Fifty tons per year of volatile organic compounds in an area within an ozone transport region, except for any severe or extreme ozone nonattainment area;

(iii) Twenty-five tons per year of volatile organic compounds in any severe ozone nonattainment area;

(iv) Ten tons per year of volatile organic compounds in any extreme ozone nonattainment area;

(v) Fifty tons per year of carbon monoxide in any serious nonattainment area for carbon monoxide, where stationary sources contribute significantly to carbon monoxide levels in the area (as determined under rules issued by the administrator);

(vi) Seventy tons per year of PM-10 in any serious nonattainment area for PM-10.

(b) For the purposes of applying the requirements of WAC 173-400-830 to stationary sources of nitrogen oxides located in an ozone nonattainment area or in an ozone transport region, any stationary source which emits, or has the potential to emit, one hundred tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides emissions, except that the emission thresholds in (b) (i) through (vi) of this subsection shall apply in areas subject to sections 181-185B of the Federal Clean Air Act.

(i) One hundred tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides in any ozone nonattainment area classified as marginal or moderate.

(ii) One hundred tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides in any ozone nonattainment area classified as a transitional, submarginal, or incomplete or no data area, when such area is located in an ozone transport region.

(iii) One hundred tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides in any area designated under section 107(d) of the Federal Clean Air Act as attainment or unclassifiable for ozone that is located in an ozone transport region.

(iv) Fifty tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides in any serious nonattainment area for ozone.

(v) Twenty-five tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides in any severe nonattainment area for ozone.

(vi) Ten tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides in any extreme nonattainment area for ozone.

(c) Any physical change that would occur at a stationary source not qualifying under (a) and (b) of this subsection as a major stationary source, if the change would constitute a major stationary source by itself.

(d) A major stationary source that is major for volatile organic compounds shall be considered major for ozone.

(e) The fugitive emissions of a stationary source shall not be

included in determining for any of the purposes of subsection (14) of this section whether it is a major stationary source, unless the source belongs to one of the following categories of stationary sources:

(i) Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);
(ii) Kraft pulp mills;
(iii) Portland cement plants;
(iv) Primary zinc smelters;
(v) Iron and steel mills;
(vi) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;
(vii) Primary copper smelters;
(viii) Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than fifty tons of refuse per day;
(ix) Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;
(x) Petroleum refineries;
(xi) Lime plants;
(xii) Phosphate rock processing plants;
(xiii) Coke oven batteries;
(xiv) Sulfur recovery plants;
(xv) Carbon black plants (furnace process);
(xvi) Primary lead smelters;
(xvii) Fuel conversion plants;
(xviii) Sintering plants;
(xix) Secondary metal production plants;
(xx) Chemical process plants - The term chemical processing plant shall not include ethanol production facilities that produce ethanol by natural fermentation included in NAICS codes 325193 or 312140;
(xxi) Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than two hundred fifty million British thermal units per hour heat input;
(xxii) Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding three hundred thousand barrels;
(xxiii) Taconite ore processing plants;
(xxiv) Glass fiber processing plants;
(xxv) Charcoal production plants;
(xxvi) Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than two hundred fifty million British thermal units per hour heat input; and
(xxvii) Any other stationary source category which, as of August 7, 1980, is being regulated under section 111 or 112 of the act.

(15) (a) Major modification means any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major stationary source that would result in:

(i) A significant emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant; and
(ii) A significant net emissions increase of that pollutant from the major stationary source.

(b) Any significant emissions increase from any emissions units or net emissions increase at a major stationary source that is significant for volatile organic compounds shall be considered significant for ozone.

(c) A physical change or change in the method of operation shall not include:

(i) Routine maintenance, repair and replacement;

(ii) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of an order under sections 2 (a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (or any superseding legislation) or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan pursuant to the Federal Power Act;

(iii) Use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule section 125 of the Federal Clean Air Act;

(iv) Use of an alternative fuel at a steam generating unit to the extent that the fuel is generated from municipal solid waste;

(v) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by a stationary source which:

(A) The source was capable of accommodating before December 21, 1976, unless such change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition which was established after December 12, 1976, pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51, Subpart I or section 51.166; or

(B) The source is approved to use under any permit issued under regulations approved by the administrator implementing 40 CFR 51.165.

(vi) An increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless such change is prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition which was established after December 21, 1976, pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51, Subpart I or 40 CFR 51.166;

(vii) Any change in ownership at a stationary source;

(viii) The installation, operation, cessation, or removal of a temporary clean coal technology demonstration project, provided that the project complies with:

(A) The state implementation plan for the state in which the project is located; and

(B) Other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the National Ambient Air Quality Standard during the project and after it is terminated.

(d) This definition shall not apply with respect to a particular regulated NSR pollutant when the major stationary source is complying with the requirements for a PAL for that pollutant. Instead, the definitions in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix S adopted by reference in WAC 173-400-850 shall apply.

(e) For the purpose of applying the requirements of WAC 173-400-830 (1) (i) to modifications at major stationary sources of nitrogen oxides located in ozone nonattainment areas or in ozone transport regions, whether or not subject to sections 181-185B, Part D, Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act, any significant net emissions increase of nitrogen oxides is considered significant for ozone.

(f) Any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a major stationary source of volatile organic compounds that results in any increase in emissions of volatile organic compounds from any discrete operation, emissions unit, or

other pollutant emitting activity at the source shall be considered a significant net emissions increase and a major modification for ozone, if the major stationary source is located in an extreme ozone nonattainment area that is subject to sections 181-185B, Part D, Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act.

(g) Fugitive emissions shall not be included in determining for any of the purposes of this section whether a physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major stationary source is a major modification, unless the source belongs to one of the source categories listed in subsection (14) (e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source.

(16) Necessary preconstruction approvals or permits means those permits or orders of approval required under federal air quality control laws and regulations or under air quality control laws and regulations which are part of the applicable state implementation plan.

(17) (a) Net emissions increase means with respect to any regulated NSR pollutant emitted by a major stationary source, the amount by which the sum of the following exceeds zero:

(i) The increase in emissions from a particular physical change or change in the method of operation at a stationary source as calculated pursuant to WAC 173-400-820 (2) and (3); and

(ii) Any other increases and decreases in actual emissions at the major stationary source that are contemporaneous with the particular change and are otherwise creditable. In determining the net emissions increase, baseline actual emissions for calculating increases and decreases shall be determined as provided in the definition of baseline actual emissions, except that subsection (2) (a) (iii) and (b) (iv) of this section, in the definition of baseline actual emissions, shall not apply.

(b) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is contemporaneous with the increase from the particular change only if it occurs before the date that the increase from the particular change occurs;

(c) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is creditable only if:

(i) It occurred no more than one year prior to the date of submittal of a complete notice of construction application for the particular change, or it has been documented by an emission reduction credit (ERC) . Any emissions increases occurring between the date of issuance of the ERC and the date when a particular change becomes operational shall be counted against the ERC; and

(ii) The permitting authority has not relied on it in issuing a permit for the source under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR 51.165, which permit is in effect when the increase in actual emissions from the particular change occurs; and

(iii) As it pertains to an increase or decrease in fugitive emissions (to the extent quantifiable), it occurs at an emissions unit that is part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14) (e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or it occurs at an emissions unit that is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the

listed source categories. Fugitive emission increases or decreases are not creditable for those emissions units located at a facility whose primary activity is not represented by one of the source categories listed in subsection (14) (e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, and that are not, by themselves, part of a listed source category.

(d) An increase in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that the new level of actual emissions exceeds the old level;

(e) A decrease in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that:

(i) The old level of actual emission or the old level of allowable emissions whichever is lower, exceeds the new level of actual emissions;

(ii) It is enforceable as a practical matter at and after the time that actual construction on the particular change begins;

(iii) The permitting authority has not relied on it as part of an offsetting transaction under WAC 173-400-113(4) or 173-400-830 or in issuing any permit under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51, Subpart I or the state has not relied on it in demonstrating attainment or reasonable further progress;

(iv) It has approximately the same qualitative significance for public health and welfare as that attributed to the increase from the particular change; and

(f) An increase that results from a physical change at a source occurs when the emissions unit on which construction occurred becomes operational and begins to emit a particular pollutant.

(g) Any replacement unit that requires shakedown becomes operational only after a reasonable shakedown period, not to exceed one hundred eighty days.

(h) Subsection (1) (b) of this section, in the definition of actual emissions, shall not apply for determining creditable increases and decreases or after a change.

(18) Nonattainment major new source review (NSR) program means the major source preconstruction permit program that has been approved by the administrator and incorporated into the plan to implement the requirements of 40 CFR 51.165, or a program that implements 40 CFR Part 51 Appendix S, sections I through VI. Any permit issued under either program is a major NSR permit.

(19) Pollution prevention means any activity that through process changes, product reformulation or redesign, or substitution of less polluting raw materials, eliminates or reduces the release of air pollutants (including fugitive emissions) and other pollutants to the environment prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal; it does not mean recycling (other than certain "in-process recycling" practices), energy recovery, treatment, or disposal.

(20) Predictive emissions monitoring system (PEMS) means all of the equipment necessary to monitor process and control device operational parameters (for example, control device secondary voltages and electric currents) and other information (for example, gas flow rate, O_2 or CO_2 concentrations), and calculate and record

the mass emissions rate (for example, lb/hr) on a continuous basis.

(21) Prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) permit means any permit that is issued under the major source preconstruction permit program that has been approved by the administrator and incorporated into the plan to implement the requirements of 40 CFR 51.166, or under the program in 40 CFR 52.21.

(22) Project means a physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, an existing major stationary source.

(23)(a) Projected actual emissions means the maximum annual rate, in tons per year, at which an existing emissions unit is projected to emit a regulated NSR pollutant in any one of the five years (twelve-month period) following the date the unit resumes regular operation after the project, or in any one of the ten years following that date, if the project involves increasing the emissions unit's design capacity or its potential to emit of that regulated NSR pollutant and full utilization of the unit would result in a significant emissions increase or a significant net emissions increase at the major stationary source.

(b) In determining the projected actual emissions before beginning actual construction, the owner or operator of the major stationary source:

(i) Shall consider all relevant information including, but not limited to, historical operational data, the company's own representations, the company's expected business activity and the company's highest projections of business activity, the company's filings with the state or federal regulatory authorities, and compliance plans under the approved plan; and

(ii) Shall include emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions; and, for an emissions unit that is part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14) (e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or for an emissions unit that is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories, shall include fugitive emissions (to the extent quantifiable); and

(iii) Shall exclude, in calculating any increase in emissions that results from the particular project, that portion of the unit's emissions following the project that an existing unit could have accommodated during the consecutive twenty-four-month period used to establish the baseline actual emissions and that are also unrelated to the particular project, including any increased utilization due to product demand growth; or

(iv) In lieu of using the method set out in (b) (i) through (iii) of this subsection, the owner or operator may elect to use the emissions unit's potential to emit, in tons per year. For this purpose, if the emissions unit is part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14) (e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source or if the emissions unit is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories, the unit's potential to emit shall include fugitive emissions (to the extent quantifiable).

(24) (a) Regulated NSR pollutant, means the following:

(i) Nitrogen oxides or any volatile organic compounds;

(ii) Any pollutant for which a National Ambient Air Quality Standard has been promulgated;

(iii) Any pollutant that is identified under this subsection as a constituent or precursor of a general pollutant listed in (a) (i) or (ii) of this subsection, provided that such constituent or precursor pollutant may only be regulated under NSR as part of regulation of the general pollutant. For purposes of NSR precursor pollutants are the following:

(A) Volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides are precursors to ozone in all ozone nonattainment areas.

(B) Sulfur dioxide is a precursor to PM-2.5 in all PM-2.5 nonattainment areas.

(C) Nitrogen oxides are precursors to PM-2.5 in all PM-2.5 nonattainment areas.

(b) PM-2.5 emissions and PM-10 emissions shall include gaseous emissions from a source or activity which condense to form particulate matter at ambient temperatures. On or after January 1, 2011~~ (or any earlier date established in the upcoming EPA ((rulemaking)) rule making codifying emission test methods for condensable particulate matter)~~,[15] such condensable particulate matter shall be accounted for in applicability determinations and in establishing emissions limitations for PM-2.5 in nonattainment major NSR permits. Compliance with emissions limitations for PM-2.5 issued prior to this date shall not be based on condensable particulate matter unless required by the terms and conditions of the permit or the applicable implementation plan. Applicability determinations for PM-2.5 made prior to the effective date of WAC 173-400-800 through 173-400-850 made without accounting for condensable particulate matter shall not be considered in violation of WAC 173-400-800 through 173-400-850.

(25) (a) Replacement unit means an emissions unit for which all the criteria listed below are met:

(i) The emissions unit is a reconstructed unit within the meaning of 40 CFR 60.15 (b) (1), or the emissions unit completely takes the place of an existing emissions unit.

(ii) The emissions unit is identical to or functionally equivalent to the replaced emissions unit.

(iii) The replacement does not alter the basic design parameters of the process unit. Basic design parameters are:

(A) Except as provided in (a) (iii) (C) of this subsection, for a process unit at a steam electric generating facility, the owner or operator may select as its basic design parameters either maximum hourly heat input and maximum hourly fuel consumption rate or maximum hourly electric output rate and maximum steam flow rate. When establishing fuel consumption specifications in terms of weight or volume, the minimum fuel quality based on British thermal units content must be used for determining the basic design parameter(s) for a coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit.

[15] The stricken language references an historic rulemaking scenario that did not occur and that cannot any longer occur.

(B) Except as provided in (a) (iii) (C) of this subsection, the basic design parameter(s) for any process unit that is not at a steam electric generating facility are maximum rate of fuel or heat input, maximum rate of material input, or maximum rate of product output. Combustion process units will typically use maximum rate of fuel input. For sources having multiple end products and raw materials, the owner or operator should consider the primary product or primary raw material of the process unit when selecting a basic design parameter.

(C) If the owner or operator believes the basic design parameter(s) in (a) (iii) (A) and (B) of this subsection is not appropriate for a specific industry or type of process unit, the owner or operator may propose to the reviewing authority an alternative basic design parameter(s) for the source's process unit(s). If the reviewing authority approves of the use of an alternative basic design parameter(s), the reviewing authority will issue a new permit or modify an existing permit that is legally enforceable that records such basic design parameter(s) and requires the owner or operator to comply with such parameter(s).

(D) The owner or operator shall use credible information, such as results of historic maximum capability tests, design information from the manufacturer, or engineering calculations, in establishing the magnitude of the basic design parameter(s) specified in (a) (iii) (A) and (B) of this subsection.

(E) If design information is not available for a process unit, then the owner or operator shall determine the process unit's basic design parameter(s) using the maximum value achieved by the process unit in the five-year period immediately preceding the planned activity.

(F) Efficiency of a process unit is not a basic design parameter.

(iv) The replaced emissions unit is permanently removed from the major stationary source, otherwise permanently disabled, or permanently barred from operation by a permit that is enforceable as a practical matter. If the replaced emissions unit is brought back into operation, it shall constitute a new emissions unit.

(b) No creditable emission reductions shall be generated from shutting down the existing emissions unit that is replaced.

(26) Reviewing authority means "permitting authority" as defined in WAC 173-400-030.

(27) Significant means:

(a) In reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit any of the following pollutants, a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed any of the following rates:

Pollutant	Emission Rate
Carbon monoxide	100 tons per year (tpy)
Nitrogen oxides	40 tons per year
Sulfur dioxide	40 tons per year
Ozone	40 tons per year of volatile organic compounds or nitrogen oxides
Lead	0.6 tons per year

PM-10	15 tons per year
PM-2.5	10 tons per year of direct PM-2.5 emissions; 40 tons per year of nitrogen oxide emissions; 40 tons per year of sulfur dioxide emissions

(b) Notwithstanding the significant emissions rate for ozone, significant means, in reference to an emissions increase or a net emissions increase, any increase in actual emissions of volatile organic compounds that would result from any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a major stationary source locating in a serious or severe ozone nonattainment area that is subject to sections 181-185B, of the Federal Clean Air Act, if such emissions increase of volatile organic compounds exceeds twenty- five tons per year.

(c) For the purposes of applying the requirements of WAC 173-400-830 (1) (i) to modifications at major stationary sources of nitrogen oxides located in an ozone nonattainment area or in an ozone transport region, the significant emission rates and other requirements for volatile organic compounds in (a), (b), and (e) of this subsection, of the definition of significant, shall apply to nitrogen oxides emissions.

(d) Notwithstanding the significant emissions rate for carbon monoxide under (a) of this subsection, the definition of significant, significant means, in reference to an emissions increase or a net emissions increase, any increase in actual emissions of carbon monoxide that would result from any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a major stationary source in a serious nonattainment area for carbon monoxide if such increase equals or exceeds fifty tons per year, provided the administrator has determined that stationary sources contribute significantly to carbon monoxide levels in that area.

(e) Notwithstanding the significant emissions rates for ozone under (a) and (b) of this subsection, the definition of significant, any increase in actual emissions of volatile organic compounds from any emissions unit at a major stationary source of volatile organic compounds located in an extreme ozone nonattainment area that is subject to sections 181-185B of the Federal Clean Air Act shall be considered a significant net emissions increase.

(28) Significant emissions increase means, for a regulated NSR pollutant, an increase in emissions that is significant for that pollutant.

(29) Source ((~~means "stationary source" as defined in WAC 173-400-030~~)) and stationary source means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit a regulated NSR pollutant.

(30) Temporary clean coal technology demonstration project means a clean coal technology demonstration project that is operated for a period of five years or less, and which complies with the state implementation plan for the state in which the project is located and other requirements necessary to attain and

maintain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards during the project and after it is terminated.

(31) Best available control technology (BACT) means an emissions limitation (including a visible emissions standard) based on the maximum degree of reduction for each regulated NSR pollutant which would be emitted from any proposed major stationary source or major modification which the reviewing authority, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines if it is achievable for such source or modification through application of production processes or available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of such pollutant. In no event shall application of best available control technology result in emissions of any pollutant which would exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable standard under 40 CFR Part 60 or 61. If the reviewing authority determines that technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular emissions unit would make the imposition of an emissions standard infeasible, a design, equipment, work practice, operational standard, or combination thereof, may be prescribed instead to satisfy the requirement for the application of BACT. Such standard shall, to the degree possible, set forth the emissions reduction achievable by implementation of such design, equipment, work practice or operation, and shall provide for compliance by means which achieve equivalent results.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-820 Determining if a new stationary source or modification to a stationary source is subject to these requirements. (1) Any new major stationary source ((~~or major modification~~)) located anywhere in a nonattainment area designated under section 107 (d)(1)(A)(i) of the Federal Clean Air Act, that is major for the pollutant for which the area is designated nonattainment ((~~under section 107 (d)(1)(A)(i) of the Federal Clean Air Act, if the stationary source or modification would locate anywhere in the designated nonattainment under section 107(d)(1)(A)(i) of the Federal Clean Air Act area shall use the following procedures to determine if the new stationary source or modification~~)) is subject to the permitting requirements of WAC 173-400-830 through 173-400-850. Any major modification of an existing major stationary source that is major for the pollutant for which the area is designated nonattainment and is located anywhere in a nonattainment area designated under section 107(d) (1) (A) (i) of the Federal Clean Air Act, and that has a significant net emissions increase of the pollutant for which the area is designated nonattainment is subject to the permitting requirements of WAC 173-400-830 through 173-400-850. A modification to an existing major stationary source must use the following procedures to determine if the modification would result

in a significant net emissions increase of the nonattainment pollutant.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4) of this section, and consistent with the definition of major modification, a project is a major modification for a regulated NSR pollutant if it causes two types of emissions increases - A significant emissions increase, and a significant net emissions increase. The project is not a major modification if it does not cause a significant emissions increase. If the project causes a significant emissions increase, then the project is a major modification only if it also results in a significant net emissions increase.

(3) The procedure for calculating (before beginning actual construction) whether a significant emissions increase (i.e., the first step of the process) will occur depends upon the type of emissions units being modified, according to (a) through (c) of this subsection. For these calculations, fugitive emissions (to the extent quantifiable) are included only if the emissions unit is part of one of the source categories listed in the definition of major stationary source contained in WAC 173-400-810 (14) (e) or if the emissions unit is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories. Fugitive emissions are not included for those emissions units located at a facility whose primary activity is not represented by one of the source categories listed in the definition of major stationary source contained in WAC 173-400-810 (14) (e) and that are not, by themselves, part of a listed source category. The procedure for calculating (before beginning actual construction) whether a significant net emissions increase will occur at the major stationary source (i.e., the second step of the process) is contained in the definition of net emission increase. Regardless of any such preconstruction projections, a major modification results if the project causes a significant emissions increase and a significant net emissions increase.

(a) Actual-to-projected-actual applicability test for projects that only involve existing emissions units. A significant emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant is projected to occur if the sum of the difference between the projected actualemissions and the baseline actual emissions, for each existing emissions unit, equals or exceeds the significant amount for that pollutant.

(b) Actual-to-potential test for projects that only involve construction of a new emissions unit(s). A significant emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant is projected to occur if the sum of the difference between the potential to emit from each new emissions unit following completion of the project and the baseline actual emissions of these units before the project equals or exceeds the significant amount for that pollutant.

(4) Hybrid test for projects that involve multiple types of emissions units. A significant emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant is projected to occur if the sum of the emissions increases for each emissions unit, using the method specified in

(a) and (b) of this subsection as applicable with respect to each emissions unit, for each type of emissions unit equals or exceeds the significant amount for that pollutant.

(5) Any major stationary source which has a PAL for a regulated NSR pollutant shall comply with requirements in WAC 173-400-850.

(6) ((~~**Reasonable possibility:**~~)) The following specific provisions apply with respect to any regulated NSR pollutant emitted from projects at existing emissions units at a major stationary source (other than projects at a source with a PAL) in circumstances where ((~~there is a reasonable possibility that~~)) a project that is not a part of a major modification may result in a significant emissions increase of such pollutant, and the owner or operator elects to use the method specified in the definition of projected actual emissions contained in WAC 173-400-810 (23)(b)(i) through (iii) for calculating projected actual emissions.

(a) Before beginning actual construction of the project, the owner or operator shall document, and maintain a record of the following information:

(i) A description of the project;

(ii) Identification of the emissions unit(s) whose emissions of a regulated NSR pollutant could be affected by the project; and

(iii) A description of the applicability test used to determine that the project is not a major modification for any regulated NSR pollutant, including the baseline actual emissions, the projected actual emissions, the amount of emissions excluded under the definition of projected actual emissions contained in WAC 173-400-810 (23) (b) (iii) and an explanation for why such amount was excluded, and any netting calculations, if applicable

(b) Before beginning actual construction, the owner or operator shall provide a copy of the information set out in (a) of this subsection to the permitting authority. This information may be submitted in conjunction with any NOC application required under the provisions of WAC 173-400-110. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require the owner or operator of such a unit to obtain any determination from the permitting authority before beginning actual construction.

(c) The owner or operator shall monitor the emissions of any regulated NSR pollutant that could increase as a result of the project and that is emitted by any emissions units identified in (a)(ii) of this subsection; and calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of five years following resumption of regular operations after the change, or for a period of ten years following resumption of regular operations after the change if the project increases the design capacity or potential to emit of that regulated NSR pollutant at such emissions unit. ((~~For purposes of this subsection (c), fugitive emissions (to the extent quantifiable) shall be monitored if the emissions unit is part of one of the source categories listed in the definition of major stationary source contained in WAC 173-400-810 (14)(c) or if the~~

~~emissions unit is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories.~~))

(d) The owner or operator shall submit a report to the permitting authority within sixty days after the end of each year during which records must be generated under (c) of this subsection setting out the unit's annual emissions, as monitored pursuant to (c) of this subsection, during the year that preceded submission of the report.

(e) The owner or operator shall submit a report to the permitting authority if the annual emissions, in tons per year, from the project identified in (a) of this subsection, exceed the baseline actual emissions (as documented and maintained pursuant to (a) (iii) of this subsection), by a significant amount (as defined in the definition of significant) for that regulated NSR pollutant, and if such emissions differ from the preconstruction projection as documented and maintained pursuant to (a) (iii) of this subsection. Such report shall be submitted to the permitting authority within sixty days after the end of such year. The report shall contain the following:

(i) The name, address and telephone number of the major stationary source;

(ii) The annual emissions as calculated pursuant to (d) of this subsection; and

(iii)Any other information that the owner or operator wishes to include in the report (e.g., an explanation as to why the emissions differ from the preconstruction projection).

(6) For projects not required to submit the above information to the permitting authority as part of a notice of construction application, the owner or operator of the source shall make the information required to be documented and maintained pursuant to subsection (5) of this section available for review upon a request for inspection by the permitting authority or the general public pursuant to the requirements contained in chapter 173-401 WAC.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-830 Permitting requirements. (1) The owner or operator of a proposed new major stationary source or a major modification of an existing major stationary source, as determined according to WAC 173-400-820, is authorized to construct and operate the proposed project provided the following requirements are met:

(a) The proposed new major stationary source or a major modification of an existing major stationary source will not cause any ambient air quality standard to be exceeded, will not violate the requirements for reasonable further progress established by the SIP and will comply with WAC 173-400-113 (3) and (4) for all air contaminants for which the area has not been designated nonattainment.

(b) The ((~~proposed new major stationary source or a major modification of an existing major stationary source and the~~)) permitting authority has determined, based on review of an analysis performed by the owner or operator of a proposed new major stationary source or a major modification of an existing major stationary source of alternative sites, sizes, production processes, and environmental control techniques, that the benefits of the project significantly outweigh the environmental and social costs imposed as a result of its location, construction, or modification.

(c) The proposed new major stationary source or a major modification of an existing major stationary source will comply with all applicable new source performance standards, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for source categories, and emission standards adopted by ecology and the permitting authority.

(d) The proposed new major stationary source or a major modification of an existing major stationary source will employ BACT for all air contaminants and designated precursors to those air contaminants, except that it will achieve LAER for the air contaminants and designated precursors to those air contaminants for which the area has been designated nonattainment and for which the proposed new major stationary source ((~~or major modification to an existing major stationary source is major~~)) is major or for which the existing source is major and the proposed modification is significant.

(e) Allowable emissions from the proposed new major stationary source or major modification of an existing major stationary source of that air contaminant and designated precursors to those air contaminants are offset by reductions in actual emissions from existing sources in the nonattainment area. All offsetting emission reductions must satisfy the requirements in WAC 173-400-840.

(f)The owner or operator of the proposed new major stationary source or major modification of an existing major stationary source has demonstrated that all major stationary sources owned or operated by such person (or by any entity controlling, controlled by, or under common control with such person) in Washington are subject to emission limitations and are in compliance, or on a schedule for compliance, with all applicable emission limitations and standards under the Federal Clean Air Act, including all rules in the SIP.

(g) If the proposed new source is also a major stationary source within the meaning of WAC 173-400-720, or the proposed modification is also a major modification within the meaning of WAC 173-400-720, it meets the requirements of the PSD program under 40 CFR 52.21 delegated to ecology by EPA Region 10, while such delegated program remains in effect. The proposed new major stationary source or major modification will comply with the PSD program in WAC ((~~173-400-720~~)) 173-400-700 through 173-400-750 for all air contaminants for which the area has not been designated nonattainment when that PSD program has been approved into the Washington SIP.

(h) The proposed new major stationary source or the proposed major modification meets the special protection requirements for federal Class I areas in WAC 173-400-117.

(i) All requirements of this section applicable to major stationary sources and major modifications of volatile organic compounds shall apply to nitrogen oxides emissions from major stationary sources and major modifications of nitrogen oxides in an ozone transport region or in any ozone nonattainment area, except in an ozone nonattainment area or in portions of an ozone transport region where the administrator of the environmental protection agency has granted a NO_X waiver applying the standards set forth under section 182(f) of the Federal Clean Air Act and the waiver continues to apply.

(j) The requirements of this section applicable to major stationary sources and major modifications of PM-10 and PM-2.5 shall also apply to major stationary sources and major modifications of PM-10 and PM-2.5 precursors, except where the administrator of the EPA determines that such sources do not contribute significantly to PM-10 levels that exceed the PM-10 ambient standards in the area.

(2) Approval to construct shall not relieve any owner or operator of the responsibility to comply fully with applicable provisions of the state implementation plan and any other requirements under local, state or federal law.

(3) At such time that a particular source or modification becomes a major stationary source or major modification solely by virtue of a relaxation in any enforcement limitation which was established after August 7, 1980, on the capacity of the source or modification otherwise to emit a pollutant, such as a restriction on hours of operation, then the requirements of regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR 51.165, including 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix S, shall apply to the source or modification as though construction had not yet commenced on the source or modification.

(4) AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-840 Emission offset requirements. (1) The ratio of total actual emissions reductions to the emissions increase shall be 1.1:1 unless an alternative ratio is provided for the applicable nonattainment area in subsection (2) through (4) of this section.

(2) In meeting the emissions offset requirements of WAC 173-400-830 for ozone nonattainment areas that are subject to sections 181-185B of the Federal Clean Air Act, the ratio of total actual emissions reductions of VOC to the emissions increase of VOC shall

be as follows:

(a) In any marginal nonattainment area for ozone - 1.1:1;
(b) In any moderate nonattainment area for ozone - 1.15:1;
(c) In any serious nonattainment area for ozone - 1.2:1;
(d) In any severe nonattainment area for ozone - 1.3:1; and
(e) In any extreme nonattainment area for ozone - 1.5:1.

(3) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (2) of this section for meeting the requirements of WAC 173-400-830, the ratio of total actual emissions reductions of VOC to the emissions increase of VOC shall be 1.15:1 for all areas within an ozone transport region that is subject to sections 181-185B of the Federal Clean Air Act, except for serious, severe, and extreme ozone nonattainment areas that are subject to sections 181-185B of the Federal Clean Air Act.

(4) In meeting the emissions offset requirements of this section for ozone nonattainment areas that are subject to sections 171-179b of the Federal Clean Air Act (but are not subject to sections 181-185B of the Federal Clean Air Act, including eight-hour ozone nonattainment areas subject to 40 CFR 51.902(b)), the ratio of total actual emissions reductions of VOC to the emissions increase of VOC shall be 1.1:1.

(5) Emission offsets used to meet the requirements of WAC 173-400-830 (1) (e), must be for the same regulated NSR pollutant.

(6) If the offsets are provided by another source, the reductions in emissions from that source must be federally enforceable by the time the order of approval for the new or modified source is effective. An emission reduction credit issued under WAC 173-400-131 may be used to satisfy some or all of the offset requirements of this subsection.

(7) Emission offsets are required for allowable emissions occurring during stationary source startup and shutdown.

(8) Emission offsets ((~~not included~~)) including those described in an emission reduction credit issued under WAC 173-400-131, must meet the following criteria:

(a) The baseline for determining credit for emissions reductions is the emissions limit under the applicable state implementation plan in effect at the time the notice of construction application is determined to be complete, except that the offset baseline shall be the actual emissions of the source from which offset credit is obtained where:

(i) The demonstration of reasonable further progress and attainment of ambient air quality standards is based upon the actual emissions of sources located within the designated nonattainment area; or

(ii) The applicable state implementation plan does not contain an emissions limitation for that source or source category.

(b) Other limitations on emission offsets.

(i) Where the emissions limit under the applicable state implementation plan allows greater emissions than the potential to emit of the source, emissions offset credit will be allowed only for control below the potential to emit;

(ii) For an existing fuel combustion source, credit shall be based on the allowable emissions under the applicable state

implementation plan for the type of fuel being burned at the time the notice of construction application is determined to be complete. If the existing source commits to switch to a cleaner fuel at some future date, an emissions offset credit based on the allowable (or actual) emissions reduction resulting from the fuels change is not acceptable, unless the permit or other enforceable order is conditioned to require the use of a specified alternative control measure which would achieve the same degree of emissions reduction should the source switch back to the higher emitting (dirtier) fuel at some later date. The permitting authority must ensure that adequate long-term supplies of the new fuel are available before granting emissions offset credit for fuel switches;

(iii) Emission reductions.

(A) Emissions reductions achieved by shutting down an existing emission unit or curtailing production or operating hours may be generally credited for offsets if:

(I) Such reductions are surplus, permanent, quantifiable, and federally enforceable; and

(II) The shutdown or curtailment occurred after the last day of the base year for the SIP planning process. For purposes of this subsection, the permitting authority may choose to consider a prior shutdown or curtailment to have occurred after the last day of the base year if the projected emissions inventory used to develop the attainment demonstration explicitly includes the preshutdown or precurtailment emissions from the previously shutdown or curtailed emission units. However, in no event may credit be given for shutdowns that occurred before August 7, 1977.

(B) Emissions reductions achieved by shutting down an existing emissions unit or curtailing production or operating hours and that do not meet the requirements in subsection (8) (b) (iii) (A) of this section may be generally credited only if:

(I) The shutdown or curtailment occurred on or after the date the construction permit application is filed; or

(II) The applicant can establish that the proposed new emissions unit is a replacement for the shutdown or curtailed emissions unit, and the emissions reductions achieved by the shutdown or curtailment met the requirements of (7) (b) (iii) (A) (I) of this section.

(iv) All emission reductions claimed as offset credit shall be federally enforceable;

(v) Emission reductions used for offsets may only be from any location within the designated nonattainment area. Except the permitting authority may allow use of emission reductions from another area that is nonattainment for the same pollutant, provided the following conditions are met:

(A) The other area is designated as an equal or higher nonattainment status than the nonattainment area where the source proposing to use the reduction is located; and

(B) Emissions from the other nonattainment area contribute to violations of the standard in the nonattainment area where the source proposing to use the reduction is located.

(vi) Credit for an emissions reduction can be claimed to the

extent that the reduction has not been relied on in issuing any permit under 40 CFR 52.21 or regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51 Subpart I or the state has not relied on it in demonstration of attainment or reasonable further progress.

(vii) The total tonnage of increased emissions, in tons per year, resulting from a major modification that must be offset in accordance with Section 173 of the Federal Clean Air Act shall be determined by summing the difference between the allowable emissions after the modification and the actual emissions before the modification for each emissions unit.

((~~(8)~~)) (9) No emissions credit may be allowed for replacing one hydrocarbon compound with another of lesser reactivity, except for those compounds listed in Table 1 of EPA's "Recommended Policy on Control of Volatile Organic Compounds" (42 FR 35314, July 8, 1977) . This document is also available from Mr. Ted Creekmore, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, (MD-15) Research Triangle Park, NC 27711.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-850 Actual emissions plantwide applicability limitation (PAL) . The Actuals Plantwide Applicability limit program contained in Section IV.K of 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix S, Emission Offset Ruling, as of ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012, is adopted by reference with the following exceptions:

(1) The term "reviewing authority" means "permitting authority" as defined in WAC 173-400-030.

(2) "PAL permit" means the major or minor new source review permit issued that establishes the PAL and those PAL terms as they are incorporated into an air operating permit issued pursuant to chapter 173-401 WAC.

(3) The reference to 40 CFR 70.6 (a) (3) (iii) (B) in subsection IV.K.14 means WAC 173-401-615 (3) (b).

(4) No PAL permit can be issued under this provision until EPA adopts this section into the state implementation plan.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-930 Emergency engines. (1) **Applicability.**

(a) This section applies statewide except where a permitting authority has taken specific action determining not to adopt this section.

(b) This section applies to diesel-fueled compression ignition emergency engines with a cumulative BHP rating greater than 500 BHP and equal to or less than 2000 BHP.

((~~(b)~~)) (c) This section is not applicable to emergency engines that are part of a major stationary source, as defined in WAC 173-400-710 and 173-400-810, or major modification, as defined in WAC 173-400-710 and 173-400-810.

(d) In lieu of filing a notice of construction application under WAC 173-400-110, the owner or operator may comply with the requirements of this section for emergency engines.

((~~(c)~~)) (e) Compliance with this section satisfies the requirement for new source review of emergency engines under RCW 70.94.152 and chapter 173-460 WAC.

((~~(d)~~)) (f) An applicant may choose to submit a notice of construction application in accordance with WAC 173-400-110 for a site specific review of criteria and toxic air pollutants in lieu of using this section's provisions.

((~~(e)~~)) (g) If an applicant cannot meet the requirements of this section, then they must file a notice of construction application.

(2) **Operating requirements for emergency engines.** Emergency engines using this section must:

(a) Meet EPA emission standards applicable to all new nonroad compression-ignition engines, contained in 40 CFR Part 89.112 Table 1 and ~~40~~ CFR Part 1039.102 Tables 6 and 7, as applicable for the year that the emergency engine is put in operation.

(b) Be fueled by ultra low sulfur diesel or ultra low sulfur biodiesel, with a sulfur content of 15 ppm or 0.0015% sulfur by weight or less.

(c) Operate a maximum of fifty hours per year for maintenance and testing or other nonemergency use.

(3) **Definitions.**

(a) **Emergency engine** means a new diesel-fueled stationary compression ignition engine. The engine must meet all the criteria specified below. The engine must be:

(i) Installed for the primary purpose of providing electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency use and is not the source of primary power at the facility; and

(ii) Operated to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency use.

(b) **Emergency use** means providing electrical power or mechanical work during any of the following events or conditions:

(i) The failure or loss of all or part of normal power service to the facility beyond the control of the facility; or

(ii) The failure or loss of all or part of a facility's internal power distribution system.

Examples of emergency operation include the pumping of water or sewage and the powering of lights.

(c) **Maintenance and testing** means operating an emergency engine to:

(i) Evaluate the ability of the engine or its supported equipment to perform during an emergency; or

(ii)Train personnel on emergency activities; or

(iii) Test an engine that has experienced a breakdown, or failure, or undergone a preventative overhaul during maintenance; or

(iv) Exercise the engine if such operation is recommended by the engine or generator manufacturer.

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From:	Brian Brazil
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Chapter 173-400 WAC, General regulations for air pollution sources
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 3:01:03 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

TransAlta Centralia Generation LLC (TCG) is submitting these comments with regards to the proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC, General regulations for air pollution sources.

TransAlta supports the changes that Ecology is proposing to the definition of "air contaminant" at WAC 173-400-030(3)(b) and believes that this change should be adopted as proposed.

The addition of "(i) Protection of increment; and (ii) Air quality related values;" to 173-400-720(4)(b) goes beyond current EPA requirements for a SIP approved PSD program and goes beyond the delegated program that Ecology currently operates. Ecology should remove these proposed items from the final rules and re-number the remaining items as appropriate.

Thank you for considering these comments,

Brian Brazil
Environmental Manager

Ph: 360-807-8031
913 Big Hanaford Rd | Centralia, WA 98531

TransAlta
www.transalta.com

From:	Christian McCabe
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	NWPPA Comments on WAC 173-400
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 1:56:25 PM
Attachments:	NWPPA comments to Ecology re WAC 173-400 General Regulation for Air Pollutant Sources.pdf

Dear Ms. Whitcher:

Please find attached NWPPA's comments to WAC 173-400 rule making.

Thank you.

Christian M. McCabe, J.D.
Executive Director
Northwest Pulp & Paper Association
212 Union Ave. SE, Suite 103
Olympia, WA 98501
(360) 951-1306 (cell)
(360) 529-8638 (work)
(360) 529-8645 (fax)
www.nwppa.net

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NORTHWEST PULP&PAPER

Northwest Pulp & Paper Association
212 Union Ave SE, Suite 103
Olympia, WA 98501-1302
(360) 529-8638, Fax (360) 529-8645

VIA E-MAIL

July 20, 2012

Ms. Linda Whitcher
Air Quality Program
Washington Department of Ecology
P.O. Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600

Re: NWPPA Comments on Proposed Revisions to WAC 173-400 (General Regulation for Air Pollutant Sources)

Dear Ms. Whitcher:

On behalf of the Northwest Pulp and Paper Association (NWPPA), we respectfully submit the following comments to the above-referenced proposed regulation modifications for your consideration.

In general, NWPPA supports the proposed rule revisions presented in WAC 173-400-020 (Applicability) and WAC 173-400-030 (Definitions).

NWPPA further supports the proposed revisions to clarify that the State Implementation Plan (SIP) applies only to the six contaminants for which EPA has established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), and their precursors. We believe Ecology's proposed limitation of SIP applicability to traditional criteria is appropriate and do not believe the SIP is an appropriate mechanism for this effort with respect to greenhouse gasses (GHGs), as other mechanisms may be more appropriate for GHG reduction.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this matter. Please feel free to contact me with any questions.

Sincerely,

Christian M. McCabe
Executive Director
Northwest Pulp & Paper Association

From:	Brandon Houskeeper
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Cc:	Clark, Stuart (ECY); rob.gronewold@erm.com; Gary Chandler
Subject:	AWB public/written comment on proposed amendments to 173-400
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 1:08:19 PM
Attachments:	image007.png image008.png image009.png AWB WAC 173-400 - public comment 7-20-12.pdf

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Linda –

Attached is AWB's comment letter regarding the proposed amendments to 173-400. Please confirm that you have received the letter as part of the public record.

We appreciate your time and willingness to work with the business community, and would ask that you keep us in the loop with regards to Ecology's next steps. If you have any questions about AWB's comments, please feel free to contact me directly.

Brandon

BRANDON HOUSKEEPER
ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON BUSINESS
Government Affairs Director

T 360.943.1600 / T 800.521.9325
M 360.870.2918/ F 360.943.5811
PO Box 658, Olympia, WA 98507-0658
www.awb.org

** *If you are not the intended recipient of this message or have received this communication in error, please notify the sender immediately and promptly delete the message. Thank you.* **

Association of Washington Business
Washington State's Chamber of Commerce

July 20, 2012

Department of Ecology
Air Quality Programs
Attn: Linda Whitcher
P.O. Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600

RE: Public Comment on proposed revisions to WAC 173-400

Dear Ms. Whitcher:

I am writing today on behalf of the Association of Washington Business (AWB) regarding Ecology's proposed amendments to WAC 173-400, and the submittal of portions of 173-400 for inclusion in the State Implementation Plan.

AWB is the state's oldest and largest statewide business association, representing more than 7,900 member companies as the state's chamber of commerce, as well as the manufacturing and technology Association. While our membership includes well-known, larger employers in the state, more than 90 percent of AWB members employ fewer than 100 people and more than half of our members employ fewer than 10.

We appreciate Ecology's early response to concerns raised by the business community, providing additional time to review and comment on the language being proposed.

AWB supports Ecology's proposed revisions to the definition of air contaminant in WAC 173-400-030. The proposed changes will help clarify the scope of the State Implementation Plan (SIP), focusing SIP requirements on measures needed to attain and maintain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. This change is necessary to avoid the unintended consequences for the broader business community of regulating greenhouse gas emissions through the SIP.

ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON BUSINESS
Membership Government Affairs Member Services AWB Institute

T 360.943.1600
T 800.521.9325
F 360.943.5811

PO Box 658, Olympia, WA 98507-0658
1414 Cherry St. SE, Olympia
www.awb.org

In addition, it is our understanding that several of AWB's members, which are directly impacted by the proposed changes in WAC 173-400, will submit written comments. AWB encourages Ecology to reconsider some of the proposed changes identified in our members letters, such as the changes to 173-400-171 *Public Notice* and 173-400-720(4)(b) *Applicable Requirements*. These member companies, and their experts, can help provide a better understanding of the cost benefits and risks associated with the technical changes being proposed.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed changes to WAC 173-400. AWB, and our member companies, look forward to working with you as you continue to move forward with the suggested changes. If you have any questions, please let us know.

Regards,

Brandon Houskeeper
Association of Washington Business
Director, Government Affairs
Environmental Policy

From:	Jessica Finn Coven
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Comments on proposed revisions to chapter 173_400 WAC
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 11:32:27 AM
Attachments:	Comment letter July 2012.docx

Hi Linda,

On behalf of Climate Solutions I would like to note that we strongly agree with and support the comments submitted by the Washington Environmental Council, which I am attaching here for your reference.

Don't hesitate to get in touch if you would like to discuss Climate Solutions' position on this matter or our support for these comments more.

Jessica Finn Coven
Washington Director
Climate Solutions

Sent from my Samsung Epic™ 4G Touch

-------- Original message --------
Subject: final comments for Ecology
From: Becky Kelley <becky@wecprotects.org>
To: Jessica Finn Coven <jessica@climatesolutions.org>
CC: Rashad Morris <rashad@wecprotects.org>

EARTHJUSTICE

ALASKA CALIFORNIA FLORIDA MID-PACIFIC NORTHEAST NORTHERN ROCKIES
NORTHWEST ROCKY MOUNTAIN WASHINGTON, DC INTERNATIONAL

July 20, 2012

Ms. Linda Whitcher
Dep't of Ecology
P.O. Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600
Linda.Whitcher@ecy.wa.gov

Re: Comments of Washington Environmental Council and Sierra Club regarding the Department of Ecology's proposed revisions to Chapter 173-400 WAC, and proposal to submit proposed rule changes to EPA for approval as an amendment to the Washington State Implementation Plan.

Dear Ms. Whitcher:

The following comments are submitted on behalf of the Washington Environmental Council ("WEC") and the Sierra Club (collectively "Conservation Organizations"). The Conservation Organizations strongly oppose certain changes to Chapter 173-400 and the State Implementation Plan ("SIP") proposed by the Washington Department of Ecology ("Ecology"). Specifically, the Conservation Organizations oppose Ecology's efforts to amend the definition of "air contaminant" in WAC 173-400-030(3) and to amend the applicability of the SIP provisions as provided in WAC 173-400-020, and also oppose Ecology's proposal to submit this rule change to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as a proposed SIP amendment. The Conservation Organizations are concerned that these proposals, if finalized and approved, would unnecessarily limit the ability of Ecology to control emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants under the SIP, and limit the ability of the public to ensure that such air contaminants are adequately regulated in Washington State.

The Conservation Organizations request that Ecology withdraw the proposed revisions to WAC 173-400-030(3) and WAC 173-400-020 and the proposal to submit these revisions to EPA as a SIP amendment because the proposals are inconsistent with the law, science, and sound public policy. [1] *As these comments are submitted in opposition to both the proposed rule revisions and the proposed submission of the rule change to EPA as a SIP amendment, Ecology should include these comments in the administrative records for both actions.*

THE CONSERVATION ORGANIZATIONS

WEC is a statewide non-profit organization devoted to the protection of the natural environment in Washington State. WEC has over 3,500 individual members and over 50 affiliated organizations. WEC's mission is to protect, restore, and sustain Washington's

[1] Please note that as to the portions of the proposed rule change not addressed in this letter, while the Conservation Organizations are not submitting comment herein, neither support nor assent should be assumed.

705 SECOND AVENUE, SUITE 203 SEATTLE, WA 98104-1711
T: 206.343.7340 F: 206.343.1526 E: eajuswa@earthjustice.org W: www.earthjustice.org

environment. WEC actively participates in many aspects of environmental and natural resources policy and management, including efforts to protect Washington's climate and promote clean energy, participation on state task forces, and advocacy on behalf of its members and the public interest before administrative agencies, commissions, the legislature, and the courts.

The Sierra Club is a national non-profit organization with more than 60 chapters throughout the U.S., including the Washington State Chapter. Sierra Club's mission is to explore, enjoy, and protect the wild places of the earth, to practice and promote the responsible use of the Earth's ecosystems and resources, to educate and enlist humanity to protect and restore the quality of the environment, and to use all lawful means to carry out these objectives. The Washington State Chapter works on issues related to transportation planning, clean energy, climate change, public and private lands, water resources, and environmental justice.

INTRODUCTION

EPA has found that six greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, and methane, "endanger public health and the public welfare of current and future generations."[2] Concentrations of greenhouse gases are increasing in the Earth's atmosphere at a rate far faster than in pre-industrial history, trapping solar energy that would otherwise be radiated back into space.[3] This anthropogenic phenomenon is having and will have profound impacts on the health and welfare of people worldwide through increased global temperatures, more extreme weather events, severe flooding and droughts, the spread of infectious diseases, and increases in some dangerous criteria pollutants such as ozone.[4] The University of Washington's Climate Impacts Group ("CIG") has confirmed these predictions and has outlined the expected effects for our region. The CIG determined that the temperature in the Pacific Northwest has increased by 1.5°F since 1920.[5] Based on models developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate

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[2] U.S. EPA, Endangerment and Cause or Contribute Findings for Greenhouse Gases Under Section 202(A) of the Clean Air Act, 74 Fed. Reg. 66496, 66496 (December 15, 2009) ("Endangerment Finding"). Greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

[3] Id. at 66499.

[4] Id. at 66517-66521; see also U.S. Global Change Research Program, Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States, (2009), Executive Summary and full report available at http://www.globalchange.gov/publications/reports/scientific-assessments/us-impacts/full-report/executive-summary (last viewed April 19, 2011). See also generally The Washington Climate Change Impacts Assessment: Evaluating Washington's Future in a Changing Climate Executive Summary, Climate Impacts Group, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, available at http://cses.washington.edu/db/pdf/wacciaexecsummary638.pdf. (hereinafter "CIG Report").

[5] CIG Report, Executive Summary at 1.

Change ("IPCC"), the Climate Impacts Group projects an additional average increase in temperature of 2.0°F by the 2020s, 3.2°F by the 2040s, and 5.3°F by the 2080s.[6]

The CIG warns that severe environmental impacts will likely result from the projected changes to the temperature and climate in Washington State.[7] For example:

- Climate change in Washington will likely lead to significantly more heat- and air pollution-related deaths throughout this century; ozone pollution, a significant health threat, will be made worse by climate change.

- The more moderate projections for sea level rise for 2100 are 2 inches to 13 inches (depending on location) in Washington State and other projections are as high as 35 inches to 50 inches for 2100.

- April 1 snowpack is projected to decrease by 28% across the state by the 2020s, 40% by the 2040s, and 59% by the 2080s. As a result, seasonal streamflow timing will likely shift significantly in some watersheds.

- The Yakima basin reservoir system will likely be less able to accommodate all water users, especially junior users because. In turn, due to lack of or severe reductions in irrigation water, the average production of apples and cherries could decline by approximately $23 million (about 5%) in the 2020s and by $70 million (about 16%) in the 2080s.

- Rising stream temperatures will reduce the quality and extent of freshwater salmon habitat.

- Due to increased summer temperatures and decreased summer precipitation, the area burned by fire regionally is projected to double by the 2040s and triple by the 2080s.

- [R]egional climate model simulations generally predict increases in extreme high precipitation storm events over the next 50 years, particularly around Puget Sound.

News reports over the last year have repeatedly warned of increasing ocean acidification and the immediate negative environmental and economic impacts on Washington's aquatic species, including shellfish, which in turn has spawned a Governor's blue ribbon panel on the issue.[8]

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[6] Id.

[7] Id. at 1-2 and 6; see also id. at 345-71.

[8] See e.g. http://seattletimes.nwsource.com/html/localnews/2018496037_oysters22m.html; http://daily.sightline.org/2012/03/29/washington-creates-ocean-acidification-panel/; Washington Shellfish Initiation, Ocean Acidification Blue Ribbon Panel Charter, http://www.ecy.wa.gov/water/marine/oa/charter.pdf

Consistent with these findings, state and federal leaders have recognized that continued emission of greenhouse gases significantly threatens state and national interests. For example, in 2008, the Washington State Legislature enacted a law requiring the State to "limit emissions of greenhouse gases" to 1990 levels by 2020, 25 percent below 1990 levels by 2035, and 50 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. RCW 70.235.020(1)(a).[9] The following year, in 2009, Washington Governor Christine Gregoire issued an executive order confirming that "greenhouse gases are air contaminants within the meaning of the state's Clean Air Act and pose a serious threat to the health and welfare of Washington's citizens and the quality of the environment . . . ."[10] That same year, EPA issued an "endangerment finding" for greenhouse gases, in which it proclaimed that "six greenhouse gases taken in combination endanger both the public health and the public welfare of current and future generations."[11] EPA has followed that endangerment finding with a series of rules concerning mobile source emissions, monitoring, and limits for new and modified sources of emissions of a certain size—findings and rules that recently survived an industry challenge with the court reaffirming that greenhouse gases are pollutants subject to regulation under various provisions of the Clean Air.[12] EPA has also approved at least one other state SIP that includes provisions for addressing greenhouse gas emissions.[13]

Against this backdrop, Washington, through the Department of Ecology, now proposes to strip important provisions from its SIP that require the regulation and control of greenhouse gas air contaminants. Washington's proposed action is contrary to law and sound public health and environmental policy.

BACKGROUND

Under the Clean Air Act ("CAA"), states are required to develop and adopt SIPs which "provide for implementation, maintenance, and enforcement" of the CAA's standards and must include enforceable emissions limits, control measures, means, or techniques for addressing air pollutants as well as schedules and timetables for compliance with the requirements of the CAA.[14] Once a SIP is adopted, the state must submit it to the EPA for approval.[15] A state may propose SIP requirements that are more stringent than the minimum federal CAA requirements—in that instance, as long as the SIP meets the minimum requirements, EPA must

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[9] Unfortunately, to date, Ecology has taken no enforceable regulatory actions that will ensure that these targets are actually met.

[10] Executive Order 09-05 (May 25, 2009).

[11] 74 Fed. Reg. 66,496 (Dec. 15, 2009).

[12] Coalition for Responsible Regulation, Inc. v. EPA, ___ F.3d ___, 2012 WL 2381955 (D.C. Cir. 2012).

[13] 7 DE Admin. Code 1144(1.1), approved 75 Fed. Reg. 48566- 48567 (Aug. 11, 2010).

[14] 42 U.S.C. § 7410(a); Safe Air, 488 F.3d at 1092.

[15] Id.

approve the SIP.[16] Upon approval by EPA, the terms and provisions in the SIP become federally-enforceable and are considered federal law.[17] States are obligated to follow and implement the terms of their SIPs.[18] Any change that a state wishes to make to a SIP requirement must be adopted through a public process and submitted to EPA for approval before the state may implement such changes.[19]

In submitting their SIPs to EPA, states are authorized and, in fact encouraged to provide clean air protections and controls beyond the bare minimums required by the CAA.[20] EPA is required to approve any SIP that meets the basic minimum requirements, even if the SIP also extends beyond those requirements, including requirements related to greenhouse gas emissions.[21] When a state does so, whether by requiring stricter technologies or controls for a particular industry or pollutant, or by extending protections to cover more than criteria pollutants, a state is bound by the terms of its SIP and the SIP becomes the baseline against which future revisions are measured.[22]

The term "air contaminants" is currently broadly defined in Washington's statutes, administrative code, and SIP to include all gases, including greenhouse gases, a definition that has been confirmed by federal court order and earlier by Governor's Executive Order.[23] Washington proposes to change only the rule and attendant SIP provisions, not the statutory definition. A portion of the SIP that Washington also leaves unchanged concerns General Standards for Maximum Emissions for all air contaminants, WAC 173-400-040. This regulation requires that all emissions units use reasonably available control technology ("RACT") to control all air contaminant emissions. Where current controls are determined to be less than RACT, the

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[16] Union Elec. Co. v. EPA, 427 U.S. 246, 262-63 (1976); Duquesne Light Co. v. EPA, 166 F.3d 609, 611, 613 (3rd Cir. 1999); 42 U.S.C. §§ 7410(a)(2) and 7416.

[17] Safe Air, 488 F.3d at 1091. See also Washington Envtl. Council v. Sturdevant, 834 F. Supp. 2d 1209, 1211 (W.D. Wash. 2011).

[18] Id.; 42 U.S.C. § 7516.

[19] Safe Air, 488 F.3d at 1093; 42 U.S.C. § 7410(l).

[20] Washington Envtl. Council, 834 F. Supp. 2d at 1216; Union Elec. Co., 427 U.S. at 266.

[21] Washington Envtl. Council, 834 F. Supp. 2d at 1216-17.

[22] Safe Air, 488 F.3d at 1091; South Coast Air Quality Mgmt. Dist. v. EPA, 472 F.2d 882, 890 and 898 (D.C. Cir. 2006); clarified on denial of reh'g, 489 F.2d 1245 (D.C. Cir. 2007) (emphasizing the one-way ratcheting effect of 42 U.S.C. § 7410(l)).

[23] Washington Envtl. Council, 834 F.Supp.2d at 1213; WAC 173-400-030(3); RCW 70.94.030(1); Executive Order 09-05 (May 25, 2009). Defining air contaminants to include greenhouse gases is consistent with the Supreme Court's inclusion of greenhouse gases in the CAA's definition of "air pollutant," a definition similarly broad. Massachusetts v. EPA, 549 U.S. 497, 528-29 (2007).

permitting authority shall define RACT and require its installation.[24] These requirements have been part of Washington's SIP since the mid-1990s. The SIP, with these provisions included, has been repeatedly reviewed and approved by EPA and has recently been interpreted by the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington as requiring Ecology to make RACT determinations for greenhouse gas emissions from oil refineries.[25]

Washington now proposes to change its rules regarding what is considered an "air contaminant" that, under the SIP, will be subject to RACT requirements as well as other SIP provisions. The state will retain the general broad definition of air contaminant, but it also proposes to adopt sub-definitions that confusingly carve out and then recapture certain air contaminants, including greenhouse gases, depending upon the regulatory forum or requirement at issue. Specifically, Washington proposes that its SIP requirements would apply only to those "air contaminants" for which EPA has established National Ambient Air Quality Standards ("NAAQS") and their precursors,[26] substantially narrowing and weakening Washington's SIP.[27] However, because this change potentially runs afoul of EPA's more recent requirements for SIPs and greenhouse gas emission regulation, Washington then proposes to "recapture" many of those same air contaminants to the extent they are required by EPA to be addressed in Prevention of Significant Deterioration and/or Visibility Impairment requirements in the CAA or EPA regulations. The plain impetus for and intent of this tortured proposal is for Washington to try to escape its obligations under the current SIP to determine RACT for greenhouse gas emissions from refineries as ordered by the court in Washington Environmental Council.[28]

Washington's proposed change to its SIP, targeted at excluding greenhouse gases from coverage by the SIP's requirements, comes in response to federal court orders and other advocacy regarding greenhouse gas emissions from oil refineries and coal-fired power plants and as such is extremely disappointing and ill-considered. Washington has consistently held itself out as a leader on addressing climate change, but this proposed action is in direct contradiction to leadership on climate. The Conservation Organizations urge the state to cease its efforts to weaken the Washington SIP and look instead to the incredible leadership opportunity afforded by the provisions of Washington's SIP to take steps on curbing one of the worst environmental problems of our time.

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[24] WAC 173-400-040; Washington Envt'l Council, 834 F. Supp. 2d at 1213.

[25] Washington Envt'l Council, 834 F. Supp. 2d at 1213.

[26] EPA has not developed NAAQS for greenhouse gases.

[27] Wash. St. Reg. 12-11-115 (May 22, 2012).

[28] 834 F. Supp. 2d at 1216-17.

DISCUSSION AND ARGUMENT

I. WASHINGTON'S PROPOSED ACTION VIOLATES THE CLEAN AIR ACT ANTIBACKSLIDING REQUIREMENTS.

A. Greenhouse Gases Are Linked to Certain Criteria Pollutants and Their Exclusion From Washington's SIP Will Interfere With Attainment Of Standards For, and Will Stymie Reasonable Further Progress On, Ozone.

Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 7410(l), EPA is prohibited from approving a SIP revision that would "interfere with any applicable requirement concerning attainment and reasonable further progress (as defined in section 171), or any other applicable requirement of [the CAA]." As noted above, Ecology's intention and summary of its proposed action here is to narrow the application of Washington's SIP to pollutants for which EPA has developed NAAQS and their precursors. In so proposing, Washington fails to acknowledge the current science indicating a relationship between greenhouse gases, climate change, and criteria pollutants. In light of this relationship, the proposed change, if approved, would violate Section 110(l) of the CAA,[29] which plainly provides that EPA may not approve a revision to a SIP if the revision would interfere with any applicable requirements concerning attainment and reasonable further progress on standards, or of any other applicable requirement of the CAA.

The Conservation Organizations are unaware of any analysis by Ecology and no findings regarding the potential impacts the proposed changes would have on air quality in Washington. In fact, to the extent that this proposal negates Ecology's obligation to determine RACT for greenhouse gas emissions from refineries (the Conservation Organizations dispute that it would) or other sources, the effect of this change is to diminish air quality in Washington by allowing higher levels of pollutant emissions than the current SIP allows. In addition, Ecology's proposed action is inconsistent with its earlier findings and statements regarding the relationship between climate change and public health. Ecology's analysis in this regard is entirely deficient and fails to conform to the plain requirements of section 110(l) to ensure that the proposed action does not violate the CAA anti-backsliding requirements.

It is well-recognized that climate change caused by greenhouse gas emissions will worsen ozone pollution across most, if not all, of the United States.[30] A direct causal link has been consistently modeled.[31] EPA itself has previously recognized this link and has relied upon it in

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[29] 42 U.S.C. § 7410(l).

[30] See Summary and Report of Daniel Jaffe, Ph.D. (Attachment 1); see also The Washington Climate Change Impacts Assessment: Evaluating Washington's Future in a Changing Climate, note 3, supra; Chapter 10: Public Health Impacts of Climate Change in Washington State: Projected Mortality Risks Due to Heat Events and Air Pollution, at pp. 345 and 347-48 (Attachment 2).

[31] Id. Indirect links are also being noted. The wildfires burning this summer in Siberia have caused the Northwest U.S. and Western Canada to be engulfed in particulates and much higher

making its Endangerment Finding.[32] In fact, a number of the scientific publications identifying this link and the research related to it include EPA researchers.[33] While the magnitude of the impact may vary geographically, the fact of the connection is consistent and generally agreed upon by experts. Finally, the EPA and the State of Delaware have formally recognized this connection when Delaware proposed, and EPA approved, SIP provisions providing for the regulation of greenhouse gas emissions as one method of addressing ozone pollution issues.

The attempt to carve greenhouse gases out of Washington's SIP by limiting the SIP to pollutants for which EPA has developed NAAQS will interfere with attainment (and/or maintaining attainment) and reasonable further progress on ozone. Failure to control and reduce greenhouse gases will allow the U.S. to continue on the most extreme track for climate change which in turn will contribute to worsening ozone pollution. Curbing greenhouse gas emissions will help combat ozone pollution and lessen the chances that Washington will struggle with attainment of standards for this pollutant that is a threat to public health. By proposing a revision to the Washington's SIP that excludes greenhouse gases, the state proposes a SIP revision that will interfere with attainment of, or reasonable further progress on attaining, ozone standards. As such, Washington's proposed change cannot be approved by EPA. The Conservation Groups urge Ecology to reconsider and withdraw its proposal to limit the definition of "air contaminant" in the SIP to exclude greenhouse gases and other non-criteria pollutants.

B. The SIP, as Interpreted and Applied by the Western District of Washington, Forms the Baseline Against Which Revisions Must be Measured.

Again, under 42 U.S.C. § 7410(l), EPA is prohibited from approving a SIP revision that would "interfere with any applicable requirement concerning attainment and reasonable further progress (as defined in section 171), or any other applicable requirement of [the CAA]." Cases

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ozone levels than usual. According to Dr. Jaffe, while Washington did not end up violating the 8 hour ozone standard, Canada apparently did (see e.g. http://www.vancouversun.com/news/Smoke+from+Siberian+fires+raises+ozone+levels+record+highs+parts/6915603/story.html) and Washington levels were pushed very high. (71 ppbv-8 hr at Enumclaw.) And, the magnitude and frequency of the fires themselves are likely the result of climate change. See http://www.telegraph.co.uk/science/science-news/3302186/Siberian-forest-fires-due-to-climate-change.html.

[32] U.S. EPA, Regulating Greenhouse Gas Emissions Under the Clean Air Act, 73 Fed. Reg. 444354, 44426 (July 30, 2008); U.S. EPA, Technical Support Document for Endangerment and Cause or Contribute Findings for Greenhouse Gases Under Section 202(a) of the Clean Air Act, (December 2009), at 89-91. Available at http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/endangerment/downloads/Endangerment%20TSD.pdf.

[33] See, e.g., Jacob, Daniel J. and Darrell A. Winner, Effect of Climate Change on Air Quality, 43 Atmospheric Environment 51063 (2009) (Attachment 3) and Weaver, C.P. et al., A Preliminary Synthesis of Modeled Climate Change Impacts on U.S. Regional Ozone Concentrations, American Meteorological Soc., December 2009, at 1843-63 (Attachment 4).

interpreting this provision have found that the existing SIP is the baseline, even if a state has not yet implemented all requirements in the existing SIP.[34] Even where EPA set requirements that EPA later determined were more stringent than necessary to protect public health, EPA was forbidden from releasing states from those burdens because the overall purpose and goals of the CAA are to improve air quality until safe and never allow backtracking, which results in a "one-way ratchet" for air quality controls in SIPs.[35] Here, Washington's SIP is plainly an applicable requirement of the CAA. Washington's SIP requires the state to regulate all air contaminants, including greenhouse gases. That SIP has been approved by EPA and is therefore a federally-enforceable requirement of the CAA. To weaken that SIP by removing greenhouse gases and other pollutants from the protections and requirements afforded by the SIP is to interfere with a current, existing applicable requirement of the Act. Ecology's proposed action violates the antibacksliding requirements of section 110(l) of the CAA. Such a result is consistent with the case law regarding the "one-way" ratchet effect and requirement of the CAA.

II. ECOLOGY'S PROPOSED ACTION IS CONTRARY TO SOUND CLEAN AIR ACT POLICY AND WILL RESULT IN CONFUSION AND A WEAKENED SIP.

In addition to being legally indefensible, Ecology's proposed rule and SIP changes are an unnecessary retreat by this administration in the face of the problems and threats of climate change, particularly when the state has a tool in hand to start to make progress on this significant problem.

To the extent that Washington proposes this drastic SIP change over concern that determining RACT for greenhouse gas emissions from oil refineries is unduly burdensome. Washington's action is unwarranted. The task is not so onerous as to justify gutting this important provision for addressing climate change pollutants. As noted by Dr. Ranajit Sahu and the Conservation Organizations during the remedies portion of the Washington Environmental Council litigation, for refineries, much of the work has already been done by other organizations such as EPA and the California Air Resources Board (see Attached Declarations of Dr. Sahu and briefs of Plaintiffs). This research has demonstrated that efficiency technologies and strategies at the refineries are reasonable measures for controlling greenhouse gas emissions. As for other industries, Ecology, consistent with the SIP RACT requirements, can assess their emissions and technology. If there is no reasonably available technology for control of greenhouse gas emissions, the inquiry ends and Ecology's job of complying with the SIP is complete. If a technology is reasonably available, then Washington will, by requiring its use, exhibit the leadership of which it is capable and the state will make that much more progress on the significant problem of climate change. Applying the current SIP requirements to begin to reduce greenhouse gas emissions is reasonable, prudent, and important, and it does not represent an undue burden.

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[34] See, e.g., South Coast Air Quality Mgmt. Dist., 472 F.2d at 900; see also Hall v. EPA, 273 F.3d 1146, 1160 (9th Cir. 2001).

[35] Id.

Contrary to Washington's history of leadership on climate change policy, this proposal, if approved, would be a retreat from the opportunity to make real on-the-ground progress towards limiting greenhouse gas emissions by using currently-available regulatory tools. After far too long, EPA has started to recognize and address the significant problem of climate change and greenhouse gas pollutants and has begun developing and implementing measures to assess and address greenhouse gas pollutants through the SIPs, as evidenced by the tailoring rule and PSD and Title V permitting requirements. While such progress on the national level is encouraging, real measurable results from these regulatory efforts are years if not decades off, and much more regulatory and legislative work is required to begin addressing the climate problem. Now is not the time to be stepping back and giving up tools. Further, the state must recognize that progress on this enormous problem cannot come with a single action or single solution; it will take all levels of federal and state government working with as many tools as possible to gain ground and avert the worst climate impacts.

Further, the problem of Ecology avoiding real greenhouse gas regulation is not limited to contributions to climate change. As EPA's own research on ozone demonstrates, all the progress made on controlling criteria pollutants could be negated or at least diminished due to the impact of climate change on pollutants like ozone. Instead of moving forward with this misguided proposal, Ecology should focus on using its existing regulatory authority which, in conjunction with actions by other state and national governments, could protect the public from the worst consequences of climate change.

Moreover, rather than clarifying SIP requirements, Ecology's proposal would exacerbate confusion regarding which pollutants are regulated for which requirements under Washington's SIP. Ecology's proposal is to limit the applicability of SIP provisions such as the RACT Standard to criteria pollutants and their precursors; however, for PSD and Title V requirements, the SIP will apply to greenhouse gases (at least to the degree required by EPA). As noted above, climate change will adversely affect ozone pollution, making it much more difficult to achieve the NAAQS. Similarly, methane directly affects ozone formation in the atmosphere. Yet because greenhouse gases have no NAAQS, the state's action may have now fostered questions of whether they will be regulated under Washington's SIP and, if so, under which provisions. At a minimum, the proposal sets up a strange mixed standard for control of harmful pollutants. Ecology should be wary of creating such confusion and artificial divisions where there currently are none.

Ecology's proposal also creates ambiguity on whether it actually accomplishes the result Ecology appears to seek. Plainly, Ecology's proposal is a response to the direction of the federal district court order requiring Ecology to determine and apply RACT to greenhouse gas emissions from Washington refineries in accordance with the plain language of Washington's SIP. While Ecology is proposing to carve greenhouse gases out of the requirement for RACT by changing the definition of air contaminant and general applicability, Ecology has not proposed changes to the RACT Standard itself or the statutory definition of "air contaminant," which, like the current definition in the SIP, plainly includes greenhouse gases. This is significant because the RACT

Standard, as approved by EPA as part of the SIP, incorporates by reference RCW 70.94.154.[36] RCW 70.94.154, in turn, provides that in determining RACT, Ecology shall address, where practicable, all "air contaminants" deemed to be of concern for that source. Because this is a statute, the applicable definition for air contaminants as used in this provision is RCW 70.94.030, which will continue to encompass greenhouse gases regardless of whether the proposal at issue here is ever finalized. Ecology cannot, by rule, change the meaning of the statute. Dep't of Ecology v. Campbell & Gwinn, L.L.C., 146 Wash.2d 1, 19, 43 P.3d 4 (2002) (an agency cannot amend or change a statute through administrative rule-making). This means that the SIP now references two different definitions of the term "air contaminant" and that two definitions of "air contaminant" would now potentially apply to the RACT Standard; one that Ecology would presumably claim excludes greenhouse gases, and one that indisputably includes greenhouse gases. The better result is for the state to simply withdraw this unwise proposal and make good use of this important tool instead of working so hard to avoid it.

CONCLUSION

The State of Washington is fortunate to have SIP provisions that allow Ecology, its citizens, and its advocacy organizations to lead the way in addressing one of the most significant problems of our time—greenhouse gas pollution and climate change. Ecology's proposal to relinquish this powerful federally-enforceable SIP tool is based on questionable legal grounds, is unsupported by scientific reasoning, and is unsound public policy. The Conservation Organizations urge Ecology to withdraw its proposal to amend the definition of "air contaminants" in WAC 173-400-030(3) and the applicability provisions in WAC 173-400-020, and to abandon its effort to obtain EPA approval to limit the definition of "air contaminants" in the SIP.

We appreciate the opportunity to submit comments on this very important proposal. Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Janette K. Brimmer
Earthjustice

Joshua Osborne-Klein
Ziontz, Chestnut, Varnell, Berley & Slonim

Attorneys for Washington Environmental Council and Sierra Club

[36] See Washington Envt'l Council, 834 F. Supp. 2d at 1213.

Enclosures
cc: Julie Vergeront, Office of Regional Counsel, Region 10, EPA
Kay Shirey, Assistant Attorney General, Washington
Aaron Robins, Sierra Club
Rashad Morris, Washington Environmental Council

From:	Janette Brimmer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Cc:	""rashad@wecprotects.org" (rashad@wecprotects.org)"; "Becky Kelley"; ""Aaron Robins" (arobns@gmail.com)"; "Joshua Osborne-Klein (joshok@zcvbs.com)"; "Vergeront.Julie@epamail.epa.gov"; Shirey, Kay (ATG)
Subject:	RE: SIP and rule Change Comments Letter
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 11:02:55 AM
Attachments:	2168 094 remedies reply 2-21-12.pdf 2168 086 opening brief on remedy phase by defendants 2-6-12.pdf

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Dear Ms. Whitcher:

Enclosed are the additional two attachments referenced in our comment letter. Again, these are submitted both in opposition to the proposed rule change and in opposition to the proposed SIP amendment and we ask that they be included in both administrative records. Thank you.

Janette Brimmer
Attorney
Earthjustice
705 Second Ave., Suite 203
Seattle, WA 98104
T: (206) 343-7340 x 1029
F: (206) 343-1526
www.earthjustice.org
Because the earth needs a good lawyer

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From:	Janette Brimmer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Cc:	"rashad@wecprotects.org" (rashad@wecprotects.org); "Becky Kelley"; "Aaron Robins" (arobns@gmail.com); Joshua Osborne-Klein (joshok@zcvbs.com); Vergeront.Julie@epamail.epa.gov; Shirey, Kay (ATG)
Subject:	SIP and rule Change Comments Letter
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 11:01:05 AM
Attachments:	Comments EJ attachment 4 Weaver.pdf declaration of Ranajit Sahu.pdf declaration of Sahu Exh A (CV).pdf declaration of Sahu Exh B.pdf second sahu declaration Exh A.pdf second sahu declaration Exh B.pdf second sahu declaration.pdf SIP Comment letter July 20, 2012.pdf Comments EJ attachment 1 report.pdf Comments EJ attachment 2 chapter 10.pdf Comments EJ attachment 3 Jacob and Winner.pdf

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Dear Ms. Whitcher:

Please find enclosed, on behalf of the Washington Environmental Council and the Sierra Club, comments in opposition to Washington Dep't of Ecology's proposal to amend WAC 173-400-020 and WAC 173-400-030 and in opposition to the submission of those amended WAC provisions to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for approval as amendments to Washington's State Implementation Plan ("SIP"). Also enclosed are attachments referenced in the Comment Letter. I will be sending two additional attachments by a following email.

Please note that we understand the Dep't of Ecology is treating the amendment to state rule and the proposed SIP amendment as two separate matters or dockets and that Ecology is insisting that comments be made separately. Because these two matters are inter-related, our Comment Letter addresses both issues and that is made clear on the face of the letter. We have also requested in the comment letter and further emphasize here, that the Comments and attachments must be included in both matters/dockets administrative records as WEC and the Sierra Club are opposed to both proposals.

Please feel free to contact me or Joshua Osborne-Klein (cc in the email) should you have any questions. Thank you.

Janette Brimmer
Attorney
Earthjustice
705 Second Ave., Suite 203
Seattle, WA 98104
T: (206) 343-7340 x 1029
F: (206) 343-1526
www.earthjustice.org
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The Honorable Marsha J. Pechman

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

WASHINGTON ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL and SIERRA CLUB WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER,

Plaintiffs,

v.

THEODORE ("TED") L. STURDEVANT, DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY, in his official capacity, MARK ASMUNDSON, DIRECTOR, NORTHWEST CLEAN AIR AGENCY, in his official capacity, and CRAIG T. KENWORTHY, DIRECTOR, PUGET SOUND CLEAN AIR AGENCY, in his official capacity,

Defendants,

and

WESTERN STATES PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION,

Intervenor-Defendant.

Case No. 2:11-cv-00417-MJP

DEFENDANT AGENCIES' OPENING BRIEF ON REMEDY PHASE

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF WASHINGTON
Ecology Division
PO Box 40117
Olympia, WA 98504-0117
(360) 586-6770

I. INTRODUCTION

The Court has ordered the Defendant Clean Air Agencies to make reasonably available control technology (RACT) determinations for greenhouse gases from refineries. The Court has requested briefing on how long it will take the Agencies to make these determinations. This brief and its accompanying declarations[1] outline the multi-step process required by law for making RACT determinations for the five refineries located in Washington. As these facts demonstrate, RACT is a highly technical, labor-intensive enterprise.

The first step in the multi-step process entails "information collection" which includes the gathering of information from the refineries about their numerous emission units (which number in the hundreds) and the various air pollutants being emitted from those units. The information collection stage also entails determining the pollution controls in place on each emission unit for each pollutant of concern and identifying the universe of regulations that already apply to the refineries and the regulations that will apply in the near future. These steps are described in the declarations of Mark Asmundson, at paragraphs 10 through 31, and Stuart Clark, at paragraphs F and G.

After acquiring the necessary information, the Clean Air Agencies would begin the analytical process of deciding what constitutes RACT for each emission unit at each refinery. This involves an in-depth engineering analysis of the potential control technologies available for each type of emission unit, including air dispersions modeling and a cost-effectiveness analysis. These steps are described in Mark Asmundson's declaration at paragraphs 32 through 43.

Next, Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) toxicologists would review the emission control strategies to determine that they are appropriate from a human health and

[1] To support factual statements made in this brief, the Agencies have filed the accompanying declarations of Mark Asmundson (Northwest Clean Air Agency), Steve Van Slyke (Puget Sound Clean Air Agency), Stuart Clark (Department of Ecology), and Bari Schreiner (Department of Ecology).

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF WASHINGTON
Ecology Division
PO Box 40117
Olympia, WA 98504-0117
(360) 586-6770

risk perspective. This is important because of the way that different control technologies interact. Specifically, decreases in some air pollutants (like greenhouse gases) may have the effect of increasing other air pollutants that could have acute and chronic health effects. This is described in Mark Asmundson's declaration at paragraph 44.

Next, the Agencies would develop a matrix tool to assess and compare the various control technologies for each unit at each refinery. Due to the number and variety of emission units and the number of pollutants likely to be addressed for each unit, the matrix could frame several hundred decisions among alternative control technologies. The Agencies will then make their preliminary RACT determinations based on this matrix. These steps are described in Mark Asmundson's declaration at paragraphs 45 through 48.

Pursuant to state law, the RACT determinations then need to be promulgated through a formal, state-wide rulemaking process which will be initiated by Ecology after the information collection stage, but before the Agencies have begun their in-depth engineering analysis. The rulemaking process will have to meet all of the requirements of the Washington State Administrative Procedure Act (APA). The steps involved in formal rulemaking are described in Stuart Clark's declaration at paragraphs L through R.

After thoroughly assessing the various tasks associated with information collection, engineering analysis, and formal rulemaking, the Clean Air Agencies have concluded that they can complete the RACT determinations for refineries within 26 months. As outlined in the declarations, the Agencies have assumed an aggressive schedule to complete this work within 26 months and have assumed that they will be able to dedicate the necessary staff to complete the work on this timeframe, despite an unprecedented state budget crisis and concomitant reductions to the budget of Ecology's Air Quality Program. The Agencies respectfully request the Court give them the time they need to do this task right, which requires a minimum of 26 months.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF WASHINGTON
Ecology Division
PO Box 40117
Olympia, WA 98504-0117
(360) 586-6770

II. STATEMENT OF FACTS AND OVERVIEW OF RACT PROCESS

A. RACT Requirements In Washington State Law

Under Washington State law, Wash. Rev. Code 70.94.154 sets out the process by which RACT must be determined for stationary sources of air pollution, including the refineries at issue in this case. Pursuant to Wash. Rev. Code 70.94.154(3), RACT must be determined by rule unless (1) an individual source is replacing emission control equipment, which must meet RACT; (2) the federal Clean Air Act requires an individual source located in a nonattainment area to meet RACT for the pollutant(s) for which the area is in nonattainment; (3) the source category includes fewer than three sources; (4) an air quality problem, to which a source is a contributor, justifies a source-specific RACT determination prior to development of a categorical RACT rule; or (5) a source-specific RACT determination is needed to address specific air quality problems for which a source is a significant contributor or to address source-specific economic concerns. If one of the above exceptions is met, RACT may be determined on a source-specific basis and implemented using a RACT order. Wash. Rev. Code 70.94.154(3).

Thus, under this state statutory scheme, depending upon the circumstances, RACT may be determined by Ecology by state rule or by local air agencies by rule or by order. Because the five refineries are located within and are currently regulated by the Northwest Clean Air Agency (four refineries) and the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (one refinery), both local air agencies will be highly involved with establishing RACT for the refineries. However, because there are five refineries located in Washington and those refineries are located within the jurisdiction of more than one local air agency, Ecology must establish RACT for the refineries in a state-wide rule.

Wash. Rev. Code 70.94.154(4) requires Ecology to, by January 1, 1994, develop a list of sources and source categories requiring RACT review and a schedule for conducting that review. Ecology must review the list and schedule every five years thereafter. *Id.* In

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Ecology Division
PO Box 40117
Olympia, WA 98504-0117
(360) 586-6770

developing the list, Ecology is required to "consider emission reductions achievable through the use of new available technologies and the impacts of those incremental reductions on air quality, the remaining useful life of previously installed control equipment, the impact of the source or source category on air quality, the number of years since the last BACT [best available control technology], RACT, or LAER [lowest achievable emission rate] determination for that source and other relevant factors." Wash. Rev. Code 70.94.154(4).

In determining RACT for a source or source category, the implementing agency must take into account the impact of the source upon air quality, the availability of additional controls, the emission reduction to be achieved by additional controls, the impact of additional controls on air quality, and the capital and operating costs of the additional controls. Wash. Rev. Code 70.94.154(5), *citing* Wash. Rev. Code 70.94.030. When determining RACT, the agency must also consider RACT determinations and guidance made by the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), other states and local authorities for similar sources, and "other relevant factors." Wash. Rev. Code 70.94.154(5). The agency must also consider any physical constraints on the ability of a source to comply with the applicable standard during startup or shutdown. Wash. Admin. Code 173-400-081(1). RACT requirements may only be adopted after the public has been given notice and the opportunity to comment. Wash. Rev. Code 70.94.030(20).

Finally, pursuant to Wash. Rev. Code 70.94.154(5), in establishing or revising RACT for a source or source category, Ecology and the local air agencies are required to address, "where practicable, all air contaminants deemed to be of concern for that source or source category."

B. The RACT Process

To meet the requirements in Wash. Rev. Code 70.94.154, the RACT process requires a considerable amount of up-front engineering analysis of the affected source or source category. Engineering staff must evaluate (1) the size of the source facility, the specific industrial

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF WASHINGTON
Ecology Division
PO Box 40117
Olympia, WA 98504-0117
(360) 586-6770

processes and equipment being used at the source, operating conditions, emission units, and emissions from each emission unit at the source; (2) the contaminants of concern emitted by the source; (3) the currently installed emission controls; (4) available emission reduction technologies; (5) the complexity of retrofitting the available emission controls on the emission units being evaluated; (6) the costs to install the controls; (7) the remaining useful life of the sources and individual emission units in the source category; (8) the impact of the emission controls on air quality; and (9) the capital and operating costs of controls. Declaration of Stuart Clark in Support of Clean Air Agencies' Remedy Phase Opening Brief (Clark Decl.) ¶ F.

This engineering analysis necessarily begins with agency requests to affected sources for the source-specific information delineated above that is required to initiate the RACT analysis. Clark Decl. ¶ G. As the RACT analysis proceeds, the agency and the affected sources continue to communicate frequently to clarify and supplement information as needed. *Id*.

Once the initial engineering analysis is complete, the agency must make a preliminary determination of what RACT would consist of for the contaminants of concern for the source or source category.

C. RACT For Refineries

Refineries are exceptionally complex facilities, and as a result, making a RACT determination for the facilities is not a simple undertaking. The Clean Air Agencies have conferred and, working with their engineers that oversee regulation of the refineries, developed an outline of the tasks that will have to be completed and estimates of the time required to complete each task. The tasks may be grouped as follows:

- Task 1: Identify the air contaminants of concern and the emission units that will be included in the RACT analysis;

- Task 2: Identify the control technologies available for and applicable to each emission unit;
- Task 3: Evaluate impacts and risks to human health from alternative control methods;
- Task 4: Develop a decision matrix; and
- Task 5: Arrive at preliminary RACT determinations

The first two tasks on this list involve multiple subtasks. Declaration of Mark Asmundson Regarding RACT Process (Asmundson Decl.) ¶¶ 10–48.

Determining which air contaminants and which emission units will be part of the RACT analysis involves a substantial amount of information gathering about the emission units at the refineries, what they emit, and how much they emit. That information will be easier to collect for some emission units and some pollutants than for others. Because greenhouse gases have only recently become regulated air contaminants, little information is available, particularly at the emission unit level, which will be needed for RACT determinations. Asmundson Decl. ¶ 35.

The Washington refineries house multiple processes for breaking down crude oil into its chemical constituents, including distillation processes; hydrotreating and reforming processes for converting distilled fractions to gasoline and other products; and cracking and other processes to upgrade heavier crude oil components into lighter products. Asmundson Decl. ¶ 7. They also include a variety of processes that support or integrate with those basic refining processes, like sulfur removal or recovery units and hydrogen plants, as well as using storage tanks of all shapes and sizes, compressors, heaters, boilers, and a wide variety of pollution control equipment, including flares and wastewater treatment processes. This translates into literally hundreds of stacks, vents, and other release points for air emissions from each refinery. Asmundson Decl. ¶ 21.

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Ecology Division
PO Box 40117
Olympia, WA 98504-0117
(360) 586-6770

The existing regulatory requirements for air emissions from refineries also are exceptionally complex. The final stage of the first RACT task will include review of those existing requirements.

The second RACT task will include examining the control technology assumptions behind existing requirements. Northwest Clean Air Agency and Puget Sound Clean Air Agency have developed Air Operating Permits for the refineries, which will be a helpful resource for the RACT process. But they are only a starting point; they document existing emission limits and other applicable requirements, which provide an existing baseline and may guide the engineers as they investigate the assumptions behind existing requirements.[2] Asmundson Decl. ¶ 22.

With preliminary determinations regarding the air contaminants of concern, the universe of emission units and their existing control requirements made in the first RACT task, the Agencies will then focus on identifying and evaluating the available control technologies, which are subtasks within Task 2. In addition to economic and technologic feasibility, this work includes evaluating the tradeoffs between pollutants inherent in many technologies. Asmundson Decl. ¶¶ 40-44. It also requires an assessment of the potential benefits of incremental emission reductions, including potential health benefits, to compare with the associated costs. *Id*.

Once the basic analysis has been completed, it must be compiled into a decision matrix. The complexity of these facilities and the number and variety of emission units involved necessitates this intermediate step before arriving at preliminary RACT determinations. *See* Asmundson Decl. ¶ 45. At this point, the Clean Air Agencies will be able to make their

[2] The efficiencies that may be derived from those existing permits were taken into account in developing the time estimates for completing the refinery RACT determination. For example, the engineers who developed and oversee those Air Operating Permits helped develop the RACT task list and time estimates set out in Mr. Asmundson's declaration. *See* Asmundson Decl. ¶ 3.

preliminary determinations, document their analysis, and proceed with the formal rulemaking process.

As explained in detail in Mr. Asmundson's declaration, the Clean Air Agencies estimate that these substantive elements of the RACT analysis will take approximately 21 months to complete:

- Task 1, including all subtasks 6.5 months
- Task 2, including all subtasks 10 months
- Tasks 3–5 4.5 months

Asmundson Decl. ¶ 54. Then, as explained in the next section below, an additional five months is needed to satisfy the state's statutory rulemaking requirements.

D. The Rulemaking Process

As stated above, because there are more than two refineries in Washington, RACT for refineries must be determined by rule unless one of the statutory exceptions is met. Wash. Rev. Code 70.94.154(2)–(3). At this time, the Agencies do not have sufficient information to allow them to determine that one of the exceptions applies. Clark Decl. ¶ J. Therefore, until and unless source-specific information provides otherwise, the Agencies are proceeding with the understanding that RACT for greenhouse gases from refineries must be set by a state-wide rule issued by Ecology. *Id.*

When developing and implementing RACT rules, Ecology must follow the express processes laid out by Washington's APA, found in chapter 34.05 Wash. Rev. Code. *See* Wash. Rev. Code 34.05.310–.395. The rulemaking process begins with issuance of a pre-rulemaking statement of inquiry designed to provide "greater public access to administrative rulemaking and to promote consensus among interested parties" and solicit comments from the public on the subject of the rulemaking. Wash. Rev. Code 34.05.310(1). This provision recognizes the value of engaging in a stakeholder process prior to issuance of a proposed rule. Indeed, there

are strict limits on how much a final rule can deviate from a formally proposed rule. *See* Wash. Rev. Code 34.05.340. *See also* Clark Decl. ¶ P.

Here, the Agencies believe they will be able to start the stakeholder process after 6.5 months, when the first set of tasks outlined in the Asmundson Decl. have been completed. Clark Decl. ¶ M. From that point forward, the substantive work described above can proceed in parallel with the rulemaking process.

Once the stakeholder process is complete, and proposed rule language has been finalized, Ecology must issue a notice of proposed rulemaking. Wash. Rev. Code 34.05.320. The notice must include not only the language of the proposed rule, but also the agency's small business economic impact statement and a preliminary cost-benefit analysis. Wash. Rev. Code 34.05.320(1)(j), (l); Wash. Adm. Code 1-21-020(1). Ecology must then schedule a public hearing at which to receive oral public comment on the proposed rule. Wash. Rev. Code 34.05.325(2). After receiving oral and written comments, Ecology must prepare a concise explanatory statement of the rule that (1) identifies its reasons for adopting the rule, (2) describes any differences between the proposed rule and the final rule, along with the reasons for the differences, and (3) summarizes all comments received and responds to those comments, explaining how the final rule reflects agency consideration of the comments, or why it fails to do so. Wash. Rev. Code 34.05.325(6). Ecology must also finalize the cost-benefit analysis and the small business economic impact statement to reflect any changes in the final rule. Clark Decl. ¶ Q.

"Significant legislative rules" must meet several additional requirements within the rulemaking process. Rev. Code Wash. 34.05.328. A "significant legislative rule" includes a rule promulgated by Ecology "other than a procedural or interpretative rule[3] that (A) adopts

[3] A "procedural rule" is one that "adopts, amends, or repeals (A) any procedure, practice, or requirement relating to any agency hearings; (B) any filing or related process requirement for making application to an agency for a license or permit; or (C) any policy statement pertaining to the consistent internal operations of an agency." Wash. Rev. Code 34.05.328(5)(c)(i). An "interpretive rule" is a rule "the violation of which does not subject a

substantive provisions of law pursuant to delegated legislative authority, the violation of which subjects a violator of such rule to a penalty or sanction; (B) establishes, alters, or revokes any qualification or standard for the issuance, suspension, or revocation of a license or permit; or (C) adopts a new, or makes significant amendments to, a policy or regulatory program." Wash. Rev. Code 34.05.328(5)(a)(i), (5)(c)(iii). The RACT rule, the violation of which would subject the violator to penalties or sanctions, constitutes a significant legislative rule. Therefore, the additional rulemaking requirements apply to the RACT rulemaking process.

The additional requirements for significant legislative rules include the preparation of an extensive and specific analysis mandated by statute. Specifically, Ecology, when adopting a significant legislative rule, must:

> (a) Clearly state in detail the general goals and specific objectives of the statute that the rule implements;
> (b) Determine that the rule is needed to achieve the general goals and specific objectives stated under (a) of this subsection, and analyze alternatives to rule making and the consequences of not adopting the rule;
> (c) Provide notification in the notice of proposed rule making under [Wash. Rev. Code] 34.05.320 that a preliminary cost-benefit analysis is available. The preliminary cost-benefit analysis must fulfill the requirements of the cost-benefit analysis under (d) of this subsection. If the agency files a supplemental notice under [Wash. Rev. Code] 34.05.340, the supplemental notice must include notification that a revised preliminary cost-benefit analysis is available. A final cost-benefit analysis shall be available when the rule is adopted under [Wash. Rev. Code] 34.05.360;
> (d) Determine that the probable benefits of the rule are greater than its probable costs, taking into account both the qualitative and quantitative benefits and costs and the specific directives of the statute being implemented;
> (e) Determine, after considering alternative versions of the rule and the analysis required under (b), (c), and (d) of this subsection, that the rule being adopted is the least burdensome alternative for those required to comply with it that will achieve the general goals and specific objectives stated under (a) of this subsection;
> (f) Determine that the rule does not require those to whom it applies to take an action that violates requirements of another federal or state law;
> (g) Determine that the rule does not impose more stringent performance requirements on private entities than on public entities unless required to do so by federal or state law;

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person to a penalty or sanction, that sets forth the agency's interpretation of statutory provisions it administers." Wash. Rev. Code 34.05.328(5)(c)(ii).

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Ecology Division
PO Box 40117
Olympia, WA 98504-0117
(360) 586-6770

> (h) Determine if the rule differs from any federal regulation or statute applicable to the same activity or subject matter and, if so, determine that the difference is justified by the following:
> (i) A state statute that explicitly allows the agency to differ from federal standards; or
> (ii) Substantial evidence that the difference is necessary to achieve the general goals and specific objectives stated under (a) of this subsection; and
> (i) Coordinate the rule, to the maximum extent practicable, with other federal, state, and local laws applicable to the same activity or subject matter.

Wash. Rev. Code 34.05.328(1). Complete documentation of the rule's evaluation, analysis, supporting evidence, and determination must be included in Ecology's rulemaking file in sufficient quantity and quality to persuade a "reasonable person" that Ecology's determinations are justified. Wash. Rev. Code 34.05.328(2).

Additionally, when adopting a significant legislative rule, Ecology must prepare a rule implementation plan for the rule file before the rule is adopted. Wash. Rev. Code 34.05.328(3). The rule implementation plan for a significant legislative rule must describe how Ecology intends to:

> (a) Implement and enforce the rule, including a description of the resources the agency intends to use;
> (b) Inform and educate affected persons about the rule;
> (c) Promote and assist voluntary compliance; and
> (d) Evaluate whether the rule achieves the purpose for which it was adopted, including, to the maximum extent practicable, the use of interim milestones to assess progress and the use of objectively measurable outcomes.

Wash. Rev. Code 34.05.328(3).

Ecology has adopted 18 significant legislative rules from 2008 through the present. Declaration of Bari Schreiner in Support of Clean Air Agencies' Remedy Phase Opening Brief (Schreiner Decl.) ¶ C. The average length of time that it takes for the rulemaking process from the filing of the pre-notice inquiry through final adoption of the rule is 2.3 years. Schreiner Decl. ¶ D. This average reflects complicated and/or controversial rulemakings which have taken between 2 and 5.5 years as well as less complicated and non-controversial rulemakings that can often be completed in less than a year. Schreiner Decl. ¶¶ E–F. To compare, Ecology is requesting a minimum of 19.5 months (about 1.67 years) to complete the RACT rulemaking

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF WASHINGTON
Ecology Division
PO Box 40117
Olympia, WA 98504-0117
(360) 586-6770

process after the initial information gathering process (estimated at 6.5 months) is completed—for a total of 26 months. Clark Decl. ¶ U. As noted above, the formal rulemaking process will begin after the Agencies complete a 6.5-month information collection process and then much of the rulemaking process will proceed in tandem with the analytical work involved in making the RACT determinations. This is an ambitious timeline for a rule that is expected to be complicated and controversial. Schreiner Decl. ¶ G.

III. ARGUMENT

In concluding that the Clean Air Agencies must determine RACT for emissions of greenhouse gases from refineries, the Court determined that the RACT statute, Wash. Rev. Code 70.94.154, is incorporated by reference into Washington's State Implementation Plan (SIP). Order on the Parties' Dispositive Motions (ECF No. 72) at 6. The Agencies argued, and continue to believe, that Wash. Rev. Code 70.94.154 is not incorporated by reference into Washington's SIP. The Agencies have further noted, and continue to believe, that the RACT statute and regulation confer considerable discretion on the Agencies in implementing the RACT process. Indeed, the Agencies believe the only mandatory duty imposed by the RACT provisions is the duty of Ecology to make a list and schedule for RACT determinations, and to update it once every five years. Wash. Rev. Code 70.94.154(4).[4] The Agencies recognize,

[4] *See, e.g., Norton v. Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance*, 542 U.S. 55, 65, 124 S. Ct. 2373, 159 L. Ed. 2d 137 (2004) ("[W]hen an agency is compelled by law to act within a certain time period, but the manner of its action is left to the agency's discretion, a court can compel the agency to act, but has no power to specify what the action must be."). When an administrative body has been found to have abused its discretion, a reviewing court's proper course is ordinarily to remand the issue to the agency for reconsideration, rather than mandating that the discretion be exercised in a particular way. *Nat'l Labor Relations Bd. v. Food Store Employees Union, Local 347*, 417 U.S. 1, 9–10, 94 S. Ct. 2074, 40 L. Ed. 2d 612 (1974).

This rule of law, that prohibits "undue judicial interference with [an agency's] lawful discretion," *Norton, supra* at 66, squarely has been applied in the context of the court's review of SIP provisions pursuant to 42 U.S.C.A. § 7604. For example, courts may not enforce provisions in a SIP that are themselves discretionary and may not "bootstrap" an enforceable commitment into a SIP. *El Comité Para El Bienestar de Earlimart v. Warmerdam*, 539 F.3d 1062, 1069, 1073 (9th Cir. 2008). Courts cannot fill gaps in a SIP or "modify" SIP requirements to more effectively implement the goals of the SIP. *Bayview Hunters Point Cmty. Advocates v. Metro Transp. Comm'n*, 366 F.3d 692, 698 (9th Cir. 2004).

Indeed, the United States Supreme Court recently articulated similar principles when it declined to apply federal nuisance law to the regulation of greenhouse gases from power plants:

however, that for the purposes of the remedy phase of this case, we must follow the Court's directive and propose a schedule for making the RACT determinations for the refineries.

A. RACT Requires A Balancing Process

A RACT determination requires the regulating agency to "use its best professional judgment, considering all the information available to it" to "balance the need for cleaner air (including minimizing adverse health impacts) against the capital and operating costs of additional technologies for controlling emissions." *Bowers v. Pollution Control Hearings Bd.*, 13 P.3d 1076, 1091 (Wash. Ct. App. 2000). The RACT statute does not state that one factor is more important than any other or state how the factors are to be weighted. *Id.* at 1092. However, it is appropriate to consider potential economic and social impacts as "other relevant factors" in setting RACT, including the impact on the regional economy from a proposed RACT limit that could result in closure of a facility. *Id.* at 1091.

B. RACT Determinations Must Include All Contaminants Of Concern

When RACT is determined, all contaminants of concern, where practicable, must be addressed. Wash. Rev. Code 70.94.154(5). *See also Bowers*, 13 P.3d at 1097 (approving a RACT process in which the regulating agency, while not addressing all contaminants emitted by a source, explained how it considered which contaminants were "of concern" and which were "practicable to address").

In this case, the Court has determined that greenhouse gases are contaminants of concern for refineries.[5] It is now up to the Clean Air Agencies to determine whether or not

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> The appropriate amount of regulation in any particular greenhouse gas-producing sector cannot be prescribed in a vacuum . . . . The Clean Air Act entrusts such complex balancing to EPA in the first instance, in combination with state regulators. . . . The expert agency is surely better equipped to do the job than individual district judges issuing ad hoc, case-by-case injunctions. Federal judges lack the scientific, economic, and technological resources an agency can utilize in coping with issues of this order.

American Electric Power Co., Inc. v. Connecticut, 131 S. Ct. 2527, 2539–40, 180 L. E. 2d 435 (2011).

[5] The Clean Air Agencies recognize that the refineries are significant sources of greenhouse gases, but they have not made a determination that those emissions are "of concern" within the meaning of Wash. Rev. Code 70.94.154(5). The Court's ruling has effectively precluded the Agencies from exercising its discretion on this issue.

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF WASHINGTON
Ecology Division
PO Box 40117
Olympia, WA 98504-0117
(360) 586-6770

there are additional contaminants of concern that must also be addressed in this RACT process. In making that determination, the Agencies may consider the quantities of pollutants emitted, how the quantities compare against screening criteria, relevant ambient air quality standards, past violations of emissions limits, potential visibility impacts, and studies of health concerns associated with the pollutants. *Bowers*, 13 P.3d at 1097. In considering the "practicability" of setting emission limits, the Agencies may evaluate the availability of additional controls, how other sources have controlled the pollutants, and impending federal standards for the source category. *Id*. Finally, the Agencies may consider their own internal resources and the potential for delay in issuing the final RACT determination if a RACT review is required for every pollutant emitted. *Id.*

C. The Agencies Need A Minimum Of 26 Months To Complete All Of The Tasks Associated With RACT Determinations For The Refineries

As explained above in the Statement of Facts and in the Clark and Asmundson declarations, the RACT rulemaking process will require an initial period of information gathering, after which substantive analysis can proceed in parallel with a stakeholder process, resulting in preliminary RACT determinations that will form the basis for a proposed state-wide rule. Once a proposed rule has been published, there are a series of statutory requirements that must be met before a final rule may be adopted.

The Clean Air Agencies estimate that it will take 6.5 months to complete the initial stages, to a point where they can initiate the formal rulemaking process and the Agencies' own substantive analysis of what constitutes RACT. The analytical work leading up to and resulting in preliminary RACT determinations will then take about 14.5 months and this will occur simultaneously with the rulemaking stakeholder process. After the analytical work and the stakeholder process concludes, Ecology can file a notice of proposed rules that incorporate the RACT determinations, and will take a minimum of 5 months for the remainder of the rulemaking process. This 26-month schedule is aggressive, and assumes no real difficulty in

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF WASHINGTON
Ecology Division
PO Box 40117
Olympia, WA 98504-0117
(360) 586-6770

either the substantive analysis conducted by the Agencies or unforeseen bumps in the rulemaking road.

Anything less than the schedule proposed here will undermine the Agencies' efforts to do a thorough and deliberative job and will increase the likelihood that the rule will be invalidated if challenged. The schedule being proposed is consistent with the time that it took to do a prior RACT determination on another complex source (i.e., the Centralia Power Plant) and with Ecology's typical schedule for complicated, technical, and controversial rulemakings.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above, the Clean Air Agencies respectfully ask the Court to give the Agencies a minimum of 26 months to complete the RACT process required by the Court's Order on the Parties' Dispositive Motions.

DATED this 6th day of February 2012.

ROBERT M. McKENNA
Attorney General

s/ Laura J. Watson
KATHARINE G. SHIREY, WSBA #35736
LAURA J. WATSON, WSBA #28452
Assistant Attorneys General
Attorneys for Defendant Ted Sturdevant
P.O. Box 40117
Olympia, WA 98504-0117
kays1@atg.wa.gov; lauraw2@atg.wa.gov
(360) 586-6770

MARTEN LAW PLLC

s/ Svend A. Brandt-Erichsen
SVEND A. BRANDT-ERICHSEN
WSBA #23923
Attorney for Defendant Mark Asmundson
1191 Second Avenue, Suite 2200
Seattle, WA 98101
svendbe@martenlaw.com
(206) 292-2600

PUGET SOUND CLEAN AIR AGENCY

s/ Jennifer A. Dold
JENNIFER A. DOLD, WSBA #23822
Attorney for Defendant Craig Kenworthy
1904 3rd Avenue, Suite 105
Seattle, WA 98101-3317
jenniferd@pscleanair.org
(206) 343-8800

PROOF OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on February 6, 2012, a copy of the foregoing document was electronically filed with the Clerk of Court using the CMF/ECF system, which will send notification of such filing to the following:

- **Svend A Brandt-Erichsen**
  svendbe@martenlaw.com, eherlihy@martenlaw.com
- **Janette K. Brimmer**
  jbrimmer@earthjustice.org, cmcevoy@earthjustice.org, kregan@earthjustice.org, chamborg@earthjustice.org
- **Brian W Chestnut**
  bchestnut@zcvbs.com, bgruber@zcvbs.com, hreynolds@zcvbs.com
- **Jennifer A Dold**
  jenniferd@pscleanair.org
- **Steven D Keeler**
  co2truths@gmail.com
- **Jeffrey Wayne Leppo**
  jwleppo@stoel.com, SEA_Docket@stoel.com, jashore@stoel.com
- **Joshua Osborne-Klein**
  joshok@zcvbs.com, ckelsey@zcvbs.com, mvoege@zcvbs.com
- **Katharine G. Shirey**
  ecyolyef@atg.wa.gov, kays1@atg.wa.gov, DanielleF@atg.wa.gov
- **Ryan P. Steen**
  rpsteen@stoel.com, SEA_DOCKET@stoel.com, lastevens@stoel.com, sdloomis@stoel.com
- **Laura J Watson**
  lauraw2@atg.wa.gov, ecyolyef@atg.wa.gov

DATED this 6th day of February 2012.

s/ Laura J. Watson
LAURA J. WATSON, WSBA #28452
Assistant Attorney General

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF WASHINGTON
Ecology Division
PO Box 40117
Olympia, WA 98504-0117
(360) 586-6770

JANETTE K. BRIMMER (WSB #41271)
Earthjustice
705 Second Avenue, Suite 203
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 343-7340
(206) 343-1526 *[FAX]*
jbrimmer@earthjustice.org

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

BRIAN W. CHESTNUT (WSB #23453)
JOSHUA OSBORNE-KLEIN (WSB #36736)
Ziontz, Chestnut, Varnell, Berley & Slonim
2101 Fourth Avenue, Suite 1230
Seattle, WA 98121
(206) 448-1230
(206) 448-0962 *[FAX]*
bchestnut@zcvbs.com
joshok@zcvbs.com

Co-Counsel for Plaintiffs

HONORABLE MARSHA J. PECHMAN

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL and SIERRA CLUB WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER, Plaintiffs, v. THEODORE ("TED") L. STURDEVANT, DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY, in his official capacity, MARK ASMUNDSON, DIRECTOR, NORTHWEST CLEAN AIR AGENCY, in his official capacity, and CRAIG T. KENWORTHY, DIRECTOR, PUGET SOUND CLEAN AIR AGENCY, in his official capacity, Defendants, and WESTERN STATES PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION, Intervenor-Defendant.	Civ. No. 11-417-MJP PLAINTIFFS' REPLY BRIEF ON REMEDY

Earthjustice
705 Second Ave., Suite 203
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 343-7340

INTRODUCTION

In their briefs on remedy, Defendant Agencies (the "Agencies") and Defendant-Intervenor ("Intervenor") admit to a significant problem with air quality control in Washington State—the almost complete failure of the Agencies to determine and apply Reasonably Available Control Technology ("RACT") for any air contaminants from any source despite being required to do so since at least 1995. Intervenor's Brf., Dkt. # 88, p.1; Asmundson Decl., Dkt. # 84, ¶¶ 3-5. The Agencies now justify delay in complying with the court order in this case in order to catch up on all their RACT work, even though it will result in years more uncontrolled greenhouse gas emissions from refineries. See, e.g., Agencies' Brf., Dkt. # 83, at pp. 13-14. And, continuing in this vein, the Agencies demonstrate they have done little in the last two-plus months to comply with their RACT obligations for greenhouse gases from refineries. The Agencies' years of inaction on *all* air contaminants cannot justify further delay now for greenhouse gas emission controls. The Agencies have failed to demonstrate that they need more than the 164 days to come into compliance with the Court's RACT Order and Plaintiffs ("Conservation Organizations") reiterate their request for a 164-day compliance schedule.

ARGUMENT

I. THE AGENCIES' PAST FAILURE TO DETERMINE RACT FOR ANY AIR CONTAMINANTS DOES NOT SUPPORT THEIR EXTENDED PROPOSAL.

The Agencies contend they need at least 26 months to comply with the Court's December 1, 2011 order because they must now make RACT determinations for all air contaminants simultaneously. This "RACT for all or RACT for none" argument is legally incorrect—neither the statute nor the single case upon which the Agencies rely support the claim that RACT determinations for all air contaminants must be made simultaneously.

RCW 70.94.154(5), the provision on which the Agencies now rely (but previously argued was irrelevant), expresses a preference for a comprehensive RACT determination, but does not require the Agencies to make RACT determinations for all air contaminants simultaneously. Rather, that provision provides that, in establishing RACT requirements, Ecology and local authorities "shall address, *where practicable*, all air contaminants *deemed to be of concern* for the source or source category." RCW 70.94.154(5) (emphasis added). By the plain language of the statute, if it is not "practicable" to consider all air contaminants simultaneously, the Agencies need not do so. Further, the provision gives the Agencies discretion to determine that air contaminants are not "of concern" and therefore need not be included in a RACT determination.

The one case the Agencies cite to in support of their "RACT for all" theory actually contradicts the Agencies' position. In Bowers v. Pollution Control Hearings Board, 103 Wash. App. 587, 13 P.3d 1076 (2000), the regional agency argued strenuously that it was *not* required to assess and determine RACT for all air contaminants emitted from a coal-fired power plant at one time. Rather, the agency argued that it could, pursuant to a settlement agreement, determine RACT for only the three pollutants subject to the agreement. Id. at 593, 623. The court noted the qualifiers in RCW 70.94.154(5) that provide an agency need only determine RACT where practicable at the time and only where there is a determination that an air contaminant is of concern. Id. at 624. On the basis of this language, the court plainly held that an agency need not determine RACT for all air contaminants when it undertakes a RACT review and determination.

Here, it is within the Agencies' discretion to assess whether, in light of the court's specific order here, it is "practicable" to also make RACT determinations for all air contaminants

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of concern at the same time.[1] In addition, the Agencies may determine they need not do RACT determinations for certain air contaminants that are not "of concern." RCW 70.94.154(5). As noted in Dr. Sahu's Second Declaration, for almost all air contaminants listed in Mr. Asmundson's Declaration other than greenhouse gases, there already exist control requirements (through federal rules such as Best Achievable Control Technology and Maximum Achievable Control Technology standards or National Emission Standards for Hazardous Pollutants, or federal consent decrees) that are equal to or more strict than RACT. Sahu Second Decl., ¶ 5. For such air contaminants, rather than embarking on the fool's errand of making redundant RACT determinations, the Agencies might determine these are not "of concern" in the current RACT process. (In fact, it is puzzling the Agencies have not already done this assessment over the last two months in determining what is necessary to comply with the Court's order.)

Finally, whether the Agencies elect to make RACT determinations for other air contaminants in some larger, perhaps ongoing, process is irrelevant to the time it will take them to comply with the Court's order in this case. As is plain in the Agencies' brief and supporting declarations, different emission unit and technology considerations will be required to make RACT determinations for various air contaminants other than greenhouse gases. See also, Sahu Second Decl., ¶¶ 6 and 23. Accordingly, even if assessing RACT for all air contaminants, there will be a sequence and ordering of the air contaminants considered. Id. Nothing in the Agencies' brief or declarations suggests that determining RACT for greenhouse gases is

[1] To be clear, the Conservation Organizations do not suggest the Agencies might not be bound by time obligations within the State Implementation Plan or statutes or regulations for RACT for other pollutants, but merely that those obligations are outside the bounds of this case.

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dependent on determining RACT for other air contaminants, and the Agencies have not asserted that these RACT processes are technically inseparable.

II. THE AGENCIES FAIL TO ADEQUATELY SUPPORT THEIR EXTENDED REQUEST OF MORE THAN TWO YEARS.

Because the Agencies' are not compelled to address air contaminants outside the scope of this Court's order, the remainder of this brief is confined to addressing the actual time necessary to comply with the Court's order and determine RACT for greenhouse gases. The Agencies' proposed compliance schedule of more than 2 years is based on their continued refusal to recognize that much of the initial work supporting the RACT determinations is already available, includes numerous unnecessary tasks, and is far in excess of what is actually needed to complete RACT determinations for greenhouse gases.

A. The Agencies' Proposal Includes Unnecessary and Redundant Regulatory Steps.

The Agencies' lengthy RACT process can be broken into three distinct phases: an initial 6.5 months for a "pre- prenotice inquiry" information-gathering exercise; a 14.5-month period during which more information is gathered and a proposal is developed; a final 5 month period to work through the actual required administrative process for a rulemaking (which also includes public notice and comment). The Agencies have included many steps that are partly or wholly unnecessary to the determination of RACT for greenhouse gas emissions from oil refineries and for all of the steps, the Agencies propose a serial as opposed to multi-task approach.

First, it is unnecessary for the Agencies to engage in a 6.5 month "information collection stage" prior to issuing the prenotice inquiry (the first formal step in rulemaking, see RCW 34.05.310). Clark Decl., Dkt. # 86, ¶¶ F-M. The very purpose of a prenotice inquiry is to inform stakeholders on the topic of the proposed rule and "solicit comments from the public on the

subject of a possible rule making." RCW 34.05.310(1)(a); see also RCW 34.05.310(2), (3). The "pre- prenotice" inquiry proposed by the Agencies for "information collection" is redundant not only of the prenotice inquiry process, but also duplicates many steps the Agencies outline for the 14.5-month stakeholder/proposal development process that they propose to follow issuance of the prenotice inquiry.[2] See also, Sahu Second Decl. ¶¶ 7-13. The 90-day period for information gathering and proposal development suggested in the Conservation Organizations' brief for gathering of information and development of the RACT proposal is more than adequate. See e.g., Agencies' Brf., Dkt. # 83, at 9, 14.

The Agencies also include a number of redundant or unnecessary tasks in the 14.5-month period that the Agencies propose to follow issuance of their prenotice inqury. For example, the air dispersion and cross-media assessments (tasks 2c and 2d in Mr. Asmundson's narrative, Dkt. #84, at ¶¶ 40-43) together comprise four months of the Agencies' proposed schedule. Most, if not all, of this time can be eliminated as unnecessary to the determination of RACT for greenhouse gas emissions from refineries. Sahu Second Decl. ¶¶ 15-16. Specifically, the air dispersion modeling is entirely unnecessary because, as stated above, energy efficiency measures are the plain route to reducing greenhouse gas emissions at the refineries (as already determined by the California Air Resources Board ("CARB"), the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), and others). Id. and ¶ 14. Air dispersion modeling tends to be useful when choosing

[2] Moreover, some tasks the Agencies propose in their 6.5 month pre-prenotice inquiry process are wholly unnecessary to determining RACT for greenhouse gas emissions. For example, it is unnecessary for the Agencies to identify existing greenhouse gas regulations (task 1f in Mr. Asmundson's narrative, Dkt. #84, at ¶¶ 29-31), because greenhouse gases are not currently subject to controls (other than reporting) at the refineries. Sahu Second Decl. ¶ 12. It is also unnecessary for the Agencies to sift through all air contaminants (task 1b in Mr. Asmundson's narrative, Dkt. #84, at ¶ 16.), as such work is irrelevant to compliance with this Court's Order.

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between alternative technologies under a legal standard that requires weighing of pollutant reductions among many different technological pollutant control devices or when trying to address nonattainment issues in a particular area. Sahu Second Decl. ¶ 15. Similarly, there is no need for the Agencies to engage in an intricate assessment, if any, of indirect, unintended "cross media" impacts from RACT options to be considered, because the readily-available research demonstrates energy efficiency measures are currently the best route to RACT for greenhouse gas emissions, and such measures are uniformly positive.[3] Sahu Second Decl. ¶ 16.

It is also unnecessary for the Agencies to prepare a detailed human health risk assessment for the three greenhouse gases that will be the primary focus of the RACT determination (task 3 in Mr. Asmundson's narrative, Asmundson, Dkt. #84, at ¶ 44). As noted by Dr. Sahu, the energy efficiency measures likely to constitute RACT for greenhouse gases have no adverse human health impacts, being beneficial across the board. Sahu Second Decl., ¶ 18. Eliminating this unnecessary step would reduce the Agencies' schedule by nine weeks.

In addition to the padding of time for the tasks exemplified above, underpinning the Agencies' extended time request is their apparent inability to multi-task the various components of the RACT determination. The Agencies set forth a serial approach where each task is engaged in from a "work, then wait, then work, then wait" kind of methodology. This is entirely unnecessary. For example, all of the tasks listed in Mr, Asmundson's "Task 1" could easily be done in an overlapping or simultaneous fashion in the period following issuance of the prenotice

[3] If the Agencies decide to require more aggressive reduction options than efficiency, then some analysis of indirect consequences may be necessary, but that currently appears unlikely.

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inquiry. See Sahu Second Decl. ¶¶ 13 and 17. Further, creation of the Agencies' "decision matrix"[4] could occur while information is acquired and evaluated during Tasks 1 and 2.

B. Much of the Work Outlined by the Agencies Has Already Been Done by Dr. Sahu, the CARB, or EPA.

In proposing the extended two-plus year schedule, the Agencies disregard the significant work that already been done on this issue that will greatly assist the Agencies in accelerating their RACT process. For example, as noted in Dr. Sahu's previous declaration, and presumably already known to Mr. Asmundson and his staff, it is well-established that the vast majority of greenhouse gas emissions from the oil refineries are in the form of the first three air contaminants listed by Mr. Asmundson: carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide. Sahu First Decl., Dkt. #82, at ¶¶ 15, 16 ("over 99% by mass in each refinery are CO2".) Sahu Second Decl. ¶¶ 7 and 14. Because RACT determinations necessarily include a balancing of the benefits of additional controls against the incremental improvements in air quality, see RCW 70.94.030, it makes sense for the Agencies to focus on these three air contaminants. Furthermore, as Dr. Sahu pointed out from other agencies' existing work, it is already known that RACT for these greenhouse gases from fuel combustion activities is likely to involve energy efficiency measures common to all five refineries. Sahu First Decl. at ¶¶ 20 and 24; Second Decl. at ¶¶ 7 and 14.

Indeed, Dr. Sahu has, in the month he was retained to assist with this matter, already performed many of the same tasks the Agencies claim will take much longer at the outset of the RACT process. For example, Dr. Sahu has reviewed the Title V Operating Permits and Statements of Basis for each of the refineries—documents issued by the regional agencies—wherein he has obtained detailed information about the refineries' processes and sources of

[4] It also appears unnecessary to develop an elaborate matrix to decide among efficiency measures that have a high degree of commonality among refineries. See Sahu Second Decl. ¶ 19.

emissions. Sahu First Decl. at ¶ 12. Dr. Sahu has also reviewed the information recently reported to EPA by the refineries themselves, and from that has been able to assess the type and amount of greenhouse gases and the general sources of those emissions (from the various carbon-fuel based processes at the refineries). Id. As Dr. Sahu noted, assessing greenhouse gas emissions from fuel-burning processes is not a terribly-complicated engineering endeavor. Id. at ¶¶ 21 and 23. As noted in his Second Declaration, Dr. Sahu has accomplished these tasks in a approximately two weeks. Sahu Second Decl. ¶¶ 22 and 26.

Conversely, the Agencies claim that simply identifying the sources and amounts of emissions will take 27 weeks (over ½ a year), Asmundson Decl., Dkt. #84, at ¶ 10, which includes five weeks just to "create a list of all contributing emissions units," id. at ¶¶ 21-24. Incredibly, the Agencies claim it will take *three weeks* simply to formulate the questions to the refineries. Id. at ¶ 12. In sum, the Agencies, who have far better access to the information and direct experience with these particular refineries, claim that it will take them over half a year to perform the same task that Dr. Sahu generally performed in a few weeks.

Also in the last month, Dr. Sahu reviewed a number of studies and proposals by EPA, CARB, and other researchers, regarding energy efficient measures that result in reductions of greenhouse gas emissions. As Dr. Sahu previously noted, the work done by CARB and EPA in particular is readily available and translatable to Washington's oil refineries. Id. Overall, the research done by Dr. Sahu should be more easily performed by Agency staff given their familiarity with the facilities in question and the regulatory relationship that allows access to a larger body of information. But here too, the Agencies seem unable to get the work going in a timely fashion. The Agencies claim that the identification of available control technologies (presumably from the same sources reviewed by Dr. Sahu) will take them a total of 23 weeks—

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almost five months. Asmundson Decl., Dkt. #84 at ¶¶ 33-38. There is no support for the almost year-long request by the Agencies for the first stages of the RACT determination.

When the padding, redundancies, and unnecessary tasks are stripped away from the Agencies' request, what is left resembles the timeline in the Conservation Organizations' request: 164 days. This timeline allows reasonable periods for gathering together and evaluating the readily-available information regarding energy efficiency measures for refineries and distilling that information to a RACT proposal. It also includes at least two opportunities for the public and the regulated industry to formally weigh in—one for supplying information at the outset (the prenotice inquiry) and one for responding to an initial RACT proposal (following filing of a proposed RACT rule). The Conservation Organizations urge the court to reject the Agencies' unnecessary delay of the relief in this case in favor of a timeline more in keeping with that suggested by the Conservation Organizations in their initial remedies brief.

III. THE AGENCIES RESOURCE LIMITATIONS DO NOT PROVIDE A BASIS FOR DELAYING RELIEF IN THIS CASE.

It appears from their brief and supporting declarations that the Agencies claim the two-plus years for compliance with their SIP obligations is necessary due in part to constrained budgets and the attendant inability to allocate engineering time to performing the required analyses and determinations. This excuse is a red herring. First, the state is obligated under the Clean Air Act to adequately fund its air program sufficient to carry out obligations such as permitting and all tasks necessary to implementing and enforcing permitting requirements. See e.g., 42 U.S.C. § 7410(a)(2)(L); 40 C.F.R. § 52.280. A state's failure to comply with its SIP cannot be excused by its failure to fund the tasks necessary to comply.

Second, the Agencies have at their disposal the ability to fund all, or a significant portion, of the work necessary to this RACT determination. The RACT statute itself provides that "[Ecology] and local air authorities are authorized to assess and collect a fee to cover the costs of developing, establishing, or reviewing categorical or case-by-case RACT requirements" and directs Ecology to adopt rules establishing the fee. RCW 70.94.154(7). Pursuant to that instruction, Ecology adopted WAC 173-455-100, which provides that Ecology may assess and collect fees for source-specific RACT determinations or a categorical RACT determination, setting forth fee schedules based upon the complexity of the task and the source and type of RACT determination. WAC 173-455-100(2)-(5). Similarly, the regional agencies provide for fees necessary to fund their programs—both agencies assess an annual "registration" fee to the refineries, NWCAA Reg. § 324, PSCAA Reg. § 5.07, and the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency further provides for a $5,000 fee for agency RACT determinations, PSCAA Reg. § 5.07. [5]

IV. INTERVENOR'S BRIEF IS NOT RESPONSIVE AND SHOULD BE DISREGARDED.

Intervenor's brief does not address the issue of timing for the Agencies to make a RACT determination for greenhouse gas emissions. Rather, Intervenor chooses to revisit the Court's original decision regarding what is required by the State Implementation Plan with arguments the Court has already rejected and wholly new arguments not raised in the summary judgment briefing. Because Intervenor's brief is not responsive to the Court's request for limited remedies briefing, the Conservation Organizations will not provide specific responses to the arguments raised therein, unless requested by the Court to do so. As a general response, the Conservation Organizations believe that Intervenor's arguments are seriously flawed for several reasons. For

[5] Dr. Sahu completed the initial tasks identified by both the Agencies and the Conservation Organizations for $5,330, Sahu Second Decl. ¶ 26, a sum readily covered by the fee authorities.

example, Intervenor reads only pieces of the RACT provisions at RCW 70.94.154 and WAC 173-400-040; however, when read as a whole and together, it is plain the Agencies must not only develop a list and schedule for RACT, but must determine and apply RACT. Should the Court wish to consider Intervenor's new arguments and attempt to revisit the substantive issues, Conservation Organizations request an opportunity to respond in a supplemental brief.

CONCLUSION

The Agencies' schedule of more than two years for making the RACT determination ordered by this Court is unreasonably long and insufficiently supported. Their proposal is based on the faulty premise that the Agencies must conduct RACT for all air contaminants simultaneously; assumes the Agencies must start from scratch despite the abundance of existing information relevant to the process; and builds in redundant and unnecessary analytical steps that serve only to delay completion of the task. The Conservation Organizations ask the Court to reject the Agencies' proposal and instead order the Agencies to make the required RACT determinations for greenhouse gas emissions from oil refineries by 164 days from the date of the Court's order.

Respectfully submitted this 21st day of February, 2012.

/s/ Janette K. Brimmer

JANETTE K. BRIMMER (WSB #41271)
Earthjustice
705 Second Avenue, Suite 203
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 343-7340
(206) 343-1526 *[FAX]*
jbrimmer@earthjustice.org
Attorneys for Plaintiffs

BRIAN W. CHESTNUT (WSB #23453)
JOSHUA OSBORNE-KLEIN (WSB #36736)
Ziontz, Chestnut, Varnell, Berley & Slonim
2101 Fourth Avenue, Suite 1230
Seattle, WA 98121
(206) 448-1230
(206) 448-0962 *[FAX]*
bchestnut@zcvbs.com
joshok@zcvbs.com

Co-Counsel for Plaintiffs

Earthjustice
705 Second Ave., Suite 203
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 343-7340

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State of Washington. I am over 18 years of age and not a party to this action. My business address is 705 Second Avenue, Suite 203, Seattle, Washington 98104.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on February 21, 2012, I electronically filed the following the following documents:

1. Plaintiffs' Reply Brief on Remedy; and
2. Second Declaration of Dr. Ranajit Sahu, Ph.D.

with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, which will send notification of such filing to the following:

Svend A. Brandt-Erichsen
Marten Law Group PLLC
1191 Second Avenue, Suite 2200
Seattle WA 98101
(206) 292-2600
(206) 292-2601 *[FAX]*
svendbe@martenlaw.com
Attorneys for Defendant Mark Asmundson, Director, Northwest Clean Air Agency

☐ via facsimile
☐ via overnight courier
☐ via first-class U.S. mail
☐ via hand delivery
☐ via e-mail
☒ via electronic service by Clerk

Jennifer A. Dold
Puget Sound Clean Air Agency
1904 Third Avenue, Suite 105
Seattle, WA 98101-3317
(206) 343-8800
(206) 343-7522 *[FAX]*
jenniferd@pscleanair.org
Attorneys for Defendant Craig T. Kenworthy, Director Puget Sound Clean Air Agency

☐ via facsimile
☐ via overnight courier
☐ via first-class U.S. mail
☐ via hand delivery
☐ via e-mail
☒ via electronic service by Clerk

Earthjustice
705 Second Ave., Suite 203
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 343-7340

Katharine G. Shirley
Assistant Attorney General
Laura J. Watson
Assistant Attorney General
Office of the Attorney General
Ecology Division
P.O. Box 40117
Olympia, WA 98504-0117
(360) 586-6770
(360) 486-6760 *[FAX]*
ECYOLYEF@atg.wa.gov
KayS1@atg.wa.gov
LauraW2@atg.wa.gov
Attorneys for Defendant Theodore ("Ted")L. Sturdevant, Director, Washington State Department of Ecology

☐ via facsimile
☐ via overnight courier
☐ via first-class U.S. mail
☐ via hand delivery
☐ via e-mail
☒ via electronic service by Clerk

Jeffrey W. Leppo
Matthew T. Cohen
Ryan P. Steen
Stoel Rives LLP
600 University Street, Suite 3600
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 624-0900
jwleppo@stoel.com
mtcohen@stoel.com
rpsteen@stoel.com
Attorneys for Intervenor-Defendant Western States Petroleum Association

☐ via facsimile
☐ via overnight courier
☐ via first-class U.S. mail
☐ via hand delivery
☐ via e-mail
☒ via electronic service by Clerk

I, Cheryl McEvoy, declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this 21st day of February, 2012, at Seattle, Washington.

Cheryl McEvoy

Earthjustice
705 Second Ave., Suite 203
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 343-7340

ATTACHMENT 1

Impacts of climate change on surface ozone

This report is submitted by Daniel Jaffe, Ph.D. I am currently a Professor at the University of Washington. I am a faculty member/ Professor in Science and Technology at the UW-Bothell Campus (18115 Campus Way NE, Bothell, Washington) and Atmospheric Sciences (UW-Seattle campus). My primary areas of research are in air pollution, especially ozone, mercury and particulate matter. My background and experience includes work in Chemistry, Environmental Science and Atmospheric Sciences. I hold a B.S. degree in Chemistry from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in Chemistry from the University of Washington. I have an active research program in Atmospheric Chemistry which has been supported by funding from the National Science Foundation, NASA, NOAA, EPA and other agencies. A copy of my curriculum vitae is included with this report. I am submitting this report upon the request of Earthjustice and the groups represented by Earthjustice as a summary of the relationship between climate change and ozone.

Ozone (O_3) is a greenhouse gas, contributing about 20% of the anthropogenic radiative forcing compared to CO_2 (IPCC 2007). However most of this impact is associated with ozone in the upper troposphere. In contrast climate has had a significant impact on surface O_3 and this impact is likely to accelerate in the future with continued warming. A number of studies have examined likely scenarios for future ozone pollution changes due to climate change. Many of these are summarized in the review article by Jacob and Winner (2009). Nearly all published studies point to higher ozone concentrations due to climate change by the middle of this century.

Climate change can impact surface O_3 in several ways:

1) Increased temperatures are a known contributor to enhanced photochemistry. Most urban smog episodes occur on days with elevated temperatures. Climate change will increase the number of high temperature days and thus exacerbate urban smog and O_3;
2) Regional smog is associated with stagnation that occurs in high pressure (anti-cyclonic) weather systems. Low pressure (cyclonic) systems are associated with rapid air motion, rain and lower air pollution concentrations. Climate change may decrease the frequency of cyclonic storm systems and thus increase the degree of air stagnation;
3) Climate change has already, and will continue to impact the frequency and intensity of wildfires. Wildfires are known causes for enhanced surface O_3 across the U.S.

Increasing greenhouse gas emissions impacts not only average temperatures but also other weather conditions. For example, Jacob and Winner (2009) found that the climate in the mid-21st century, in addition to being warmer, is likely to be more stagnant, with fewer mid-latitude cyclones (storm systems). Chen et al (2009) estimate that for the 2050s, maximum daily 8-hour average (MDA8) ozone concentrations will increase by an average of 9.6 ppbv across the country using the IPCC A2 emission scenario. Bell et al (2007) calculated that maximum one hour ozone in urban areas of the eastern US will increase by 4.8 ppbv in summer and increase

the number of exceedance days by 68%. Knowlton et al (2004) calculated that climate change in the New York metropolitan area will increase acute mortality due to ozone by 4.5% by the 2050s. Jackson et al (2010) conducted a similar analysis for Washington State and found that MDA8 ozone is likely to increase by 16-28% by 2050, with increasing health effects due to ozone smog. Weaver et al (2009) reported the results from a large study examining the influence of climate on air quality using 12 different models. While there are some differences in the model results, they demonstrate a broad consensus that climate change will increase MDA8 by an average of 2-8 ppbv, with larger increases during stagnation events. All of these studies considered only climate change or climate change plus a "business as usual" emission scenario. It is possible that these impacts can be ameliorated by domestic emission reductions. However in this case, larger emission reductions must be implemented to offset the ozone increase associated with climate change. This is termed the "climate penalty" by Jacob and Winner (2009).

Another factor influencing ozone is the strong likelihood that wildfires will increase in the future. Wildfires have significant emissions of ozone precursors (VOCs and NOx) and are known to result in significant ozone pollution downwind (e.g. Wotawa et al 2000; McKeen et al 2002; Jaffe et al 2004; Val Martin et al 2006). In North America, Amiro et al (2004) and Westerling et al (2006) have shown that global warming has already impacted the frequency of the area burned for Canadian and U.S. forests, respectively, over the past century. These changes were associated with earlier spring snowmelt, longer fire seasons and larger, more extreme wildfires. While land-use and land management practices are also important, both Amiro et al (2004) and Westerling et al (2006) conclude that climate change is the most important factor to explain the changes in fire frequency and intensity.

Jaffe et al (2008) analyzed CASTNET ozone and fire data from the western U.S. for 1988-2004. In this analysis, they show that large wildfires in the western U.S. strongly impact ozone concentrations. In extreme fire years (e.g. 1994, 1996, 2001, 2002 and 2003), average summer ozone concentrations across the west are enhanced by 8.8 ppbv. The increasing influence from wildfires is also likely associated with a positive trend in ozone across the western U.S. for the period of 1989-2004. In a further analysis Jaffe (2011) shows that years with large fires have a substantial increase in the number of days exceeding an MDA8 of 75, 70 and 65 ppbv. Most rural CASTNET sites in the western U.S. will probably not meet a revised ozone standard below 70 ppbv, in large part due to the influence from wildfires. Similarly, wildfires in California have a large influence on surface ozone (Pfister et al 2008). In the eastern U.S., large wildfires are less common, but can still occur. A notable example was the collection of huge fires that burned in Quebec in the summer of 2002. These fires caused a significant increase in ozone across a large portion of the eastern U.S. (DeBell et al 2004; Pfister et al 2006).

Several studies have evaluated the possibility that fires will increase in the future under various global warming scenarios. Using past relationships between fires and meteorology along with projected future changes in climate, these studies show that fires are highly likely to

continue to increase in the western U.S. Spracklen et al (2009) calculate an increase in burned area of 54% by 2050 for the entire western U.S. The increase is even larger in the Pacific Northwest and Rocky Mountain regions, with 78% and 175% changes, respectively. Gillett et al (2009) project a 33% increase in fuel burned for Canadian wildfires for a doubling of anthropogenic CO_2 emissions. These results are qualitatively similar to those in Pechony and Shindell et al (2010).

In summary, climate change will adversely affect ozone pollution in the U.S. Climate change will make it much more difficult to clean up the areas where ozone is already violating air standards and will contribute significantly to enhancing ozone in areas that now meet the U.S. ozone standard. Climate change will likely push some of these areas over the standard. The scientific literature clearly shows that climate change is exacerbated by emissions of greenhouse gases and that climate impacts surface ozone. Therefore, it is clear that controlling greenhouse gas emissions will reduce the impacts of climate change and help ameliorate future increases in ozone.

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Biographical Information for Dan Jaffe

Dr. Jaffe is a Professor of Environmental Science at the University of Washington. He is expert on atmospheric chemistry, ozone photochemistry, urban and regional smog and long range transport of pollutants and is the author of more than 100 peer-reviewed publications on ozone, aerosols, mercury and other air pollutants. Dr. Jaffe is widely recognized as an expert on global transport of pollutants, especially transport from Asia to the U.S. and has several papers on the influence of background sources on regional and urban air quality. He recently participated on the panel for the National Academy of Science's study on The Significance of Intercontinental Transport of Air Pollutants. Below is a brief biographical sketch. A full curriculum vitae is available at: http://faculty.washington.edu/djaffe

Professional Positions Held

Professor—University of Washington-Bothell, Science and Technology Program, September 1997-current.

Professor of Atmospheric Sciences, University of Washington-Seattle, June 2009-current.

Professor of Chemistry--University of Alaska Fairbanks, Department of Chemistry/Geophysical Institute, June 1993 - September 1997.

Education

B.S. Chemistry, February 1979, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

M.S. Chemistry, December 1983, University of Washington

Ph.D. Chemistry, June 1987, University of Washington; graduate work in inorganic, analytical and atmospheric chemistry, atmospheric sciences, environmental sciences and policy.

Five most relevant publications:

1. Fischer E., Jaffe D., Marley M., Gaffney J., and Marchany-Rivera A. Optical properties of aged Asian aerosols observed over the U.S. Pacific Northwest. J.Geophys.Res. In-press, June 2010.
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Synergistic activities

Professor Jaffe teaches courses in chemistry, environmental and atmospheric chemistry and global environmental issues. He strives to integrate research and active learning elements into his teaching so as to bring the excitement of science to his students. He has been an active participant in a number of U.S. and international task forces/panels on global pollution including the NRC/NAS committee on Intercontinental Transport of Air Pollutants (ITAP), the task force on Hemispheric Transport of Air Pollutants (HTAP), Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Program (AMAP), EPA Region X air toxics group and the Columbia River Gorge Commission. He is frequently quoted in the media based on his research and expertise on air pollution and ozone, aerosols and mercury.

Graduate advisors: Drs. Norman Rose and Bob Charlson (U.Washington)
Post-doctoral advisor: None

Graduate students advised (major professor):

Harald Beine, Bianca Cerundolo, Emily Fischer, Richard Honrath, Jennifer Kelly, Robert Kotchenruther, Alexander Mahura, Heather Price, David Reidmiller, Phil Swartzendruber, Barbara Trost, Nicole Wigder, Zhiyong Zhang, Matt Zukowski.

Post-doctoral fellows advised:

Jess Ambrose, Isaac Bertschi, Duli Chand, Brandon Finley, Will Hafner, Jack Herring, Seth Lyman, Julie Snow, Peter Weiss-Penzias, William Simpson,

Current collaborators:

Brian Lamb (WSU), Arlene Fiore (GFDL), Mae Gustin (U. Nevada), Daniel Jacob (Harvard), Lyatt Jaeglé (U. Washington), Joel Thornton (U.Washington), Staci Simonich (Oregon State U.), Chris Holmes (Harvard), Noelle Eckley Selin (MIT)

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ATTACHMENT 2

10: Public Health Impacts

Public Health Impacts of Climate Change in Washington State: Projected Mortality Risks Due to Heat Events and Air Pollution

J. Elizabeth Jackson, MA[1,2]; Michael G. Yost, PhD[3]; Catherine Karr, MD, PhD, MS[4,3]; Cole Fitzpatrick, MA[3]; Brian K. Lamb, PhD[5]; Serena H. Chung, PhD[5]; Jack Chen, PhD[6]; Jeremy Avise, PhD[7]; Roger A. Rosenblatt, MD[1]; Richard A. Fenske, PhD[3]

Abstract

Climate change is likely to have serious and long-term consequences for public health. Among these are illness and mortality related to heat and worsening air quality In this study we examined the historical relationship between age- and cause-specific mortality rates and heat events at the 99th percentile of humidex values in the greater Seattle area (King, Pierce and Snohomish counties), Spokane County, the Tri-Cities (Benton and Franklin counties) and Yakima County from 1980 through 2006; the relative risk of mortality during heat events compared with more temperate periods were then applied to population and climate projections for Washington State to calculate number of deaths above the baseline (1980-2006) expected to occur during projected heat events in 2025, 2045 and 2085. We also estimated excess deaths due to ground-level ozone concentrations for mid century (2045-2054) in King and Spokane counties. Estimates were based on current (1997-2006) ozone measurements and mid-21st century ozone projections, using estimates from the scientific literature to determine the effect of ozone on overall and cardiopulmonary mortality. For the historical heat analysis, relative risks derived for the greater Seattle area showed a significant dose-response relationship between duration of the heat event and the daily mortality rate for non-traumatic deaths for persons aged 45 and above, typically peaking at four days of exposure to humidex values above the 99th percentile. Three different warming scenarios were considered, including high, low and moderate estimates. In the greater Seattle area, the largest number of excess deaths in all years and scenarios was predicted for persons aged 65 and above. Under the middle scenario, this age group is expected to have 96 excess deaths in 2025, 148 excess deaths in 2045 and 266 excess deaths in 2085 from all non-traumatic causes. Daily maximum 8 hour ozone concentrations are forecasted to be 16-28% higher in the mid 21st century

[1]Department of Family Medicine, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington
[2]Department of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington
[3]Department of Environmental & Occupational Health Sciences, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington
[4]Department of Pediatrics, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington
[5]Laboratory for Atmospheric Research, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington
[6]Institute for Chemical Process and Environmental Technology, National Research Council Canada, Ottawa, ON, Canada
[7]Atmospheric Modeling and Support Section, California Air Resources Board, Sacramento, California

compared to the recent decade of 1997-2006. We estimated that the total non-traumatic ozone mortality rate by mid-century for King County would increase from baseline (0.026 per 100,000; 95% confidence interval 0.013-0.038) to 0.033 (0.017-0.049). For the same health outcome in Spokane County, the baseline period rate was 0.058 (0.030- 0.085) and increased to 0.068 (0.035 -0.100) by mid-century. The cardiopulmonary death rate per 100,000 due to ozone was estimated to increase from 0.011 (0.005-0.017) to 0.015 (0.007-0.022) in King County, and from 0.027 (0.013-0.042) to 0.032 (0.015-0.049) in Spokane County. Public health interventions aimed at protecting Washington's population from excessive heat and increased ozone concentrations will become increasingly important for preventing deaths, especially among older adults. Furthermore, heat and air quality related illnesses that do not result in death, but are serious nevertheless, may be reduced by the same measures.

1. Introduction

Climate change is likely to have serious and long-term consequences for public health. Researchers have identified a number of broad health issues associated with climate change, such as severe weather events, worsening air pollution, infectious diseases related to changes in vector biology, food and water contamination and shortages, as well as more indirect impacts such as food security, large-scale migration and civil conflict (Frumkin et al. 2008). These authors emphasize that the health effects of climate change will vary by region, population group, and capacity for public health responses. Recent reviews of the impacts of climate change have documented variability in mortality and morbidity for the United States (Patz et al. 2001), and globally (Patz et al. 2005).

This report was not able to address many of these very important issues, although we hope to do so in subsequent work. Instead, our worked has focused on two key public health concerns related to climate change: heat-related illness and worsening air quality (Luber et al. 2008; Kinney 2008). Annual average temperatures in the United States and globally are rising, although the effects vary from region to region. It is estimated that 400-700 people die from documented thermal stress, or hyperthermia, each year in the United States (Bernard and McGeehin 2004). Because the immediate cause of death is usually some form of cardiovascular failure, and hyperthermia is often not noted on the death certificate as an underlying factor, the number of heat-related deaths is underestimated (Wolfe et al. 2001; CDC 2006).

Relatively short but intense heat waves over the last 30 years have been responsible for hundreds of deaths in the United States and Canada, and thousands of deaths in Europe (Jones et al. 1982; Semenza et al. 1996; Whitman et al. 1997; Naughton et al. 2002; Kaiser et al. 2007). Climate projections suggest that these events will become more frequent, more intense and longer lasting in the remainder of the 21st century (Meehl and Tebaldi 2004). The greatest impacts will be in cities with milder summers, less air conditioning and higher population density (McGeehin and Mirabelli 2001). An aging population also will put more people at risk (Smoyer et al. 2000).

Retrospective epidemiological research has identified groups most likely to be harmed by heat waves and suggests strategies to mitigate these harms through public interventions. The groups at greatest risk include the following: children, due to slower adaptation during exercise (AAP 2000); the elderly, due to changes in the physiological ability to maintain normal body temperature (Borrell et al. 2006; Basu et al. 2005; CDC 2005); poor and socially isolated populations, due to less access to mitigation measures (Greenberg et al. 1983; McGeehin et al. 2001; Browning et al. 2006); some urban dwellers, due to heat island effects and lack of vegetation (Grimmond and Oke 1999; DeGaetano and Allen 2002); outdoor laborers, due to extended exposures and lack of access to drinking water and shade (Greenberg et al. 1983; WA Dept Labor and Industries 2008); people with chronic illnesses (e.g., diabetes, heart disease), due to increased vulnerability to sustained heat (Medina-Ramon et al. 2006); and the mentally ill, due to behavioral factors and the effects of psychoactive medications (Kaiser et al. 2001).

Methods used for estimating mortality due to heat generally rely on an analysis of regional weather data in combination with daily mortality data. This typically requires large, dense urban areas for daily values to be sufficiently stable to support analyses. Most such studies consider the effects of both temperature and humidity. Studies of heat-related mortality in Philadelphia and Toronto have used synoptic climate modeling to identify regional conditions associated with elevated mortality (Kalkstein et al. 1996; Pengelly et al. 2005; Cheng et al. 2005). Regional and temporal differences in the effect of heat on mortality have been identified (Kalkstein and Davis 1989; Davis et al. 2003).

In addition to heat, adverse effects of climate change on air quality have recently come under investigation. The primary ambient air pollutants of concern for public health risk in Washington State include both fine particulate matter and ozone. An expanding evidence base regarding the relationship of these pollutants to adverse health outcomes has resulted in lowering of the concentrations of these pollutants in federal standards (U.S. EPA 2006, U.S. EPA 2008), Despite overall improvement in regional air quality over the decade, adoption of these more protective federal standards make it likely that future climate change related increases in ozone or PM2.5 could lead to more days of exposure above health-based guidelines for Washington residents (PSCAA, 2007).

The influence of meteorology on ozone and particulate matter concentrations is well documented (EPRI 2005, Bernard 2001). There is considerable evidence that ozone concentrations would increase in the United States as a result of climate change, if precursor emissions were held constant; data regarding influences of climate change on particulate matter are far fewer, precluding clear conclusions (CCSP 2008). For both of these pollutants regional-specific assessments of potential health impacts are few (Knowlton et al. 2004).

While ozone and fine particulate matter are associated with multiple health outcomes, including increases in prevalence, clinical utilization, and severity of cardiac and respiratory disease, most studies have focused on premature mortality as an endpoint. This reflects recognition of this endpoint as the most serious outcome, as well as its status as the most

accessible and reliable health outcome for which data are available for evaluation in large population based studies. Numerous epidemiologic studies in the United States and abroad have identified increased premature mortality in association with increased ozone exposure (Bell 2004b). The robustness of this evidence base, including several recent multi-city and meta-analyses, has been noted in a recent National Academy of Sciences report (NRC 2008). While the effect estimates vary somewhat by study design and region, the studies viewed as a whole provide a pattern of consistency with generally comparable magnitude of effect estimates.

Increasingly, region-level modeling of ozone and other air pollutants under climate change scenarios is being conducted (Weaver et al, 2009). In the Pacific Northwest regional projections of future air quality at the resolution of approximately county level scales (36 km horizontal grids) have been developed. We sought to integrate knowledge of the concentration-mortality response with Washington State ozone pollution projections to provide an initial quantitative assessment of potential mortality impacts in the mid 21st century. Specifically, we estimated the excess mortality due to climate-related ambient ozone concentrations in Spokane County and King County, Washington for the recent decade (1997-2006) and mid century decade (2045-2055).

Increased levels of $PM_{2.5}$ are an important factor in poor air quality conditions in the State of Washington. Climate change, however, has not been shown conclusively to be a significant factor in projecting future $PM_{2.5}$ levels. In an attribution study of various contributions to future air quality projections, Avise et al (2008) showed that projected changes in weather patterns for the 2050s produced an insignificant (0.2 µg/m3) reduction in $PM_{2.5}$ for EPA Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington). Nevertheless, future changes in local and Asian emissions are projected to increase $PM_{2.5}$ levels by 2 µg/m3 (from a current value of 4 µg/m3) over the same period in this region, and interaction between this increase and climate change may have an amplified impact on human health in the future. Such interactions are beyond the scope of the current project but merit future research given the increasing evidence for adverse public health consequences of $PM_{2.5}$ exposure.

This study had three goals. First, we determined the historical relationship between extreme heat events and mortality in different regions of Washington State, for selected age groups and causes of death. Second, we used these findings to predict the number of excess deaths by age group and cause during projected heat events in years 2025, 2045 and 2085. Finally, we used estimates of the relationship between ozone concentration and mortality available from the scientific literature to predict the number of excess deaths in mid-century (2045-2054) due to ozone under a changing climate, assuming a growing population.

2. Methods

2.1. Estimates of Relative Risk of Mortality Due to HeatEvents, 1980-2006

Four study areas were selected for the heat event analysis (Figure 1): greater Seattle area (King, Pierce and Snohomish counties); Tri-Cities

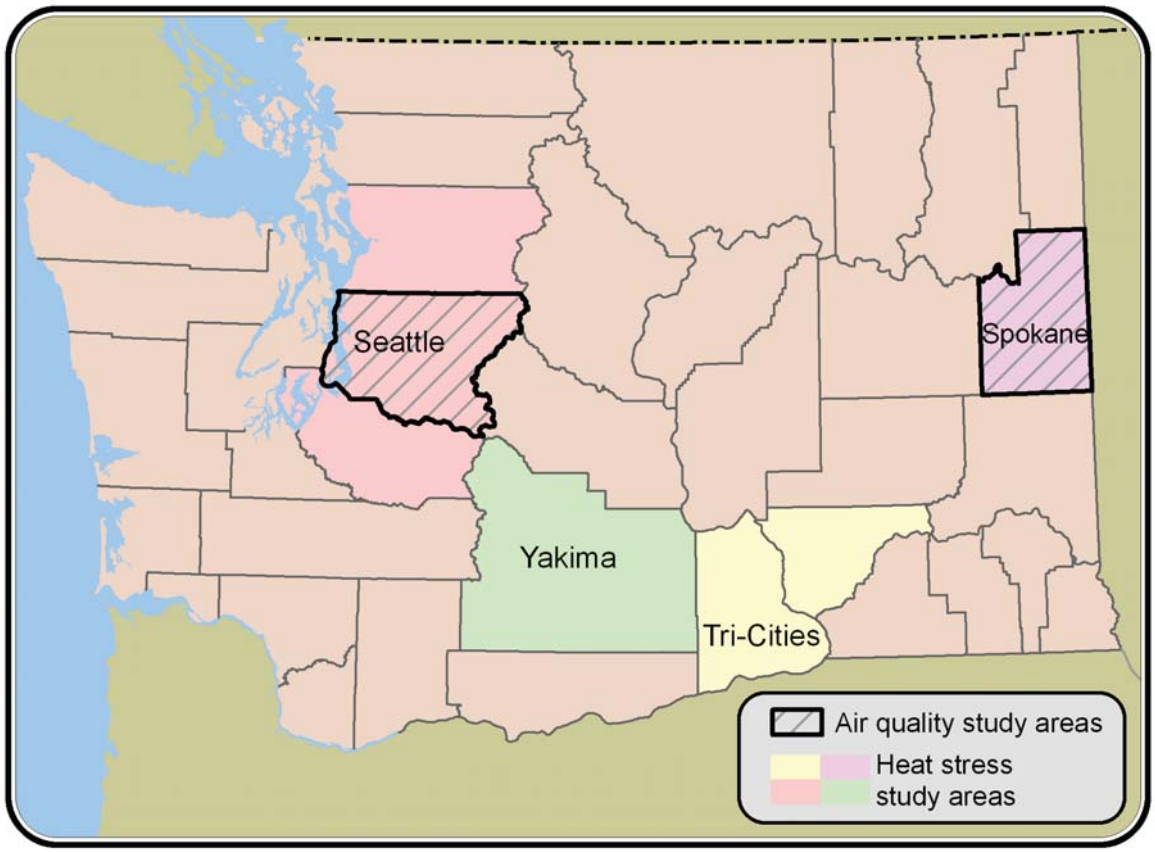

Figure 1. Map of study areas.

(Benton and Franklin counties); Spokane County; Yakima County. Daily historic weather data were drawn from the 16th degree downscaled models (Elsner et al. 2009, this report; Mote and Salathé 2009, this report). Grid points falling within study area counties (grid size ~7.2 km by 4.8km) were identified by spatially joining the grid points and county boundaries using ESRI ArcMap software. The humidex, a measure of the combined effect of heat and humidity on human physiology (Masterton and Richardson 1979, Environment Canada 2008), and has been used in other mortality studies and as a basis for declaring heat warnings (Smoyer-Tomic and Rainham, 2001). The humidex value was calculated for each grid point from daily maximum temperature and relative humidity data using the following formula:

$$\text{Humidex} = T + 5/9 * (v - 10)$$

where: $v = \text{vapor pressure} = (6.112 \times 10^{(7.5*T/(237.7+T))}) * H/100)$

T= air temperature (degrees Celsius), H= humidity (%)

Grid point humidex values were averaged across all grids in each county to yield a county-level humidex value for each day from January 1, 1970 to December 31, 2006. Thresholds at the humidex 99th percentile were identified for this entire historical period in each study area. After finding the 99%tile value, we then determined which months in the historical record had heat events and used observation frame for the analysis. This approach allowed us to unambiguously define both the humidex threshold and the months for observing heat events. The duration of events was determined the weather event. Heat events were defined as one or more

consecutive days of the humidex above these thresholds; the number and duration of heat events were counted in each study area over the period. Since only daily observations of mortality were available, it was not possible or necessary to resolve the heat event time periods to less than 1 day intervals.

Annual county population estimates by age group from 1980 through 2006 were obtained from Washington State's Office of Financial Management (OFM 2008a). Complete mortality data from 1980 through 2006 were obtained from the Washington State Department of Health. Computerized mortality data was not available for earlier periods prior to 1980. Daily numbers of deaths for each year were aggregated by cause, age group, and county of residence.

Heat has been cited frequently as a contributing factor in deaths due to failure of the circulatory and respiratory systems, Therefore, the following cause-of-death categories were examined: all non-traumatic causes (ICD-9: 001-799; ICD-10: A00-R99), circulatory (ICD-9: 390-459; ICD-10: I00-I99, G45, G46), respiratory (ICD-9: 460-519; ICD-10: J00-J99), cardiovascular (ICD-9: 393-429; ICD-10: I05-I52), and ischemic (ICD-9: 410-414; ICD-10: I20-I25); cardiovascular and ischemic are subsets of circulatory. The ICD grouping used are from a study of heat- and air quality-related mortality in Toronto (Cheng et al. 2005). Heat events have been shown to present increased risks for older persons, so data were examined according to the following age categories: 45 years and older, 64 years and older and 85 years and older.

Observed and expected crude daily mortality rates for age and cause-of-death specific groupings were calculated for heat event days (days 1 to day 5+) and non-heat event days (day 0) during the years from 1980-2006. Only data in the months of May – September between 1980 and 2006 were used in the analysis. Daily mortality observed during heat events in the months of May- September were accumulated in 5 time periods of roughly 5-year duration: 1980-1984; 1985-1989; 1990-1994; 1995-1999; and 2000-2006. Mortality was computed in six age-specific categories of 0-4, 5-14, 15-44, 45-64, 65-84, and 85+ years. The deaths occurring in each consecutive day of a heat event were counted for each study area, and classified according to the duration of heat exposure prior to the day of death for heat event days 1 through day 5+ of heat events. The average daily mortality rates on days between May and September with no defined heat event (designated as day 0) were treated as the baseline mortality rates for each time period. Expected values for the number of deaths in each day of a heat event in an annual period were calculated by applying the average daily mortality rate for non-heat event days to the number of days observed in each heat event during a specific time period. The total observed and expected deaths were then summed for each exposure duration category for all heat events. The mortality relative risks by heat event duration, specific age and disease categories were computed from the ratios of observed over expected duration-specific mortality. Calculating separate relative risks for each elapsed day of a heat event (starting with day 1 of the heat event) allows evaluation of the influence of a single day versus more prolonged heat events on mortality.

Confidence intervals were computed assuming Poisson intervals for the

observed number of cases as recommended by the Washington State Department of Health (DOH 2002). Exact 95% confidence intervals were computed using Poisson distribution percentiles when the number of observed deaths was <500; for >500 observed deaths, intervals were computed using a normal approximation method (Breslow and Day 1987). This procedure was repeated separately for each heat study area in order to control for regional differences in the effect of heat events on mortality. Given the smaller population in Eastern Washington, a combined analysis of Benton, Franklin, Spokane and Yakima county study areas also was performed.

2.2. Population Projections for Washington State in the 21st Century

Projected county population estimates by age group were obtained from the Washington Office of Financial Management for the years 2005-2030 (OFM 2008b). In predicting future excess deaths during extreme heat events, population was held constant at 2025 projected estimates, allowing differences in excess deaths between years to be interpreted as the component due to climate change. For the analysis of excess deaths related to ozone concentrations, calculated total and age-group populations were calculated by extending the Office of Financial Management linear projections to 2045 through 2054. Washington State population forecasts are developed from a cohort component demographic forecast model that accounts for births, deaths and net migration. Projected births are derived from a natural change model component of the childbearing population, applying historical trends in fertility rates by county. Annual deaths, in terms of life expectancy generally follow national trends, and survival expectations are adjusted to follow Social Security Administration projections in 2007. Migration is the most important variable component of the population forecasts. The state's future net migration is based on an econometric model where Washington's relative attractiveness to job seekers is weighed against the attractiveness of California and other state destinations. A historical comparison of the actual and fitted net migration for 1978-2008 using OFM's migration model found an R^2 of 0.91, indicating reasonably good agreement.

2.3. Projected Excess Mortality Due to Heat Events

Projected heat events were determined for three years: 2025, 2045 and 2085. Three climate change scenarios were selected for high, moderate and low summer (May-Sept.) warming, for a total of nine modeled future heat regimes. The low scenario chosen was the PCM1-B1 model, the high scenario chosen was the HADCM-A1B model, and the middle scenario was the mean of the two composite models using either the A1B or B1 emissions scenario (Salathé et al., 2009, this report). Expected monthly temperature deviations in Celsius for each scenario and time period were added to the observed daily temperature and relative humidity distributions in each study area from 1970 to 1999; the daily humidex was then calculated for each of the new temperature distributions. Historical humidex thresholds at the 99th percentile were applied to the estimated future distributions, and the number and duration of expected heat events in 2025, 2045 and 2085 were calculated for each scenario.

Projections of heat-related mortality applied the baseline mortality rate and duration-specific relative risks derived from the historical analysis to the expected future population structure and expected number and duration of heat events in each of three heat scenarios for 2025, 2045 and 2085. Excess deaths, which are the number of expected deaths above the baseline number of deaths, were calculated for each heat scenario for each year. The use of a 30-year baseline allowed us to calculate mean annual excess deaths in a sample of 30 simulated years for each region and year.

2.4. Projected Excess Mortality Due to Air Pollution

We adapted a health risk assessment modeling approach described by Knowlton et al. (2004) in their effort to assess ozone mortality impacts in the northeastern United States. We selected two populous but distinct climatological areas of the State for this initial assessment. Using the following formula, we estimated ozone related mortality for King County and Spokane County in the recent decade (1997-2006) and at mid-century (2045-2054):

$$M = (P/100{,}000) * B * CR * E$$

where M is the excess mortality due to ozone, P is the estimated population in the county for the period of interest, B is the baseline county-level mortality rate, CR is the concentration-response function that describes the expected change in daily mortality per incremental increase in ozone, and E is the concentration of ozone during the period of interest. We calculated overall non-traumatic mortality as well as mortality specific to cardiopulmonary causes.

The population (P) data were derived from annual population size estimates available from the U.S. Census for King and Spokane County for 1997-2006 and projections of the annual population for these counties in 2045-2054, as described above. The mean of each decade's annual averages was calculated. These data demonstrated that from the period of 1997-2006 to mid-century (2045-2054), the annual average population size for King County is expected to increase from 1,758,260 to 2,629,160 (50% increase). In Spokane County, the population is expected to grow from 424,636 to 712,167 (68% increase).

The county-level non-traumatic (categorized as above) and cardiopulmonary (ICD-9: 393-429, 460-519; ICD-10: I05-I52, J00-J99) mortality rates were calculated by dividing the daily average number of total non-traumatic deaths and cardiopulmonary deaths in the baseline decade of each county by its annual population average. For 1997-2006, the mean daily total non-traumatic and cardiopulmonary death rates per 100,000 for King County were 1.55 and 0.57, respectively. For Spokane County, these rates were 2.03 and 0.78, respectively.

We examined concentration-response (CR) functions for ozone based on three meta-analyses, two multi-city time series, and one case-crossover study of populations in the United States, all of which were reviewed in a recent National Academy of Science report which summarized estimates of the percentage increase in mortality from short-term increases in ozone (NAS 2008). We decided to apply the analysis by Bell et al. (2004b) to our data. This analysis included data and methods developed for the National

Mortality and Morbidity Air Pollution Study (NMMAPS). This landmark study estimated a national average relative rate of mortality (non-injury mortality and cardiopulmonary mortality) associated with short-term average ambient ozone concentrations in 1987-2000 based on 95 large U.S. urban communities made up of almost 40% of the U.S. population (including Spokane and Seattle). Of note, the city-specific estimates for King and Spokane County within the NMMAPS analyses were nearly identical to the combined multi-city concentration-response function employed in this assessment, further supporting its appropriateness. Estimates available per 24-hour average ozone concentration were converted to 8-hour maximum concentrations based on the recommended ratio of 8-hour ozone to a 24-hour average of 1.53 (NAS 2008). The concentration-response for ozone-related non injury mortality and cardiopulmonary mortality derived from this analysis was 0.80% (95% confidence interval 0.41%-1.18%), and 0.98% (0.47%- 1.50%), respectively per 10 parts per billion (ppb) increase in 8-hour maximum daily ozone concentration over the previous week.

Exposure to ozone ($E_{1997-2006}$) in the recent decade of each county was assessed based on 8-hour maximum daily ozone (ppb) concentration data drawn from the Washington State Department of Ecology state monitoring network for each county for the months May-September (warm season) from 1997-2006. A warm season "baseline" decadal daily average was calculated.

We then estimated future comparable measurements of ozone in the mid-century decade ($E_{2045-2054}$). To accomplish this, we derived the change (delta) in ozone concentration predicted from a modeling framework which calculated both daily 8 hour maximum concentrations for the baseline decade of this century (1990-1999) as well as for 2045-2054. Specifically, daily 8 hour maximum daily average ozone concentration for May-September of the mid-century decade (2045-2054) were derived by coupling a global climate model projection with regional meteorology and chemistry models for the 36 km grids that coincide with King and Spokane Counties.

The modeling framework is described in detail in Chen et al 2008 (online discussion paper under review). Briefly, the regional Mesoscale Meteorological model version 5 (MM5) was used to downscale the Parallel Climate Model (PCM) to produce regional meteorological fields which were used to drive the Community Multi-scale Air Quality (CMAQ) model, which downscaled the Model for Ozone and Related Chemical Tracers, version 2.4 (MOZART2 outputs) and accounted for regional pollutant emissions to predict photochemical ozone and PM levels. The MM5/CMAQ modeling treats increased ozone formation under climate change as a direct effect of increasing temperature as well as broad indirect effects. The 2050's projections were based on the IPCC A2 scenario, changes in U.S. emissions due to population growth and economic expansion, and alterations in land use/land cover that can affect both meteorological conditions and biogenic emissions important for ozone formation. Future chemical boundary conditions were obtained through downscaling of MOZART-2 based on the IPCC A2 emissions scenario. Projected changes in U.S. anthropogenic emissions are estimated using the EPA Economic Growth Analysis System (EGAS), and changes in land-use are projected using data from the Community Land Model (CLM) and the Spatially Explicit Regional Growth Model (SERGOM).

It is important to recognize that the county monitoring data are influenced by fresh nitrogen oxide emissions largely derived from traffic sources which cause titration (loss) of ozone in the urban areas, while the model results, based upon 36 km grids, tend to minimize this effect since the NOx emissions are diluted significantly due to the size of the grid. This is clear from evaluation of the modeling system which consistently shows that the model overestimates low ozone levels. Consequently, urban monitors will record relatively low ozone concentrations while nearby more rural monitors will record higher ozone concentrations. The model results will not correctly reflect these differences. This is clear from evaluation of the modeling system which consistently shows that the model overestimates low ozone levels (Chen et al., 2008).

Because of this bias in the model, we employed the model results in a relative sense where the change in predicted ozone levels between the baseline period and the future decade were added to the baseline measured values at each site to yield an estimate of future levels. This is essentially the same approach that EPA uses for analysis of ozone control strategies where it is recognized that the models perform better in predicting the change in ozone due to a control compared to predictions of absolute levels.

3. Results

3.1. Estimates of Excess Mortality Due to Heat Events, 1980-2006

The heat study areas accounted for approximately two-thirds of Washington State's population in 2006; King, Pierce and Snohomish counties combined made up just over half of the state's 2006 population of 6.3 million (Table 1). Persons aged 85 and over made up approximately one percent of the total population in most study areas, and one half of one percent in the Tri-Cities region in 1980; by 2006 this age group had roughly doubled in all areas as a proportion of total population. Among study areas, the mean daily maximum humidex from May to September, 1970-2006, was lowest in the greater Seattle area (23.2°C, 73.8°F) and highest in the Tri-Cities (28.1°C, 82.6°F). The 99th percentile for the annual daily maximum humidex ranged from 10°C to 12°C (18-20°F) higher than the May-September mean daily maximum. Number of heat events above the 99th percentile averaged 1.6 to 1.8 per year, with a mean duration of 2.0 to 2.3 days, and maximum duration from 6 days (greater Seattle area) to 10 days (Yakima).

Residents of the greater Seattle area experienced 14,250 deaths from all non-traumatic causes in all months of 1980, and 19,341 in 2006; in the Spokane, Tri-Cities and Yakima areas combined, there were 4,676 deaths from non-traumatic causes in 1980, and 6,264 in 2006 (not shown in tables). Annual mortality rates by non-traumatic causes in all study areas ranged from 36 to 130 per 100,000 for persons aged zero to 14 and from 36 to 58 per 100,000 for those aged 15 to 44. Deaths for specific causes (e.g. ischemic disease) in these age groups were on the order of 20 per 100,000 or fewer annually in all study areas.

Mortality rates for all non-traumatic causes, circulatory causes and respiratory causes increased with age, and were highest for persons 85 years of age or older. In the greater Seattle area, the non-traumatic annual

Table 1. Baseline climate and population parameters 1980-2006.

	Greater Seattle Area	Spokane	Tri-Cities	Yakima
Counties included	**King, Pierce, Snohomish**	**Spokane**	**Benton, Franklin**	**Yakima**
1980 Population				
Total	2,236,898	367,867	157,983	187,226
45 to 64	395,521	62,823	25,928	32,670
65 to 84	184,078	35,232	9,141	19,009
85 and above	20,398	4,221	739	1,912
2006 Population				
Total	3,488,123	471,872	242,781	251,381
45 to 64	847,217	113,889	55,611	52,829
65 to 84	288,330	46,746	19,633	22,134
85 and above	51,580	9,502	2,774	4,493
Humidex, °C (°F)				
Mean daily high, May-Sep	23.2(73.8)	26.2(79.2)	28.1(82.6)	24.9(76.8)
99th pctl of daily high, annually	33.6(92.5)	38.1(100.6)	38.3(100.9)	35.5(95.9)
Heat events above 99th pctl				
Mean annual number	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6
Mean(max) duration in days	2.2(6)	2.0(9)	2.2(9)	2.3(10)

mortality rate among those aged 85 and above was 14,937 per 100,000 in 1980 and 12,460 per 100,000 in 2006; in the other study areas combined there were similar rates in this age group: 14,871 per 100,000 and 12,517 per 100,000 in 1980 and 2006, respectively. Annual mortality rates for all causes but respiratory were higher for all age groups in 1980 than in 2006. About half of all non-traumatic deaths in 1980, and about one third in 2006, were from circulatory causes, the bulk of these from cardiovascular causes. Only about one-tenth of non-traumatic deaths occurred due to respiratory causes annually (not shown in tables).

In the greater Seattle area, risk of death due to all non-traumatic causes and circulatory causes rose for the overall population aged 45 years and above beginning on day 1 of heat events, peaked on day 4, and declined slightly for days 5 and beyond (Table 2a; Figure 2). The highest relative risk (RR) estimated for non-traumatic deaths was 1.3 (95% confidence interval (CI): 1.2-1.5) for persons aged 65 and above, and 1.5 for those aged 85 and above (95% CI: 1.2-1.8). Relative risk of death due to circulatory causes followed a similar pattern for persons aged 65 and above, and 85 and above, with the highest effect observed in association with 4 days of exposure (RR=1.4, 95% CI: 1.1-1.7, and 1.5, 1.1-2.0, respectively) (Figure 3). Risk of death from non-traumatic and circulatory causes was significantly elevated for all ages on most days of heat events. Duration-specific relative risks due to respiratory causes were less likely to reach statistical significance and were based on smaller sample sizes (Figure 4); the risk was greatest on day 3 for persons aged 45 and over (RR = 1.4; 95% CI: 1.1-1.7) and 65 and over (RR = 1.4; 95% CI: 1.1-1.8). However, the highest estimates were observed on day 5 for all age ranges, and confidence intervals suggest the possibility of substantially elevated risks on day 5 and beyond for anyone aged 45 and above (RR = 1.5; 95% CI: 0.9-2.3), and particularly

Table 2a. Mortality relative risks for selected causes and age groups by heat event duration, greater Seattle area vs. Spokane, Tri-Cities & Yakima combined, 1980-2006† number designations.

	Greater Seattle Area					Spokane, Tri-Cities, Yakima				
Day of heat event	1	2	3	4	5+	1	2	3	4	5+
All non-traumatic causes										
aged 45+	**1.0**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.3**	**1.2**	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
	(1,1.1)	(1.1,1.3)	(1,1.2)	(1.1,1.5)	(1,1.4)	(0.9,1.1)	(1,1.2)	(1,1.3)	(0.8,1.3)	(0.9,1.3)
aged 65+	**1.1**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.3**	**1.2**	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
	(1,1.1)	(1.1,1.3)	(1,1.2)	(1.2,1.5)	(1,1.4)	(0.9,1.1)	(0.9,1.2)	(0.9,1.3)	(0.8,1.3)	(0.8,1.2)
aged 85+	**1.1**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**1.5**	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
	(1,1.1)	(1.2,1.5)	(1.1,1.5)	(1.2,1.8)	(0.8,1.5)	(0.8,1.1)	(0.9,1.3)	(0.8,1.5)	(0.7,1.6)	(0.6,1.4)
Circulatory										
aged 45+	1.0	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.3**	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
	(1,1.1)	(1.1,1.3)	(1,1.3)	(1.1,1.6)	(0.8,1.3)	(0.9,1.1)	(0.9,1.2)	(0.9,1.4)	(0.7,1.4)	(0.8,1.4)
aged 65+	**1.1**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.4**	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0
	(1,1.2)	(1.1,1.3)	(1,1.3)	(1.1,1.7)	(0.9,1.4)	(0.9,1.2)	(0.9,1.3)	(0.9,1.5)	(0.8,1.5)	(0.7,1.4)
aged 85+	1.1	**1.4**	**1.3**	**1.5**	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
	(1,1.2)	(1.2,1.6)	(1.1,1.6)	(1.1,2)	(0.8,1.7)	(0.9,1.3)	(0.8,1.4)	(0.8,1.8)	(0.6,1.8)	(0.6,1.7)
Respiratory										
aged 45+	1.0	**1.3**	**1.4**	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.8
	(0.8,1.1)	(1.1,1.5)	(1.1,1.7)	(0.7,1.7)	(0.9,2.3)	(0.7,1.1)	(0.7,1.4)	(0.5,1.5)	(0.2,1.3)	(0.3,1.5)
aged 65+	1.0	**1.3**	**1.4**	1.2	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.8
	(0.8,1.1)	(1,1.5)	(1.1,1.8)	(0.7,1.8)	(0.9,2.5)	(0.6,1.1)	(0.7,1.4)	(0.6,1.7)	(0.1,1.4)	(0.3,1.6)
aged 85+	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.6
	(0.6,1)	(0.9,1.7)	(0.9,2)	(0.6,2.7)	(0.5,3.2)	(0.3,1)	(0.7,2.2)	(0.1,2)	(0.1,2.9)	(0.1,2.3)

† Bolded relative risk values are significantly greater than 1 ($p < .05$)

for persons aged 65 and above (RR = 1.6; 95% CI: 0.9-2.5). The overall relative risk of death for non-traumatic causes was 1.1 for persons aged 65 and above and 1.2 for persons aged 85 and above (which can also be expressed as elevated risks of death during heat events of 10% and 20%, respectively), compared with more temperate periods; overall RRs were similar for circulatory causes (not shown in tables).

Relative risks were derived for Eastern Washington study areas combined as a group (Table 2a). For residents of these areas, the risk of death by any cause on any given day of a heat event was not significantly elevated for any age group. However, risk estimates for death due to all non-traumatic causes, and for circulatory causes specifically, initially increased as the duration of heat event increased, rising from approximately 1.0 on day 1 to 1.1-1.2 on days 2-3, and falling back to about 1.0 on day 5 and beyond, for all age ranges. Non-traumatic death risk estimates on days 2 and 3 for persons aged 45 and above approached statistical significance (RR = 1.07 95% CI: 0.96-1.19 and 1.12 95% CI: 0.96-1.31, respectively). Relative risks were more variable for death due to respiratory causes, and followed no clear pattern. The overall relative risk of death for non-traumatic causes was 1.03 for persons aged 65 and above and 1.02 for persons aged 85 and above, for elevated risks of death during heat events of 2% and 3%, respectively, compared with more temperate periods. For circulatory causes, overall relative risks were 1.06 for persons aged 65 and over and 1.10 for those aged 85 and over, indicating elevated risks during heat wave of 6% and 10%, respectively (not shown in tables).

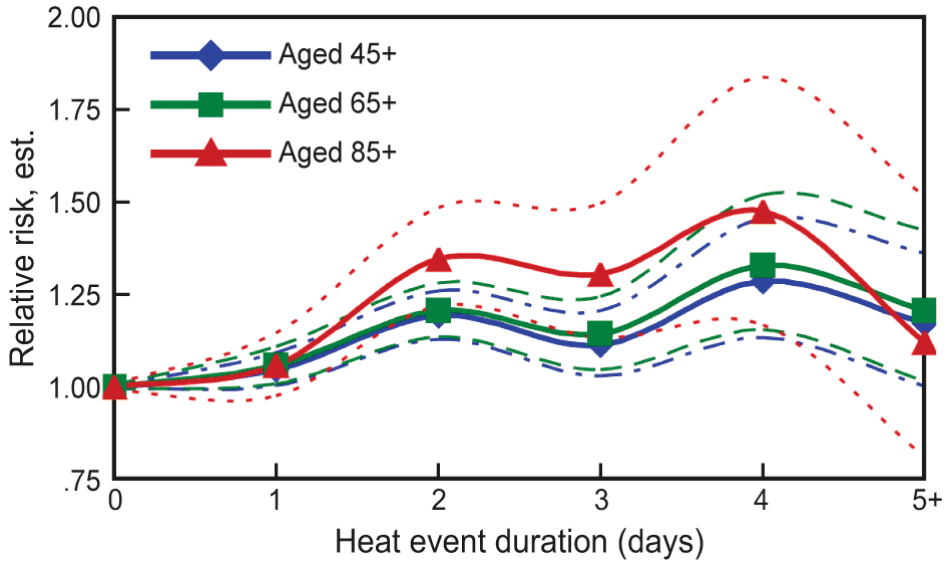

Figure 2. Mortality relative risk estimates (solid lines) for all non-traumatic causes (ICD-9: 001-799; ICD-10: A00-R99) by heat event duration (99th percentile), Greater Seattle Area (King, Pierce and Snohomish counties), 1980-2006. Dotted lines show estimated 95% confidence limits.

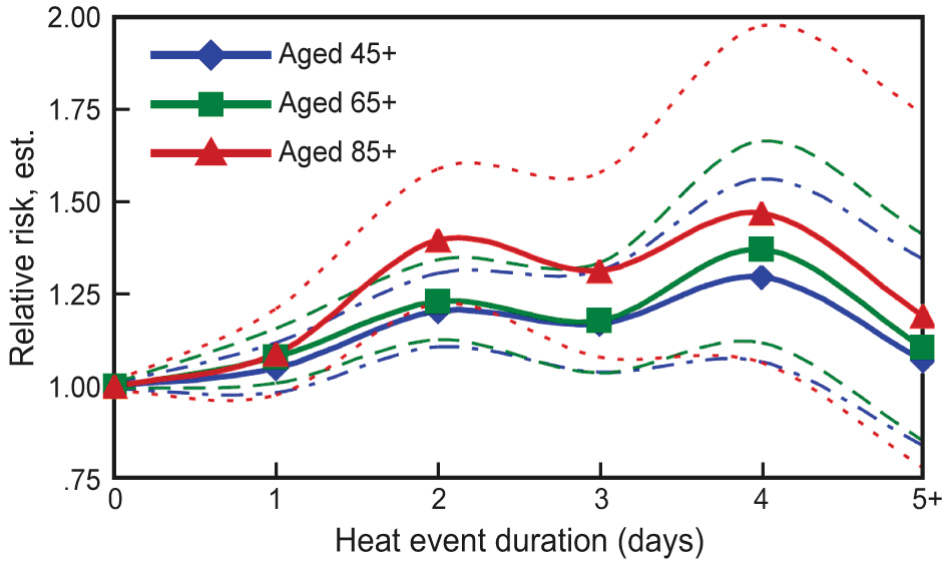

Figure 3. Mortality relative risk estimates (solid lines) for circulatory causes (ICD-9: 390-459; ICD-10: I00-I99, G45, G46) by heat event duration (99th percentile), Greater Seattle Area (King, Pierce and Snohomish counties), 1980-2006. Dotted lines show estimated 95% confidence limits.

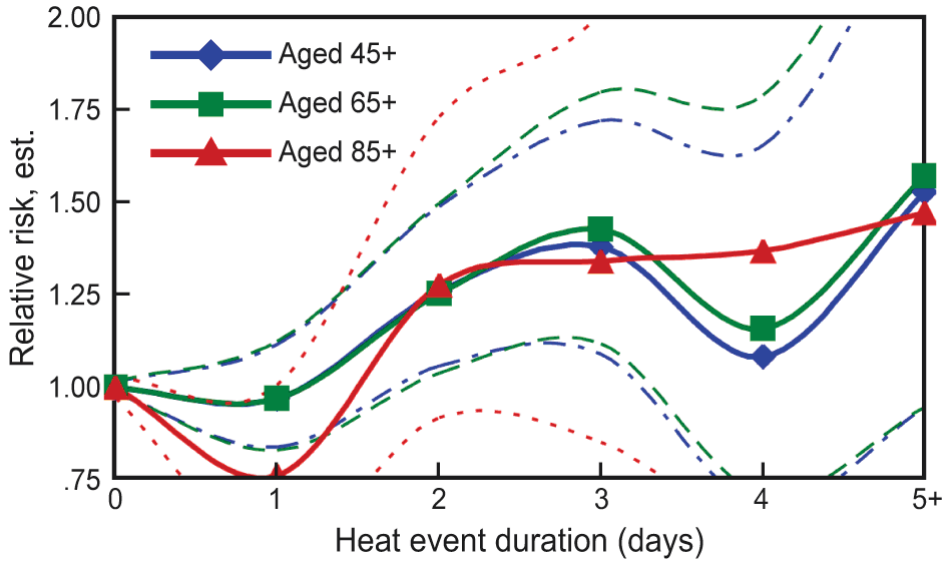

Figure 4. Mortality relative risk estimates (solid lines) for respiratory causes (ICD-9: 460-519; ICD-10: J00-J99) by heat event duration (99th percentile), Greater Seattle Area (King, Pierce and Snohomish counties), 1980-2006. Dotted lines show estimated 95% confidence limits.

Table 2b. Mortality relative risks for selected causes and age groups by heat event duration, Spokane, Tri-Cities & Yakima, 1980-2006.

	Spokane					Tri-Cities					Yakima				
Day of heat event	1	2	3	4	5+	1	2	3	4	5+	1	2	3	4	5+
All non-traumatic causes															
aged 45+	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
	(0.9,1.1)	(0.9,1.3)	(0.9,1.4)	(0.6,1.3)	(0.6,1.1)	(0.9,1.3)	(0.8,1.4)	(0.7,1.5)	(0.6,1.6)	(0.8,2.1)	(0.8,1.1)	(0.8,1.3)	(0.8,1.5)	(0.8,1.7)	(0.9,1.8)
aged 65+	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
	(0.9,1.1)	(0.9,1.3)	(0.9,1.4)	(0.6,1.3)	(0.6,1.2)	(0.8,1.2)	(0.8,1.5)	(0.7,1.8)	(0.6,1.9)	(0.6,2)	(0.8,1.1)	(0.8,1.2)	(0.8,1.5)	(0.8,1.8)	(0.8,1.7)
aged 85+	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.0
	(0.8,1.2)	(0.8,1.4)	(0.7,1.6)	(0.5,1.7)	(0.5,1.5)	(0.7,1.4)	(0.6,1.7)	(0.7,2.9)	(0.2,2.2)	(0.4,3.7)	(0.7,1.3)	(0.6,1.4)	(0.5,1.7)	(0.7,2.5)	(0.4,2.1)
Circulatory															
aged 45+	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.4
	(0.9,1.2)	(0.9,1.4)	(0.8,1.5)	(0.5,1.5)	(0.5,1.2)	(0.9,1.4)	(0.7,1.6)	(0.6,2)	(0.6,2.4)	(0.5,2.6)	(0.8,1.2)	(0.6,1.2)	(0.8,1.8)	(0.5,1.8)	(0.8,2.1)
aged 65+	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.3
	(0.9,1.2)	(0.9,1.4)	(0.8,1.6)	(0.6,1.7)	(0.5,1.3)	(0.7,1.3)	(0.8,1.7)	(0.7,2.3)	(0.6,2.6)	(0.3,2.4)	(0.7,1.2)	(0.6,1.3)	(0.7,1.8)	(0.5,1.9)	(0.7,2.1)
aged 85+	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.7	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4
	(0.8,1.4)	(0.8,1.6)	(0.7,2)	(0.4,2.1)	(0.3,1.6)	(0.8,1.8)	(0.3,1.7)	(0.6,3.8)	(0.1,3.1)	(0.4,5.2)	(0.7,1.5)	(0.6,1.7)	(0.4,2)	(0.4,2.8)	(0.5,3.1)
Respiratory															
aged 45+	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8
	(0.7,1.3)	(0.6,1.6)	(0.4,1.8)	(0,1.2)	(0.3,1.9)	(0.4,1.5)	(0.8,3.2)	(0.3,4)	(0.2,4.9)	(0,3.4)	(0.3,1.2)	(0.1,1.3)	(0.1,2.1)	(0.1,2.9)	(0,2.5)
aged 65+	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.9
	(0.6,1.3)	(0.7,1.6)	(0.4,2)	(0,0.9)	(0.3,1.9)	(0.3,1.5)	(0.8,3.4)	(0.3,4.6)	(0.2,5.7)	(0,4)	(0.3,1.2)	(0,0.9)	(0.2,2.3)	(0,3.3)	(0.1,3.3)
aged 85+	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	2.6	1.3
	(0.2,1.1)	(0.5,2.5)	(0.1,2.7)	(0,2.6)	(0,2.6)	(0,2.1)	(0.5,7.2)	(0,7.6)	(0,11.3)	(0,17.4)	(0.1,1.9)	(0.1,2.8)	(0,4.2)	(0.3,9.4)	(0,7.1)

Relative risks of death during heat events were examined for all three eastern study areas individually as well (Table 2b). No statistically significant excess risk for the cause- and age-groups considered was observed and confidence intervals were much wider due to smaller population size, although a few patterns emerged. In Spokane, relative risks for non-traumatic cause-of-death remained close to 1.0, but for all age ranges, wherein point estimates for the relative risks were was approximately 1.0 on day 1, they increased to 1.1 on days 2 and 3 (95% CI: 0.9-1.4 for ages 45+ and 65+) and then decreased to 0.9 on day 5 and beyond. Relative risks for circulatory cause-of-death followed a similar pattern. In the Tri-Cities, elevated relative risk of death by all non-traumatic or circulatory causes for persons 45 years of age and older approached statistical significance on day 1 (RR = 1.1; 95% CI: 0.9-1.3 and RR = 1.1; CI: 0.9-1.4, respectively). In Yakima, relative risk of death for all non-traumatic causes or by circulatory causes peaked on day 5 for persons aged 45 and above (RR = 1.3 and 1.4; 95% CI: 0.9-1.8 and 0.8-2.1, respectively). In general, although not statistically significant, the estimates suggested an increased risk of death for all non-traumatic causes and circulatory causes among persons aged 45 and above.

Table 3. Projected climate and population parameters

	Greater Seattle Area			Spokane			Tri-Cities			Yakima		
	2025	2045	2085	2025	2045	2085	2025	2045	2085	2025	2045	2085
Population (in thousands)												
Total	4,091	4,910	6,542	561	684	933	293	355	480	287	346	463
45 to 64	980	1,082	1,242	131	147	176	62	78	110	59	69	87
65 to 84	638	1,005	1,765	86	130	223	36	51	82	33	46	73
85 and above	73	105	161	11	13	18	4	8	15	5	6	7
Low summer warming												
Mean high humidex, °C (°F),	24.0	24.4	25.1	26.9	27.2	27.8	28.7	29.0	29.6	25.6	25.9	26.5
May-September	(75.2)	(75.9)	(77.2)	(77.2)	(81.0)	(82.0)	(83.7)	(84.2)	(85.3)	(78.1)	(78.6)	(79.7)
Mean annual heat events	2.6	3.1	3.8	2.5	2.9	3.2	2.5	2.9	3.3	2.5	3.0	3.4
Mean(max) event duration in days	2.2(6)	2.3(7)	2.3(8)	2.3(9)	2.6(9)	2.7(9)	2.4(9)	2.5(12)	2.6(13)	2.4(11)	2.5(13)	2.6(13)
Moderate summer warming												
Mean high humidex, °C (°F),	24.8	25.8	27.5	27.6	28.5	30.1	29.4	30.2	31.7	26.2	27.1	28.6
May-September	(76.6)	(78.4)	(81.5)	(81.7)	(83.3)	(86.2)	(84.9)	(86.4)	(89.1)	(79.2)	(80.8)	(83.5)
Mean annual heat events	3.6	4.7	7.2	3.2	4.1	6.0	3.2	4.2	5.9	3.2	4.3	5.9
Mean(max) event duration in days	2.3(7)	2.6(14)	2.9(18)	2.6(9)	3.0(14)	3.4(17)	2.7(13)	3.0(14)	3.6(17)	2.8(13)	2.9(14)	3.5(17)
High summer warming												
Mean high humidex, °C (°F),	26.3	28.1	31.3	29.0	30.6	33.5	30.6	32.2	34.8	27.5	29.1	31.8
May-September	(79.3)	(82.6)	(88.3)	(84.2)	(87.1)	(92.3)	(87.1)	(90.0)	(94.6)	(81.5)	(84.4)	(89.2)
Mean annual heat events	5.8	8.8	10.1	4.8	6.6	8.4	4.9	6.9	8.9	5.2	6.8	9.4
Mean(max) event duration in days	2.7(18)	3.2(18)	6.1(57)	3.4(16)	3.8(17)	5.6(50)	3.5(16)	3.9(24)	5.6(50)	3.4(17)	3.9(24)	5.4(42)

3.2. Projected Mortality Due to Heat Events: 2025-2085

Projected population and climate factors are shown in Table 3. Population projections for Washington State indicate an expected increase in total population between 2006 and 2025 of 14% to 21%. The group expected to grow fastest in all areas are persons aged 65 to 84; this age group is expected to grow by 121% in the greater Seattle area, by 84% in Spokane and the Tri-Cities, and by 49% in Yakima. The expected number and duration of heat events above the humidex historical 99th percentile thresholds will also increase. Under the moderate warming scenario, the greater Seattle area can expect 3.6 heat events with a mean duration of 2.3 days, and in 2085 this will increase to 7.2 heat events of 2.9 days mean duration. Spokane can expect approximately 3.2 heat events of 2.6 days mean duration in 2025, and 6.0 heat events of 3.4 days mean duration in 2085.

The mean numbers of excess deaths that can be expected annually from heat events above the 99th percentile are presented in Table 4 for the greater Seattle area and for Spokane, the Tri-Cities and Yakima combined, holding population constant at 2025 projected levels. Holding the population level constant allows for the comparison of excess deaths

Table 4. Projected Annual Excess Deaths by Cause and Age Group for Low, Middle and High Warming Scenarios

	Low			Middle			High		
	2025 mean (se)	2045 mean (se)	2085 mean (se)	2025 mean (se)	2045 mean (se)	2085 mean (se)	2025 mean (se)	2045 mean (se)	2085 mean (se)
Greater Seattle Area									
Non-traumatic deaths									
aged 45+	68(10)	89(12)	107(13)	101(12)	156(17)	280(22)	211(20)	401(26)	988(32)
aged 65+	64(9)	84(11)	102(12)	96(12)	148(17)	266(21)	200(19)	382(25)	956(32)
aged 85+	32(4)	40(5)	48(6)	46(5)	68(7)	117(8)	89(8)	160(9)	304(8)
Circulatory deaths									
aged 45+	34(5)	43(6)	52(6)	49(6)	72(7)	124(8)	95(8)	170(9)	326(8)
aged 65+	35(5)	45(6)	54(6)	51(6)	75(8)	130(9)	99(9)	178(10)	351(9)
aged 85+	20(3)	26(3)	31(3)	30(3)	44(5)	76(5)	58(5)	105(6)	215(5)
Respiratory deaths									
aged 45+	9(1)	11(2)	14(2)	13(2)	22(3)	44(5)	31(4)	66(6)	218(11)
aged 65+	8(1)	11(2)	13(2)	13(2)	22(3)	42(5)	30(4)	64(6)	213(11)
aged 85+	1(0)	2(0)	2(1)	2(1)	4(1)	8(1)	6(1)	14(2)	53(3)
Spokane, Tri-Cities, Yakima									
Non-traumatic deaths									
aged 45+	12(2)	15(2)	17(2)	17(2)	24(2)	37(2)	31(2)	45(2)	76(2)
aged 65+	9(1)	11(1)	13(1)	13(1)	18(2)	27(2)	23(2)	32(1)	45(2)
aged 85+	1(0)	1(0)	1(0)	1(0)	2(0)	3(0)	3(0)	4(0)	4(1)

† Population held constant at 2025 projections

due to heat events alone, without introducing uncertainty in the population projections beyond 2025, which are increasingly speculative. Under a climate scenario that yields relatively low summer (May-Sept.) warming, during heat events the greater Seattle area can expect 68 excess deaths in 2025, and 89 excess deaths in 2045 and 107 excess deaths in 2085 from all non-traumatic causes among persons 45 years of age and older, than during more temperate periods. Under the moderate warming scenario, which is also the most reliable estimate, Seattle can expect 101 excess deaths in 2025, 156 excess deaths in 2045 and 280 excess deaths in 2085 from all non-traumatic causes among adults 45 and above. Under the highest warming scenario, 211 excess deaths in 2025, 401 excess deaths in 2045 and 988 excess deaths in 2085 are expected during extreme heat in the same cause- and age-group. The bulk of all non-traumatic deaths will happen in persons 65 years old or older, with approximately one third to one half of these occurring among those aged 85 and above. Under the moderate scenario, just under half of all excess deaths in the greater Seattle area will occur by circulatory failure, and about 1 in 7 will be due to respiratory failure.

In the combined eastern study areas, 12 to 31 excess deaths by non-traumatic causes in persons aged 45 and older are expected in 2025, depending on the scenario. By 2085, this same age-cause group is expected to yield between 17 and 76 excess deaths. As in Seattle, most non-traumatic deaths among the population aged 45 and above will occur among persons aged

Table 5. Baseline decade (1997-2006) and mid-century decade (2045-2054) estimates of population size, daily ozone concentration, mortality rate due to ozone, and excess deaths due to ozone (May-September).

Estimates	King County		Spokane County	
May -September	1997-2006	2045-2054	1997-2006	2045-2054
O_3 (ppb)[1]	20.7	26.5	35.5	41.6
Population	1,758,260	2,629,160	424,636	712,617
O_3 Non Traumatic Mortality rate (95% CI)[2]	0.026 (0.013- 0.038)	0.033 (0.017 -0.049)	0.058 (0.030-0.085)	0.068 (0.035-0.100)
O_3 Cardiopulmonary mortality rate (95% CI)[2]	0.011 (0.005-0.017)	0.015 (0.007-0.022)	0.027 (0.013-0.042)	0.032 (0.015-0.049)
O_3 Non traumatic deaths (95% CI)3	69 (35-102)	132 (68-196)	37 (19-55).	74 (38-109).
O_3 Cardiopulmonary deaths (95% CI)[3]	31 (15-47)	59 (28-90)	18 (9-27)	35 (17-54)

[1]Average daily maximum 8 hour ozone concentration
[4]Rate expressed per 100,000 for May-September with 95% confidence interval
[5]Number of deaths May-September

65 and above; however, comparatively few deaths are expected to occur in persons 85 years of age or older, even though the proportion of the population aged 85 and older is similar between regions.

3.3. Projected Excess Mortality Due to Air Pollution

Using the modeling framework, the delta or forecasted change in ozone for the mid century was calculated and determined to be +5.8 ppb in King County and +6.1 ppb in Spokane County. This was then applied to the baseline decade measurements made at monitoring stations. Baseline decade summertime (May-Sept.) average 8 hour average maximum daily ozone concentrations for King County based on regulatory monitoring measurements were 20.7 ppb for 1997-2006. So, applying the model delta, the future ozone concentrations in the mid century are forecasted to be approximately 26.5 ppb, a 28% increase. In Spokane County, the measured ozone concentrations were higher than in King County, with a 35.5 ppb average 8 hour maximum ozone concentration based on regulatory monitor data for 1997-2006. Applying the model delta predicts future ozone concentration at approximately 41.6 ppb in Spokane County, a 17% increase.

Using the health risk assessment framework, estimates of the total ozone related non-traumatic mortality and cardiopulmonary mortality as rates (per 100,000) and numbers of death for each county for each decade were summarized (Table 5). We estimated that the total non traumatic ozone mortality rate in the recent and mid-century period for King County will increase from 0.026 (95% confidence interval 0.013-0.038) to 0.033 (95% confidence interval 0.017-0.049) (Table 1). For the same health outcome in Spokane County, the rate is 0.058 (0.030-0.085) in the recent decade and increases to 0.068 (0.035-0.100) in the mid century. The estimated annual number of May-September excess deaths in King County due to ozone in 1997-2006 is 69 (95% CI 35-102). Using projections of the future population size and ozone concentration increase this to 132 (95% CI 68-

195). For Spokane County the warm season excess deaths due to ozone in the recent decade are estimated to be 37 (95% CI 19-55). In mid-century this is predicted to be 74 (95% CI 38-109).

The cardiopulmonary death rate per 100,000 due to ozone was estimated to increase from 0.011 (95% CI 0.005-0.017) to 0.015 (0.007-0.022) in King County comparing the recent decade to mid-century. In Spokane, the daily cardiopulmonary death rate attributed to ozone increases from 0.027 (95% CI 0.013-0.042) to 0.032 (95% CI 0.015-0.049) across the decades. This translates to an estimated annual number of May - September excess deaths in King County due to ozone in 1997-2006 of 31 (95% CI 14.7-47) and an increase in mid century to 59 (95% CI 28-90). For Spokane, the estimated baseline deaths due to ozone is 18 (95% CI 9-27) and in the mid century is estimated to increase to 35 (95% CI 17-54).

4. Discussion

4.1. Mortality and Heat Events

In the greater Seattle area there is a clear relationship between heat events and elevated risk of mortality for persons aged 45 and above. The elevated risk is apparent for non-traumatic causes in general, and for circulatory and respiratory causes specifically. The majority of circulatory deaths are due to cardiovascular causes; an analysis of cardiovascular deaths (not presented) showed that the relative risks associated with circulatory cause-of-death were driven primarily by cardiovascular deaths. Respiratory deaths were too small in number to allow for an analysis of more specific causes. The highest relative risks were for persons aged 65 and above; relative risks for persons aged 45 to 64 were smaller (not presented) and this age group contributed relatively few excess deaths in the historical period (not shown). Analyses of age groups younger than 45 were inconclusive, as there were insufficient numbers of deaths to produce stable relative risk values (not presented). We did not attempt to extend the mortality analysis beyond the duration of the heat event itself. This approach may have missed some latent deaths if they occurred after the heat event ended. However, by limiting the analysis just to the heat event, the calculated risk estimates should be conservative because they would tend to understate the deaths attributable to the event.

In the Spokane, Tri-Cities and Yakima study areas, separately or combined, only a few, isolated relative risks were statistically significant. Some patterns in relative risk, however, suggest real differences in mortality rates during heat events, but with samples perhaps too small to support statistical significance.

Projected annual numbers of excess deaths in the greater Seattle area were substantial under some conditions; even under moderate summer (May-Sept.) warming, the area can expect around 100 excess non-traumatic deaths in 2025 and more than 150 excess in 2045. The projections for the eastern study areas combined were much smaller. Even when projected population is taken into account, excess deaths per 100,000 were much lower in Spokane, Tri-Cities and Yakima than in the greater Seattle area. This could be explained in a number of ways. The urban heat island effect may be stronger in the more densely settled Seattle area. To the extent that

socioeconomic inequality is greater in urban portions of the Seattle area, this may explain the higher relative risks for mortality during heat waves.

Perhaps the best possible explanation is the greater market penetration of residential air conditioning in Spokane, Tri-Cities, and Yakima in comparison to the greater Seattle area. According to a corresponding study by Elsner et al. (2009), market penetration of residential air conditioning is significantly higher in the study areas east of the Cascade Mountains. As of 1980, the Spokane (24%), Tri-Cities (54%), and Yakima (21%) study areas had significantly higher percentages of residential air conditioning than the greater Seattle area (8%). According to projections for 2020, the disparity will grow even more as the Seattle study area (10%) will still have significantly lower percentages of residential air condition than the Spokane (41%), Tri-Cities (68%), and Yakima (30%) study areas. This association between lowered risks for heat related illness and higher prevalence of residential air conditioning has also been cited by a number of authors (McGeehin et al. 2001; Chestnutt et al. 1998) as a mitigating factor on heat related illness during heat events.

The numbers of excess deaths shown in Table 4 are estimates averaged across 30 annual climate scenarios. The variability in the estimates, due to the changing frequency and duration of heat events in the annual scenarios, is reflected in the standard error term for each value. We acknowledge that in using the inter-annual variation as a measure of uncertainty, not all sources of uncertainty may have been included, and therefore the standard errors likely will be artificially small. Although variability in the climate data contributes much to uncertainty in these estimates, we did not account for additional uncertainty due to the underlying risk estimates. In some cases, age-specific mortality rates for some disease categories are very close to baseline, and may not indicate a net excess. For example, the projections for circulatory deaths in the greater Seattle area show slightly fewer excess deaths in the 45+ category than in the 65+ category, because the overall point estimates indicate a small protective effect for the 45-64 age group (data not shown). This probably reflects statistical uncertainties in the age-specific relative risk calculations, which have some confidence limits which overlapped unity. However in the remaining categories where the relative risk estimates were significantly elevated, there are consistent trends in excess deaths across projection scenarios.

A limitation of this analysis was the use of the county as the geographic level at which mortality data were linked with climate data. This decision was driven by the ready availability of both death certificate and population data at that level, and the substantial difficulty of creating smaller areas of analysis that were geographically stable (and therefore containing a consistent population base) for each year over the historical period. The necessity of averaging climate variables over a comparatively large area meant that local extremes in temperature and humidity were dampened, and the estimated effect of heat on mortality may have been attenuated. However, this suggests that our analysis yielded conservatively-biased estimates of the relationship between heat and mortality, and that the actual effects may be larger.

In addition, the reliability of the projections for excess deaths in each of the nine future heat regimes depends upon the reliability of both climate

projections and population projections. The middle 2025 scenario, combining the closest time period with the average climate scenario, is the most reliable of the nine simulations. Excess death estimates using the low and high warming scenarios must be interpreted cautiously, as extremes bracketing the best estimate. Estimates of excess deaths for 2045 and 2085 were made using 2025 projected populations. To the extent that population continues to grow beyond 2025, particularly if more growth occurs in higher age ranges, excess death estimates will be conservative.

Other issues that should be mentioned concern our use of ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes to categorize deaths by cause. First, ICD-9 and ICD-10 codes are not perfectly comparable, so cause-specific rates may appear to change between years when different coding schemes were in use for no other reason than deaths are grouped somewhat differently in each system. However, we did not aim to analyze changing mortality rates over time, so the change in coding scheme is not central to the analysis. Second, since deaths are not classified as being caused by heat, some inference is necessary in choosing cause-of-death groupings that are believed to be influenced by heat. Since we cannot precisely isolate cause of deaths that are due solely or substantially to heat, inaccurate cause of death information could create potential non-differential misclassification and estimates of the effect of heat on mortality are potentially conservatively biased.

Finally, the analytic method we chose relies upon a dense population with substantial numbers of deaths each day. Members of smaller, more isolated populations may also experience elevated risk of mortality during heat events, perhaps to an even greater extent than in larger, central populations, perhaps due to increased exposure or lack of access to cooling. This analysis is not sensitive enough to determine relative risks for smaller, rural locales.

4.2. Mortality and Ozone

We assessed the potential health impacts of ozone related climate change at a locally relevant regional scale, the county, for two highly populated regions of Washington State; King and Spokane counties. Given the assumptions of our models, increases in projected ozone concentrations will increase the mortality rate due to this pollutant in both areas. The higher ozone concentrations and underlying mortality rates observed in Spokane County yield higher current and future decade mortality rates due to ozone in this eastern Washington setting. However, the relative change in ozone related mortality is predicted to be greater in King County, due to a larger relative change (increase) in predicted ozone concentrations for this Western Washington region in mid-century.

The availability of regionally downscaled climate models and meteorological and air pollution models provides an opportunity for this initial public health assessment of climate change and ozone in Washington State. However, the models and subsequent estimates are subject to influence based on assumptions for the underlying components and the scope of available data sources. We applied a single climate change scenario-ozone model to forecast future ozone concentrations that incorporates the range of influences on ozone formation through both direct and indirect meteorological changes. Previous application of climate change related

ozone forecasting and subsequent health impact have relied on ozone projections focused on the direct impacts of climate change and do not incorporate land use/land cover projections, anthropogenic emission changes, and future boundary conditions (Knowlton et al. 2004; Bell et al.2007).

We used a concentration response function from the NMMAPS study. Several features support its selection. The effect estimates fall within the range of those reported among the National Academy of Sciences recent review of U.S. based studies that include multiple cities or meta analyses where the point estimates ranged between 0.46% - 1.50 % increase in mortality per 10 ppb increase in 8 hour ozone concentrations, with the lower and upper bounds of the confidence intervals ranging from 0.23%-2.10 % (Thurston 2001, Levy 2001, Stieb 2002, Bell 2004, Bell 2006, Schwartz 2006, NAS 2008). NMMAPS and the studies cited include temperature and particulate matter air pollution in the ozone concentration-response model, to remove confounding by the influence of these factors on mortality.

There is an ongoing need for better data on the portion of mortality that represents people who are at risk of death within a few days irregardless of ozone exposure - the so-called "harvesting effect". However, the current evidence suggests that mortality due to ozone is not restricted to this subgroup of individuals (NRC 2008). While individuals within the population with pre-existng disease, particularly cardiopulmonary conditions and at extremes of the age range are likely more vulnerable to the effects of increasing ozone, the distribution of ozone-mortality effects on subpopulations are not well characterized unlike the overall (population-weighted) average concentration effects such as applied in this study.

In the first study of this kind to apply regional climate model outputs to county level public health risk assessment for ozone mortality (Knowlton, 2004), the estimated 1990s baseline decade (1990s) ozone mortality for 31 northeast U.S. counties were between 5 and 123 (for June- August period). This was calculated based on modeling the baseline 1990s decade ozone concentrations using a regional climate ozone model under the IPCC A2 scenario. Our baseline 1990s ozone mortality estimates for King and Spokane County yield comparable findings (69 and 37, respectively for May-September period), although our baseline decade ozone concentrations were based on regulatory monitoring network measurements, rather than application of the regional model for the 1990s. We predict slightly larger increases between our measurements in the current decade and the mid century modeled projections, a +6.1 ppb change for Spokane County and +5.8 ppb for King County compared to more modest increases of 1-4 ppb in the northeastern county based analysis. This likely reflects that the climate change ozone model employed by Knowlton et al did not incorporate land use/land cover projections, anthropogenic emission changes, and future boundary conditions (Knowlton et al. 2004; Bell et al. 2007) which would be expected to increase future ozone concentrations above the influence of more direct effects of climate on ozone.

The application of projected population increases on mortality rates had a strong influence on future mortality projections. This demonstrates the relative public health impact that even modest increases in ozone

concentrations may have as the population grows but also underscores the uncertainties inherent in risk assessment such as this. In the future, we plan to employ both alternative models of climate change-ozone concentrations with differing underlying assumptions as they become available for our region.

6. Research Gaps and Recommendations for Future Research

Social and economic factors have been shown to influence mortality during periods of excessive heat (Greenberg et al. 1983; McGeehin et al. 2001; Browning et al. 2006). A logical next stage in the study of the effect of heat events on mortality in Washington State would be to consider socioeconomic factors that shape exposure to heat and mitigation of the effects of heat, in particular, race/ethnicity, income and occupation. Moreover, we were unable to study the mitigating influence of such things as distribution of residential air conditioning or access to cooling at work or leisure; such access is unlikely to be equally distributed across the state or adequately available to persons most at risk of serious illness or death.

A refinement of the estimated relationship between heat events and mortality could be made by reducing the size of the geographic unit used to link climate variables with mortality, so that a more precise approximation of the local heat history surrounding the decedent could be made. If fatalities were geocoded to census blocks then climate variables at the grid level could be assigned to specific blocks individually, rather than averaged over a much larger area. In addition, a variety of block-level contextual factors (e.g., neighborhood characteristics) available from Census data that might be relevant to heat-related mortality risk could be linked and analyzed in concert with other factors.

Finally, this analysis considered only fatalities, the end stage of a progression of heat-induced morbidity that many individuals will not reach. A more sensitive and perhaps more revealing analysis of the effects of heat on the health and welfare of a population would consider other outcomes, such as emergency room and hospital admissions for heat-related illnesses, and even lost income and productivity due to illness.

Complexities not considered in the analysis of ozone and mortality include differences within population subgroups regarding vulnerability, housing characteristics, and activity patterns which may vary in the future. As the climate warms, people may spend more time indoors or in air conditioned settings which will decrease exposure. We applied a single baseline mortality rate based on current decade but this may change due to medical advances, access to medical care and changes in other risk factors such as smoking and diet, and aging of the population. Some acclimatization may occur but quantifying this is outside the scope of this study. We focused on short term mortality increases due to increased ozone, but other important but less severe health conditions that are known to be influenced by short term increases in ozone include hospitalization for asthma and other chronic respiratory disease, lost work and school days due to respiratory symptoms. The adverse health consequences of chronic elevated ozone exposure on health is less well-studied although an expanding literature

suggests such exposure increase the prevalence of asthma and asthma symptoms (McConnell 2002, Lin 2008).

In regard to ozone and mortality, the following issues need to be addressed:

- Development of a range of climate - ozone projections reflecting different assumptions regarding population growth, emission changes, and land use changes would allow consideration of the range of potential changes in ozone concentration and the influence of potential future policy-making options on those changes.
- Consideration of other important health outcomes and medical/ public health system burdens due to increases in ozone such as asthma hospitalizations, asthma prevalence, and cardiovascular disease events should be applied to future policy-making options
- Development of robust models forecasting regional scale changes in particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5) and application in health risk studies in Washington State would further enhance climate-preparedness efforts.
- Better understanding of the effects of ozone on vulnerable subpopulations such as those with pre-existing diseases and differing age groups, particularly the very young and elderly.

Finally, a great deal more study is needed to understand the multiple effects of climate change on incidence of death or illness from causes not considered in this focused initial effort. For example, the currently observed wintertime increases in cardiopulmonary disease may be lessened with future decreases in wintertime temperatures. Characterizing this will be helpful to fully understand the global context of climate change and health in the population.

These include food- and water-borne illnesses, vector-borne disease, and exposure to risk of traumatic injury and death from extreme weather events such as flooding, storm surges and sea-level rise.

7. Conclusions

Heat stress is a significant factor in mortalities during the warmer months in Washington State, especially for persons aged 65 and above. As summer (May-Sept.) heat increases and the population grows, Washington can expect an increase in the number of heat-related deaths annually. More research should be done to explore other important factors influencing the effect of heat on mortality in Washington, including individuals' socioeconomic status and access to cooling in very hot weather.

In the last decades, overall ambient air quality has improved in Washington State through regulatory policy but health impacts continue and climate change related effects may threaten gains that have been made. A better understanding of climate change impacts on ambient air quality is critical to prepare for and alleviate potential worsened public health consequences.

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Effect of climate change on air quality

Daniel J. Jacob [a,*], Darrell A. Winner [b]

[a] School of Engineering and Applied Science, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, USA
[b] Office of Research & Development, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC, USA

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A B S T R A C T

Air quality is strongly dependent on weather and is therefore sensitive to climate change. Recent studies have provided estimates of this climate effect through correlations of air quality with meteorological variables, perturbation analyses in chemical transport models (CTMs), and CTM simulations driven by general circulation model (GCM) simulations of 21st-century climate change. We review these different approaches and their results. The future climate is expected to be more stagnant, due to a weaker global circulation and a decreasing frequency of mid-latitude cyclones. The observed correlation between surface ozone and temperature in polluted regions points to a detrimental effect of warming. Coupled GCM–CTM studies find that climate change alone will increase summertime surface ozone in polluted regions by 1–10 ppb over the coming decades, with the largest effects in urban areas and during pollution episodes. This climate penalty means that stronger emission controls will be needed to meet a given air quality standard. Higher water vapor in the future climate is expected to decrease the ozone background, so that pollution and background ozone have opposite sensitivities to climate change. The effect of climate change on particulate matter (PM) is more complicated and uncertain than for ozone. Precipitation frequency and mixing depth are important driving factors but projections for these variables are often unreliable. GCM–CTM studies find that climate change will affect PM concentrations in polluted environments by ± 0.1–1 $\mu g\, m^{-3}$ over the coming decades. Wildfires fueled by climate change could become an increasingly important PM source. Major issues that should be addressed in future research include the ability of GCMs to simulate regional air pollution meteorology and its sensitivity to climate change, the response of natural emissions to climate change, and the atmospheric chemistry of isoprene. Research needs to be undertaken on the effect of climate change on mercury, particularly in view of the potential for a large increase in mercury soil emissions driven by increased respiration in boreal ecosystems.

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1. Introduction

Air pollution results from the combination of high emissions and unfavorable weather. Air quality managers seek to protect public health through emission controls. The resulting improvements in air quality may be modulated by changes in weather statistics, i.e., changes in climate. As we enter an era of rapid climate change, the implications for air quality need to be better understood, both for the purpose of air quality management and as one of the societal consequences of climate change. We review here current knowledge of this issue.

The two air pollutants of most concern for public health are surface ozone and particulate matter, and they are the focus of this review. Ozone is produced in the troposphere by photochemical oxidation of CO, methane, and non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs) by the hydroxyl radical (OH) in the presence of reactive nitrogen oxides ($NO_x \equiv NO + NO_2$). NMVOCs, CO, and NO_x have large combustion sources. Vegetation is a large NMVOC source. Methane has a number of biogenic and anthropogenic sources. OH originates mainly from atmospheric oxidation of water vapor and cycles in the atmosphere with other hydrogen oxide (HO_x) radicals. Ozone pollution is in general mostly a summer problem because of the photochemical nature of the source. Ozone production is usually limited by the supply of HO_x and NO_x, but can also be NMVOC-limited under highly polluted conditions and outside the summer season. The principal global sink for tropospheric ozone is photolysis in the presence of water vapor. Uptake by vegetation (dry deposition) is also an important sink in the continental boundary layer (<2 km). Wet deposition is negligible as ozone and its major precursors have low solubility in water. The atmospheric lifetime of ozone ranges from a few days in the boundary layer to weeks in the free troposphere. Ozone and its anthropogenic precursors ventilated from the source continents and transported on hemispheric scales in the free troposphere add

* Corresponding author.
E-mail address: djacob@fas.harvard.edu (D.J. Jacob).

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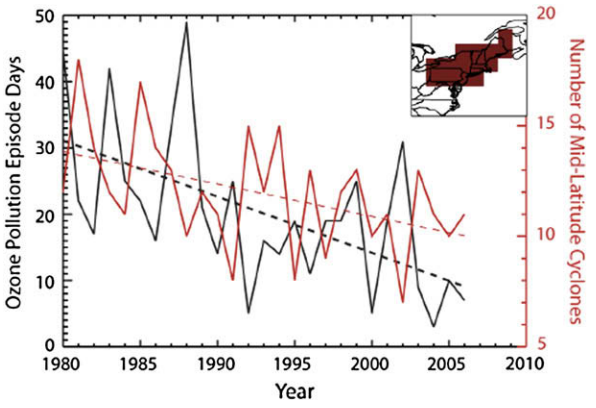

Fig. 1. 1980–2006 trend in the number of ozone pollution episodes (black) and the number of mid-latitude cyclones (red) in the northeastern U.S. in summer (Jun–Aug). Regression lines are also shown. The number of ozone pollution episode days for each summer is determined by averaging maximum daily 8-h average concentrations from a large number of monitoring sites over 2° × 2.5° grid squares in the northeastern U.S. (inset), and tallying the number of grid-square days where this average exceeds 80 ppb. The number of cyclones is determined for each year from NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis data by tallying the westerly cyclone tracks passing through the eastern U.S.-Canada border region (40–50°N, 90-70°W), which are most important for ventilating the northeastern U.S. From Leibensperger et al. (submitted for publication).

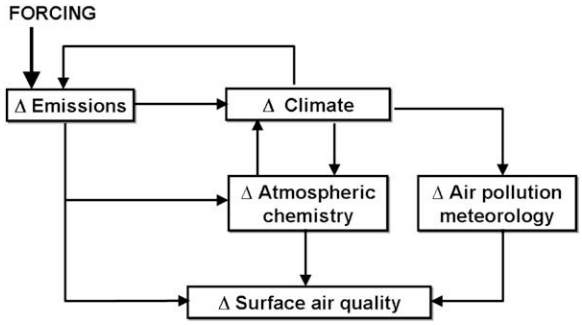

Fig. 2. Effect of climate change on surface air quality placed in the broader context of chemistry-climate interactions. Change is forced by a perturbation to anthropogenic emissions resulting from socio-economic factors external to the chemistry-climate system. This forcing triggers interactive changes (Δ) within the chemistry-climate system resulting in perturbation to surface air quality.

a significant background to surface ozone which is of increasing concern for meeting air quality standards (Holloway et al., 2003; United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), 2007).

Particulate matter (PM) includes as principal components sulfate, nitrate, organic carbon, elemental carbon, soil dust, and sea salt. The first four components are mostly present as fine particles less than 2.5 μm diameter ($PM_{2.5}$), and these are of most concern for human health. Sulfate, nitrate, and organic carbon are produced within the atmosphere by oxidation of SO_2, NO_x, and NMVOCs. Carbon particles are also emitted directly by combustion. Nitrate and organic carbon exchange between the particle and gas phases, depending in particular on temperature. Seasonal variation of PM is complex and location-dependent; in general, PM needs to be viewed as an air quality problem year-round. PM is efficiently scavenged by precipitation and this is its main atmospheric sink, resulting in atmospheric lifetimes of a few days in the boundary layer and a few weeks in the free troposphere (similar to ozone). Unlike for ozone, however, export of PM from the source continents is limited by the precipitation scavenging that usually accompanies continental outflow. The PM background in the free troposphere is thus generally unimportant for surface air quality (Heald et al., 2006; UNECE, 2007). Exceptions are plumes from large dust storms and forest fires which can be transported on intercontinental scales (Prospero, 1999; Forster et al., 2001).

Changes in climate affect air quality by perturbing ventilation rates (wind speed, mixing depth, convection, frontal passages), precipitation scavenging, dry deposition, chemical production and loss rates, natural emissions, and background concentrations. The potential importance of this effect can be appreciated by considering the observed interannual variability in air quality. Fig. 1 shows a 1980–2006 record of the number of exceedances of the U.S. air quality standard for ozone (80 ppb, 8-h average) in the Northeast. There is a long-term decrease attributable to reductions in anthropogenic emissions (NO_x, NMVOCs), but also a large year-to-year variability due to weather. Ozone is strongly correlated with temperature (Cox and Chu, 1995). The summer of 1988 was the hottest on record in the Northeast and experienced a record high number of exceedances. The summer of 1992 was the coolest in the 1980–2006 record due to the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo and it had a low number of exceedances. The difference in the number of episodes between 1988 and 1992 in Fig. 1 is a factor of 10. If conditions like 1988 become more frequent as a result of global warming, the implications for air quality could be severe. Similar inferences can be made for Europe, where the summer 2003 heat wave was associated with exceptionally high ozone (Vautard et al., 2005, 2007; Guerova and Jones, 2007; Solberg et al., 2008).

Ozone and PM interact with solar and terrestrial radiation and as such are recognized as important climate forcing agents (Forster et al., 2007). Because of this dual role, the effect of climate change on surface air quality is often framed in the broader context of chemistry-climate interactions (Giorgi and Meleux, 2007; Gustafson and Leung, 2007), as shown diagrammatically in Fig. 2. In this diagram, an external forcing from change in anthropogenic emissions triggers interactive changes within the chemistry-climate-emissions system, and the perturbation to surface air quality is a consequence of these interactive changes. Examples of forcings include anthropogenic emissions of CO_2 (driving change in climate), NO_x (driving atmospheric chemistry), or elemental carbon (driving change in climate as well as direct change in air quality). Change in atmospheric chemistry affects air quality (ozone and PM) and climate (ozone, PM, methane). Change in climate affects natural emissions (biosphere, dust, fires, lightning) with implications for air quality. Chemistry-climate interactions involve a number of possible feedbacks, as illustrated in Fig. 2, and these are in general poorly understood (Denman et al., 2007).

We begin this review with a discussion of the effect of climate change on air pollution meteorology, i.e., the regional meteorological conditions that have a general effect on air quality. We then examine and compare results from different approaches used to probe the effects of climate change on ozone and PM air quality: observed correlations with meteorological variables, perturbation studies in chemical transport models (CTMs), and CTM simulations driven by global climate models (commonly called general circulation models or GCMs). We discuss the implications of these results for air quality management, and speculate on the possible implications of climate change for mercury as this is an emerging issue for air quality managers. We present conclusions and finish by suggesting future research directions.

2. Effect of climate change on air pollution meteorology

The 4th Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) presents mean regional climate projections for the 21st century from an ensemble of about 20 GCMs (Christensen et al., 2007). Fig. 3 shows the projections of changes in annual mean surface temperature and precipitation in North America, Europe, and Asia for 2080–2099 vs. 1980–1999. The projections are based on the A1B scenario for greenhouse gas emissions from the IPCC Special Report on Emission Scenarios

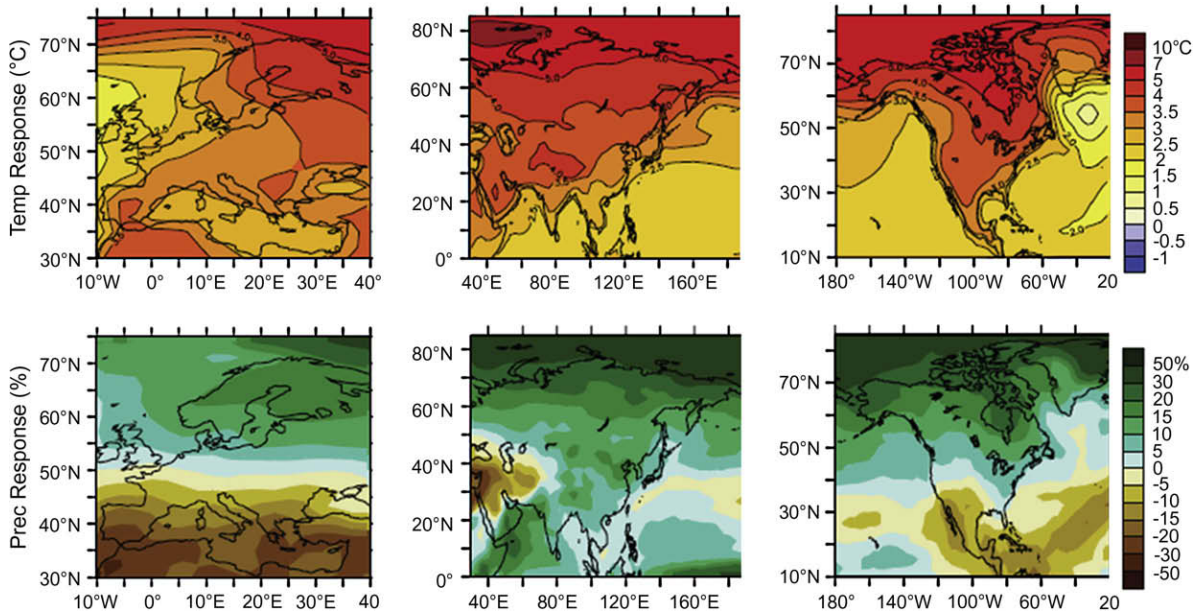

Fig. 3. Differences in annual mean surface air temperatures and precipitation in Europe, Asia, and North America for 2080–2099 vs. 1980–1999, averaged over an ensemble of about 20 GCMs contributing to the IPCC 4th assessment. Adapted from Christensen et al. (2007).

(SRES) [Nakicenovic et al., 2000]. Results from a subset of models indicate that the general spatial patterns of warming and precipitation are similar for the other SRES scenarios, with a ±30% difference in warming relative to A1B depending on the scenario (B1 coolest, A2 warmest). The trends are roughly linear in time, so that the results in Fig. 3 can be interpolated to shorter time horizons. The patterns of Fig. 3 can be viewed as depicting our general understanding of 21st-century climate change, with the caveat that great uncertainty needs to be attached to regional climate projections.

Fig. 3 shows a strong warming over the northern mid-latitude continents, generally increasing in magnitude with increasing latitude. No area experiences cooling. The frequency of heat waves increases in all areas (Christensen et al., 2007). Global precipitation increases slightly due to enhanced evaporation from the oceans but there is considerable regional variability. Precipitation increases in the northern parts of North America and Europe but decreases in the southern parts. It increases in northern Asia but decreases in the Middle East. Models agree in general that high latitudes will become wetter and subtropical latitudes drier. There is a ~10° transitional band of latitudes centered at about 35°N in North America, 50°N in Europe, and 25° N in East Asia where the model ensemble mean shows little change in precipitation (Fig. 3), but which really reflects disagreement between models as to whether the future climate will be wetter or drier (Christensen et al., 2007).

Other aspects of the hydrological cycle important for air quality (humidity, cloudiness, wet convection) follow qualitatively the precipitation projections of Fig. 3. On a global average basis, specific humidity will increase due to increased evaporation from the oceans, while relative humidity is not expected to change significantly (Held and Soden, 2000), but large regional variations are expected. Forkel and Knoche (2006) and Meleux et al. (2007) draw attention to the expected reduction in cloud cover over southern and central Europe in summer as an important factor promoting ozone formation. Trends in wet convective ventilation vary greatly between models, as the destabilizing effects of higher water vapor and sensible heat in the boundary layer are compensated by the stabilizing effect of latent heat release in the free troposphere (Rind et al., 2001; Wu et al., 2008a). Most GCMs find an increase of lightning in the future climate (Hauglustaine et al., 2005; Brasseur et al., 2006; Wu et al., 2008b), as convection is deeper even if it is less frequent.

Cold fronts spawned by mid-latitudes cyclones are major agents of pollutant ventilation in eastern North America, Europe, and eastern Asia (Cooper et al., 2001; Liu et al., 2003; Li et al., 2005; Ordonez et al., 2005; Leibensperger et al., submitted for publication). Fig. 1 shows a strong interannual correlation between cyclone frequency and the number of high-ozone episodes in the northeastern U.S., illustrating the importance of frontal passages for pollutant ventilation. A consistent result across GCMs is that mid-latitude cyclone frequency will decrease in the 21st-century climate and the prevailing cyclone tracks will shift poleward (Lambert and Fyfe, 2006; Christensen et al., 2007). These changes will decrease the frequency of cold frontal passages in polluted mid-latitude regions and hence increase the frequency and duration of stagnation episodes (Mickley et al., 2004; Forkel and Knoche, 2006; Murazaki and Hess, 2006; Wu et al., 2008a). Climatological data for 1950–2000 indeed indicate a decrease and poleward shift of northern mid-latitude cyclones (Zishka and Smith, 1980; McCabe et al., 2001). Leibensperger et al. (submitted for publication) find a decreasing 1980–2006 cyclone trend for eastern North America in summer in the NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis (Fig. 1), as well as in a GCM simulation forced by increasing greenhouse gases, although the trend is not present in the NCEP/DOE Reanalysis.

The effect of climate change on mixing depth is uncertain. GCM simulations for the 21st century find increases and decreases of mixing depths in different regions with no consistent patterns (Hogrefe et al., 2004; Mickley et al., 2004; Leung and Gustafson, 2005; Murazaki and Hess, 2006; Chen et al., submitted for publication; Lin et al., 2008a; Wu et al., 2008a). Murazaki and Hess (2006) find that trends in mixing depth vary greatly between two versions of the same GCM with different resolutions, implying that the trends are not robust.

3. Observed correlations of air quality with meteorological variables

Statistical correlation of pollutant concentrations with meteorological variables has been an active area of study for over three

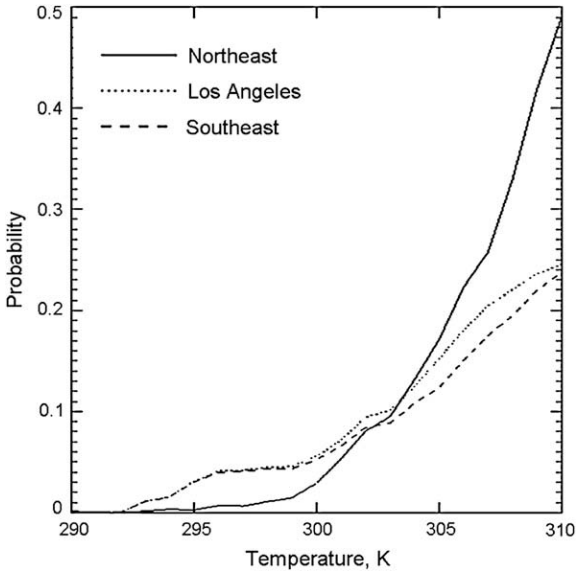

Fig. 4. Observed probability that the maximum daily 8-h average ozone will exceed 80 ppb for a given daily maximum temperature, based on 1980–1998 data. Values are shown for the Northeast U.S., the Los Angeles Basin, and the Southeast U.S. Adapted from Lin et al. (2001).

decades, with three principal purposes: (1) to remove the effect of meteorological variability in analyses of long-term trends of air quality, (2) to construct empirical models for air quality forecasts, and (3) to gain insight into the processes affecting pollutant concentrations. They are useful for our purpose as an observational basis for diagnosing and understanding the sensitivity of pollution to weather.

3.1. Ozone

Two recent studies in Europe (Ordonez et al., 2005) and the U.S. (Camalier et al., 2007) present systematic regional-scale analyses of the correlation of ozone with a large number of candidate meteorological variables. Ordonez et al. (2005) find that the dominant predictor variables for ozone at sites in Switzerland in summer are temperature, morning solar radiation, and number of days since last frontal passage. Camalier et al. (2007) find that as much as 80% of the variance in the maximum daily 8-h average ozone in the eastern U.S. can be explained by a generalized linear model with temperature (positive) and relative humidity (negative) as the two most important predictor variables. Temperature is most important in the Northeast and relative humidity is more important in the Southeast. Wind speed and direction are important for only a small subset of sites. Studies for different regions indicate that correlations with mixing depth are weak or insignificant (Rao et al., 2003; Ordonez et al., 2005; Wise and Comrie, 2005).

Strong correlation of elevated ozone with temperature is a ubiquitous feature of observations in polluted regions, even in prevailingly hot climates such as the southwestern U.S. (Wise and Comrie, 2005) and Egypt (Elminir, 2005). The correlation is generally limited to polluted conditions, i.e., ozone in excess of about 60 ppb; lower ozone concentrations more representative of background show no correlation with temperature (Sillman and Samson, 1995). Fig. 4 shows the probability of ozone exceeding the 80 ppb U.S. air quality standard as a function of daily maximum temperature for three U.S. regions, based on 1980–1998 data. In the Northeast, the probability can double for a 3 K increase in temperature, illustrating the potentially large sensitivity to climate change.

Table 1
Dependence of surface air quality on meteorological variables.[a]

Variable	Ozone	PM
Temperature	++	−
Regional stagnation	++	++
Wind speed	−	−
Mixing depth	=	− −
Humidity	=	+
Cloud cover	−	−
Precipitation	=	− −

[a] Sensitivities of surface ozone and PM concentrations in polluted regions as obtained from the model perturbation studies reviewed in Section 4. Results are summarized as consistently positive (++), generally positive (+), weak or variable (=), generally negative (−), and consistently negative (− −) See text for discussion, including comparison to observed correlations (Section 3).

A few studies have used observed correlations of high-ozone events (>80 ppb) with meteorological variables, together with regionally downscaled GCM projections of these meteorological variables, to infer the effect of 21st-century climate change on air quality if emissions were to remain constant. A major assumption is that the observed present-day correlations, based on short-term variability of meteorological variables, are relevant to the longer-term effect of climate change. Cheng et al. (2007) correlated ozone levels at four Canadian cities with different synoptic weather types, and used projected changes in the frequency of these weather types (in particular more frequent stagnation) to infer an increase in the frequency of high-ozone events by 50% in the 2050s and 80% in the 2080s. Lin et al. (2007) applied the relationship of Fig. 4 for the northeastern U.S. to infer a 10–30% increase in the frequency of high-ozone events by the 2020s and a doubling by 2050. Wise (in press) projected a quadrupling in the frequency of high-ozone events in Tucson, Arizona by the end of the 21st century.

3.2. Particulate matter

Observed correlations of PM concentrations with meteorological variables are weaker than for ozone (Wise and Comrie, 2005). This reflects the diversity of PM components, the complex coupling of PM to the hydrological cycle, and various compensating effects discussed in Section 4. No significant correlations with temperature have been reported in the literature to our knowledge. Aw and Kleeman (2003) report that peak nitrate concentrations in the Los Angeles Basin decrease with increasing temperature but the data are very noisy. Strong correlation of PM with stagnation is still expected as for ozone and is reported by Cheng et al. (2007) in their study of four Canadian cities. Koch et al. (2003) report a negative correlation of sulfate with cloud cover in Europe over synoptic time scales, which they interpret as reflecting in part the correlation of clouds with precipitation and in part a decrease of SO_2 photochemical oxidation, more than compensating for the role of clouds in promoting aqueous-phase production of sulfate. Wise and Comrie (2005) find a negative correlation of PM with relative humidity in the southwestern U.S, reflecting the importance of dust as a PM source in that region.

4. Perturbation studies in chemical transport models

A number of studies have investigated the sensitivity of ozone and PM air quality to climate change by perturbing individual meteorological variables in regional CTMs. These studies are useful for understanding the important processes affecting pollutant concentrations, complementing the empirical approach described in Section 3. They also provide a diagnostic tool for more complex GCM–CTM simulations. General results from perturbation studies in the literature are summarized in Table 1. They are not always consistent with the correlation analyses described in Section 3,

likely reflecting covariances between meteorological variables as discussed below.

4.1. Ozone

Model perturbation studies consistently identify temperature as the single most important meteorological variable affecting ozone concentrations in polluted regions (Morris et al., 1989; Aw and Kleeman, 2003; Sanchez-Ccoyllo et al., 2006; Steiner et al., 2006; Dawson et al., 2007a). This is consistent with the strong observed correlation of ozone pollution episodes with temperature. The model dependence of ozone on temperature is due to two principal factors (Jacob et al., 1993; Sillman and Samson, 1995): (1) the temperature-dependent lifetime of peroxyacetylnitrate (PAN), a major sequestering reservoir for NO_x and HO_x radicals even at high temperatures; and (2) the temperature dependence of biogenic emission of isoprene, a major VOC precursor for ozone formation under high-NO_x conditions. Model slopes ($\partial[O_3]/\partial T$) are typically in the range 2–10 ppb K^{-1}, with maximum values in urban areas having high ozone formation potential (Sillman and Samson, 1995; Baertsch-Ritter et al., 2004; Steiner et al., 2006). They tend to be lower than the observed ozone-temperature regression slopes ($d[O_3]/dT$) (Sillman and Samson, 1995). Jacob et al. (1993) find in a CTM simulation that this can be explained by the correlation of high temperature with stagnation and sunny skies, not accounted for in simple perturbation studies. Perturbation studies diagnose the partial derivative, while observed correlations diagnose the total derivative.

Water vapor has compensating effects on ozone. Increasing water vapor increases ozone loss by the reaction sequence

$$O_3 + h\nu \rightarrow O_2 + O(^1D) \quad \text{(R1)}$$

$$O(^1D) + H_2O \rightarrow 2OH \quad \text{(R2)}$$

where (R2) competes with reaction of the excited oxygen atom $O(^1D)$ with N_2 or O_2, stabilizing $O(^1D)$ to the ground-state atom $O(^3P)$ which eventually reacts with O_2 to return ozone. Because of (R2), models find that background tropospheric ozone decreases with increasing water vapor (Johnson et al., 1999). Under polluted conditions the effect is more complicated, because the OH radicals produced by (R2) react with VOCs and CO to produce ozone, while also converting NO_2 to nitric acid to suppress ozone formation. Model perturbation studies thus find that the sensitivity of ozone to water vapor is weak and of variable sign under polluted conditions, reflecting these compensating effects (Aw and Kleeman, 2003; Baertsch-Ritter et al., 2004; Dawson et al., 2007a). Some of the correlation of ozone with relative humidity seen in the observations, as in Camalier et al. (2007) could reflect a joint association in polluted air masses rather than a cause-and-effect relationship. An additional effect under very dry conditions is drought stress on vegetation, which can suppress stomatal uptake of ozone and hence dry deposition; this effect is generally not included in models but appears to have been a significant factor contributing to the high ozone over Europe in the summer of 2003 (Vautard et al., 2005; Solberg et al., 2008).

Increasing solar radiation in model perturbation studies causes an increase of ozone, but the effect is weak (Sillman and Samson, 1995; Dawson et al., 2007a). This reflects similar complexities as in the case of increased water vapor, i.e., the increased UV flux stimulates both ozone production and loss. The observed correlation of ozone with solar radiation seen in some studies such as Ordonez et al. (2005) could reflect in part the association of clear sky with high temperatures.

Simple investigation of the sensitivity of ozone to ventilation has been conducted in models by perturbing wind speeds or mixing depths. Weaker wind speeds in polluted regions cause ozone to increase, as would be expected simply from a longer reaction time and increased aerodynamic resistance to dry deposition (Baertsch-Ritter et al., 2004; Sanchez-Ccoyllo et al., 2006; Dawson et al., 2007a). Mixing depths have a more complicated effect, reflecting the ambiguity seen in the observational analyses (Section 3). Ozone concentrations in the lower free troposphere at northern mid-latitudes are typically about 60 ppb (Logan, 1999), so that increasing mixing depth entrains relatively high-ozone air; in addition, diluting NO_x in a deeper mixed layer increases its ozone production efficiency (Liu et al., 1987; Kleeman, 2007). The model sensitivity study by Dawson et al. (2007a) for the eastern U.S. finds a positive dependence of ozone on mixing depth where surface ozone is low and a negative dependence where it is high, consistent with the above arguments. Sanchez-Ccoyllo et al. (2006) find a decrease in simulated ozone for the Sao Paulo metropolitan area as the mixing depth increases, reflecting the low ozone background there. Aw and Kleeman (2003) find little sensitivity of ozone to mixing depth in model simulations of the Los Angeles Basin, which may reflect ozone enrichment of the lower free troposphere due to diurnal pollutant venting. Additional Los Angeles Basin simulations by Kleeman (2007) show both positive and negative ozone responses to increases in mixing depth.

4.2. Particulate matter

Model perturbation studies find that the effect of temperature on PM depends on the PM component. Sulfate concentrations increase with temperature (Aw and Kleeman, 2003; Dawson et al., 2007b; Kleeman, 2007), due to faster SO_2 oxidation (higher rate constants and higher oxidant concentrations). In contrast, nitrate and organic semi-volatile components shift from the particle phase to the gas phase with increasing temperature (Sheehan and Bowman, 2001; Tsigaridis and Kanakidou, 2007). Model sensitivity studies indicate large decreases of nitrate PM with increasing temperature, dominating the overall effect on PM concentrations in regions where nitrate is a relatively large component (Dawson et al., 2007b; Kleeman, 2007). Aw and Kleeman (2003) and Dawson et al. (2007b) find mean nitrate PM decreases of 7 and 15% K^{-1} in Los Angeles and the eastern U.S. respectively. Both studies find much weaker sensitivities of organic PM to temperature, reflecting the weaker temperature dependences of the gas-particle equilibrium constants. Overall, Dawson et al. (2007b) find mean negative dependences of total $PM_{2.5}$ in the eastern U.S. of 2.9% K^{-1} in January and 0.23% K^{-1} in July, the larger effect in winter reflecting the greater abundance of nitrate. Some sulfate-rich regions in their simulation exhibit a positive dependence in summer.

PM concentrations decrease with increasing precipitation as wet deposition provides the main PM sink. The critical variable is precipitation frequency rather than precipitation rate, since scavenging within a precipitating column is highly efficient (Balkanski et al., 1993). Dawson et al. (2007b) perturbed precipitation areas and rates in their CTM and find a high PM sensitivity in summer, when events tend to be convective and small in scale, vs. a low sensitivity in winter when synoptic-scale storms dominate. This is consistent with precipitation frequency being the dominant factor.

Changes in ventilation (wind speed, mixing depth) have stronger effects on PM than on ozone because of the lower PM background concentrations. PM concentrations typically decrease by an order of magnitude between polluted regions and the diluting background air, whereas for ozone the decrease is typically less than a factor of 2 and concentrations may actually increase with altitude. Dawson et al. (2007b) and Kleeman (2007) find that increasing ventilation rates in their models has a simple diluting

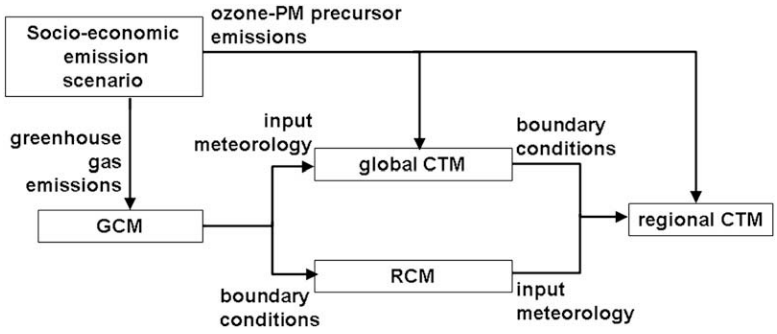

Fig. 5. General GCM–CTM architecture for investigating the effect of climate change on air quality. The socio-economic emission scenario driving the simulation is equivalent to the forcing of Fig. 2. GCM ≡ general circulation model; CTM ≡ chemical transport model; RCM ≡ regional climate model. The CTM simulations are represented here as conducted off-line from the parent meteorological model (GCM or RCM), but they can also be conducted on-line (see Section 5.1).

effect on PM. Pye et al. (in press) point out that increasing mixing depth in the future climate is generally associated with a decrease in precipitation, representing a compensating effect.

Changes in humidity and cloudiness also affect PM. Increasing relative humidity increases the PM water content and hence the uptake of semi-volatile components, mainly nitrate and also possibly organics. Dawson et al. (2007b) find in their model perturbation studies a large sensitivity of nitrate PM to humidity, but little sensitivity of other PM components. They find little sensitivity to changing cloud cover or liquid water content, despite the importance of clouds for sulfate production by aqueous-phase oxidation of SO_2. A likely explanation is that cloud frequency, i.e., the frequency for processing of air through cloud, is the critical variable since aqueous-phase SO_2 oxidation by H_2O_2 in cloud takes place on a time scale of minutes. This processing frequency and more generally the simulation of aqueous-phase sulfate formation in clouds is difficult to parameterize adequately in either mesoscale or global models (Koch et al., 2003).

5. GCM–CTM studies

5.1. General approach

Empirical correlations and model perturbation studies as described in the previous sections cannot capture the complex coupling between meteorological variables involved in climate change nor the parallel change in anthropogenic emissions. A CTM driven by future-climate GCM fields is required. Fig. 5 shows the general architecture of the GCM–CTM approach. A scenario of future greenhouse gas emissions drives a GCM simulation of global climate change. The GCM provides input to a CTM that simulates atmospheric composition on a global scale. Changes in the global anthropogenic emissions of ozone and PM precursors consistent with the greenhouse scenario may also be input to the CTM, or not if one wishes to isolate the effect of climate change. The GCM can provide boundary conditions to a regional climate model (RCM) for finer-scale resolution of climate change over the region of interest. The air quality simulation is then done with a regional CTM using meteorological input from the RCM, chemical boundary conditions from the global CTM, and (if one wishes) future pollutant emissions. The CTM simulation can be integrated on-line within the GCM/RCM (Giorgi and Meleux, 2007), but is more often conducted off-line using archived GCM/RCM meteorological fields (e.g., Liang et al., 2006). The off-line approach has more computational flexibility but it requires a separate transport code to replicate that of the GCM/RCM as well as customized archival of GCM/RCM meteorological data affecting the air quality simulation (such as convective mass fluxes, boundary layer turbulence, vertical distribution of precipitation). We refer here to GCM-CTMs as chemical simulations driven by GCM meteorology, whether the CTM is on-line or off-line.

The GCM–CTM approach offers a general and flexible framework for investigating the effect of climate change on air quality, but it is computationally expensive. Consider an investigation of 2000–2050 climate change. This requires a continuous GCM simulation for the 50-year period with time-dependent radiative forcing of climate. The reference point for the air quality simulation must be the GCM year 2000, not the observed meteorological year 2000; the two are different since the GCM is not forced by observations and thus can only simulate a hypothetical year consistent with 2000 climate. Because of natural interannual variability in the GCM (a consequence of chaos in the equation of motion), one cannot simply compare CTM simulations for GCM year 2050 vs. GCM year 2000 to diagnose the effect of climate change. It could be for example that these particular GCM years are anomalously cool or warm. In the same way that multiple years of observations are needed to generate air quality statistics for the present-day climate, it is necessary to conduct several years of CTM simulations centered around the target GCM years (here 2000 and 2050) in order to separate the effect of climate change from interannual variability. Downscaling to the regional scale compounds the computational challenge. To reduce cost and complexity, GCM–CTM studies in the literature often omit some of the components in Fig. 5. Some omit the regional components and diagnose change in air quality from the global CTM simulation (with spatial resolution of a few hundred km). Others omit the global CTM component and hence ignore climate-driven changes in background concentrations.

5.2. Ozone

A large number of global GCM–CTM studies have investigated the effect of 21st-century climate change on the global tropospheric ozone budget and the surface ozone background; they are reviewed by Wu et al. (2008b) and are not discussed in detail here since our focus is on regional ozone pollution. The most important climate variables affecting tropospheric ozone on a global scale are stratosphere-troposphere exchange, lightning NO_x, and water vapor. These three variables are all expected to increase in the future climate; the first two cause an increase in ozone and the third a decrease. Different models thus project changes in the global tropospheric ozone burden over the 21st century ranging from −5% to +12% (Wu et al., 2008b). Despite this disagreement in sign, the models agree that climate change will decrease the ozone background in the lower troposphere where the water vapor effect is dominant (stratosphere-troposphere exchange and lightning are more important in the upper troposphere). An ensemble analysis of 10 global GCM-CTMs by Dentener et al. (2006) indicates a decrease of annual mean surface ozone in the northern hemisphere by

Table 2
GCM–CTM studies of the effect of climate change on ozone air quality.[a]

Reference	Domain[b]	Scenario[c]	Time horizon[d]	Metric reported	Surface ozone change (ppb)[e]
Hogrefe et al. (2004)	Eastern U.S.	A2	2080 vs. 1990	JJA MDA8[f]	50 eastern U.S. cities: +4.4 (2050)[g] Eastern U.S.: +2.7 (2020), +4.2 (2050), +5.0 (2080)
Liao et al. (2006)	Global	A2	2100 vs. 2000	July mean	Northeastern U.S.: +4–8 Central Europe: +2–6
Murazaki and Hess (2006)	Global	A1	2090 vs. 1990	JJA MDA8	Eastern U.S.: +2–5 Western U.S.: insignificant
Racherla and Adams (2006)	Global	A2	2050 vs. 1990	Summer mean	Eastern U.S.: +1–5
Kunkel et al. (2007)	Global/ northeastern U.S.	A1FI, B1	2090 vs. 1990	JJA MDA8	Northeastern U.S.: +10–25% (A1FI), +0–10% (B1)
Tagaris et al. (2007)	U.S.	A1B	2050 vs. 1990	JJA MDA8	Midwest U.S.: −2.5% Northeastern U.S.: +2.8%
Jacobson (2008)	Global/urban		Present vs. preindustrial CO_2	Jul–Nov means	Mean U.S.: +0.12[h] Los Angeles: +5
Lin et al. (2008a)	Global	A1FI, B1	2090 vs. 1990	JJA MDA8	U.S.: +3–12 (A1FI), +3–6 (B1) Eastern China: +3–12 (A1FI), +1–5 (B1)
Nolte et al. (2008)	Global/U.S.	A1B	2050 vs. 2000	JJA MDA8[i]	Texas, eastern U.S.: +1–8 Midwest, northwestern U.S.: −1–3
Wu et al. (2008a)	Global	A1B	2050 vs. 2000	JJA MDA8	Midwest, northeastern U.S.: +2–5 Southeastern U.S.: insignificant
Avise et al. (submitted for publication)	U.S.	A2	2050 vs. 2000	July MDA8	Northeastern U.S.: +4 Southeastern U.S.: −6
Langner et al. (2005)	Europe	IS92a[j]	2060 vs. 2000	Apr–Sept MDA[k]	South-central Europe: +0–12% Scandinavia: −0–4%
Forkel and Knoche (2006, 2007)	Europe	IS92a	2030 vs. 1990	JJA MDA	N. Italy: +10 S. Germany, E. France: +5–7
Meleux et al. (2007)	Europe	A2, B2	2085 vs. 1975	JJA MDA	West-central Europe: +10–18 (A2), +2–8 (B2)

[a] Effect of climate change only, holding anthropogenic emissions of ozone precursors constant.
[b] Slashes indicate nesting of global and regional CTMs.
[c] Socio-economic scenario for 21st-century greenhouse gas emissions from the IPCC Special Report on Emission Scenarios (Nakicenovic et al., 2000): A1 (rapid economic growth and efficient introduction of new technologies), A2 (very heterogeneous world with sluggish economic growth), B1 (convergent world with rapid introduction of clean and efficient technologies), B2 (focus on sustainability, intermediate economic development). The A1 scenario further distinguishes three sub-scenarios (A1FI, A1T, A1B) by technological emphasis.
[d] Climate change is computed from a transient GCM simulation over the indicated time horizon (except for Liao et al. (2006), who used equilibrium climates). Most studies simulate several years around the target year to resolve interannual variability.
[e] Selected results; more information is given in the original reference. Some results are given as % increases or decreases.
[f] June–July–August maximum daily 8-h average.
[g] Result presented in Bell et al. (2007).
[h] +0.72 ppbv for areas with surface ozone > 35 ppbv.
[i] Results for September–October indicate in general larger increases.
[j] Older scenario from the IPCC 2nd Assessment Report, with CO_2 climate forcing comparable to the A1B scenario.
[k] Maximum daily ozone, averaging time not specified.

0.8 ± 0.7 ppb for 2000–2030 climate change, with the standard deviation describing the spread between models.

Table 2 lists the GCM–CTM studies in the literature that have examined the effect of climate change on regional ozone pollution. Almost all have targeted North America or Europe. The only targeted study of eastern Asia is that of Lin et al. (2008a). The results in Table 2 indicate that polluted regions at northern mid-latitudes will experience higher surface ozone as a result of 21st-century climate change, despite the decrease in the surface ozone background. The projected increases are typically in the 1–10 ppb range and are found to be driven primarily by temperature, consistent with the correlative and model sensitivity analyses discussed in Sections 3 and 4. Decreases are found only in relatively clean areas where ozone is largely determined by its background (Lin et al., 2008a; Nolte et al., 2008; Wu et al., 2008b), and in areas projected by the specific GCM/RCM to experience increased cloudiness and little warming: Scandinavia in Langner et al. (2005), the Midwest U.S. in Tagaris et al. (2007) and Nolte et al. (2008) (who used the same driving meteorological fields), the southeastern U.S. in Avise et al. (submitted for publication). Nolte et al. (2008) find larger increases (3–8 ppb) over the central U.S. in September–October than in summer, which might reflect a seasonal shift to NMVOC-limited conditions more sensitive to isoprene emission (Jacob et al., 1995).

A general finding among models is that the ozone increase from climate change is largest in urban areas where present-day ozone is already high (Bell et al., 2007; Jacobson, 2008; Nolte et al., 2008). This is consistent with the model perturbation studies reviewed in Section 4 and reflects the high ozone production potential of urban air. Most models also find that the sensitivity of ozone to climate change is highest during pollution episodes (Hogrefe et al., 2004; Tagaris et al., 2007; Wu et al., 2008a), although some studies do not find such an effect (Murazaki and Hess, 2006; Lin et al., 2008a). For pollution episodes (i.e., at the high end of the ozone probability distribution), Wu et al. (2008a) and Hogrefe et al. (2004) find increases of up to 10 ppb by 2050 and up to 17 ppb by 2080 respectively. Wu et al. (2008a) argue that the higher sensitivity during episodes reflects a similar trend in temperature, i.e., the temperature rise during heat waves is larger than that of mean temperature.

Significant ozone increases in the northeastern U.S. are found in all the models of Table 2. This likely reflects the strong sensitivity of ozone in that region to temperature and to the frequency of frontal passages, for which climate projections are consistent across GCMs. Significant increases are also found in all models for southern and central Europe, where future climate projections consistently show large warming and decreased cloudiness in summer (Christensen et al., 2007). Other regions show less consistency between models. Racherla and Adams (2006) and Tao et al. (2007) find large ozone increases in the southeastern U.S. while Wu et al. (2008a) find little effect there and Avise et al. (submitted for publication) find a large decrease. Wu et al. (2008a) find a large ozone increase in the Midwest due to increased stagnation while Tagaris et al. (2007) and Nolte et al. (2008) find a decrease there due to increased cloudiness. Murazaki and Hess (2006) find no significant increase in the

Table 3
GCM–CTM studies of the effect of climate change on PM air quality.[a]

Reference	Model	Scenario[b]	Time horizon[c]	Metric reported	Surface PM change ($\mu g\ m^{-3}$)[d]
Liao et al. (2006); Racherla and Adams (2006)	Global	A2	2100 vs. 2000	Annual mean	Central Europe: +1 (sulfate), +0.5–1 (carbonaceous) Eastern U.S.: +1 (sulfate)
Tagaris et al. (2007)	U.S.	A1B	2050 vs. 2000	Annual mean	U.S.: −10% ($PM_{2.5}$)
Unger et al. (2006)	Global	B1	2030 vs. 1990	Annual mean	Southern Europe: +0.1–1 (sulfate)
Heald et al. (2008)	Global	A1B	2100 vs. 2000	Annual mean	Eastern U.S.: +0.5 (secondary OC)
Jacobson (2008)	Global/urban		Present vs. preindustrial CO_2	Jul–Nov mean	U.S.: +0.065 ($PM_{2.5}$)
Spracklen et al. (submitted for publication)	Global	A1B	2050 vs. 2000	JJA mean	Western U.S.: +0.5 (carbonaceous)[e]
Pye et al. (in press)	Global	A1B	2050 vs. 2000	Annual mean	U.S.: −0.3 to +0.3 (sulfate), −0.2 to 0 (nitrate)
Avise et al. (submitted for publication)	U.S.	A2	2050 vs. 2000	July mean	U.S.: −1 ($PM_{2.5}$)

[a] Effect of climate change only, holding anthropogenic emissions of PM and precursors constant.
[b] See footnote in Table 2.
[c] See footnote in Table 2.
[d] Selected results; more information is given in the original reference. Some results are given as % changes.
[e] Climate-driven increase in wildfires accounts for 70% of this increase.

western U.S. due to the effect of the reduced ozone background, but Tao et al. (2007) find large increases there.

Differences in air pollution meteorology between GCMs/RCMs are a major cause of the above discrepancies (Kunkel et al., 2007). Differences between CTMs in the parameterizations of natural emissions, chemistry, and deposition also play a role. Wu et al. (2008a) point out that model differences in isoprene oxidation mechanisms have significant implications for sensitivity to climate change in regions where NO_x is relatively low and isoprene is high, such as the southeastern U.S. Oxidation of isoprene by OH produces organic peroxy radicals RO_2, which react with NO by two branches:

$$RO_2 + NO \rightarrow RO + NO_2 \quad \text{(R3a)}$$

$$RO_2 + NO + M \rightarrow RONO_2 + M \quad \text{(R3b)}$$

(R3a) goes on to produce ozone by NO_2 photolysis, while (R3b) produces isoprene nitrates and can be a major sink for NO_x (Liang et al., 1998). Isoprene nitrate chemistry is highly uncertain, as reviewed by Horowitz et al. (2007). Isoprene nitrate yields R3b/(R3a + R3b) range in the literature from 4 to 15%, and the fate of these nitrates (in particular whether they recycle NO_x or represent terminal sinks) remains largely unknown (Giacopelli et al., 2005). A recent chamber study by Paulot et al. (2008) finds a 11% yield of isoprene nitrates with 50% regeneration of NO_x upon subsequent oxidation. There may also be substantial production of isoprene nitrates from oxidation of isoprene by the nitrate radical but this is even less understood (Horowitz et al., 2007). Wu et al. (2008a) find that their assumed isoprene nitrate yield of 12%, with no NO_x recycling, is responsible for their lack of sensitivity of ozone to climate change in the southeastern U.S. Racherla and Adams (2006) did not include isoprene nitrate formation in their model and find by contrast a large ozone sensitivity to climate change in that region.

Another major factor of uncertainty is the sensitivity of isoprene emission to climate change. All the models in Table 2 use similar parameterizations for isoprene emission in which the main dependence is on temperature, with roughly a doubling of emissions per 4 K temperature increase (Guenther et al., 2006). But it is not clear that this standard model dependence, based on short-term observations for the present climate, is relevant to the much longer time scales involved in climate change. In addition, there is evidence that increasing CO_2 causes plants to decrease isoprene emission (Centritto et al., 2004; Arneth et al., 2007; Monson et al., 2007), and this is not accounted for in the models of Table 2 (except for Lin et al. (2008a), who assume a very weak dependence). A study by Heald et al. (in press) of 2000–2100 change of isoprene emission for the A1B climate (717 ppm CO_2 in 2100) finds a global 37% increase in emission when only temperature is taken into effect, a 8% decrease when both changes in temperature and CO_2 are considered, and a doubling when changes in net primary productivity (NPP) and land cover are also considered. The response of land cover to climate change is very uncertain, and forest dieback in regions subjected to drier climates would cause isoprene emission to decrease (Sanderson et al., 2003).

5.3. Particulate matter

Table 3 lists the GCM–CTM studies that have examined the impact of 21st-century climate change on surface PM concentrations in polluted regions. Projected changes are in the range ±0.1–1 $\mu g\ m^{-3}$. This represents a potentially significant effect but there is little consistency between studies, including in the sign of the effect. Racherla and Adams (2006), Tagaris et al. (2007), and Avise et al. (submitted for publication) emphasize the importance of changing precipitation in modulating the PM sink. Tagaris et al. (2007) find a 10% decrease in $PM_{2.5}$ throughout the U.S. due to increased precipitation in the future climate. Racherla and Adams (2006) find a global decrease in $PM_{2.5}$, as would be expected from the global precipitation increase, but a regional increase in the eastern U.S. due to lower precipitation there. Differences between GCM/RCMs in the regional precipitation response to climate change are a major cause of discrepancy in the PM response (Racherla and Adams, 2006; Pye et al., in press). From the IPCC ensemble of models (Fig. 3), one may expect changes in precipitation to drive PM increases in southern North America and southern Europe, but decreases in most other continental regions of northern mid-latitudes.

Factors other than precipitation are also important in driving the sensitivity of PM to climate change. Liao et al. (2006), Unger et al. (2006), and Pye et al. (in press) point out that higher water vapor in the future climate leads to higher concentrations of H_2O_2, the

principal SO_2 oxidant, thus increasing sulfate concentrations. Liao et al. (2006) find that increased stagnation in the future climate causes PM to increase in polluted regions. A study of secondary organic PM by Heald et al. (2008) finds a positive response to rising temperature in continental regions due to increasing biogenic NMVOC emissions.

Increasing frequency of wildfires from droughts in the future climate could be yet another important factor driving PM increases. The anomalously hot summer 2003 in Europe was associated with record wildfires that significantly degraded air quality for both PM and ozone (Vautard et al., 2007; Solberg et al., 2008). The GCM–CTM study of Spracklen et al. (submitted for publication) including projection of climate-driven increase in wildfires finds a 0.5 $\mu g\ m^{-3}$ increase in carbonaceous PM in the western U.S. in summer.

6. Effect of climate change on mercury

The effect of climate change on mercury cycling has received no attention to date but is a potentially important issue. Increased volatilization of mercury from ocean and land reservoirs as a result of climate change would transfer mercury between ecosystems via atmospheric transport, re-depositing it in a more mobile and presumably more toxic form. Volatilization of mercury from the ocean is directly affected by warming (lower solubility of elemental mercury) and would also be affected by changes in ocean biology and circulation (Strode et al., 2007; Sunderland and Mason, 2007). Increased volatilization of soil mercury could potentially be of considerable importance, as the amount of mercury stocked in soil (1.2×10^6 Mg) dwarfs that in the atmosphere (6×10^3 Mg) and in the ocean (4×10^4 Mg) (Selin et al., 2008). Soil mercury is mainly bound to organic matter (Ravichandran, 2004). Future warming at boreal latitudes could release large amounts of soil organic matter to the atmosphere as CO_2, both through increased respiration (Raich and Schlesinger, 1992) and increased fires (Spracklen et al., submitted for publication). It is not known whether organic-bound mercury is emitted or retained in the soil when the carbon is respired. Boreal peatland fires may have very high mercury emissions from burning of the peat (Turetsky et al., 2006).

7. Implications for air quality management

There is consistent evidence from models and observations that 21st-century climate change will worsen ozone pollution. The effect on PM is uncertain but potentially significant. When assuming business-as-usual future scenarios without significant emission reductions beyond current regulations, models find that the combined effects of emissions changes and climate change in the U.S. will result in increased ozone pollution (Hogrefe et al., 2004; Steiner et al., 2006; Tao et al., 2007; Chen et al., submitted for publication). Simulations that assume emission reductions far beyond the full implementation of current regulations indicate that climate change will partly offset the benefit of the emissions reductions (Tao et al., 2007; Tagaris et al., 2007; Nolte et al., 2008). Wu et al. (2008a) refer to this 'climate penalty' as the need for stronger emission controls to achieve a given air quality standard. In an example for the U.S. Midwest, they find that an air quality objective attainable with a 40% NO_x emission reduction for the present climate would require a 50% NO_x reduction in the 2050 climate. They find that this climate penalty decreases as anthropogenic NO_x emissions decrease, thus providing additional return on NO_x emission controls.

The work of Leibensperger et al. (submitted for publication) using 1980–2006 ozone data for the northeastern U.S. (Fig. 1) highlights the potential importance of climate change for air quality managers. By using the observed interannual correlation between cyclone frequency and exceedances of the ozone air quality standard, Leibensperger et al. (submitted for publication) conclude that the ozone air quality standard would have been met in the northeastern U.S. by 2001 were it not for the decreasing trend in cyclone frequency indicated by the NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis. There is uncertainty as to the actual long-term cyclone trend in the 1980–2006 record, but the point here is that climate change can significantly affect the accountability of air quality management decisions on a decadal time scale.

An important issue is whether climate change could affect the dependence of ozone on NO_x and NMVOC emissions in a way that would compromise the effectiveness of current emission control strategies. Liao et al. (2007) examined this issue for the U.S. with the model of Tagaris et al. (2007) and found no significant effect, implying that emission control strategies designed for the present climate should still be successful in the future climate. Model simulations by Baertsch-Ritter et al. (2004) for the Milan urban plume show increased ozone sensitivity to NMVOCs as temperature increases, due to the reduced thermal stability of PAN and hence higher concentrations of NO_x. By contrast, model simulations by Cardelino and Chameides (1990) for the Atlanta urban plume show increased ozone sensitivity to NO_x as temperature increases, due to increasing isoprene emission and supply of HO_x radicals. The opposite responses of the Milan and Atlanta plumes likely reflect regional differences in biogenic NMVOC emissions, but the point from both studies is that sensitivities of ozone to NO_x and NMVOC emissions could be affected by climate change.

Pollutant emissions are also expected to respond to climate change. Higher temperatures increase the demand for air conditioning in summer when ozone and PM concentrations are highest. Evaporative emissions of anthropogenic NMVOCs also increase, although the effect determined for mobile sources is relatively weak, in the range 1.3–5% K^{-1} (Cardelino and Chameides, 1990; Rubin et al., 2006).

The ozone background is likely to become an increasingly important issue for air quality managers as air quality standards become tighter. This background is likely to increase in the future because of global increase in methane and NO_x emissions (Fiore et al., 2002). Climate change may provide some relief, at least in summer. Wu et al. (2008b) find that the U.S. policy-relevant-background (PRB), defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as the surface ozone concentration in the absence of North American anthropogenic emissions, will decrease by up to 2 ppb in summer as a result of 2000–2050 climate change. Lin et al. (2008b) obtain similar results. Wu et al. (2008b) project that climate change will fully offset the effect of rising global anthropogenic emissions on the PRB in the eastern U.S. in summer, though there will still be a 2–5 ppb increase in the PRB in the west. Seasons outside summer will experience less benefit from climate change in terms of decreasing the ozone background, while experiencing stronger intercontinental transport of pollution (Fiore et al., 2002).

Finally, as the world moves forward to develop energy and transportation policies directed at mitigating climate change, it will be important to factor into these policies the co- or dis-benefits for regional air pollution. Energy policy offers an opportunity to dramatically improve air quality through transition to non-polluting energy sources. By contrast, a switch to biofuels would not necessarily benefit air quality and could possibly be detrimental (Jacobson, 2007).

8. Conclusions

We reviewed current knowledge of the effect of climate change on air quality with focus on 21st-century projections for ozone and particulate matter (PM). We examined results from various approaches to the problem including observed correlations of ozone and PM with meteorological variables, perturbation studies

using regional chemical transport models (CTMs), and future-climate simulations with general circulation models (GCMs) coupled to CTMs. We discussed the implications for air quality management and pointed out the possibly large but unexplored effect of climate change on the atmospheric cycling of mercury.

There is consensus among GCMs that 21st-century climate change will increase the frequency of stagnation episodes over northern mid-latitudes continents. This increase in stagnation reflects the weakening of the general circulation and a northward shift of the mid-latitude cyclone tracks, decreasing the frequency of cold fronts that are the principal ventilation mechanism for eastern North America, Europe, and East Asia. General degradation of air quality is therefore expected if anthropogenic emissions remain constant.

Observations of high-ozone events in different polluted regions of the world show a consistently strong correlation with temperature. This correlation can be reproduced by models where it reflects in part the thermal stability of PAN, in part the biogenic emission of isoprene, and in part the joint association of high ozone and temperature with stagnation. Considering that rising temperature is a robust projection of 21st-century climate change, the ozone-temperature correlation offers a simple observational argument that climate change will be detrimental to ozone air quality.

Coupled GCM–CTM studies for the 21st-century climate assuming constant anthropogenic emissions find indeed widespread summertime increases of surface ozone in polluted regions of North America, Europe, and Asia. Rising temperature is found to be the principal factor driving these increases. Ozone increases are of the order of 1–10 ppb depending on the time horizon, region, climate scenario, and model used. All models find that the sensitivity of ozone to climate change is particularly high in urban areas, reflecting the high potential for ozone formation. Most (but not all) models find that the sensitivity is strongest at the high end of the frequency distribution, i.e., during pollution episodes, reflecting the increased frequency and duration of stagnation events. All models find significant ozone increases in the northeastern U.S. and in south-central Europe. Other regions, such as the southeastern U.S., show large differences between models. This partly reflects differences in regional climate projections, but also the choice of isoprene chemistry mechanism including the uncertain yield and fate of isoprene nitrates.

Background ozone in air ventilating polluted regions responds to climate change very differently from regional ozone pollution. Background ozone is not correlated with temperature, and is expected instead to decrease in the future climate as a result of increasing water vapor (by contrast, regional ozone pollution is expected to be have little sensitivity to change in water vapor because of compensating effects). The beneficial effect of climate change on the ozone background may partly offset the expected global increase in the ozone background due to rising methane and Asian NO_x emissions over the coming decades. The offset is likely to be more important in summer than in other seasons.

The response of PM to climate change is more complicated than that for ozone because of the diversity of PM components, compensating effects, and general uncertainty in GCM projections of the future hydrological cycle. Observations show little useful correlation of PM with climate variables to guide inferences of the effect of climate change. Rising temperature is expected to have a mild negative effect on PM due to volatilization of semi-volatile components (nitrate, organic), partly compensated by increasing sulfate production. Increasing stagnation should cause PM to increase. Precipitation frequency, which largely determines PM loss, is expected to increase globally but to decrease in southern North America and southern Europe. PM is highly sensitive to mixing depths but there is no consensus among models on how these will respond to climate change.

GCM–CTM studies of the sensitivity of surface PM to 21st-century climate change find annual mean effects of the order of ± 0.1–$1\ \mu g\ m^{-3}$ for North America and Europe, with no consensus between studies as to the sign of the effect. Increases in wildfires driven by climate change could significantly increase PM concentrations beyond the direct effect of changes in meteorological variables.

It emerges from the state of current knowledge that climate change represents a significant penalty for air quality managers toward the achievement of ozone air quality goals. The effect on PM air quality could also be significant but is far more uncertain. Wildfire management for PM abatement will likely become an increasing consideration. The climate penalty for ozone air quality implies the need for more stringent emission controls to attain a given air quality objective. It does not affect in a major way the type of emission control strategies needed, although attention is needed to possible local shifts between NO_x-limited and NMVOC-limited conditions for ozone production. Decreasing ozone background in the future climate due to higher water vapor will partly mitigate the climate penalty and increase the return from NO_x emission controls.

9. Future directions

Consideration of the effect of climate change on air quality in the design of air quality and climate policy will require increased confidence in model simulations of this effect. A first measure of confidence is consensus. Consensus among models can be assessed by analyzing statistics of results from a number of GCM-CTMs applied to identical scenarios of greenhouse gas and pollutant emissions. Such assessments using model ensembles are routinely done by the IPCC for physical climate variables (cf. Fig. 3). A first step towards applying this approach to air quality was taken by Weaver et al. (submitted for publication), who compared the effect of 2000–2050 climate change on U.S. ozone for six of the models in Table 2. They highlighted regions of agreement and disagreement, and discussed the factors contributing to differences between models.

Consensus among models can be misleading, however, as some inadequacies and errors are common to all models. One general issue is the coupling between global and regional scales. Proper representation of the global scale is fundamental to the climate simulation, and is also important for the air quality simulation to describe changes in background and in intercontinental transport of pollution. However, the ~100 km resolution typical of global models is inadequate to resolve small-scale meteorological features and chemical non-linearities relevant to air quality. Dynamical downscaling using RCMs is necessary but maintaining consistency between GCM and RCM physics is a challenge. All coupled global-regional GCM–CTM studies so far have used one-way nesting, where the global models provide physical and chemical boundary conditions to the regional models (Fig. 5). This poses continuity problems at the boundaries, as the regional model does not influence the global model. Two-way nesting and adaptive grid approaches need to be developed.

Improving model projections of the effect of climate change on air quality is contingent on improving projections of trends in regional air pollution meteorology. This is evident for PM, where differences between models appear to be driven principally by differences in precipitation (Pye et al., in press). Simulation of mixing depths and their trends is also subject to large uncertainty, as discussed in Section 2.

The effect of climate change on natural emissions needs to be better understood. Current model representations of the sensitivity of isoprene emission to climate change (based on temperature only) are clearly inadequate and yet have important implications for the simulated ozone response. Further work is needed to

quantify the sensitivity of biogenic NMVOC emissions to changes in CO_2 and land cover. Change in land cover may in the long term be the most important factor driving changes in biogenic NMVOC, methane, fire, and dust emissions.

Some aspects of ozone and PM chemistry relevant to the effect of climate change remain highly uncertain. We highlighted the uncertainty in isoprene chemistry, particularly in the formation and fate of isoprene nitrates. Uncertainty in organic PM formation, its temperature dependence, and its link to biogenic NMVOC emissions also needs to be addressed through laboratory and field studies. Production of ozone and PM in fire plumes is not well understood and will likely be of increasing relevance for air quality in the future.

Observed correlations of ozone and PM with meteorological variables offer a precious window into the effect of climate change. Their direct application to project future changes in air quality is subject to errors difficult to quantify, as discussed in Section 3. The correlations may be of most value for evaluating GCM-CTMs. Evaluation of GCM-CTMs has so far largely been limited to mean climatological statistics for ozone and PM, which are of little relevance for testing the model sensitivity to climate change. Reproducing observed correlations with meteorological variables (such as the ozone-temperature relationship) would be far more effective for building confidence in models.

Discerning directly the effect of climate change on air quality from long-term observation records of ozone and PM would obviously be of considerable interest, but concurrent trends in pollutant emissions represent probably an insurmountable impediment. A more promising avenue is to analyze long-term observed trends in meteorological variables relevant to air quality such as mixing depths, stagnation events, and the frequency of frontal passages. Records spanning several decades are available from assimilated meteorological data centers such as NCEP or ECMWF. As in all trend analyses using assimilated data, one must beware of artifact trends due to changes in the meteorological data being assimilated over the period of analysis.

The effect of climate change on air quality needs to be examined in concert with the effect of future changes in pollutant emissions. The latter are expected to change rapidly in the coming decades as a result of energy choices dictated by economic and climate concerns. Consistent projections of greenhouse gas and pollutant emissions for different socio-economic and policy scenarios, building on the IPCC SRES work of Nakicenovic et al. (2000), will be of great value to develop integrated frameworks for emission control policies that address both climate and air quality objectives. Quantifying the associated effect of climate change on air quality should be an important part of this policy development.

Finally, we briefly touched on the potential effect of climate change on mercury cycling, mostly to point out that mobilization of soil mercury as a result of increased respiration in boreal ecosystems could have major implications. Changes in ocean transport and volatilization of mercury are also of concern. No work so far has addressed these issues. A critical question is whether mercury bound to organic matter in soil will be released to the atmosphere or retained in the soil when that organic matter is respired. Volatilized mercury will be deposited elsewhere, and better understanding of this freshly deposited mercury in terms of bio-availability and formation of toxic methylmercury is needed. The same considerations apply to persistent organic pollutants (POPs), for which even less is known than for mercury.

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ATTACHMENT 4

A PRELIMINARY SYNTHESIS OF MODELED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS ON U.S. REGIONAL OZONE CONCENTRATIONS

BY C. P. WEAVER, X.-Z. LIANG, J. ZHU, P. J. ADAMS, P. AMAR, J. AVISE, M. CAUGHEY, J. CHEN, R. C. COHEN, E. COOTER, J. P. DAWSON, R. GILLIAM, A. GILLILAND, A. H. GOLDSTEIN, A. GRAMBSCH, D. GRANO, A. GUENTHER, W. I. GUSTAFSON, R. A. HARLEY, S. HE, B. HEMMING, C. HOGREFE, H.-C. HUANG, S. W. HUNT, D. J. JACOB, P. L. KINNEY, K. KUNKEL, J.-F. LAMARQUE, B. LAMB, N. K. LARKIN, L. R. LEUNG, K.-J. LIAO, J.-T. LIN, B. H. LYNN, K. MANOMAIPHIBOON, C. MASS, D. MCKENZIE, L. J. MICKLEY, S. M. O'NEILL, C. NOLTE, S. N. PANDIS, P. N. RACHERLA, C. ROSENZWEIG, A. G. RUSSELL, E. SALATHÉ, A. L. STEINER, E. TAGARIS, Z. TAO, S. TONSE, C. WIEDINMYER, A. WILLIAMS, D. A. WINNER, J.-H. WOO, S. WU, AND D. J. WUEBBLES

With harmful ozone concentrations tied to meteorological conditions, EPA investigates the U.S. air quality implications of a changing climate.

Discussion of the potential sensitivity of air quality to climate change has increased in recent years. In 2001, the NRC (acronyms defined in Table 1) posed the question "to what extent will the United States be in control of its own air quality in the coming decades?" noting that ". . . changing climatic conditions could significantly affect the air quality in some regions of the United States . . ." and called for the expansion of air quality studies to include investigation of how U.S. air quality is affected by long-term climatic changes (NRC 2001). A subsequent NRC report emphasized that the U.S. air quality management system must be "flexible and vigilant" to ensure the effectiveness of pollution mitigation strategies in the face of climate change (NRC 2004). The recent IPCC Fourth Assessment Report warned of the possibility of significant air quality degradation in some regions as a result of climate-related changes in the dispersion rate of pollutants, the chemical environment for O_3 and aerosol generation, and the strength of emissions from the biosphere, fires, and dust (Solomon et al. 2007).

The mission of the EPA is to protect human health and the environment. To achieve this mission, the EPA implements a variety of programs under the Clean Air Act that reduces ambient concentrations of air pollutants. Pollutants such as O_3 are not emitted directly into the atmosphere; instead, they are created by chemical reactions between NO_x and VOCs in the presence of heat and sunlight. These pollutants are emitted from a variety of sources, including motor vehicles, chemical and power plants, refineries, factories, and consumer and commercial products, as well as natural sources, such as vegetation, lightning, and biological processes in the soil. The EPA's efforts have been successful: between 1980 and 2007, emissions of VOCs and NO_x decreased by 50% and 39%, respectively, even though the gross domestic product increased 124%, vehicle miles traveled increased 103% and energy consumption increased 30% (U.S. EPA 2008). Air pollution, however, including O_3 pollution, continues to be a widespread public health and environmental problem in the United States, with peak-level O_3 concentrations in numerous counties still exceeding the NAAQS for O_3,[1] and with health effects ranging from increased mortality to chronic effects on respiratory and cardiovascular health (e.g., see Jerrett et al. 2009).

[1] The standard is currently set at 75 ppb for the 8-h NAAQS.

Significant regional variability already exists in ground-level O_3 under current climate. A large body of observational and modeling studies have shown that O_3 concentrations tend to be especially high where the emissions of VOCs and NO_x are also large and that O_3 concentraitons increase even more when meteorological conditions most strongly favor net photochemical production—persistent high pressure, stagnant air, lack of convection, clear skies, and warm temperatures (e.g., U.S. EPA 1989; NRC 1991; Cox and Chu 1993; Bloomfield et al. 1996; Morris et al. 1995; Sillman and Samson 1995; U.S. EPA 1999; Thompson et al. 2001; Camalier et al. 2007; among many others). Consequently, the O_3 NAAQS are most often exceeded during summertime hot spells in places with large natural or anthropogenic precursor emissions (e.g., cities and suburban areas). Table 2 highlights a number of key meteorology-related factors.

Because climate change may alter weather patterns and hence potentially increase the frequency, duration, and intensity of O_3 episodes in some regions, it has the potential to create additional challenges for air quality managers. However, the causal chain linking (i) long-term global climate change, (ii) short-term meteorological variability that most directly drives peak O_3 episodes, and (iii) O_3 changes that ultimately result from the interaction of these meteorological changes with the pollutants present in the environment (which may themselves be sensitive to meteorology) is not straightforward. Changes in the O_3 distribution of a given region as a result of climate change will reflect a balance among competing or reinforcing changes in multiple factors. The meteorological variables that affect O_3 do not, in general, vary independently of each other, nor must they vary in concert with corresponding effects on O_3 concentrations. The 1991 NRC report noted that the relationship between temperature and O_3 "cannot readily be extrapolated to a warmer climate because higher temperatures are often correlated empirically with sunlight and meteorology" (NRC 1991). How the relationship between O_3 and its meteorological drivers is perceived depends on the timescale considered (see the sidebar on p. 5 for additional information about the temperature–O_3 relationship).

In 1999, the EPA ORD Global Change Research Program, in partnership with the EPA OAR, initiated an effort to increase scientific understanding of the multiple complex interactions among climate, emissions, atmospheric chemistry, and air quality. The ultimate goal of this ongoing assessment is to enhance the ability of air quality managers to consider global change in their decisions through improved characterization of the potential effects of global change on air quality, including O_3, PM, and Hg. An integrated assessment framework was designed that leveraged the research and development strengths within both the EPA and the academic research community. This design explicitly recognized the challenges of bridging spatial scales, temporal scales, and disciplines that characterize the global change–regional air quality problem. Consistent with the recommendations of an expert workshop held in 2001 and those of the 2001 NRC report cited earlier

AFFILIATIONS: Weaver, Cooter, Gilliam, Gilliland, Grambsch, Grano, Hemming, Hunt, Nolte, and Winner—U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C.; Liang, Zhu, M. Caughey, Kunkel,* Lin,* Tao, Williams, and Wuebbles—University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign, Urbana, Illinois; Adams and Dawson—Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Amar and He—Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management, Boston, Massachusetts; Avise—California Air Resources Board, Sacramento, California; Chen—National Research Council Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; Cohen, Goldstein, Harley, Steiner and Tonse—University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, California; Guenther, Lamarque, and Wiedinmyer—National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, Colorado; Gustafson and Leung—Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, Richland, Washington; Hogrefe—University at Albany, Albany, New York; Huang—Science Applications International Corporation, San Diego, California; Jacob, Mickley, and Wu—Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts; Kinney—Columbia University, New York, New York; Lamb—Washington State University, Pullman, Washington; Larkin and McKenzie—U.S. Forest Service Pacific Northwest Research Station, Portland, Oregon; Liao, Manomaiphiboon, Russell, and Tagaris—Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia; Lynn—Weather It Is, Ltd., Efrat, Israel; Mass and Salathé—University of Washington, Seattle, Washington; O'Neill—U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service, Portland, Oregon; Pandis—University of Patras, Rio Patras, Greece; Racherla—Foundation for Research and Technology—Hellas, Heraklion, Crete, Greece; Rosenzweig—National Aeronautics and Space Administration/Goddard Institute for Space Studies, New York, New York; Woo—Konkuk University, Seoul, South Korea
***ADDITIONAL AFFILIATIONS:** Kunkel—Desert Research Institute, Reno, Nevada; Lin—Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
CORRESPONDING AUTHOR: Chris Weaver, U.S. EPA (8601-P), 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, DC, 20460.
E-mail: weaver.chris@epamail.epa.gov

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Table 1. Acronyms used.	
AO	Atmosphere–ocean
AQM	Air quality model
CB-IV	Carbon Bond Mechanism, version 4.0
CCM3	Community Climate Model, version 3
CMAQ	Community Multiscale Air Quality
CMM5	University of Illinois Climate Version of Mesoscale Model, version 5
CMU	Carnegie Mellon University
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CONUS	Conterminous United States
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GCM	Global climate model
GCTM	Global chemistry and transport model
GEOS	Goddard Earth Observing System
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GISS	Goddard Institute for Space Studies
GNM	Georgia Institute of Technology (GIT)–Northeast State for Coordinated Air Use Management (NESCAUM)–Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)
Hg	Mercury
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JJA	June–August
MDA8	Maximum daily 8-h average
MM5	Fifth-generation Pennsylvania State University–National Center for Atmospheric Research Mesoscale Model version 5
MOZART	Model for Ozone and Related Chemical Tracers
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NCER	National Center for Environmental Research
NERL	National Exposure Research Laboratory
NO_x	Nitrogen oxides
NRC	National Research Council
O_3	Ozone
OAR	Office of Air and Radiation
OH	Hydroxide
ORD	Office of Research and Development
PAN	Peroxyacetyl nitrate
PCM	Parallel climate model
PM	Particulate matter
ppb	Parts per billion
RADM2	Regional Acid Deposition Model, version 2
RCM	Regional climate model
RAQM	Regional air quality model
SAPRC	Statewide Air Pollution Research Center
SAQM	SARMAP* Air Quality Model
SAT	Surface Air Temperature
SO_2	Sulfur dioxide
STAR	Science to Achieve Results
SRES	Special Report on Emissions Scenarios
VOC	Volatile organic compound
WSU	Washington State University

* SARMAP stands for San Joaquin Valley Air Quality Study (SJVAQS)/Atmospheric Utility Signatures, Predictions, and Experiments (AUSPEX) Regional Model Adaptation Project

Table 2. Meteorological variables with the potential to affect regional air quality (adapted from U.S. EPA 1989).

The average maximum or minimum temperature and/or changes in their spatial distribution and duration, leading to a change in reaction rate coefficients and the solubility of gases in cloud water solution;
The frequency and pattern of cloud cover, leading to a change in reaction rates and rates of conversion of SO_2 to acid deposition;
The frequency and intensity of stagnation episodes or a change in the mixing layer, leading to more or less mixing of polluted air with background air;
Background boundary layer concentrations of water vapor, hydrocarbons, NO_x, and O_3, leading to more or less dilution of polluted air in the boundary layer and altering the chemical transformation rates;
The vegetative and soil emission of hydrocarbons and NO_x that are sensitive to temperature and light levels, leading to changes in their concentrations;
Deposition rates to vegetative surfaces whose absorption of pollutants is a function of moisture, temperature, light intensity, and other factors, leading to changes in concentrations; and
Circulations and precipitation patterns, leading to a change in the abundance of pollutants deposited locally versus those exported off the continent.

(NRC 2001), a major component of the assessment approach is the development and application of global to regional climate and air quality modeling systems. One advantage of the model-based approach underlying the EPA assessment is that integrated climate, meteorology, and air quality modeling systems are capable of capturing a number of these complexities by representing interactions between variables in an internally self-consistent way across multiple space and time scales.

This paper highlights a number of EPA and EPA-funded studies focused on the effect of the impact of climate change on future air quality carried out under this assessment framework. The goal is to provide a preliminary synthesis across the results emerging from these studies, focusing on ground-level O_3. An EPA report on the assessment's scientific findings to date and their potential policy relevance provides a broader overview of the assessment as a whole (U.S. EPA 2009). A number of these studies are also highlighted in a recent review (Jacob and Winner 2009).

PARTICIPANTS AND SCOPE. The EPA assessment was designed to be carried out in two phases. In the first phase, modeling systems were used to consider the sensitivity of air quality responses to global climate change alone; this includes direct meteorological effects on atmospheric chemistry and transport and the effect of these meteorological changes on climate-sensitive natural emissions of pollutant precursors (such as VOCs and NO_x), but not changes in anthropogenic emissions of these pollutants (e.g., as a result of future air quality management efforts and/or future economic growth). The second phase, now ongoing, is tackling the additional complexities of integrating the effects of such changes in anthropogenic emissions, in the United States and worldwide, with the climate-only effects investigated in the first phase. The results discussed here are from the first phase only.

The findings synthesized here are taken from several projects carried out by extramural teams funded through the EPA's STAR program within the NCER (visit http://es.epa.gov/ncer/science/globalclimate/recipients.html) as well as from an intramural effort within the EPA's NERL.[2] Broadly, all of the project teams adapted existing modeling tools as components for assembling their global-to-regional combined climate and air quality modeling systems, including GCTMs, GCMs, RCMs, and RAQMs, along with emissions models and boundary and initial conditions datasets. They applied these modeling systems in numerical experiments designed to investigate the potential sensitivity of U.S. air quality to global climate change, focusing roughly on the 2050s. The modeling approaches taken essentially fall into two categories: (i) investigations of large-scale patterns of climate change effects on U.S. air quality using GCTMs and GCMs alone and (ii) investigations that focus on additional regional details of potential effects using dynamical downscaling with nested RCMs and RAQMs. It is useful to consider both approaches together. The global models simulate the whole world in an internally self-consistent way across both climate and chemistry, but they must use coarse spatial resolution because of computational demand, thereby potentially missing or oversimplifying key processes. Dynamical downscaling increases the resolution, and potentially the realism of important regional processes, but at the expense of introducing lateral boundary conditions into the simulation.

[2] Via an interagency partnership with the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

Having multiple groups—with differences in emphasis and using a range (albeit still limited) of models, chemical and physical parameterizations, and greenhouse gas scenarios—address the same problem enhances the richness of the EPA assessment effort; the collective results may reveal choices to which the results are particularly sensitive, thereby building insight into the workings of the coupled system. Table 3 provides a summary of the global and regional modeling experiments available to date from this first phase of the assessment, highlighting the different combinations of modeling tools and other aspects of simulation design. Collectively, these simulations (described in more detail in the papers listed in Table 3) represent a large body of information from which to gain insights about the potential effects of global climate change on regional air quality. They are a valuable resource for the climate science, atmospheric chemistry, and air quality management communities.

This paper synthesizes the findings from a subset of these global and regional modeling experiments, focusing on nationwide changes in summertime O_3 concentrations due to simulated climate change a few decades into the future. Other pollutants are not addressed here. Most of the experiments focused on summer, as this is the primary season for O_3 episodes and exceedances across much of the country.

SYNTHESIS OF MODEL RESULTS. *Regional modeling results.* The principal comparison in this section is across the regional modeling experiments listed in Table 3 that have model domains covering the entire continental United States: these are the NERL, GNM, Illinois 1 and 2, and WSU experiments. The NERL and GNM simulations both relied on the same MM5-downscaled GISS II′ GCM climate runs, though GNM simulated three summers compared to five summers for NERL, and they also differed in their development of their emissions inventories. Results from the Berkeley and Columbia simulations, conducted for subsets of the conterminous United States, are referred to in the course of the text to reinforce particular findings. Notice again that the differences in IPCC SRES scenarios for the simula-

THE TEMPERATURE–O_3 RELATIONSHIP
As Seen From the Perspective of Three Different Time Scales

EPISODE. The severity of a particular O_3 episode lasting one or a few days can depend strongly on temperature. For example, Aw and Kleeman (2003) found that by increasing temperature (but without modifying the other meteorological variables) in an air quality model simulation of a southern California O_3 episode, they were able to significantly increase daily peak O_3 concentrations. Temperature affects the kinetics of the O_3-forming and -destroying chemical reactions. For example, in polluted environments, increasing temperatures will tend to lead to more NO_x, and hence more O_3, via a decrease in PAN production. Recent EPA STAR–funded results have yielded similar insights for the EPA global change–air quality assessment. Steiner et al. (2006), in a high-resolution simulation of a 5-day O_3 episode over California, found that temperature perturbations consistent with plausible 2050s climate change led to increases in afternoon O_3 concentrations of 1–5 ppb across the state. Dawson et al. (2007), using a different modeling system, found similar effects of temperature modification when simulating O_3 concentrations during a weeklong period over the eastern United States.

SEASON. From the perspective of an entire season, however, mean O_3 concentration and the number of O_3 exceedances will likely depend at least as much on how many of these meteorological episodes that promote O_3 formation occur, and how long they last, as on how hot it is during each one. In other words, how often in a given summer that cool, cloudy, rainy, and windy conditions give way to spells of hot, clear, dry, and stagnant conditions will play a large role in determining whether it was a "high O_3" or "low O_3" summer. At this time scale, temperature and O_3 will also be positively correlated; however, here the "temperature–O_3" relationship exists at least partly because temperature itself is highly correlated with these other meteorological conditions—such as more sunlight and less ventilation—that also favor increased O_3 concentrations.

LONG-TERM CLIMATE CHANGE. On the multidecadal time scales of global climate change, the relationship between temperature and these other meteorological drivers may or may not play out in the same way that is characteristic of seasonal time scales. In some regions, climate change may indeed have the effect of producing long-term average associations between higher temperatures, less cloudiness, and weaker mixing that, in aggregate, would be likely to lead to O_3 concentration increases. This would likely be true, for example, in the regions where the IPCC (Solomon et al. 2007) suggests the possibility of increases in the frequency, duration, and intensity of summertime heat waves. In other regions, however, climate change may lead to changes in these other variables that do not favor increases in O_3 concentrations. For example, a warmer world is likely, on average, to be a wetter world. Similarly, regions that experience increases in cloudiness (and hence decreases in sunlight and O_3 photoproduction) in an altered future climate might have net O_3 concentration decreases, despite increased temperatures.

tions listed in Table 3 refer only to greenhouse gas concentrations and not to precursor pollutants. As emphasized earlier, all of the results shown here are from simulations that held anthropogenic emissions of precursor pollutants constant at present-day levels but allowed climate-sensitive natural emissions of biogenic VOCs to vary in response to the simulated climate changes.

Figure 1 shows summertime mean MDA8 O_3 concentration differences between future and present-day climates. This air quality metric is selected because of its direct relevance to U.S. air quality standards. Several key similarities emerge. First, for all the pairs of simulations, substantial regions of the country show increases in O_3 concentrations of roughly 2–8 ppb under a future climate. Other regions show little change in O_3 concentrations—or even decreases. Importantly, these patterns of climate-induced O_3 concentration changes were accentuated in the 95th percentile MDA8 O_3 compared to the mean MDA8 O_3, as shown in Fig. 2 for the NERL results. This result, of greater climate sensitivity of O_3 at the high end of the O_3 distribution, is robust across all of the different modeling groups, as documented in the papers cited. This is significant because it is the high-O_3 episodes that most concern air quality managers in the United States.

There are also significant differences, however, in the broad spatial patterns of change simulated by the different modeling groups. For example, the NERL and GNM simulations show increases in O_3 concentration in the mid-Atlantic region and parts of the Northeast, Gulf Coast, and parts of the West. They also show decreases in the upper Midwest and Northwest and little change elsewhere, including the Southeast. By contrast, the Illinois-1 experiment shows the strongest increases in the Southeast, the Northwest, and the Mississippi Valley (as well as in

Table 3. The climate change–air quality global and regional modeling simulations completed to date as part of the EPA assessment. The SRES scenarios listed *refer only to greenhouse gas concentrations,* as all simulations discussed below held anthropogenic emissions of O_3 precursor pollutants constant between present-day and future simulations. The Illinois-1 and -2 regional and global model runs have identical setups but are driven by the A1Fi and the B1 SRES greenhouse gas scenarios, respectively. The horizontal grid-cell size listed is that of the air quality simulations, with the exception of the Illinois regional runs, which use 30-km grid spacing over four subregions of the country and 90-km everywhere else. For the O_3 plots shown below, these 30-km values in the subregions are overlaid on the background map of 90-km values. For more details on GEOS-Chem, see http://homepages.see.leeds.ac.uk/~lecme/GEOS-CHEM. For more details on MOZART, see Horowitz et al. (2003) and http://gctm.acd.ucar.edu/Mozart/models/m4/index.shtml.

Regional

	Berkeley[a]	Columbia[b]	NERL[c]	GNM[d]	Illinois 1[e]	Illinois[2e]	WSU[f]
Domain	Central CA	Eastern U.S.	CONUS	CONUS	CONUS	CONUS	CONUS
Simulation period	1 Aug	5 JJAs	5 JJAs	3 JJAs	1 JJA	1 JJA	5 Julys
GCM	CCM3	GISS AO	GISS II′	GISS II′	PCM	PCM	PCM
Global grid	2.8° × 2.8°	4° × 5°	4° × 5°	4° × 5°	2.8° × 2.8°	2.8° × 2.8°	2.8° × 2.8°
GHG scenario[1]	2 × CO_2	A2	A1b	A1b	A1Fi	B1	A2
RCM	MM5	MM5	MM5	MM5	CMM5[2]	CMM5	MM5
Regional grid (km)	4	36	36	36	90/30	90/30	36
RAQM	CMAQ[3]	CMAQ	CMAQ	CMAQ	AQM[4]	AQM	CMAQ
Chemical mechanism[5]	SAPRC-99[6]	CB-IV[7]	SARPC-99	SAPRC-99	RADM2[8]	RADM2	SAPRC-99

Global

	Harvard 1[g]	Harvard 2[h]	CMU[i]	Illinois 1[j]	Illinois 2[j]
Simulation period	5 summers/falls	5 summers	10 summers/falls	5 summers	5 summers
GCM	GISS III	GISS II′	GISS II′	PCM	PCM
Grid	4° × 5°	4° × 5°	4° × 5°	2.8° × 2.8°	2.8° × 2.8°
GHG scenario	A1b	A1b	A2	A1Fi	B1
GCTM	GEOS-Chem	GISS II′[9]	GISS II′	MOZART, version 4	MOZART, version 4

the Gulf Coast, which is in agreement with NERL), with weaker increases in the upper Midwest. In addition, these changes tend to be larger than those from the NERL experiment. The WSU experiment shows the largest increases in the Northeast, parts of the Midwest, and desert Southwest, with decreases in the West, the Southeast, the plains states, and the Gulf Coast.[3] As is to be expected, the NERL and GNM patterns are quite similar, with differences reflecting the averaging over five compared to three summers, respectively (this highlights the potential importance of interannual variability in driving differences between modeling groups). The earlier Columbia study (for the eastern half of the United States only) shows the largest O_3 increase over the lower Midwest and the mid-Atlantic regions.

Certain regions show greater agreement across experiments than others, at least in a very general sense. For example, Fig. 1 shows that a loosely bounded area, encompassing parts of the mid-Atlantic, Northeast, and lower Midwest regions, tends to show at least some O_3 increase across all the simulations. By contrast, the West and the Southeast/Gulf Coast are areas of greater disagreement. Even for these regions, however, at least some of the models (including the global models discussed in the following subsection) show substantial climate-induced O_3 increases.

Several important meteorological- and meteorology-related parameters drive these changes in O_3 concentration. These mean future-minus-present changes are shown in Figs. 3–5. Changes in mean O_3 will tend to result, however, from meteorological changes on the daily to multiday time scales of O_3 episodes (refer to sidebar), so the longer-term averages shown in these figures will necessarily only tell part of the story.

[3] Note that the WSU results are for July only as opposed to averages over June, July, and August as for all the other simulations. This may have some consequences for direct comparison, which will be discussed further later in the paper.

Table 3. Continued.

[a] For more details, see Steiner et al. (2006).

[b] For more details, see Hogrefe et al. (2004a,b); the GISS AO model refers to the model of Russell et al. (1995).

[c] For more details, see Leung and Gustafson (2005); Nolte et al. (2008).

[d] For more details, see Tagaris et al. (2007); Liao et al. (2007); Woo et al. (2008).

[e] For more details, see Liang et al. (2006); Huang et al. (2007, 2008); Tao et al. (2007).

[f] For more details, see Chen et al. (2008); Avise et al. (2009).

[g] For more details, see Wu et al. (2007, 2008a,b).

[h] For more details, see Mickley et al. (2004).

[i] For more details, see Racherla and Adams (2006, 2008).

[j] For more details, see Tao et al. (2007); Lin et al. (2008); Huang et al. (2008).

[1] Most of the models use the IPCC SRES scenarios (Nakicenovic et al. 2000) as their global GHG trajectories into the future. These scenarios represent different storylines: for example, A1b and A1Fi both have rapid economic growth and a mid-century peak in population but with energy technology in A1b spread among a diversity of sources, whereas fossil fuels dominate in A1Fi; B1 has a population profile similar to A1b and A1Fi but with a rapid transition to clean energy and efficient use of resources; and A2 has a continuously increasing population and a highly regional world economy.

[2] CMM5 is based on the standard MM5 but with modifications to the buffer zone, ocean interface, and cloud–radiation interactions.

[3] For more details, see Byun and Schere (2006).

[4] AQM has been adapted from the SAQM, incorporating a faster, more accurate numerical solver for gas–phase chemistry.

[5] Notice that the SAPRC-99 and RADM2 chemical mechanisms recycle isoprene nitrate, whereas the CB-IV mechanism does not.

[6] For more details, see Carter (2000).

[7] For more details, see Gery et al. (1989).

[8] For more details, see Stockwell et al. (1990).

[9] The GISS II′ model was coupled to the Harvard tropospheric O_3–NO_x–hydrocarbon chemical model; for more details, see Mickley et al. (1999).

One way to summarize what Figs. 3–5, in conjunction with Fig. 1, are showing us is that O_3 largely responds to the meteorological drivers in a qualitatively consistent manner across the different climate change experiments, but the regional patterns of relative changes in these drivers are highly variable across these sets of simulations. In other words, there are important differences in the simulated future regional climate changes that seem to drive the differences in the regional patterns of O_3 increases and decreases as a result of differences in the modeling systems, model configuration, and experimental design choices used by the different groups.

Specifically, Figs. 3 and 4 display the average future-minus-present differences in near-surface air temperature and surface insolation, which are two of the most critical meteorological drivers of ground-level O_3. The insolation changes largely reflect changes in cloud cover. Other variables examined include average daily maximum temperature, precipitation, number of rainy days, and boundary layer depth. However, none of these additional comparisons is shown here, as they largely mirror the relationships with temperature and surface insolation because of the strong correlations among a number of these variables.

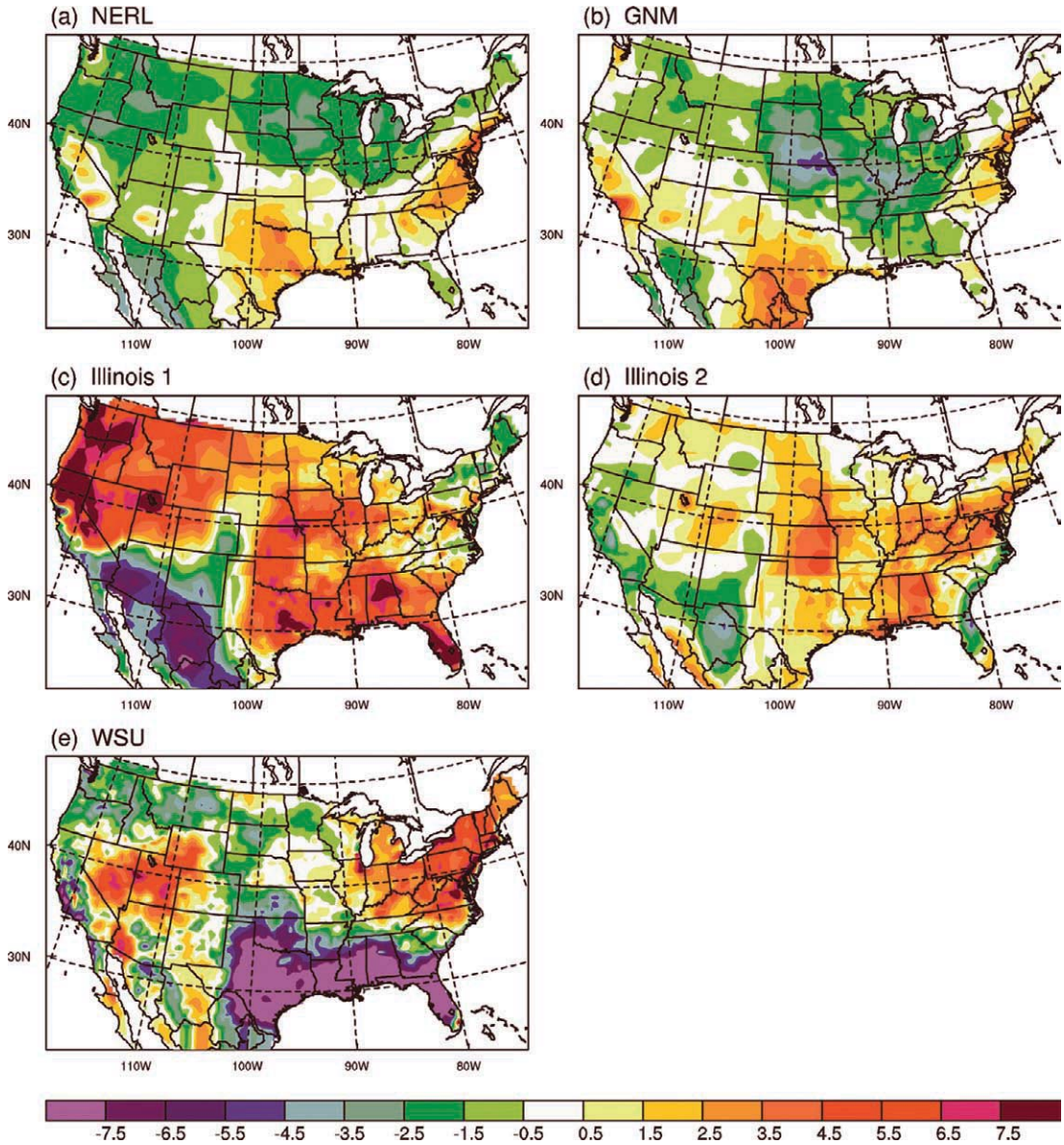


Fig. 1. Future (2050s)-minus-present differences in simulated summertime-mean MDA8 O_3 concentrations (ppb) for the (a) NERL, (b) Illinois 1, (c) Illinois 2, (d) WSU, and (e) GNM experiments (see Table 3).

Combined with the O_3 results shown in Figs. 1, Figs. 3–4 reveal some key similarities of the relationships between O_3 and meteorological drivers among the different model studies. First, in many regions the O_3 concentration changes seem to correspond relatively well with combined changes in mean temperature (Fig. 3) and mean surface insolation (Fig. 4). For example, the NERL results show the O_3 increases corresponding with temperature and insolation increases in the mid-Atlantic and Gulf Coast regions and

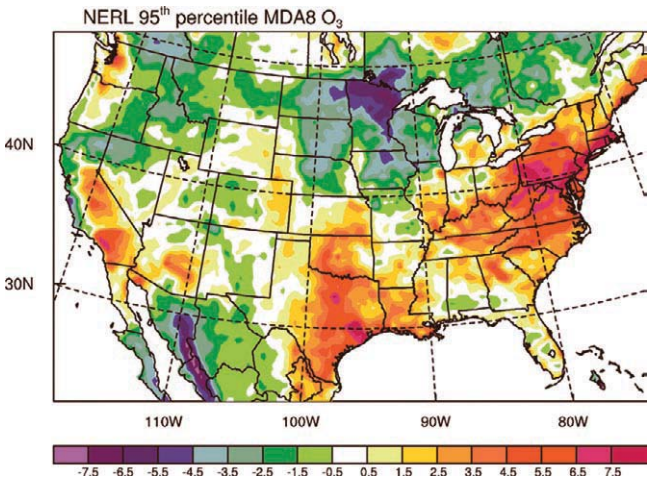


Fig. 2. Differences of the 95th percentile MDA8 O_3 concentration for the NERL experiment.

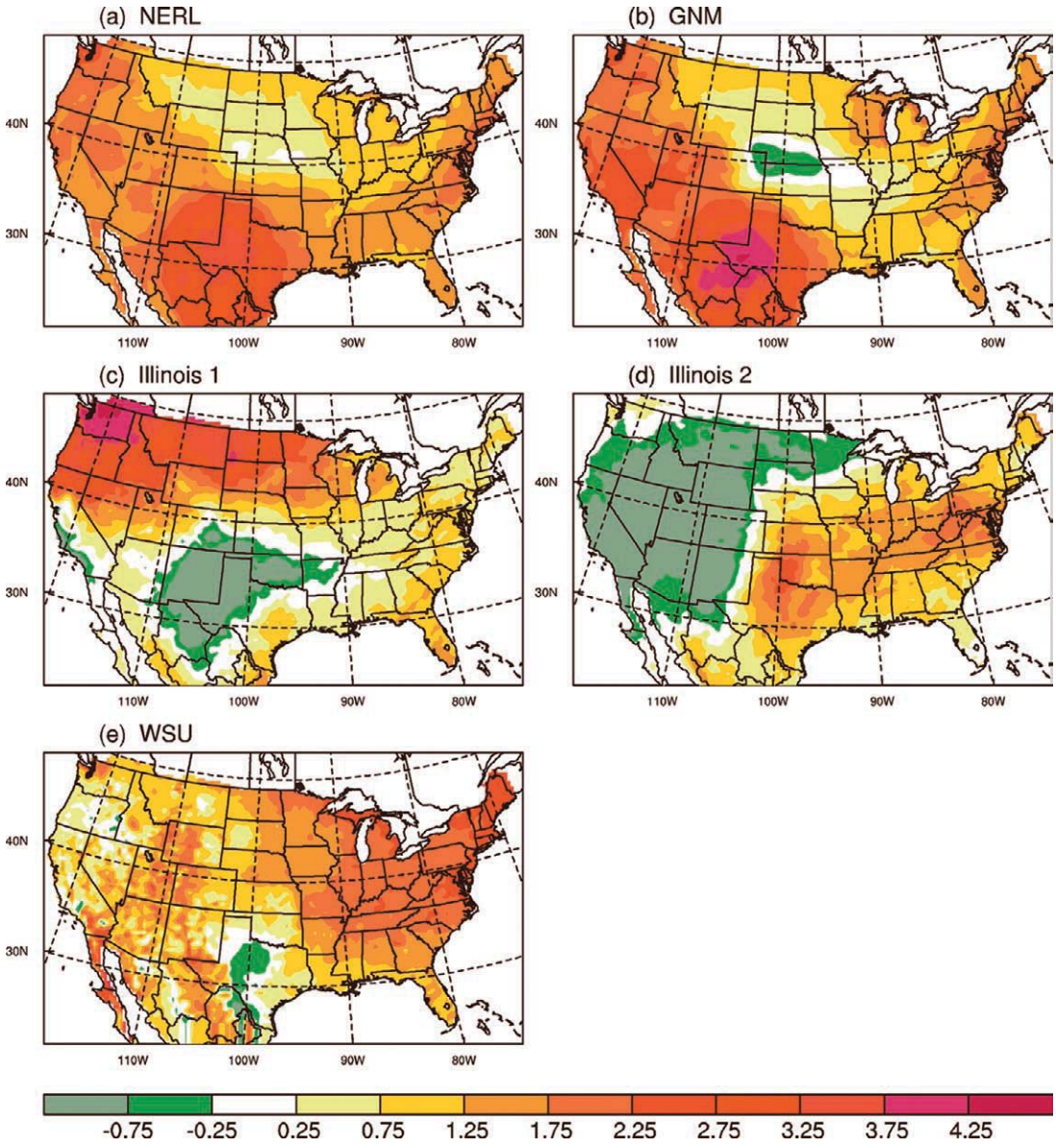


Fig. 3. Same as Fig. 1 but for near-surface air T (°C).

O_3 decreases associated with the insolation decreases and the local minimum in temperature increases in the upper Midwest and the northern plains. In other regions, temperature and insolation vary in opposite directions, with mixed effects on O_3 concentrations. For example, in the Illinois-1 simulations, despite insolation decreases over much of the Northwest, the large increase in temperature there seems to drive O_3 increases. Finally, in a small number of regions across the simulations, there is no strong correspondence between O_3 concentrations and either insolation or temperature (e.g., the areas around Oklahoma in the Illinois-1 experiment and Nevada/Utah/Idaho in the Illinois-2 experiment), suggesting that other forcing factors may be important and/or that a correspondence might exist, but only for different averaging periods and statistics of these variables. The differences between the NERL and GNM results from Figs. 1, 3, and 4 are consistent with these insights—for example, in the Plains states, GNM shows greater O_3 decreases, consistent with the differences in temperature and insolation trends between the results from the two groups.

Figure 5 shows the patterns of changes in mean biogenic VOC emissions. As documented in earlier work (e.g., Chameides et al. 1988; Roselle et al. 1991;

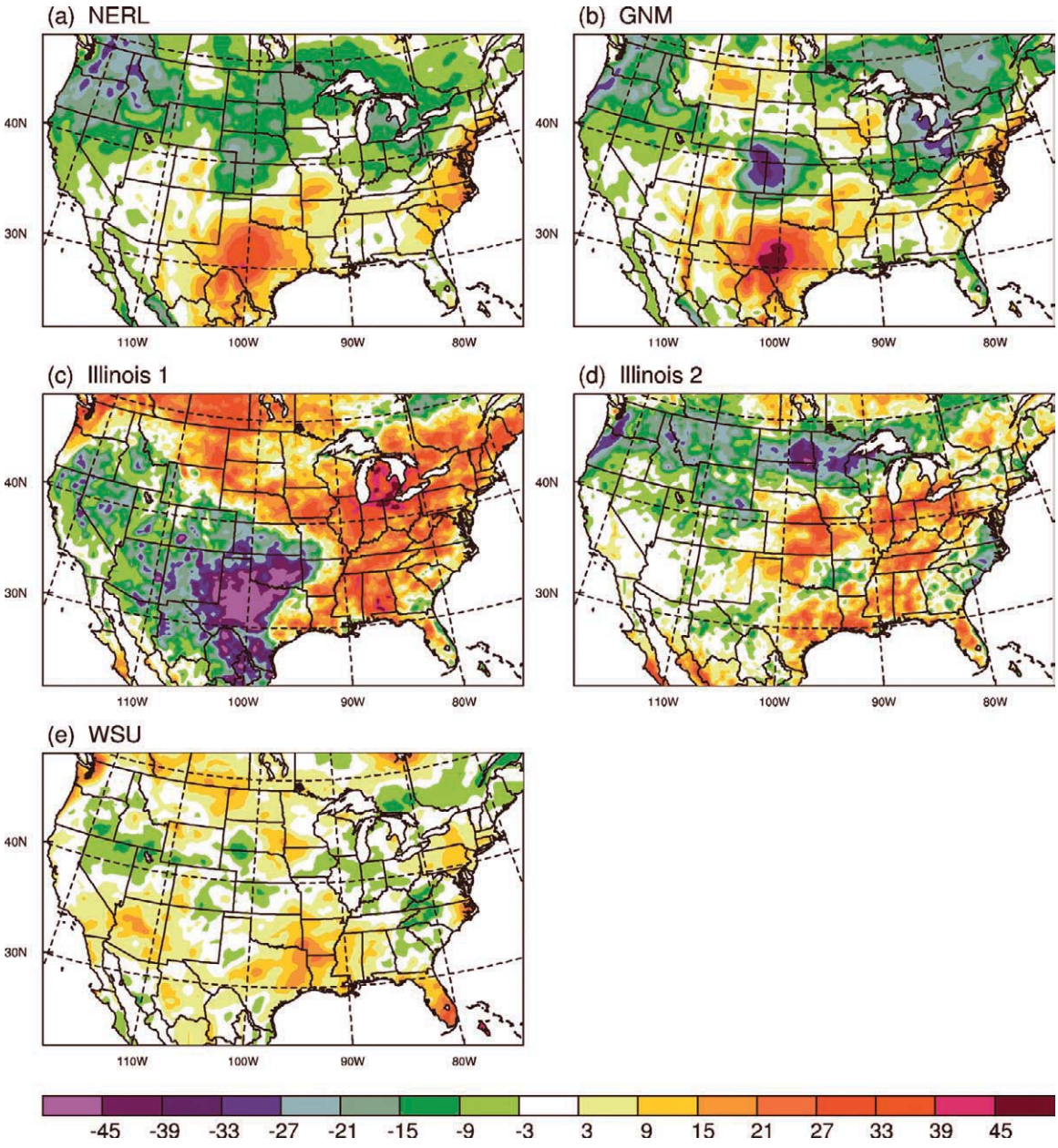


Fig. 4. As in Fig. 1, but for surface insolation (W m^{-2}).

Guenther et al. 1994; Pierce et al. 1998; Fuentes et al. 2000; Purves et al. 2004; among others), the emissions of these important natural O_3 precursors are themselves sensitive to meteorology, including sunlight and temperature. Therefore, in conjunction with the direct forcing exerted on O_3 processes by changes in meteorology, climate-induced changes in biogenic emissions levels can lead to changes in O_3 concentrations as well (see also Zhang et al. 2008). As will be discussed again later, in the context of the global modeling results, this effect depends on the relative amounts of NO_x and VOCs in the environment. For example, the Berkeley experiment found significant O_3 concentration increases in the high-NO_x San Francisco Bay area due to increases in biogenic VOC emissions, whereas even larger increases in biogenic emissions over the Sierras actually produced slight O_3 decreases.

The climate-induced biogenic emissions changes (Fig. 5) seem to contribute to the O_3 concentration changes, but only in some regions and not wholly consistently across model studies. For example, temperature-driven increases in biogenic emissions may contribute to the earlier-mentioned O_3 increases in the Northwest in the Illinois-1 experiment, the mid-Atlantic region in the NERL and GNM experi-

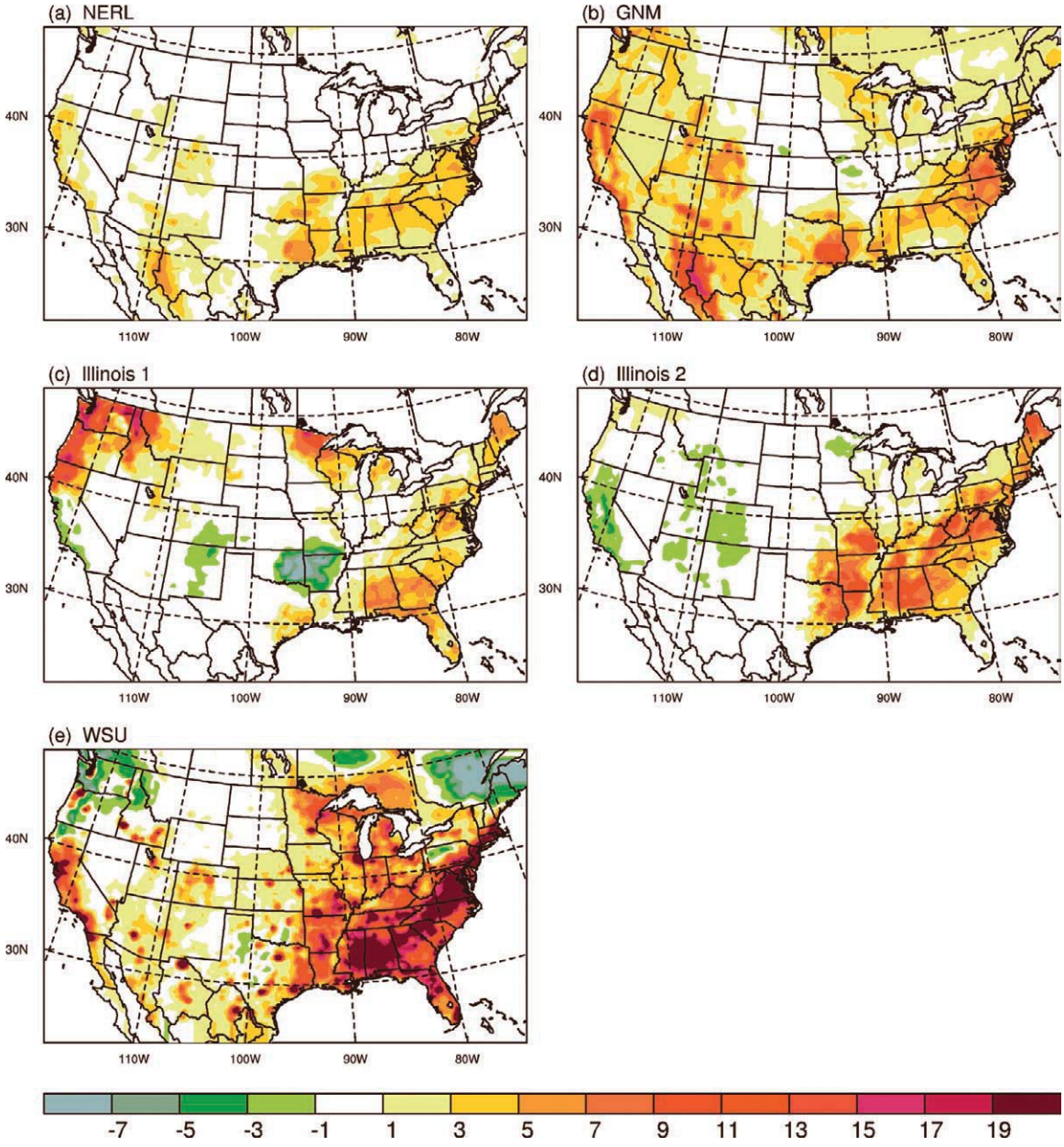


Fig. 5. As in Fig. 1, but for biogenic VOC emissions (in g C m^{-2} day^{-1}).

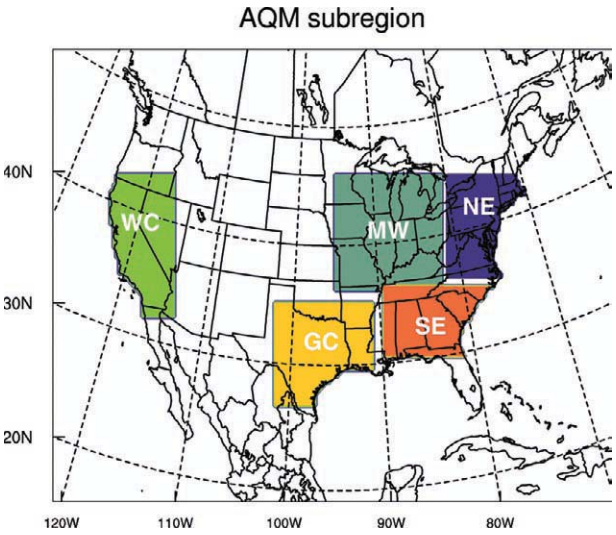
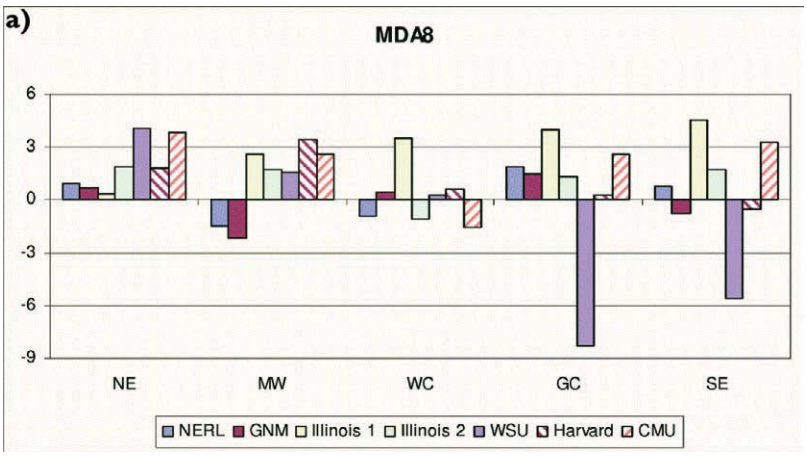


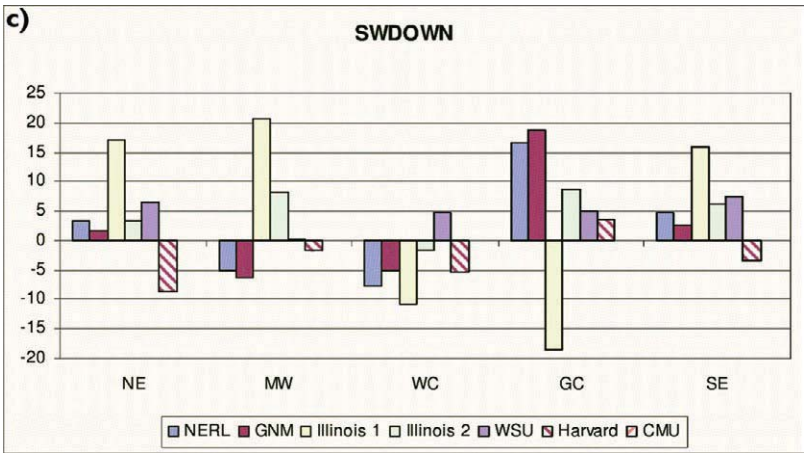
Fig. 6. The averaging subregions used in Fig. 7.

ments, the Northeast in the Illinois-2 experiment, and the Southeast in the Illinois-1 experiment. In contrast, in parts of the Southeast and the mountainous West in the NERL and GNM experiments, emissions increase significantly but O_3 concentrations do not change. Notably, the WSU simulation shows large decreases in O_3 in some of the parts of the Southeast and Gulf Coast where increases in VOC emissions are the strongest, a result that is partially attributed to increases in precipitation. Where there are strong correlations between biogenic emissions changes and O_3 concentration changes, often there are similarly strong changes in insolation and/or temperature, so separating the different effects is not always straightforward. The earlier work by the Columbia group found the strongest increases in emissions in the Southeast, similar to the results from the NERL and Illinois 1- and -2 experiments, but found that the largest O_3 concentration changes that could be attributed to biogenic emissions changes occurred instead in parts of the Ohio Valley and the coastal mid-Atlantic region.

Discerning the precise chemical pathways whereby O_3 responds to changes in biogenic emissions, and how these pathways vary as a function of region and climatic conditions, is an area of ongoing scientific inquiry. Different air quality models employ different representations of these pathways in their code. As such, differences between the simulated O_3 response to changes in simulated biogenic emissions from different modeling systems is at this time a key source of uncertainty in climate change effects on future air quality, particularly in regions where the effect of increasing VOC concentrations is highly dependent on NO_x levels. It will be discussed further in the intercomparison of the results from the two GCTM experiments whether or not the air quality model recycling isoprene nitrate appears to be a key determinant of the response of O_3 to climate-induced changes in biogenic VOC emissions. Table 3 shows that all the regional model experiments whose results are shown in Fig. 1 have chemical mechanisms that do recycle isoprene nitrate.

Figure 6 shows the averaging subregions used in Fig. 7, which summarizes these results by showing regional averages from all the modeling groups of the climate-induced differences in ozone and the drivers we have discussed earlier. (For future reference, Fig. 7 also shows the averages for the two global modeling experiments discussed below.)





The regional modeling findings presented here are generally consistent with the relatively few regional climate change and air quality modeling experiments recently carried out for Europe. For example, Forkel and Knoche (2006) simulated changes in near-surface O_3 concentrations between the 1990s and the 2030s over southern Germany under climate change but no change in anthropogenic emissions. They found a 10% increase in average daily maximum O_3 during summer (approximately 2–6 ppb, depending on location in the model domain). Langner et al. (2005), in a set of regional modeling experiments, found climate change–induced increases in April–September O_3 concentrations during the mid-twentieth century compared to the present over southern and central Europe, with decreases over northern Europe, and that these changes were significant with respect to interannual variability. Meleux et al. (2007) found higher summertime O_3 concentrations under future climate conditions over Europe, primarily due to increased temperatures, decreased cloudiness and precipitation, and increases in biogenic VOC emissions. They also found large regional variability in these O_3 changes. Finally, Szopa and Hauglustaine (2007) found worsening O_3 conditions over Europe as a result of anticipated climate change in 2030, though this was sensitive to the choice of global and regional emissions change scenarios.

Global modeling results. A comparison of results (not shown) from all the global experiments listed in Table 3 supports the most general conclusions from the regional modeling studies; that is, large regions of the country show future O_3 concentration increases of a few to several parts per billion, and there are significant differences in the spatial patterns of these changes between the simulations. In a global context, the results from these simulations are generally consistent with other GCTM climate change experiments (e.g., see Murazaki and Hess 2006; Stevenson et al. 2006; Zeng et al. 2008)—for example, decreases in background O_3 concentrations in clean environments (e.g., the oceans) because of increased water vapor concentrations and increases regionally over the polluted continents.

A more detailed look at these simulations helps illustrate two additional points: (i) the potential importance for simulated future O_3 of large-scale circulation changes and (ii) the importance of how isoprene chemistry is represented in the modeling systems.

Figure 8 shows the mean MDA8 O_3 changes from the Harvard-1 experiment, along with accompanying changes in temperature, insolation, and biogenic emissions. In these results, the largest O_3 increases are mostly in a sweeping pattern from the central United States, across the plains states and the Midwest, and extending into the Northeast. In contrast to the regional model results shown earlier, there is not as obvious a spatial correlation between the changes in O_3 and those of any one of the driver

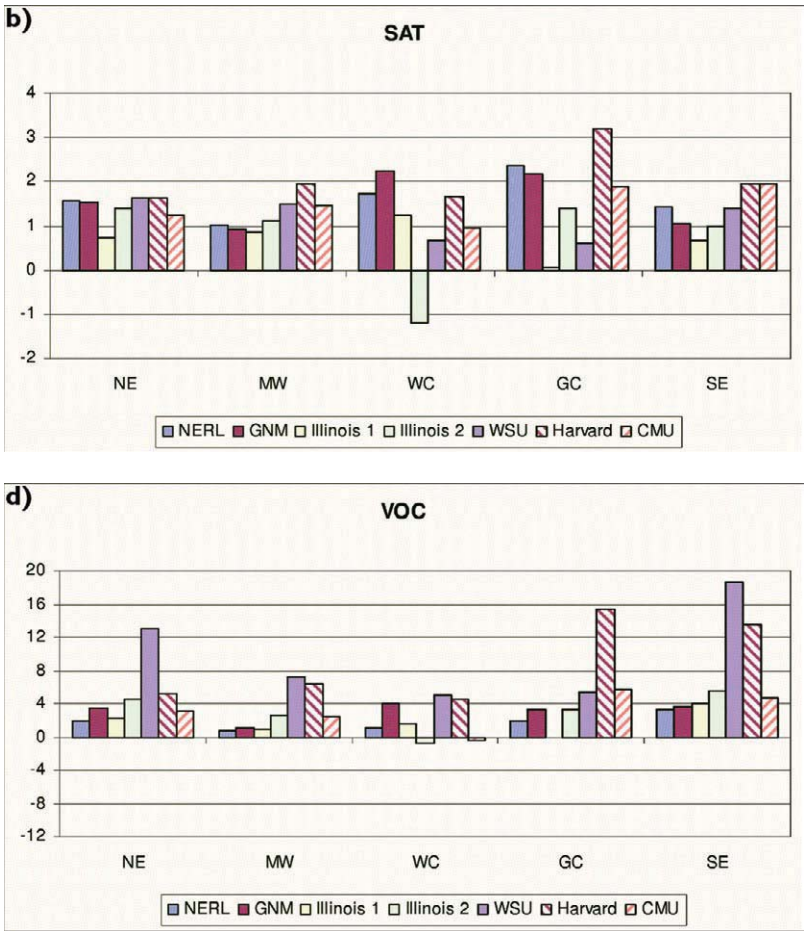


Fig. 7. Averages across the subregions shown in Fig. 6 for each of the simulations for mean summer future-minus-present differences in (a) MDA8 O_3 (ppb); (b) near-surface air temperature (°C); (c) surface insolation (W m^{-2}); and (d) biogenic VOC emissions (g C m^{-2} day^{-1}).

variables. The insolation increase in the Midwest matches, to some degree, the pattern of O_3 increase there; however, the largest temperature, insolation, and biogenic emissions increases occur in the southern part of the country, where there are much smaller changes in O_3. This weak relationship also holds for a number of other variables considered but not shown (e.g., precipitation, PBL height, and so on).

In Fig. 9, which shows the same quantities for the CMU experiment, a different regional pattern of change emerges. In the CMU experiment, the major increase in future O_3 concentration is instead centered on the Gulf Coast and eastern seaboard, with minimal O_3 changes in the upper Midwest and northern plains states.

The differences between these two sets of results can seemingly mostly be explained by two factors: (i) differences in the future simulation of the summertime storm track across the northern part of the country and (ii) differences in the modeled chemical mechanism for isoprene oxidation in the southeastern United States.

As explained in Wu et al. (2008a), there are two distinct dynamical shifts from the present to the future climate in the Harvard-1 experiment: a decrease in summertime cyclones tracking across the upper part of the United States, resulting in a decrease in cloudiness and precipitation over the upper Midwest (as reflected in the insolation changes shown in Fig. 8), and a northward shift of the Bermuda high, resulting in a decrease in convective activity over the Gulf Coast and the southern Great Plains. All other factors being equal, both shifts might be expected to contribute to O_3 concentration increases in their respective regions.

In this context, the spatial pattern of O_3 concentration increases in Fig. 8a is certainly consistent with the decrease in cyclones in the north in the Harvard-1 experiment, as suggested in Wu et al. (2008a) and originally posited in Mickley et al. (2004); that is, the decrease in cold surges in the simulated future climate leads to a decrease in the clearing of pollutants from the boundary layer. Racherla and Adams (2008), on the other hand, examined the distribution of sea level

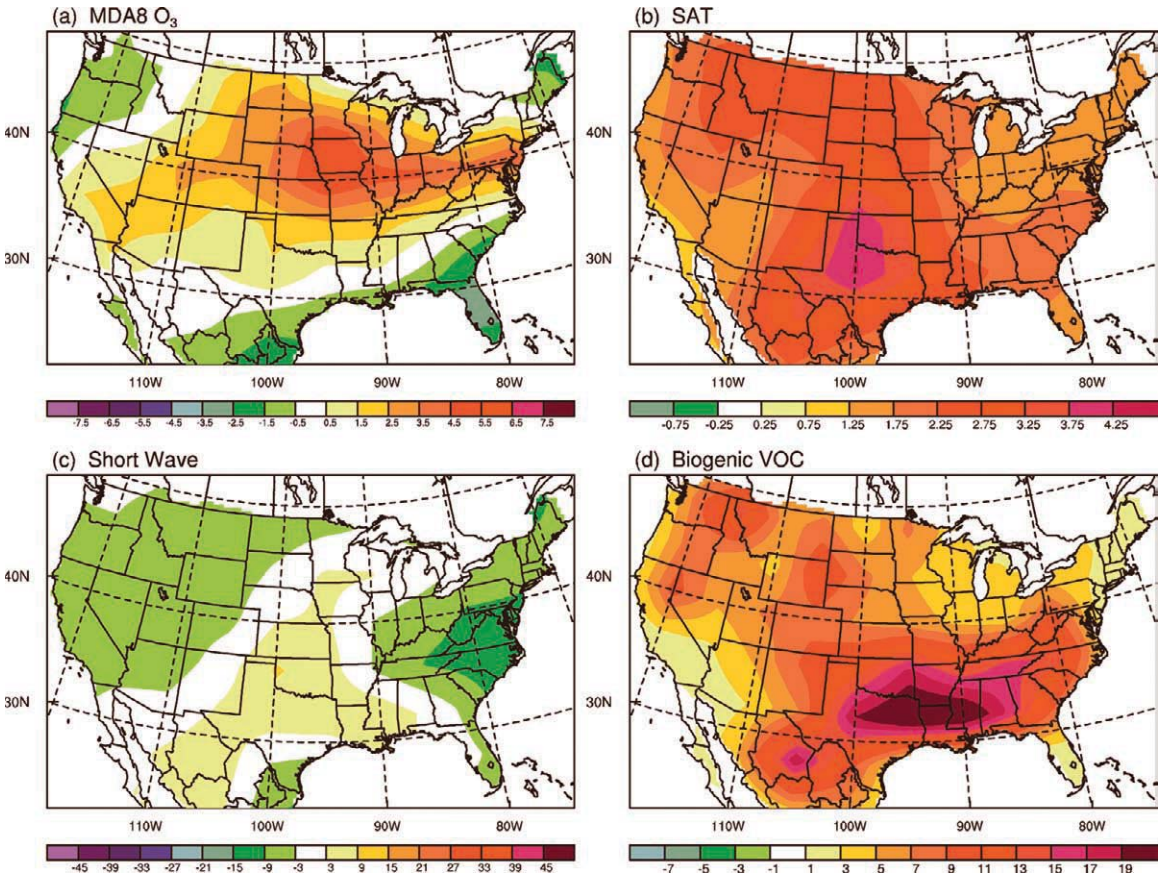


Fig. 8. Future-minus-present differences in simulated summertime mean (a) MDA8 O_3 concentration (ppb); (b) near-surface air temperature (°C); (c) surface insolation (W m^{-2}); and (d) biogenic isoprene emissions (g C m^{-2} sec^{-1}) for the Harvard 1 global modeling experiment (see Table 3).

pressure anomalies in the present-day and future CMU simulations and found only relatively small changes in these regions. These results suggest that storm-track activity does not decrease as much in this CMU model simulation [see also Leibensperger et al. (2008) for further discussion]. In any case, it seems plausible that differences in simulated future large-scale circulation patterns explain the differences in future O_3 changes simulated in the two experiments for the northern part of the country.

The even larger differences in simulated future O_3 changes in the southern half of the country likely arise because of differences in how isoprene chemistry is described in the Harvard-1 and CMU modeling systems, leading to differences in how O_3 responds to the climate-induced changes in biogenic VOC emissions. The spatial patterns of future-minus-present changes in isoprene emissions shown in Figs. 8d and 9d are qualitatively similar, with the largest increases centered on the Southeast and Gulf Coast regions for both groups. Examining the CMU results in Fig. 9, it appears that increases in temperature and decreases in cloud cover (and hence increases in insolation) have combined to lead to increases in both isoprene emissions and O_3 concentrations in this region. An additional CMU simulation with future meteorology but scaled-back isoprene emissions has confirmed that the enhanced O_3 chemical production resulting from these enhanced emissions are largely responsible for the simulated future O_3 increases (Racherla and Adams 2008).

This is in contrast to the Harvard-1 results in Fig. 8, which show only weak changes in O_3 concentrations over the Southeast and Gulf Coast, despite the large increase in future biogenic emissions. Even the especially large increases in temperature that accompany these biogenic emissions changes over the Gulf Coast region do not seem to increase appreciably future O_3 concentrations.

One factor to which this striking difference between the two sets of results might be traced is the modeled isoprene nitrate chemistry, as mentioned earlier. Although increased emissions of biogenic VOCs are often associated with increases in O_3 concentrations, these increased emissions can also lead to decreases in O_3 concentrations via different pathways. For example, high concentrations of isoprene can reduce O_3 amounts through direct ozonolysis, and they can also suppress O_3 production in NO_x-limited regimes (e.g., rural areas)

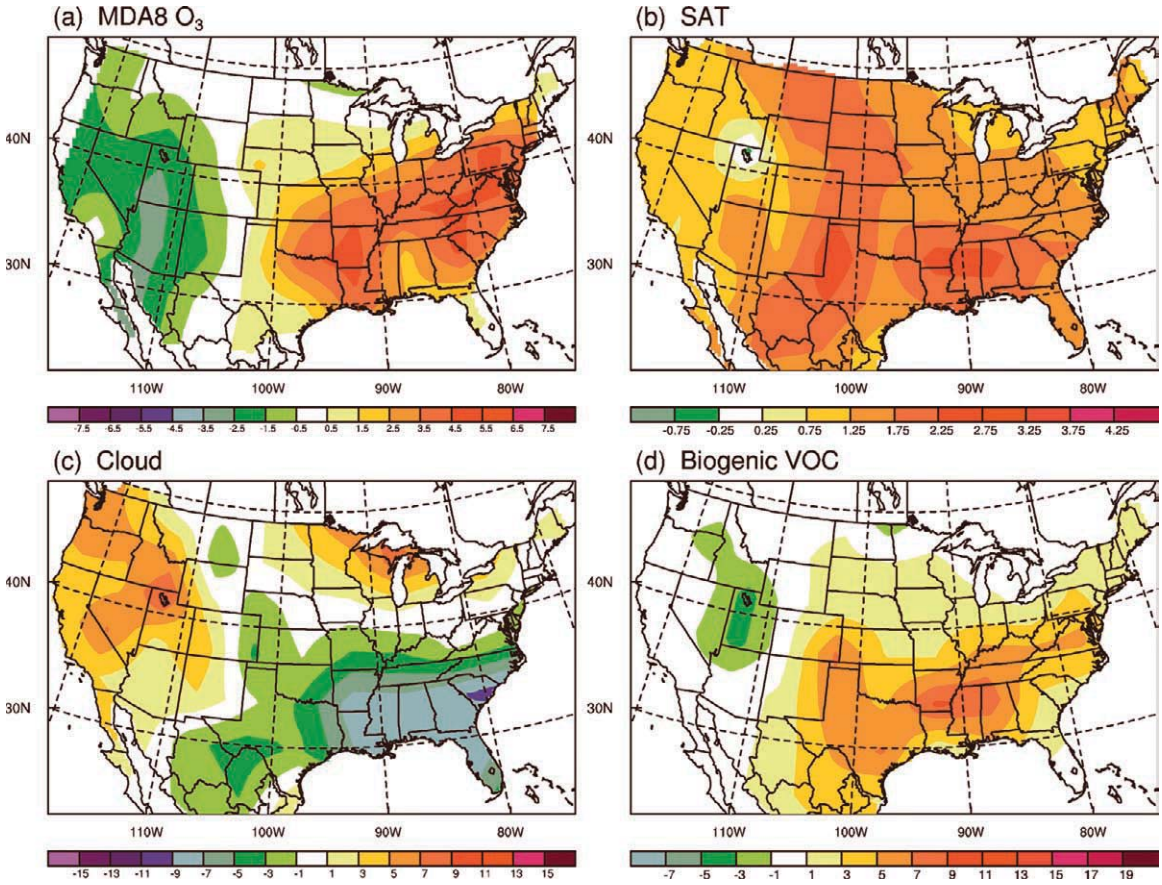


Fig. 9. As in Fig. 8 but for the CMU global modeling experiment (see Table 3).

by sequestering NO_x in isoprene nitrates (e.g., see Fiore et al. 2005). In the Harvard-1 modeling system, increasing isoprene emissions seem to result in little change, or even decreases in O_3 amounts, perhaps because the model chemistry represents these isoprene nitrates as a "terminal" sink for NO_x. In the absence of additional NO_x, the small change in O_3 concentrations in the Gulf Coast, despite the strongly favorable climate changes there, could be due to this suppressing effect of isoprene. By contrast, in the CMU modeling system, the isoprene nitrates are assumed to react rapidly with OH and O_3 and "recycle" NO_x back to the atmosphere with 100% efficiency. This NO_x then becomes available to help create O_3 again, tending to favor greater O_3 concentrations in regions of greater biogenic VOC emissions. It is this effect that may be dominating the influence of climate change on O_3 in the CMU results. This comparison strongly illustrates the importance of understanding the underlying details of the chemical mechanism of O_3 formation. Constraining the precise pathways whereby isoprene, NO_x, and O_3 are linked is the subject of ongoing research (e.g., see Horowitz et al. 2007), and as such remains an important source of uncertainty in the modeling systems.

Lastly, in the Harvard-1 simulations, enhanced ventilation and mixing also plays a role in partially offsetting expected climate-induced O_3 concentration increases in some near-coastal regions. This results from the combination of the humidity-driven decreases in O_3 over the oceans reported in Wu et al. (2008b) and Racherla and Adams (2006), and perhaps also stronger onshore flow due to an increase in the summertime land–ocean heating contrast. Lin et al. (2008) report similar effects in their simulations of future O_3 over the United States and China.

SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION. This paper describes an effort to combine global and regional climate and air quality models and apply them in the study of global climate change effects on U.S. regional air quality. This effort represents a systematic attempt to use multiple modeling systems across multiple groups to investigate the regional dimensions of climate-induced air quality changes. This synthesis across a diversity of results helps determine what new scientific findings are emerging. It also allows the assessment of the current ability to simulate changes in U.S. regional air quality as a result of global climate change. The major conclusions are as follows.

First, across all of the modeling experiments carried out by the different groups, simulated global climate change causes increases in summertime O_3 concentrations over substantial regions of the country. For summertime-mean MDA8 O_3, the increases are in the 2–8 ppb range. The increases in O_3 concentrations in these simulations are larger during peak pollution events, as exhibited by the greater increases in 95th percentile MDA8 O_3 than those for summertime-mean MDA8 O_3.

Although the results from the different research groups agreed on these points, their modeling systems did not necessarily simulate the same regional patterns of climate-induced O_3 changes, with the individual simulations showing regions of little change—or even decreases—in addition to the O_3 increases. Drawing on all seven mean MDA8 O_3 difference maps (the five regional and two global modeling sets) from Figs. 1, 8, and 9, we can see that certain regions show greater agreement than others. For example, there is very generally more agreement on the spatial patterns of climate-induced increases for the eastern half of the country than for the West, though parts of the Southeast show some of the strongest disagreements across the modeling groups. This is emphasized in another way in Fig. 10, which shows the mean and standard deviation constructed from all seven of these MDA8 O_3 difference maps.

These differences in the regional patterns of O_3 changes result from variations across the simulations in the patterns of mean changes in key meteorological drivers, such as temperature and surface insolation. The modeling experiments provide examples of regions where simulated future changes in meteorological variables either have reinforcing or competing effects on O_3 concentrations. For example, regions where the changes in simulated temperature and insolation are in the same direction tend to experience O_3 concentration changes in a similar direction, whereas temperature and insolation varying in opposite directions tend to correspond with mixed O_3 changes. In short, each model experiment produces a unique pattern of key meteorological drivers, and their combined effects create the unique pattern of O_3 changes seen in the individual modeling studies. It is worthwhile pointing out that the findings shown here provide yet another illustration of both the importance of the representation of clouds in climate models (here via their effect on surface insolation) and the continued challenge of doing so consistently across our current generation of models. Interannual variability plays an important role here as well, as each of the studies only simulated at most a few summers worth of climate change, thus increasing the probability that any two studies will differ from each other in their regional patterns of O_3 change simply because of year-to-year differences.

In this context, large-scale circulation patterns play an important role in modifying these local meteorological drivers. For example, how a given modeling system simulates changes in key circulation features, like the midlatitude storm track or the subtropical high pressure systems, has a strong effect on the simulated future O_3 concentrations. Related factors to which the patterns in the simulated meteorological variables appear to be highly sensitive but that are not discussed in detail in this paper include the choice of convection scheme (e.g., see Tao et al. 2008) and whether or not the global model outputs are dynamically downscaled with an RCM; for example, the downscaled MM5 results for the 2050s used in the NERL experiment show increased storminess in the upper Midwest, while the GISS II′ output that drove this MM5 simulation instead shows increased stagnation (Mickley et al. 2004; Leung and Gustafson 2005; Gustafson and Leung 2007). The GNM group found that the effect of overall uncertainties in climate forecasts on the simulated future fourth-highest daily MDA8 O_3 to be as high as 10 ppb in urban areas of the Northeast, Midwest, and Gulf Coast (Liao et al. 2009).

In addition, across nearly all the modeling studies, climate change is associated with simulated increases in biogenic VOC emissions over most of the United States, with the largest increases typically in the Southeast and Gulf Coast regions. The response of O_3 concen-

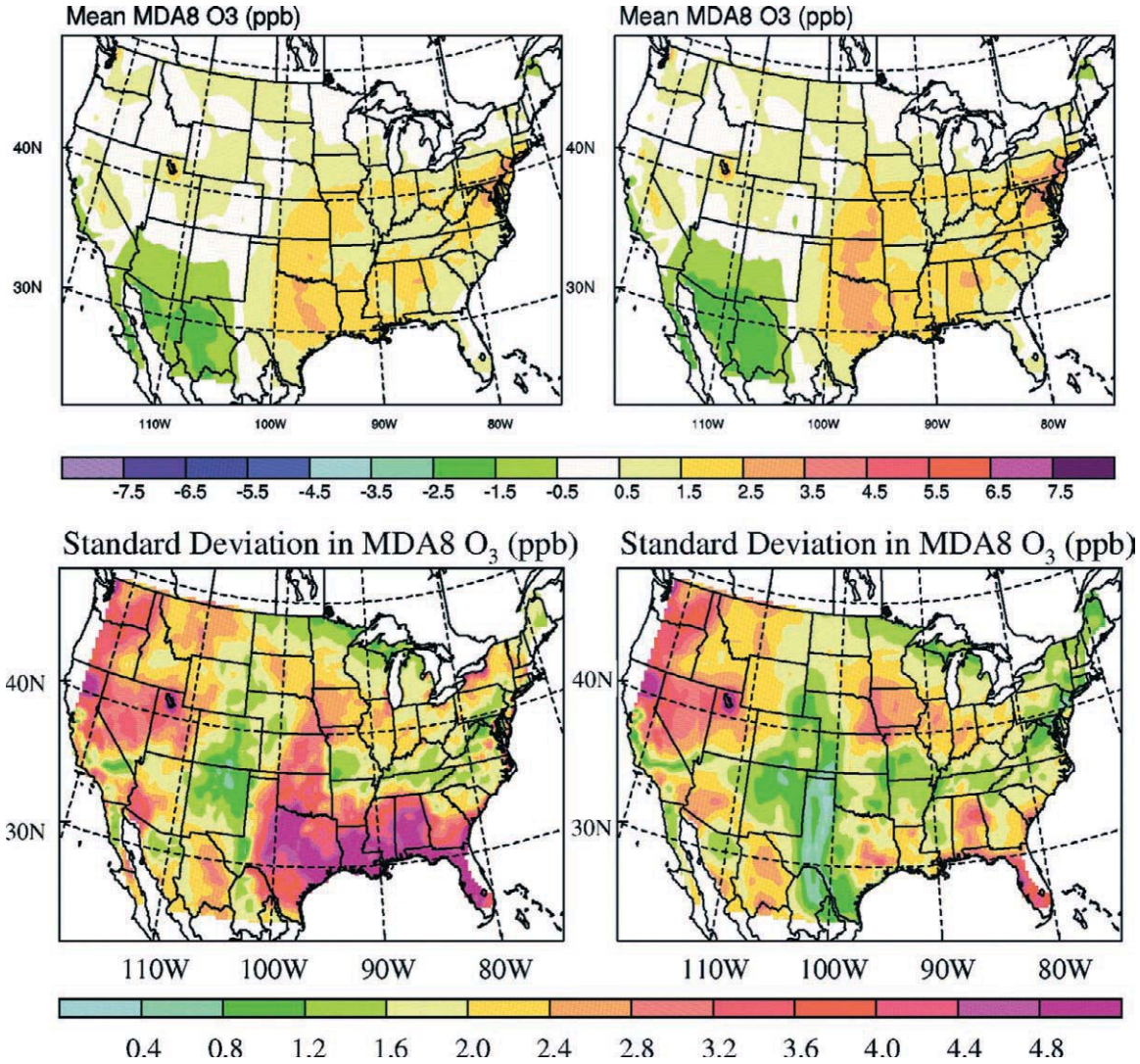


Fig. 10. The mean (top panels) and standard deviation (bottom panels) in future-minus-present MDA8 O_3 concentration differences across (left-hand panels) all seven experiments (five regional and two global) shown in Figs. 1, 6, and 7 and, for comparison purposes (right-hand panels), not including the WSU experiment (because it simulated differences for July only, while the other experiments simulated JJA differences).

tration to these biogenic emissions, however, depends on both the region and the modeling system. One key factor in this variation in O_3 response seems to be the representation of isoprene chemistry in the models; models that recycle isoprene nitrates back to NO_x will tend to simulate significant O_3 concentration increases in regions with biogenic emissions increases, whereas models that do not recycle isoprene nitrates will tend to simulate small changes or perhaps decreases.

A few of the modeling groups examined some additional issues in greater detail, augmenting the overall findings. For example, as already discussed, interannual variability in weather conditions plays an important role in determining average O_3 levels and exceedances in a given year, and it likely also contributed to the differences in climate-induced O_3 changes between the different groups. Nolte et al. (2008) found that in some regions of the United States, the average increase in MDA8 O_3 concentrations from the present to the 2050s as a result of climate change is about as large as the present-day year-to-year variability. This means both (i) that climate change has the potential to push O_3 concentrations in extreme years beyond the current envelope of natural interannual variability, and (ii) that multiyear simulations are important when trying to understand the potential for global climate change to affect regional O_3 concentrations. Furthermore, although this analysis has focused on summertime results, three of the groups also found increases in O_3 concentrations in some regions in the spring and fall, suggesting a possible future extension of the O_3 season (Nolte et al. 2008; Chen et al. 2008; Racherla and Adams 2008).

Lastly, although this paper discusses the problem of climate change effects alone on air quality, it is of course unrealistic to assume that emissions will stay the same into the future in the face of future economic and technological development and future regulatory regimes. As described earlier in the paper, understanding the interactions and combined effects of both climate and emissions changes is the focus of the second phase of the EPA assessment effort, and a number of the modeling groups mentioned here have made some initial efforts in this direction (e.g., see Hogrefe et al. 2004b; Nolte et al. 2008; Racherla and Adams 2008; Steiner et al. 2006; Tagaris et al. 2007; Tao et al. 2007; Wu et al. 2008a,b; Zhang et al. 2008). An initial model intercomparison study of the first-order relative effects of climate and emissions changes on U.S. regional O_3 concentrations has been conducted and is being prepared for a separate publication.

For the scientific research community, assessments such as the one being carried out by the EPA help convey the key knowledge gaps that limit our understanding of the problem and/or create barriers to the use and interpretation of scientific information by decision makers. In this case, coupled global climate–regional air quality science is still in a relatively youthful state. Because air quality—from a health, environmental, and regulatory perspective—is largely determined by episodes that occur during specific, sporadic weather events, the ability of available modeling tools to simulate these events and capture the variability and future changes in these episodes is important. The focus of the climate modeling community has been shifting in recent years from long-term mean values of variables such as temperature and precipitation to increased consideration of changes in variability, extremes, and the frequency of specific weather patterns. Some of this effort should be directed into more detailed considerations of the climate metrics and statistics most relevant for air quality and more evaluations of climate models for these metrics and statistics. New research carried out under the auspices of this assessment, as summarized in Leung and Gustafson (2005) and Gustafson and Leung (2007), represent advances in this direction and provide useful insights. Additionally, this assessment has helped improve the understanding of the sensitivity of simulated meteorology, and hence air quality endpoints, to model physical parameterizations (e.g., Liang et al. 2004a,b 2006; Lynn et al. 2007; Kunkel et al. 2007; Tao et al. 2008). These advances lead to a number of future research questions, including: What kinds of differences do different GCMs simulate in the climate and especially in the weather patterns that matter most for air quality? How do RCMs translate these climate and meteorological changes down to the regional scales that are desired, and what is the dependence on model physical parameterizations and downscaling methodologies? And finally, how are important chemical mechanisms represented in the climate–air quality modeling systems?

Although this is fundamentally a *science* assessment, and does not explicitly address policy options, this scientific information should enhance the ability of air quality managers to consider global change in their decisions. First, the development of tools and a knowledge base to answer current and future science questions about the effects of global change on air quality enables the delivery of general benefits that derive from addressing these science questions: an improved understanding of the richness and range of behaviors of the global change–air quality system and an appreciation for the strengths and limitations of the scientific tools and methods

used to develop this improved understanding. In addition, it helps answer the "zeroth order" policy question: Is climate change something we will have to account for moving forward in air quality management? The results shown here support the conclusion that climate change should be considered in future planning.

Second, this improved system understanding, combined with a clear appreciation of the important scientific uncertainties and limitations, provides a basis for a suite of parallel, collaborative activities between the scientific research and air quality policy communities. Such activities would investigate specific air quality policy and management questions and might include the development of new tools and models explicitly for decision support (rather than scientific research), incorporating the new scientific and technical knowledge from this assessment.

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JANETTE K. BRIMMER (WSB #41271)
Earthjustice
705 Second Avenue, Suite 203
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 343-7340
(206) 343-1526 *[FAX]*
jbrimmer@earthjustice.org

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

BRIAN W. CHESTNUT (WSB #23453)
JOSHUA OSBORNE-KLEIN (WSB #36736)
Ziontz, Chestnut, Varnell, Berley & Slonim
2101 Fourth Avenue, Suite 1230
Seattle, WA 98121
(206) 448-1230
(206) 448-0962 *[FAX]*
bchestnut@zcvbs.com
joshok@zcvbs.com

Co-Counsel for Plaintiffs

HONORABLE MARSHA J. PECHMAN

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL and SIERRA CLUB WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER, Plaintiffs, v. THEODORE ("TED") L. STURDEVANT, DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY, in his official capacity, MARK ASMUNDSON, DIRECTOR, NORTHWEST CLEAN AIR AGENCY, in his official capacity, and CRAIG T. KENWORTHY, DIRECTOR, PUGET SOUND CLEAN AIR AGENCY, in his official capacity, Defendants, and WESTERN STATES PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION, Intervenor-Defendant.	Civ. No. 11-417-MJP DECLARATION OF DR. RANAJIT SAHU, PH.D

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705 Second Ave., Suite 203
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 343-7340

DR. RANAJIT SAHU, PH.D., declares as follows:

1. I reside in California and am over 21 years of age.

2. I have over twenty years of experience in the fields of environmental, mechanical, and chemical engineering including: program and project management services; design and specification of pollution control equipment; soils and groundwater remediation; combustion engineering evaluations; energy studies; multimedia environmental regulatory compliance (involving statutes and regulations such as the Federal Clean Air Act (CAA) and its Amendments, Clean Water Act (CWA), the Toxics Substances Control Act (TSCA), the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) as well as various related state statutes); transportation air quality impact analysis; multimedia compliance audits; multimedia permitting (including air quality new source review and prevention of significant deterioration permitting, Title V permitting, NPDES permitting for industrial and storm water discharges, RCRA permitting, and others), multimedia/multi-pathway human health risk assessments for toxics; air dispersion modeling; and regulatory strategy development and support including negotiation of consent agreements and orders.

3. I have a B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. in Mechanical Engineering, the first from the Indian Institute of Technology (Kharagpur, India) and the latter two from the California Institute of Technology (Caltech) in Pasadena, California. My doctoral research specialization was in the combustion of coal and, among other things, understanding air pollution aspects of coal combustion in power plants.

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(206) 343-7340

4. I have over eighteen years of project management experience and have successfully managed and executed numerous projects. This includes basic and applied research projects, design projects, regulatory compliance projects, permitting projects, energy studies, risk assessment projects, and projects involving the communication of environmental data and information to the public.

5. I have provided consulting services to numerous private sector, government, and public interest group clients. My major clients over the past eighteen years have included various steel mills, petroleum refineries, cement companies, aerospace companies, power generation facilities, lawn and garden equipment manufacturers, spa manufacturers, chemical distribution facilities, and various entities in the public sector including EPA, the states of New York, New Jersey, New Mexico, Maryland, Pennsylvania, the U.S. Dept. of Justice, California Department of Toxics Substances Control, and various municipalities. I have performed projects in 48 U.S. states, numerous local jurisdictions and internationally.

6. Over the past 21 years, I have executed numerous environmental and engineering projects at over 10 US refineries, working for a variety of clients including the refineries themselves, various engineering companies and law firms, environmental and public interest groups as well as governmental entities such as cities and states. Almost all of these projects required a thorough understanding of refinery processes, emissions of various air pollutants from various refinery operations, an understanding of energy and mass flows within refining processes and the refinery as a whole, issues involving energy efficiency improvements, and a thorough understanding relating to control of air emissions from refining processes including the application of New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS), Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT), Best

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Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 343-7340

Available Control Technology (BACT) and Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) to various refinery sources and processes, as applicable.

7. Complementing the work I have done at and related to refineries, I have also provided various consulting services relating to greenhouse gas emissions for a wide variety of clients ranging from industrial facilities, public interest groups, and governmental entities such as cities and states.

8. In addition to consulting, for the past seventeen years I have taught and continue to teach numerous courses in several Southern California universities including UCLA (air pollution), UC Riverside (air pollution, process hazard analysis), and Loyola Marymount University (air pollution, risk assessment, hazardous waste management). In this time period I have also taught at Caltech, my alma mater, at USC (air pollution) and at Cal State Fullerton (transportation and air quality).

9. I have and continue to provide expert witness services in a number of environmental areas discussed above in both state and federal courts as well as before administrative bodies. My resume, which contains additional details regarding my background, experience and qualifications, is attached to this Declaration as Attachment A.

10. For this proceeding, I have been asked by Plaintiffs to provide my opinion based on my experience as a consultant and practitioner as to whether Reasonably Achievable Control Technology (RACT) standards for greenhouse gases[1] for sources of such gases in the five

[1] Although there are numerous compounds that are considered to be greenhouse gases, for the purposes of this discussion, I am referring to carbon dioxide (CO2), nitrous oxide (N2O), and methane (CH4), which are the types of greenhouse gases emitted in significant quantities by various sources at refineries and are the only such gases reported to be emitted by the refineries themselves.

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Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 343-7340

petroleum refineries located in the state of Washington can be developed in a reasonable time period and if, so, what time period would be reasonable for the development of such standards.

11. For the reasons provided herein and on the basis of my general knowledge of refinery processes, my understanding and specific analysis of the processes and sources of greenhouse gas emissions from each of the refineries located in Washington state, my review of the emissions of such gases reported by the refineries themselves, my understanding of the RACT process, and my knowledge of the technical work in this regard already conducted by other agencies including the US EPA, it is my opinion that the technical work needed to develop the RACT standards can be done in 90 days or less.

12. In preparing this Declaration, I reviewed the following documents in addition to drawing on my general knowledge regarding regulations, refinery processes, and greenhouse gas emissions acquired over the last 20 plus years:

a. State of Washington regulations relating to the definition of RACT;

b. Available and Emerging Technologies for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Petroleum Refining Industry, EPA, October 2010;

c. Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program Data for Calendar Year 2010 located at http://epa.gov/climatechange/emissions/ghgdata/. I obtained reported data for each of the five refineries in question from this source;

d. Technical Support Document for the Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for Greenhouse Gases; Stationary Sources, Section VII, Final Draft." EPA (June 2008);

e. BP Cherry Point Refinery Health Safety and Environmental Statement, September 2005;

f. "Washington's Greenhouse Gas Emissions: Sources and Trends," Stacey Waterman-Hoey and Greg Nothstein, WA State Dept. of Community, Trade & Economic Development, Energy Policy Division, December 2006 (Revised 2/12/07);

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(206) 343-7340

g. "Energy Bandwidth for Petroleum Refining Processes," U.S. Department of Energy, October 2006;

h. "Energy Efficiency Improvement and Cost Saving Opportunities for Petroleum Refineries - An ENERGY STAR® Guide for Energy and Plant Managers," Ernst Worrell and Christina Galitsky, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, LBNL-56183, February 2005;

i. Air Operating Permit, US Oil and Refining Co., Puget Sound Clean Air Agency, Issued December 29, 2011;

j. Air Operating Permit, BP West Coast Products LLC, Cherry Point Refinery, Blaine Washington, Northwest Clean Air Agency, Issued September 6, 2006;

k. Air Operating Permit Statement of Basis, BP West Coast Products LLC, Cherry Point Refinery, Blaine Washington, Northwest Clean Air Agency, Issued September 6, 2006;

l. Air Operating Permit, ConocoPhillips, Ferndale Refinery, Ferndale Washington, Northwest Clean Air Agency, Issued January 1, 2011;

m. Air Operating Permit Statement of Basis, ConocoPhillips, Ferndale Refinery, Ferndale Washington, Northwest Clean Air Agency, Issued January 1, 2011;

n. Air Operating Permit, Tesoro Marketing and Refining Company, Anacortes Washington, Northwest Clean Air Agency, Issued January 26, 2010;

o. Air Operating Permit Statement of Basis, Tesoro Marketing and Refining Company, Anacortes Washington, Northwest Clean Air Agency, Issued January 26, 2010;

p. Air Operating Permit, Shell Oil Products US Puget Sound Refinery, Anacortes Washington, Northwest Air Pollution Authority, Issued September 24, 2004;

q. Air Operating Permit Statement of Basis, Shell Oil Products US Puget Sound Refinery, Anacortes Washington, Northwest Air Pollution Authority, Issued September 24, 2004; and

r. Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from California Refineries, presentation by staff of the California Air Resources Board, September 9, 2008.

13. There are 5 operating petroleum refineries in the state of Washington. Their names, locations, and size (as measured barrels of crude oil processed per day, a common measure of

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refinery size), as well as their emissions of greenhouse gases as reported to the EPA are shown in Attachment B to my Declaration.

14. I note that the 4 largest of the 5 refineries, are located within the jurisdiction of one regional agency, namely the Northwest Clean Air Agency. The smallest and the fifth, the US Oil and Refining Company refinery, is located within the jurisdiction of the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency.

15. Based on the reported emissions, the only greenhouse gases emitted at each refinery are carbon dioxide ("CO2"), methane ("CH4"), and nitrous oxides ("N2O"). CO2 is created when fuels containing carbon are combusted or burned in order to release heat. As such, numerous refinery sources such as process heaters and boilers provide heating and they use either waste refinery gases (referred to as refinery fuel gas) or natural gas as fuel, both of which contain carbon. In addition, smaller quantities of CO2 can also be created when other carbon containing fuels such as fuel oils are burned, such as in engines. N2O is also created in smaller quantities in all combustion processes using air as the oxidant, as is the case with all refinery combustion processes. CH4 can be emitted from combustion processes when some of the fuel methane is left unburned or from other processes such as flares which are present in refineries. Non-combustion sources of CH4 can include various fugitive sources such as leaks from pump seals and valves, waste water treatment systems, and other sources.

16. Based on the reported emissions, and as I have shown in Attachment B, the vast majority of the greenhouse gas emissions (over 99% by mass in each refinery) are CO2. As I have noted before, CO2 emissions result whenever fuels containing carbon are burned in air. All fuels burned in each of the refineries at issue are such fuels.

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(206) 343-7340

17. Based on my review of each of the Title V Air Operating Permits (AOPs) for each of the refineries in question, along with available Statements of Basis provided by the respective agencies when such permits were issued, I can confirm that, with one exception, the types of sources that create greenhouse gases such as CO2, CH4, and N2O at these refineries, are similar. They include:

a. process heaters, which are located in various process units at each refinery. The function of such heaters is simply to heat up the appropriate process fluid/stream to required temperature. Such heaters use either refinery fuel gas or natural gas or combination of these fuels.

b. boilers, which are used to make steam, which is used for various refinery processes.

c. flares, which are safety devices and used to rapidly exhaust large volumes of process gases, should that be needed.

18. The vast majority of fuel combustion sources at each refinery falls into the categories above. For example the BP Cherry Point Refinery Air Operating Permit (AOP) lists the various units that contain fuel combustion equipment such as heaters, boilers, and flares, etc. which emit the vast majority of the greenhouse gases at this refinery. Each of the other refineries contains similar types of fuel combustion equipment including heaters, boilers, and flares.

19. Based on my review, the only major (i.e., from the greenhouse gas emitting perspective) unique process unit among the 5 refineries is the hydrogen plant located at the BP Cherry Point refinery. While there are, of course, differences in the sizes of the various heaters, boilers, flares, and the like, and their purpose may vary from refinery to refinery – fundamentally they all create and emit in similar manner – namely via the combustion of hydrocarbon fuels

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leading to the emissions of carbon dioxide and also smaller quantities of nitrous oxides and some uncombusted fuel gases containing methane. While numerous other refinery sources can and do emit methane, as shown in the emissions inventories provided by each refinery, the total methane emissions contribution to the greenhouse gas emissions is very small (below 0.5% by mass in each refinery).

20. It is my understanding that the definition of RACT as provided in the regulations (WAC 173-300-030(77) Definitions) is as follows:

> (77) "Reasonably available control technology" (RACT) means the lowest emission limit that a particular source or source category is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility. RACT is determined on a case-by-case basis for an individual source or source category taking into account the impact of the source upon air quality, the availability of additional controls, the emission reduction to be achieved by additional controls, the impact of additional controls on air quality, and the capital and operating costs of the additional controls. RACT requirements for a source or source category shall be adopted only after notice and opportunity for comment are afforded."

21. As discussed earlier, the development of the RACT for greenhouse gases for each refinery really boils down to developing RACT for fuel combusting equipment such as heaters (burning refinery fuel gas or natural gas); boilers (burning refinery fuel gas or natural gas); and flares (i.e., minimizing the need for flaring and also maintaining and operating flares in order to minimize emissions), which are common to all of the refineries in question. These are all common tasks that, once completed, can apply to all 5 refineries, allowing for considerable efficiency in the RACT development process.

22. Further, as I note above, since 4 of the 5 refineries (and the four largest) are located within the jurisdiction of a single agency (namely the Northwest Clean Air Agency), the bulk of the work could be done even more efficiently – with the results being shared with the staff from

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the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (where the fifth and smallest US Oil and Refining Co. refinery is located), if necessary.

23. Each of these refineries is currently regulated by staff at the respective regional agencies. Therefore, the staff at each of these agencies, as well as the staff at Ecology, have to be familiar with these refineries (having been involved in permitting these sources for many years), and have to be familiar with fuel combustion equipment at the refineries (in some ways, the simplest of sources from a process complexity standpoint).

24. As I have noted earlier, staff do not have to start from scratch in developing RACT standards for greenhouse gases. Various organizations at the international, national, and state levels, in addition to the refining industry (and its consultants) itself have studied and documented the likely approaches to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from refineries and these studies would form the starting point (and likely substantally all of the analysis) that would be required in the RACT development process. As examples (and I stress that these are examples only and that there are numerous similar studies and analyses available if one spends even a small amount of time in researching this), I provide the following studies and analyses:

a. Available and Emerging Technologies for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Petroleum Refining Industry, EPA, October 2010. In addition to providing a good background relating to refinery options, this document also contains a comprehensive analysis of the greenhouse emissions and likely reduction/mitigation approaches from all types of refinery sources and it completely covers the types of greenhouse gas emissions sources at each of the Washington refineries. In addition, it contains additional references for further evaluation should that be necessary. Specifically, the document contains specific greenhouse gas reduction approaches for the

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following sources within refineries: Stationary Combustion Sources (including Steam Generating Boilers, Process Heaters as well as other sources); Fuel Gas Systems and Flares; various refinery units such as Cracking Units, Coking Units, Catalytic Reforming Units, Sulfur Recovery Units, Hydrotreating Units, etc.; and Hydrogen Production Units.

b. Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions from California Refineries, presentation by staff of the California Air Resources Board, September 9, 2008.[2] This is a presentation of the work completed in 2008 by staff from the California Air Resource Board, in conjunction with the implementation of California state law AB32 pertaining to greenhouse gases in that state. It too summarizes the likely approaches that could be taken, in common to all 20+ refineries in California, to minimize greenhouse gas emissions from all of the refineries and sources within. I note that staff at CARB did not attempt to address each specific refinery recognizing that most of the greenhouse gases are emitted from sources and processes that are common to all refineries. For example, the presentation notes that potential measures for reducing greenhouse gas emissions include "…criteria to increase efficiency of existing process heaters, boilers, FCCs[3], and hydrogen plants…" and the need to "develop and expand requirements for refinery flaring operations as well as increasing gas recovery capacity of flares…" These are the same approaches that will be applicable at the Washington refineries.

25. I note that the definition of RACT provided above contains several aspects that need to be addressed in developing RACT standards. These include the following 5 factors which need to be addressed: "…the impact of the source upon air quality, the availability of additional

[2] http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/refineries/refineries.htm
[3] FCC refers to "Fluid Catalytic Cracker…." a process units within the refinery

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controls, the emission reduction to be achieved by additional controls, the impact of additional controls on air quality, and the capital and operating costs of the additional controls…" It is my opinion that the first aspect, namely the impact of the source on air quality is a threshold issue that is already addressed by the very need to develop the standards in the first place. It is my opinion that the documents I have cited above, such as the EPA study (and the references therein) as well as other similar studies address the other factors. For example, the second factor, "availability of additional controls" is addressed in the EPA document as well as in work by CARB since these documents discuss multiple approaches that can be deployed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the sources I have discussed above. The documents also discuss the ranges of expected emissions reductions that can be expected when specific strategies are used, thereby addressing the third factor. Since many of the approaches to reducing greenhouse gases rely on increasing energy efficiency, reducing energy and electricity use, reducing flaring and the like, the impact of such approaches on air quality is generally positive, in that emissions of non-greenhouse gas pollutants is also reduced, at the refinery or elsewhere. This addresses the fourth factor. Lastly, as to cost, the references I have provided also provide general ideas of cost. Again, I note that strategies that rely on energy improvements and increased energy efficiency contain inherent opportunities for operating cost recovery and reduction, helping offset capital costs over time. As an example, I have provided an excerpt from a summary table from the EPA 2010 document below, pertaining to boilers.

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GHG Control Measure	Description	Efficiency Improvement/ GHG emission reduction	Retrofit Capital Costs ($/unit of CO_2e)	Payback time (years)	Demon-strated in Practice?	Other Factors
Stationary Combustion Sources						
Steam Generating Boilers (see also ICI Boiler GHG BACT Document)						
Systems Approach to Steam Generation	Analyze steam needs and energy recovery options, including: ▪ minimize steam generation at excess pressure or volume ▪ use turbo or steam expanders when excesses are unavoidable ▪ schedule boilers based on efficiency				Yes	
Boiler Feed Water Preparation	Replace a hot lime water softener with a reverse osmosis membrane treatment system to remove hardness and reduce alkalinity of boiler feed.	70-90% reduction in blowdown steam loss; up to 10% reduction in GHG emissions		2-5 years	Yes	
Improved Process Control	Oxygen monitors and intake air flow monitors can be used to optimize the fuel/air mixture and limit excess air.	1-3% of boiler emissions		6 - 18 months	Yes	Low excess air levels may increase CO emissions.
Improved Insulation	Insulation (or improved insulation) of boilers and distribution pipes.	3-13% of boiler emissions		6 - 18 months	Yes	
Improved Maintenance	All boilers should be maintained according to a maintenance program. In particular, the burners and condensate return system should be properly adjusted and worn components replaced. Additionally, fouling on the fireside of the boiler and scaling on the waterside should be controlled.	1-10% of boiler emissions			Yes	
Recover Heat from Process Flue Gas	Flue gases throughout the refinery may have sufficient heat content to make it economical to recover the heat. Typically, this is accomplished using an economizer to preheat the boiler feed water.	2-4% of boiler emissions		2 years	Yes	
Recover Steam from Blowdown	Install a steam recover system to recover blowdown steam for low pressure steam needs (e.g., space heating and feed water preheating).	1 –3%		1 - 3 years	Yes	

As can be seen, all of the factors (while capital costs, in this example are missing, the expected "payback" time period in reduced operating costs is provided, indicating that, over time, these

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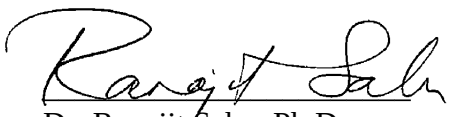
measures lead to lower overall costs) that the agencies need to consider in developing RACT for the refinery sources are already substantially addressed in this document. As I note, there are additional such references that are readily available with rudimentary research. In addition, each refinery operator has doubtless also studied or considered specific projects that provide similar greenhouse gas mitigation opportunities. Collectively, based on the above, it is my opinion that the development of these RACT standards could be accomplished very efficiently and quickly starting from work that has already been done and with minimal or small adaptation.

26. It is my opinion that, starting from these studies, coupled with the knowledge of the refineries that they already possess, and given the grographical clustering of the refineries, staff at the two regional agencies, along with Ecology staff, should be easily able to develop technical RACT standards in a period of less than 90 days or less, including the time to internally review these standards. I realize that there is a legal process and timeline that will then come into play before the standards can be adopted (including time for public comments and their resolution, as well as other administrative time lines) but even so, it is my opinion that, fundamentally, the RACT development process is a relatively straightforward one – with much of the work already accomplished.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Dated this 1st day of February, 2012.



Dr. Ranajit Sahu, Ph.D.

Earthjustice
705 Second Ave., Suite 203
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 343-7340

ATTACHMENT A

RANAJIT (RON) SAHU, Ph.D, QEP, CEM (Nevada)

CONSULTANT, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY ISSUES

311 North Story Place
Alhambra, CA 91801
Phone: 626-382-0001
e-mail (preferred): sahuron@earthlink.net

EXPERIENCE SUMMARY

Dr. Sahu has over twenty one years of experience in the fields of environmental, mechanical, and chemical engineering including: program and project management services; design and specification of pollution control equipment; soils and groundwater remediation; combustion engineering evaluations; energy studies; multimedia environmental regulatory compliance (involving statutes and regulations such as the Federal CAA and its Amendments, Clean Water Act, TSCA, RCRA, CERCLA, SARA, OSHA, NEPA as well as various related state statutes); transportation air quality impact analysis; multimedia compliance audits; multimedia permitting (including air quality NSR/PSD permitting, Title V permitting, NPDES permitting for industrial and storm water discharges, RCRA permitting, etc.), multimedia/multi-pathway human health risk assessments for toxics; air dispersion modeling; and regulatory strategy development and support including negotiation of consent agreements and orders.

He has over nineteen years of project management experience and has successfully managed and executed numerous projects in this time period. This includes basic and applied research projects, design projects, regulatory compliance projects, permitting projects, energy studies, risk assessment projects, and projects involving the communication of environmental data and information to the public. Notably, he has successfully managed a complex soils and groundwater remediation project with a value of over $140 million involving soils characterization, development and implementation of the remediation strategy, regulatory and public interactions and other challenges.

He has provided consulting services to numerous private sector, public sector and public interest group clients. His major clients over the past seventeen years include various steel mills, petroleum refineries, cement companies, aerospace companies, power generation facilities, lawn and garden equipment manufacturers, spa manufacturers, chemical distribution facilities, and various entities in the public sector including EPA, the US Dept. of Justice, California DTSC, various municipalities, etc.). Dr. Sahu has performed projects in over 44 states, numerous local jurisdictions and internationally.

Specifically for refineries, Dr. Sahu has conducted various environmental and engineering projects at over 10 US refineries in the last 21 years.

In addition to consulting, Dr. Sahu has taught and continues to teach numerous courses in several Southern California universities including UCLA (air pollution), UC Riverside (air pollution, process hazard analysis), and Loyola Marymount University (air pollution, risk assessment, hazardous waste management) for the past seventeen years. In this time period he has also taught at Caltech, his alma mater and at USC (air pollution) and Cal State Fullerton (transportation and air quality).

Dr. Sahu has and continues to provide expert witness services in a number of environmental areas discussed above in both state and Federal courts as well as before administrative bodies (please see Annex A).

EXPERIENCE RECORD

2000-present **Independent Consultant.** Providing a variety of private sector (industrial companies, land development companies, law firms, etc.) public sector (such as the US Department of Justice) and public interest group clients with project management, air quality consulting, waste remediation and management consulting, as well as regulatory and engineering support consulting services.

1995-2000 Parsons ES, **Associate, Senior Project Manager and Department Manager for** Air Quality/Geosciences/Hazardous Waste Groups, Pasadena. Responsible for the management of a group of approximately 24 air quality and environmental professionals, 15 geoscience, and 10 hazardous waste professionals providing full-service consulting, project management, regulatory compliance and A/E design assistance in all areas.

Parsons ES, **Manager for Air Source Testing Services**. Responsible for the management of 8 individuals in the area of air source testing and air regulatory permitting projects located in Bakersfield, California.

1992-1995 Engineering-Science, Inc. **Principal Engineer and Senior Project Manager** in the air quality department. Responsibilities included multimedia regulatory compliance and permitting (including hazardous and nuclear materials), air pollution engineering (emissions from stationary and mobile sources, control of criteria and air toxics, dispersion modeling, risk assessment, visibility analysis, odor analysis), supervisory functions and project management.

1990-1992 Engineering-Science, Inc. **Principal Engineer and Project Manager** in the air quality department. Responsibilities included permitting, tracking regulatory issues, technical analysis, and supervisory functions on numerous air, water, and hazardous waste projects. Responsibilities also include client and agency interfacing, project cost and schedule control, and reporting to internal and external upper management regarding project status.

1989-1990 Kinetics Technology International, Corp. **Development Engineer.** Involved in thermal engineering R&D and project work related to low-NOx ceramic radiant burners, fired heater NOx reduction, SCR design, and fired heater retrofitting.

1988-1989 Heat Transfer Research, Inc. **Research Engineer**. Involved in the design of fired heaters, heat exchangers, air coolers, and other non-fired equipment. Also did research in the area of heat exchanger tube vibrations.

EDUCATION

1984-1988 Ph.D., Mechanical Engineering, California Institute of Technology (Caltech), Pasadena, CA.

1984 M. S., Mechanical Engineering, Caltech, Pasadena, CA.

1978-1983 B. Tech (Honors), Mechanical Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Kharagpur, India

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Caltech

"Thermodynamics," Teaching Assistant, California Institute of Technology, 1983, 1987.

"Air Pollution Control," Teaching Assistant, California Institute of Technology, 1985.

"Caltech Secondary and High School Saturday Program," - taught various mathematics (algebra through calculus) and science (physics and chemistry) courses to high school students, 1983-1989.

"Heat Transfer," - taught this course in the Fall and Winter terms of 1994-1995 in the Division of Engineering and Applied Science.

“Thermodynamics and Heat Transfer,” Fall and Winter Terms of 1996-1997.

U.C. Riverside, Extension

"Toxic and Hazardous Air Contaminants," University of California Extension Program, Riverside, California. Various years since 1992.

"Prevention and Management of Accidental Air Emissions," University of California Extension Program, Riverside, California. Various years since 1992.

"Air Pollution Control Systems and Strategies," University of California Extension Program, Riverside, California, Summer 1992-93, Summer 1993-1994.

"Air Pollution Calculations," University of California Extension Program, Riverside, California, Fall 1993-94, Winter 1993-94, Fall 1994-95.

"Process Safety Management," University of California Extension Program, Riverside, California. Various years since 1992-2010.

"Process Safety Management," University of California Extension Program, Riverside, California, at SCAQMD, Spring 1993-94.

"Advanced Hazard Analysis - A Special Course for LEPCs," University of California Extension Program, Riverside, California, taught at San Diego, California, Spring 1993-1994.

“Advanced Hazardous Waste Management” University of California Extension Program, Riverside, California. 2005.

Loyola Marymount University

"Fundamentals of Air Pollution - Regulations, Controls and Engineering," Loyola Marymount University, Dept. of Civil Engineering. Various years since 1993.

"Air Pollution Control," Loyola Marymount University, Dept. of Civil Engineering, Fall 1994.

“Environmental Risk Assessment,” Loyola Marymount University, Dept. of Civil Engineering. Various years since 1998.

“Hazardous Waste Remediation” Loyola Marymount University, Dept. of Civil Engineering. Various years since 2006.

University of Southern California

"Air Pollution Controls," University of Southern California, Dept. of Civil Engineering, Fall 1993, Fall 1994.

"Air Pollution Fundamentals," University of Southern California, Dept. of Civil Engineering, Winter 1994.

University of California, Los Angeles

"Air Pollution Fundamentals," University of California, Los Angeles, Dept. of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Spring 1994, Spring 1999, Spring 2000, Spring 2003, Spring 2006, Spring 2007, Spring 2008, Spring 2009.

International Programs

"Environmental Planning and Management," 5 week program for visiting Chinese delegation, 1994.

"Environmental Planning and Management," 1 day program for visiting Russian delegation, 1995.

"Air Pollution Planning and Management," IEP, UCR, Spring 1996.

"Environmental Issues and Air Pollution," IEP, UCR, October 1996.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS AND HONORS

President of India Gold Medal, IIT Kharagpur, India, 1983.

Member of the Alternatives Assessment Committee of the Grand Canyon Visibility Transport Commission, established by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, 1992-present.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers: Los Angeles Section Executive Committee, Heat Transfer Division, and Fuels and Combustion Technology Division, 1987-present.

Air and Waste Management Association, West Coast Section, 1989-present.

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATIONS

EIT, California (# XE088305), 1993.

REA I, California (#07438), 2000.

Certified Permitting Professional, South Coast AQMD (#C8320), since 1993.

QEP, Institute of Professional Environmental Practice, since 2000.

CEM, State of Nevada (#EM-1699). Expiration 10/07/2011.

PUBLICATIONS (PARTIAL LIST)

"Physical Properties and Oxidation Rates of Chars from Bituminous Coals," with Y.A. Levendis, R.C. Flagan and G.R. Gavalas, *Fuel*, **67**, 275-283 (1988).

"Char Combustion: Measurement and Analysis of Particle Temperature Histories," with R.C. Flagan, G.R. Gavalas and P.S. Northrop, *Comb. Sci. Tech.* **60**, 215-230 (1988).

"On the Combustion of Bituminous Coal Chars," PhD Thesis, California Institute of Technology (1988).

"Optical Pyrometry: A Powerful Tool for Coal Combustion Diagnostics," *J. Coal Quality*, **8**, 17-22 (1989).

"Post-Ignition Transients in the Combustion of Single Char Particles," with Y.A. Levendis, R.C.Flagan and G.R. Gavalas, *Fuel*, **68**, 849-855 (1989).

"A Model for Single Particle Combustion of Bituminous Coal Char." Proc. ASME National Heat Transfer Conference, Philadelphia, **HTD-Vol. 106**, 505-513 (1989).

"Discrete Simulation of Cenospheric Coal-Char Combustion," with R.C. Flagan and G.R.Gavalas, *Combust. Flame*, **77**, 337-346 (1989).

"Particle Measurements in Coal Combustion," with R.C. Flagan, in "**Combustion Measurements**" (ed. N. Chigier), Hemisphere Publishing Corp. (1991).

"Cross Linking in Pore Structures and Its Effect on Reactivity," with G.R. Gavalas in preparation.

"Natural Frequencies and Mode Shapes of Straight Tubes," Proprietary Report for Heat Transfer Research Institute, Alhambra, CA (1990).

"Optimal Tube Layouts for Kamui SL-Series Exchangers," with K. Ishihara, Proprietary Report for Kamui Company Limited, Tokyo, Japan (1990).

"HTRI Process Heater Conceptual Design," Proprietary Report for Heat Transfer Research Institute, Alhambra, CA (1990).

"Asymptotic Theory of Transonic Wind Tunnel Wall Interference," with N.D. Malmuth and others, Arnold Engineering Development Center, Air Force Systems Command, USAF (1990).

"Gas Radiation in a Fired Heater Convection Section," Proprietary Report for Heat Transfer Research Institute, College Station, TX (1990).

"Heat Transfer and Pressure Drop in NTIW Heat Exchangers," Proprietary Report for Heat Transfer Research Institute, College Station, TX (1991).

"NOx Control and Thermal Design," Thermal Engineering Tech Briefs, (1994).

“From Puchase of Landmark Environmental Insurance to Remediation: Case Study in Henderson, Nevada,” with Robin E. Bain and Jill Quillin, presented at the AQMA Annual Meeting, Florida, 2001.

“The Jones Act Contribution to Global Warming, Acid Rain and Toxic Air Contaminants,” with Charles W. Botsford, presented at the AQMA Annual Meeting, Florida, 2001.

PRESENTATIONS (PARTIAL LIST)

"Pore Structure and Combustion Kinetics - Interpretation of Single Particle Temperature-Time Histories," with P.S. Northrop, R.C. Flagan and G.R. Gavalas, presented at the AIChE Annual Meeting, New York (1987).

"Measurement of Temperature-Time Histories of Burning Single Coal Char Particles," with R.C. Flagan, presented at the American Flame Research Committee Fall International Symposium, Pittsburgh, (1988).

"Physical Characterization of a Cenospheric Coal Char Burned at High Temperatures," with R.C. Flagan and G.R. Gavalas, presented at the Fall Meeting of the Western States Section of the Combustion Institute, Laguna Beach, California (1988).

"Control of Nitrogen Oxide Emissions in Gas Fired Heaters - The Retrofit Experience," with G. P. Croce and R. Patel, presented at the International Conference

on Environmental Control of Combustion Processes (Jointly sponsored by the American Flame Research Committee and the Japan Flame Research Committee), Honolulu, Hawaii (1991).

"Air Toxics - Past, Present and the Future," presented at the Joint AIChE/AAEE Breakfast Meeting at the AIChE 1991 Annual Meeting, Los Angeles, California, November 17-22 (1991).

"Air Toxics Emissions and Risk Impacts from Automobiles Using Reformulated Gasolines," presented at the Third Annual Current Issues in Air Toxics Conference, Sacramento, California, November 9-10 (1992).

"Air Toxics from Mobile Sources," presented at the Environmental Health Sciences (ESE) Seminar Series, UCLA, Los Angeles, California, November 12, (1992).

"Kilns, Ovens, and Dryers - Present and Future," presented at the Gas Company Air Quality Permit Assistance Seminar, Industry Hills Sheraton, California, November 20, (1992).

"The Design and Implementation of Vehicle Scrapping Programs," presented at the 86th Annual Meeting of the Air and Waste Management Association, Denver, Colorado, June 12, 1993.

"Air Quality Planning and Control in Beijing, China," presented at the 87th Annual Meeting of the Air and Waste Management Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 19-24, 1994.

Annex A

Expert Litigation Support

1. Matters for which Dr. Sahu has have provided depositions and affidavits/expert reports include:

(a) Deposition on behalf of Rocky Mountain Steel Mills, Inc. located in Pueblo, Colorado – dealing with the manufacture of steel in mini-mills including methods of air pollution control and BACT in steel mini-mills and opacity issues at this steel mini-mill

(b) Affidavit for Rocky Mountain Steel Mills, Inc. located in Pueblo Colorado – dealing with the technical uncertainties associated with night-time opacity measurements in general and at this steel mini-mill.

(c) Expert reports and depositions (2/28/2002 and 3/1/2002; 12/2/2003 and 12/3/2003; 5/24/2004) on behalf of the US Department of Justice in connection with the Ohio Edison NSR Cases. *United States, et al. v. Ohio Edison Co., et al.*, C2-99-1181 (S.D. Ohio).

(d) Expert reports and depositions (5/23/2002 and 5/24/2002) on behalf of the US Department of Justice in connection with the Illinois Power NSR Case. *United States v. Illinois Power Co., et al.*, 99-833-MJR (S.D. Ill.).

(e) Expert reports and depositions (11/25/2002 and 11/26/2002) on behalf of the US Department of Justice in connection with the Duke Power NSR Case. *United States, et al. v. Duke Energy Corp.*, 1:00-CV-1262 (M.D.N.C.).

(f) Expert reports and depositions (10/6/2004 and 10/7/2004; 7/10/2006) on behalf of the US Department of Justice in connection with the American Electric Power NSR Cases. *United States, et al. v. American Electric Power Service Corp., et al.*, C2-99-1182, C2-99-1250 (S.D. Ohio).

(g) Affidavit (March 2005) on behalf of the Minnesota Center for Environmental Advocacy and others in the matter of the Application of Heron Lake BioEnergy LLC to construct and operate an ethanol production facility – submitted to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

(h) Expert reports and depositions (10/31/2005 and 11/1/2005) on behalf of the US Department of Justice in connection with the East Kentucky Power Cooperative NSR Case. *United States v. East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc.*, 5:04-cv-00034-KSF (E.D. KY).

(i) Deposition (10/20/2005) on behalf of the US Department of Justice in connection with the Cinergy NSR Case. *United States, et* al. *v. Cinergy Corp., et al.*, IP 99-1693-C-M/S (S.D. Ind.).

(j) Affidavits and deposition on behalf of Basic Management Inc. (BMI) Companies in connection with the BMI vs. USA remediation cost recovery Case.

(k) Expert report on behalf of Penn Future and others in the Cambria Coke plant permit challenge in Pennsylvania.

(l) Expert report on behalf of the Appalachian Center for the Economy and the Environment and others in the Western Greenbrier permit challenge in West Virginia.

(m) Expert report, deposition (via telephone on January 26, 2007) on behalf of various Montana petitioners (Citizens Awareness Network (CAN), Women's Voices for the Earth (WVE) and the Clark Fork Coalition (CFC)) in the Thompson River Cogeneration LLC Permit No. 3175-04 challenge.

(n) Expert report and deposition (2/2/07) on behalf of the Texas Clean Air Cities Coalition at the Texas State Office of Administrative Hearings (SOAH) in the matter of the permit challenges to TXU Project Apollo's eight new proposed PRB-fired PC boilers located at seven TX sites.

(o) Expert testimony (July 2007) on behalf of the Izaak Walton League of America and others in connection with the acquisition of power by Xcel Energy from the proposed Gascoyne Power Plant – at the State of Minnesota, Office of Administrative Hearings for the Minnesota PUC (MPUC No. E002/CN-06-1518; OAH No. 12-2500-17857-2).

(p) Affidavit (July 2007) Comments on the Big Cajun I Draft Permit on behalf of the Sierra Club – submitted to the Louisiana DEQ.

(q) Expert reports and deposition (12/13/2007) on behalf of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania – Dept. of Environmental Protection, State of Connecticut, State of New York, and State of New Jersey (Plaintiffs) in connection with the Allegheny Energy NSR Case. *Plaintiffs v. Allegheny Energy Inc., et al.,* 2:05cv0885 (W.D. Pennsylvania).

(r) Expert reports and pre-filed testimony before the Utah Air Quality Board on behalf of Sierra Club in the Sevier Power Plant permit challenge.

(s) Expert reports and deposition (October 2007) on behalf of MTD Products Inc., in connection with General Power Products, LLC v MTD Products Inc., 1:06 CVA 0143 (S.D. Ohio, Western Division)

(t) Experts report and deposition (June 2008) on behalf of Sierra Club and others in the matter of permit challenges (Title V: 28.0801-29 and PSD: 28.0803-PSD) for the Big Stone II unit, proposed to be located near Milbank, South Dakota.

(u) Expert reports, affidavit, and deposition (August 15, 2008) on behalf of Earthjustice in the matter of air permit challenge (CT-4631) for the Basin Electric Dry Fork station, under construction near Gillette, Wyoming before the Environmental Quality Council of the State of Wyoming.

(v) Affidavit/Declaration and Expert Report on behalf of NRDC and the Southern Environmental Law Center in the matter of the air permit challenge for Duke Cliffside Unit 6, under construction in North Carolina.

(w) Dominion Wise County MACT Declaration (August 2008)

(x) Expert Report on behalf of Sierra Club for the Green Energy Resource Recovery Project, MACT Analysis (June 13, 2008).

(y) Expert Report on behalf of Sierra Club and the Environmental Integrity Project in the matter of the air permit challenge for NRG Limestone's proposed Unit 3 in Texas (February 2009).

(z) Expert Report and deposition on behalf of MTD Products, Inc., in the matter of Alice Holmes and Vernon Holmes v. Home Depot USA, Inc., et al. (June 2009, July 2009).

(aa) Expert Report on behalf of Sierra Club and the Southern Environmental Law Center in the matter of the air permit challenge for Santee Cooper's proposed Pee Dee plant in South Carolina (August 2009).

(bb) Statements (May 2008 and September 2009) on behalf of the Minnesota Center for Environmental Advocacy to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency in the matter of the Minnesota Haze State Implementation Plans.

(cc) Expert Report (August 2009) and Deposition (October 2009) on behalf of Environmental Defense, in the matter of permit challenges to the proposed Las Brisas coal fired power plant project at the Texas State Office of Administrative Hearings (SOAH).

(dd) Deposition (October 2009) on behalf of Environmental Defense and others, in the matter of challenges to the proposed Coleto Creek coal fired power plant project at the Texas State Office of Administrative Hearings (SOAH). (October 2009).

(ee) Expert Report, Rebuttal Report (September 2009) and Deposition (October 2009) on behalf of the Sierra Club, in the matter of challenges to the proposed Medicine Bow Fuel and Power IGL plant in Cheyenne, Wyoming.

(ff) Expert report (December 2009), Rebuttal reports (May 2010 and June 2010) and depositions (June 2010) on behalf of the US Department of Justice in connection with the Alabama Power Company NSR Case. *United States v. Alabama Power Company*, CV-01-HS-152-S (Northern District of Alabama, Southern Division).

(gg) Prefiled testimony (October 2009) and Deposition (December 2009) on behalf of Environmental Defense and others, in the matter of challenges to the proposed White Stallion Energy Center coal fired power plant project at the Texas State Office of Administrative Hearings (SOAH).

(hh) Deposition (October 2009) on behalf of Environmental Defense and others, in the matter of challenges to the proposed Tenaska coal fired power plant project at the Texas State Office of Administrative Hearings (SOAH). (April 2010).

(ii) Written Direct Testimony (July 2010) and Written Rebuttal Testimony (August 2010) on behalf of the State of New Mexico Environment Department in the matter of Proposed Regulation 20.2.350 NMAC – *Greenhouse Gas Cap and Trade Provisions,* No. EIB 10-04 (R), to the State of New Mexico, Environmental Improvement Board.

(jj) Expert report (August 2010) and Rebuttal Expert Report (October 2010) on behalf of the US Department of Justice in connection with the Louisiana Generating NSR Case. *United States v. Louisiana Generating, LLC,* 09-CV100-RET-CN (Middle District of Louisiana).

(kk) Declaration (August 2010) on behalf of the US EPA and US Department of Justice in the matter of DTE Energy Company, Detroit, MI (Monroe Unit 2).

(ll) Expert Report and Deposition (August 2010) as well as Affidavit (September 2010) on behalf of Kentucky Waterways Alliance, Sierra Club, and Valley Watch in the matter of challenges to the NPDES permit issued for the Trimble County power plant by the Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet to Louisville Gas and Electric, File No. DOW-41106-047.

(mm) Expert Report (August 2010) and Rebuttal Expert Report (September 2010) on behalf of Wild Earth Guardians in the matter of opacity exceedances and monitor downtime at the Public Service Company of Colorado (Xcel)'s Cherokee power plant. No. 09-cv-1862 (D. Colo.).

(nn) Written Direct Expert Testimony (August 2010) on behalf of Fall-Line Alliance for a Clean Environment and others in the matter of the PSD Air Permit for Plant Washington issued by Georgia DNR at the Office of State Administrative Hearing, State of Georgia (OSAH-BNR-AQ-1031707-98-WALKER).

(oo) Deposition (August 2010) on behalf of Environmental Defense, in the matter of the remanded permit challenge to the proposed Las Brisas coal fired power plant project at the Texas State Office of Administrative Hearings (SOAH).

(pp) Expert Report, Supplemental/Rebuttal Expert Report, and Declarations (October 2010) on behalf of New Mexico Environment Department (Plaintiff-Intervenor), Grand Canyon Trust and Sierra Club (Plaintiffs) in the matter of Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM)'s Mercury Report for the San Juan Generating Station, CIVIL NO. 1:02-CV-0552 BB/ATC (ACE). US District Court for the District of New Mexico.

(qq) Comment Report (October 2010) on the Draft Permit Issued by the Kansas DHE to Sunflower Electric for Holcomb Unit 2. Prepared on behalf of the Sierra Club and Earthjustice.

(rr) Expert Report (October 2010) and Rebuttal Expert Report (November 2010) (BART Determinations for PSCo Hayden and CSU Martin Drake units) to the Colorado Air Quality Commission on behalf of Coalition of Environmental Organizations.

(ss) Expert Report (November 2010) (BART Determinations for TriState Craig Units, CSU Nixon Unit, and PRPA Rawhide Unit) to the Colorado Air Quality Commission on behalf of Coalition of Environmental Organizations.

(tt) Comment Report (December 2010) on the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP)'s Proposal to grant Plan Approval for the Wellington Green Energy Resource Recovery Facility on behalf of the Chesapeake Bay Foundation, Group Against Smog and Pollution (GASP), National Park Conservation Association (NPCA), and the Sierra Club.

(uu) Written Expert Testimony (January 2011) to the Georgia Office of State Administrative Hearings (OSAH) in the matter of Minor Source HAPs status for the proposed Longleaf Energy Associates power plant (OSAH-BNR-AQ-1115157-60-HOWELLS) on behalf of the Friends of the Chattahoochee and the Sierra Club).

2. Occasions where Dr. Sahu has provided oral testimony at trial or in similar proceedings include the following:

(vv) In February, 2002, provided expert witness testimony on emissions data on behalf of Rocky Mountain Steel Mills, Inc. in Denver District Court.

(ww) In February 2003, provided expert witness testimony on regulatory framework and emissions calculation methodology issues on behalf of the US Department of Justice in the Ohio Edison NSR Case in the US District Court for the Southern District of Ohio.

(xx) In June 2003, provided expert witness testimony on regulatory framework, emissions calculation methodology, and emissions calculations on behalf of the US Department of Justice in the Illinois Power NSR Case in the US District Court for the Southern District of Illinois.

(yy) In August 2006, provided expert witness testimony regarding power plant emissions and BACT issues on a permit challenge (Western Greenbrier) on behalf of the Appalachian Center for the Economy and the Environment in West Virginia.

(zz) In May 2007, provided expert witness testimony regarding power plant emissions and BACT issues on a permit challenge (Thompson River Cogeneration) on behalf of various Montana petitioners (Citizens Awareness Network (CAN), Women's Voices for the Earth (WVE) and the Clark Fork Coalition (CFC)) before the Montana Board of Environmental Review.

(aaa) In October 2007, provided expert witness testimony regarding power plant emissions and BACT issues on a permit challenge (Sevier Power Plant) on behalf of the Sierra Club before the Utah Air Quality Board.

(bbb) In August 2008, provided expert witness testimony regarding power plant emissions and BACT issues on a permit challenge (Big Stone Unit II) on behalf of the Sierra Club and Clean Water before the South Dakota Board of Minerals and the Environment.

(ccc) In February 2009, provided expert witness testimony regarding power plant emissions and BACT issues on a permit challenge (Santee Cooper Pee Dee units) on behalf of the Sierra Club and the Southern Environmental Law Center before the South Carolina Board of Health and Environmental Control.

(ddd) In February 2009, provided expert witness testimony regarding power plant emissions, BACT issues and MACT issues on a permit challenge (NRG Limestone Unit 3) on behalf of the Sierra Club and the Environmental Integrity Project before the Texas State Office of Administrative Hearings (SOAH) Administrative Law Judges.

(eee) In November 2009, provided expert witness testimony regarding power plant emissions, BACT issues and MACT issues on a permit challenge (Las Brisas Energy

Center) on behalf of the Environmental Defense Fund before the Texas State Office of Administrative Hearings (SOAH) Administrative Law Judges.

(fff) In February 2010, provided expert witness testimony regarding power plant emissions, BACT issues and MACT issues on a permit challenge (White Stallion Energy Center) on behalf of the Environmental Defense Fund before the Texas State Office of Administrative Hearings (SOAH) Administrative Law Judges.

(ggg) In September 2010 provided oral trial testimony on behalf of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania – Dept. of Environmental Protection, State of Connecticut, State of New York, State of Maryland, and State of New Jersey (Plaintiffs) in connection with the Allegheny Energy NSR Case in US District Court in the Western District of Pennsylvania. *Plaintiffs v. Allegheny Energy Inc., et al.,* 2:05cv0885 (W.D. Pennsylvania).

(hhh) Oral Direct and Rebuttal Expert Testimony (September 2010) on behalf of Fall-Line Alliance for a Clean Environment and others in the matter of the PSD Air Permit for Plant Washington issued by Georgia DNR at the Office of State Administrative Hearing, State of Georgia (OSAH-BNR-AQ-1031707-98-WALKER).

(iii) Oral Testimony (September 2010) on behalf of the State of New Mexico Environment Department in the matter of Proposed Regulation 20.2.350 NMAC – *Greenhouse Gas Cap and Trade Provisions,* No. EIB 10-04 (R), to the State of New Mexico, Environmental Improvement Board.

(jjj) Oral Testimony (October 2010) regarding mercury and total PM/PM10 emissions and other issues on a remanded permit challenge (Las Brisas Energy Center) on behalf of the Environmental Defense Fund before the Texas State Office of Administrative Hearings (SOAH) Administrative Law Judges.

(kkk) Oral Testimony (November 2010) regarding BART for PSCo Hayden, CSU Martin Drake units before the Colorado Air Quality Commission on behalf of the Coalition of Environmental Organizations.

(lll) Oral Testimony (December 2010) regarding BART for TriState Craig Units, CSU Nixon Unit, and PRPA Rawhide Unit) before the Colorado Air Quality Commission on behalf of the Coalition of Environmental Organizations.

(mmm) Deposition (December 2010) on behalf of the US Department of Justice in connection with the Louisiana Generating NSR Case. *United States v. Louisiana Generating, LLC,* 09-CV100-RET-CN (Middle District of Louisiana).

(nnn) Deposition (February 2011) on behalf of Wild Earth Guardians in the matter of opacity exceedances and monitor downtime at the Public Service Company of Colorado (Xcel)'s Cherokee power plant. No. 09-cv-1862 (D. Colo.).

(ooo) Oral Expert Testimony (February 2011) to the Georgia Office of State Administrative Hearings (OSAH) in the matter of Minor Source HAPs status for the proposed Longleaf Energy Associates power plant (OSAH-BNR-AQ-1115157-60-HOWELLS) on behalf of the Friends of the Chattahoochee and the Sierra Club).

ATTACHMENT B

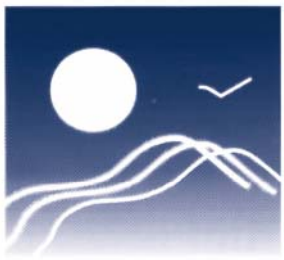
GHG Emissions Summary From Washington Refineries As Reported to EPA [Note a]

FRS Id	Facility Name	City	Capacity (bbl/day) [Note b]	County	Agency	Emissions By Gas [metric tons/yr of CO2equivalent]							Emissions By Process		
						CO2 emissions (non-biogenic)	CO2 %	Methane (CH4) emissions	CH4 %	Nitrous Oxide (N2O) emissions	N2O %	Total CO2e emissions	General Stationary Combustion	Hydrogen Production	Petroleum Refining
110000490157	BP CHERRY POINT REFINERY	BLAINE	225000	WHATCOM	Northwest Clean Air Agency	2,519,247	99.3%	10,059	0.4%	7,430	0.3%	2,536,736	1,676,618	402,505	457,614
110000490139	CONOCOPHILLIPS FERNDALE REFINERY	FERNDALE	100000	WHATCOM	Northwest Clean Air Agency	873,341	99.4%	3,066	0.3%	2,331	0.3%	878,738	550,997		327,741
110008214360	SHELL PUGET SOUND REFINERY	ANACORTES	145000	SKAGIT	Northwest Clean Air Agency	2,036,462	99.5%	6,141	0.3%	4,645	0.2%	2,047,248	1,435,663		611,585
110043788746	TESORO CORPORATION-ANACORTES REFINERY	ANACORTES	120000	SKAGIT	Northwest Clean Air Agency	585,228	99.5%	1,991	0.3%	884	0.2%	588,102	294,180		293,922
110000490549	US OIL & REFINING TACOMA	TACOMA	38800	PIERCE	Puget Sound Clean Air Agency	183,795	99.1%	992	0.5%	619	0.3%	185,406	180,669		4,737

[Note a] http://epa.gov/climatechange/emissions/ghgdata/

[Note b] http://www.eia.gov/neic/rankings/refineries.htm

EXHIBIT A



NORTHWEST
AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY

Serving Island, Skagit & Whatcom Counties

SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US
PUGET SOUND REFINERY
ANACORTES, WASHINGTON

AIR OPERATING PERMIT

FINAL

September 24, 2004

SECTION 1 - EMISSION UNIT IDENTIFICATION

This section lists of the air pollution emission units and their physical characteristics for each process or product handling area. Emission units listed primarily represents regulated emission points. However, for consistency in tracking all potential emission sources in each process area the list may include some insignificant emission units (IEU).

1.1 Vacuum Pipe Still
1.2 Delayed Coking Unit
1.3 Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit
1.4 Catalytic Polymerization and Nonene Units
1.5 Catalytic Reformer Units 1 and 2
1.6 Alkylation Units 1 and 2 and Butadiene Hydrogenation Unit
1.7 Hydrotreater Units 1, 2 and 3
1.8 Sulfur Recovery Unit
1.9 Utilities
1.10 Receiving, Pumping and Shipping
1.11 Flares
1.12 Wastewater and Effluent Plant
1.13 Storage Tanks/Vessels

1.1 Vacuum Pipe Still

Emission Unit Identification Vacuum Pipe Still		
Description (ID #)	**Constructed/ Modified**	**Comments**
Vacuum Tower (1A-C103)	2000	No stack, fugitives emissions only (NWAPA 580)
Gas Oil Tower Heater (1A-F4)	1958	157 MMBtu/hr, gas fired (RO #20B)
Atmospheric Charge Heater (1A-F5)	2000	415 MMBtu/hr combined, common stack, gas fired, low NOx burners (RO 20B)
Atmospheric Charge Heater (1A-F6)	2000	
Vacuum Charge Heater (1A-F8)	2000	98 MMBtu/hr, gas fired, low NOx burner (OAC #684)
Components in VOC/HAP service (1PF)	1958	~ 2,600 valves, 19 pumps, 2 compressors. (OAC #684 and Subpart GGG for the new Vacumm Tower project, otherwise Subpart CC)
Process Drains (1DF)	1958	(Subpart FF - BQ6)

1.2 Delayed Coking Unit (DCU)

Emission Unit Identification Delayed Coking Unit		
Description (ID #)	**Constructed/ Modified**	**Comments**
Charge Heater (15F-100)	1998	124 MMBtu/hr, gas fired only, low NOx burner (OAC #628a)
Coker Fractionator Overhead Accumulator Vent (15-C4)	1983	Controlled to flare (Subpart CC-Group 1)
Coke Loading (LR-7)	1981	Covered trucks and retractable loading arm (RO #14)
Components in VOC/HAP Service (15PF)	1983	~ 1,700 valves, 18 pumps, 2 compressors. (OAC #628a and Subpart GGG for the light ends section, otherwise Subpart CC)
Process Drains (15DF)	1983	(Subparts QQQ for light ends section, otherwise Subpart FF - BQ6)

1.3 Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit (FCCU)

Emission Unit Identification Fluid Catalytic Cracking Unit		
Description (ID #)	**Constructed/ Modified**	**Comments**
CO Boiler and ESP #1 (COB/ESP-1)	1998	Combined maximum firing rates: 65 MMBtu/hr full combustion mode, 30.4 MMBtu/hr partial combustion mode, 264 MMBtu/hr supplemental gas firing rate Control methods: low NOx burners, flue gas circulation, DeSOx catalyst additive at FCCU Regenerator and ESPs with ammonia injection Stack tested for PM annually CEMs for NOx, NH3, SOx, CO and Opacity (OAC #623a)
CO Boiler and ESP #2 (COB/ESP-2)	1998	
Regenerator and Bypass Stack (3BC2)	1998	Use of CO Boiler bypass stack is for safety/emergency purposes or other unavoidable condition
Separator Bottoms Drum Vent (4B-C35)	1958	Controlled to Flare (Subpart CC-Group 1)
1st Stage Compressor in-line Separator Vent (4B-C102)	1958	Controlled to Flare (Subpart CC-Group 1)
Components in VOC/HAP Service (3PF)	1958	~ 2,100 valves, 21 pumps, 1 compressor (OAC #623a and Subpart GGG for the suppememtary wet gas scrubber , otherwise Subpart CC)
Process Drains (3DF)	1958	

1.4 Catalytic Polymerization and Nonene Units

Catalytic Polymerization Unit

Emission Unit Identification Catalytic Polymerization Unit		
Description (ID #)	**Constructed/ Modified**	**Comments**
Flare Knockout Drum Vent (5J-C56)	1976	Controlled to flare (Subpart CC-Group 1)
Flare Knockout Drum Vent (5J-C85)	1976	Controlled to flare (Subpart CC-Group 1)
Components in VOC/HAP Service (5PF)	1976	~ 1,900 valves, 9 pumps (NWAPA 580 and Subpart GGG)
Process Drains (5DF)	1976	

Nonene Unit

Emission Unit Identification Nonene Unit		
Description (ID #)	**Constructed/ Modified**	**Comments**
Components in VOC/HAP Service (50PF)	1990	~ 900 valves, 16 pumps (OAC #296 and Subpart GGG)
Process Drains (50DF)	1990	(Subpart QQQ)

1.5 Catalytic Reformer Units 1 and 2

Catalytic Reformer Unit 1

Emission Unit Identification Catalytic Reformer Unit 1		
Description (ID #)	**Constructed/ Modified**	**Comments**
Charge Heater (6D-F2)	1987	103 MMBtu/hr combined, common stack, gas fired, low NOx burners (OAC #321a)
Interheater #1 (6D-F3)	1987	
Interheater #2 (6D-F4)	1987	
Catalyst Regeneration Drum Vent (6DCRF)	1958	Controlled to flare, vent is on product separator drum 6D-C9 (Subpart CC-Group 1)
Feed Surge Drum Vent (6D-C8)	1958	Controlled to flare (Subpart CC-Group 1)
Components in VOC/HAP Service (6PF)	1958	~ 1,000 valves, 17 pumps (Subpart CC)
Process Drains (6DF)		(Subpart FF - BQ6)

Catalytic Reformer Unit 2

Emission Unit Identification Catalytic Reformer Unit 2		
Description (ID #)	**Constructed/ Modified**	**Comments**
Charge Heater (10H-101)	1976	205 MMBtu/hr combined, common stack, gas or oil fired, low NOx burner on 10H-103 only (RO 22)
Interheater #1 (10H-102)	1976	
Interheater #2 (10H-103)	1976	
Stabilizer Reboiler (10H-104)	1976	70 MMBtu/hr, gas or oil fired (RO 23)
Catalyst Regeneration Drum Vent (10CRF)	1976	Controlled to flare, vent is on low pressure separator drum 10F-105 (Subpart CC-Group 1)
Feed Surge Drum Vent (10F-104)	1976	Controlled to flare (Subpart CC-Group 1)
Platformate Splitter Receiver Vent (10F-119)	1976	Controlled to flare (Subpart CC-Group 1)
Components in VOC/HAP Service (10PF-2)	1976	~ 1,400 valves, 27 pumps (Subparts CC)
Process Drains (10DF)	1976	(Subpart FF - BQ6)

1.6 Alkylation Units 1 and 2

Alkylation Unit 1

Emission Unit Identification Alkylation Unit 1		
Description (ID #)	**Constructed/ Modified**	**Comments**
Components in VOC/HAP Service (8PF)	1958	~ 1,800 valves, 16 pumps, 1 compressor (Subpart CC)
Process Drains (8DF)	1958	

Alkylation Unit 2

Emission Unit Identification Alkylation Unit 2		
Description (ID #)	**Constructed/ Modified**	**Comments**
Acid Vapor Caustic Scrubber Vent (12F-115)	1976	Controlled to flare (Subpart CC-Group 1)
Components in VOC/HAP Service (12PF)	1976	~ 2,800 valves, 27 pumps, 1 compressor (Subpart CC)
Process Drains (12DF)	1976	

Butadiene Hydrogenation Unit

Emission Unit Identification Butadiene Hydrogenation Unit		
Description (ID #)	**Constructed/ Modified**	**Comments**
Components in VOC/HAP Service (8PF)	2002	~ 200 valves, 1 pump (Enhanced LDAR per OAC #772a, otherwise Subpart CC and Subpart GGG)
Process Drains (8DF)	2002	

1.7 Hydrotreater Units 1, 2 and 3

Hydrotreater Unit 1

Emission Unit Identification Hydrotreater Unit 1		
Description (ID #)	**Constructed/ Modified**	**Comments**
Charge Heater (7C-F4)	1990	240 MMBtu/hr combined, common stack, gas fired, low NOx burners (OAC #286)
Fractionator Reboiler (7C-F5)	1990	
Components in VOC/HAP Service (7PF)	1958	~ 1,400 valves, 9 pumps, 1 compressor (Subpart CC)
Process Drains (7DF)	1958	(Subpart FF - BQ6)

Hydrotreater Unit 2

Emission Unit Identification Hydrotreater Unit 2		
Description (ID #)	**Constructed/ Modified**	**Comments**
Charge Heater (11H-101)	1976	65 MMBtu/hr, gas fired (RO 24)
H2S Stripper Reboiler (11H-102)	1998	241 MMBtu/hr combined, gas fired, low NOx burners, these heaters have a combined stack (OAC #630)
Fractionator Reboiler (11H-103)	1998	
Fractionator Accumulator Vent (11F-209)	1976	Controlled to flare (Subpart CC-Group 1)
Components in VOC/HAP Service (11PF)	1976	~ 2,000 valves, 20 pumps (Subpart CC)
Process Drains (11DF)	1976	(Subpart FF - BQ6 and Subpart QQQ after completion of the ULSD project)

Hydrotreater Unit 3

Emission Unit Identification Hydrotreater Unit 3		
Description (ID #)	**Constructed/Modified**	**Comments**
CDHDS Heater (60-F201)	2003	63 MMBtu/hr, fuel fired, low NOx burners
Components in VOC/HAP Service (60PF)	2003	~ 3,500 valves, 14 pumps (Enhanced LDAR per OAC #787, otherwise Subpart CC and Subpart GGG)
Process Drains (60DF)	2003	(Subpart FF - BQ6)

1.8 Sulfur Recovery Unit

Emission Unit Identification Sulfur Recovery Unit		
Description (ID #)	**Constructed/ Modified**	**Comments**
Primary Incinerator (16F-108)	2000	175 tons per day maximum sulfur production rate. Three thermal units and two tail gas treating unit. Incinerators burn natural gas or refinery fuel gas SO2 CEM on each stack (OAC #693 and OAC #828)
Secondary Incinerator (16F-109)	2000	
New Incinerator Stack (SRU #4)	2004	

1.9 Utilities

Emission Unit Identification Utilities		
Description (ID #)	**Constructed/ Modified**	**Comments**
Erie City Boiler 1 (31GF1)	1958	390 MMBtu/hr, 275 l gas or oil fired (RO 21)
Wharf Generator	2002	One 500 kW diesel fired standby generator (OAC #797)
Fire Training Ground	1958	Fire suppression training area.

1.10 Receiving, Pumping and Shipping

Gasoline Truck Load Rack

Emission Unit Identification Gasoline Truck Load Rack		
Description (ID #)	**Constructed/ Modified**	**Comments**
Gasoline/Diesel Truck Load Rack (LR-1)	1958	Two Islands (OAC #380a)
Vapor Combustion Device (23NF1)	1993	John Zink Z-Thermal Oxidizing Unit, source tested biennially (OAC #380a)
Components in VOC/HAP Service (23PF)	1993	~ 3443 valves, 59 pumps (OAC #380a, Subpart CC, Subpart XX and Subpart GGG)
Process Drains (23DF)	1993	(Subpart FF - BQ6)

Diesel Railcar Loading Rack

Emission Unit Identification Diesel Railcar Loading Rack		
Description (ID #)	**Constructed/ Modified**	**Comments**
Gasoline/Diesel Truck Load Rack (LR-4)	2001	Submerged loading into dedicated distillate tanks (OAC #757)
Components in VOC/HAP Service (22PF)	2001	(OAC #757 and Subpart GGG)
Process Drains (22DF)	2001	(Subpart QQQ)

Nonene Truck and Railcar Loading Rack

Emission Unit Identification Nonene Truck and Railcar Loading Rack		
Description (ID #)	**Constructed/ Modified**	**Comments**
Nonene Truck and Railcar Loading (LR-5)	1991	Bottom loaded (OAC #296)
Components in VOC/HAP Service (22PF)	1991	(OAC #296 and Subpart GGG)
Process Drains (22DF)	2001	(Subpart QQQ)

Other Shipping and Receiving Areas

Emission Unit Identification Other Shipping and Receiving Areas		
Description (ID #)	**Constructed/ Modified**	**Comments**
Marine Terminal	1958	Offshore facility provides exemption from Subpart Y
Propane/Butane Railcar Load Rack (LR-2)	1958	
LPG Truck and Railcar Loading Rack (LR-3)	1958	

1.11 Flares

Emission Unit Identification Flares		
Description (ID #)	**Constructed/ Modified**	**Comments**
North Flare (19N-F1)	1958	455 lb/hr, steam assisted tip, elevated (RO 25)
South Flare (19N-F2)	1958	455 lb/hr, steam assisted tip, elevated (RO 25)
East Flare (19N-F3)	1972	634 lb/hr, steam assisted tip, elevated, primary flare for refinery (RO 25)
Components in VOC/HAP Service (19PF)		~ 150 valves (Subpart CC)

1.12 Wastewater and Effluent Plant

Emission Unit Identification Wastewater Handling and Effluent Plant			
Emission Unit ID	**Description**	**Constructed/ Modified**	**Comments**
ETPPDF	Plant Fugitives		(Subpart FF)
	API Separator	1993	Covers and carbon absorption (OAC #416 and Subpart FF)
	DAF Units (3 Units)	1993/4	Covers and carbon absorption (OAC #416, OAC #514 and Subpart FF)
	Aerator/Clarifiers (2)		
	Equalization Tank Sump		
	Sewer Lines and Covers	1993	Covers and carbon absorption (Subpart FF, OAC #417)
	Retention Ponds (2 Units)		
	Final Storage Pond		
	Surge Sump		
	Lift/Pump Station (2 Units)		
Wastewater Tanks			
TK-60	WWT, ballast water	1991	1,124,000 gallons, IFR, two seals (OAC #341 and Subpart FF,)
TK-61	WWT, DAF Skim	1958	141,000 gallons, IFR, two seals, internal heater (Subpart FF)
TK-62	WWT, API Skim	1988	411,000 gallons, IFR, two seals, internal heater (Subpart FF)
TK-70	WWT, emulsion breaker	1988	165,000 gallons, IFR, two seals, internal heater (OAC #241 and Subpart FF)
TK-71	WWT, API Skim	1990	504,000 gallons, , IFR, two seals, internal heater (OAC #316 and Subpart FF)
TK-72	WWT, Post API Surge	1991	3,780,000 gallons, EFR, two seals (OAC #345 and Subpart FF)
TK-73	WWT, Post API Surge	1991	3,780,000 gallons, EFR, two seals (OAC #345 and Subpart FF)
TK-74	WWT, EQ	1991	1,008,000 gallons, fixed roof with activated carbon (OAC #345 and Subpart FF)
TK-76	WWT, API sludge	1991	42,000 gallons, fixed roof with activated carbon (OAC #345 and Subpart FF)
TK-9NQD	Sulfuric Acid for WWT	1958	126,000 gallons (group 2)

1.13 Storage Tanks/Vessels

(excluding those subject to 40 CFR 61 Subpart FF for wastewater)

External Floating Roof Tanks

Emission Unit Identification External Floating Roof Tanks			
Emission Unit ID#	**Description of Service**	**Constructed/ Modified**	**Comments**
TK-1	Crude	1958	8,602,000 gallons, two seals, internal heater (group 1)
TK-2	Crude	1958	8,601,000 gallons, two seals, internal heater (group 1)
TK-3	Crude	1958	8,600,000 gallons, two seals, internal heater (group 1)
TK-4	Crude	1974	12,451,000 gallons, two seals, internal heater (group 1)
TK-5	Crude	1974	12,429,000 gallons, two seals, internal heater (group 1)
TK-6	Crude	1974	12,454,000 gallons, two seals, internal heater (group 1)
TK-11	SR Naphtha (HTU Feed)	1958	4,327,000 gallons, two seals (group 1)
TK-15	Crude	1990	7,295,000 gallons, two seals, internal heater (OAC #262 and Subpart Kb, group 1)
TK-17	SR Naphtha (HTU Feed)	1958	4,283,000 gallons, two seals (group 1)
TK-19	Diesel/SR Naphtha	1973	7,014,000 gallons, two seals, internal heater (group 1)
TK-20	Sour Water	1983	1,680,000 gallons, one seal
TK-21	Alkylate	1958	3,233,000 gallons, two seals (group 1)
TK-22	FC Lt Gasoline	1958	5,485,000 gallons, two seals (group 1)
TK-24	Coker Naphtha	1958	3,174,000 gallons, two seals (group 1)
TK-29	Coker Lt. Gas Oil/Light Naphtha	1958	4,288,000 gallons, two seals (group 1)
TK-34	AV Jet	1971	1,386,000 gallons, one seal (group 2)
TK-38	Gasoline	1991	6,426,000 gallons, two seals (OAC #295 and Subpart Kb, group 1)
TK-43	Gasoline (gasoil)	1958	4,044,000 gallons, two seals (group 1)
TK-44	AV Jet	1958	3,192,000 gallons, one seal (group 2)
TK-45	HS Diesel	1991	7,392,000 gallons, two seals (OAC #297, Subpart Kb, group 2)
TK-50	Gasoline	1958	3,147,000 gallons, two seals (group 1)
TK-51	Gasoline	1958	3,147,000 gallons, two seals (group 1)
TK-52	Gasoline/Naphtha	1958	3,147,000 gallons, two seals (group 1)

Emission Unit Identification External Floating Roof Tanks			
Emission Unit ID#	**Description of Service**	**Constructed/ Modified**	**Comments**
TK-55	Gasoline	1958	3,150,000 gallons, two seals (group 1)
TK-58	Gasoline	1958	1,407,000 gallons, two seals (group 1)
TK-59	AV Jet	1958	1,386,000 gallons, one seal (group 2)
TK-80	Nonene	1990	126,000 gallons, two seals (OAC #296, Subpart Kb, <1.0 psia)
TK-81	Nonene	1990	126,000 gallons, two seals (OAC #296, Subpart Kb, <1.0 psia)
TK-82	Nonene	1990	1,008,000 gallons, two seals (OAC #296, Subpart Kb, <1.0 psia)

Internal Floating Roof Tanks

Emission Unit Identification Internal Floating Roof Tanks			
Emission Unit ID	**Description of Service**	**Constructed/ Modified**	**Comments**
TK-12	Heavy Recovered Oil	1958	252,000 gallons, one seal, internal heater (group 1)
TK-13	Heavy Recovered Oil	1958	294,000 gallons, two seals, internal heater (group 1)
TK-14	Light Recovered Oil	1974	3,780,000 gallons, one seal (group 1)
TK-23	SR Gasoil	1958	1,611,000 gallons, one seal (group 1)
TK-28	Heavy FC naphtha	1958	3,141,000 gallons, one seal (group 1)
TK-30	Heavy Platformate	1995	3,328,000 gallons, one seal (group 1, RO 17)
TK-36	Lt Platformate/Alkylate	1973	3,302,000 gallons, one seal (group 1)
TK-39	Gasoline	1992	6,426,000 gallons, two seals, geodesic cover (OAC #337, group 1)
TK-53	Gasoline	1958	442,000 gallons, one foam log seal (group 1)
TK-54	HS Diesel	1958	441,000 gallons, one seal (group 2)
TK-15D-100A	DCU Slop Oil	1983	210,000 gallons, one seal (group 2)
TK-15D-100B	DCU Slop Oil	1983	210,000 gallons, one seal (group 2)
TK-15D-100C	DCU Slop Oil	1983	210,000 gallons, one seal (group 2)

Fixed Roof Tanks

Emission Unit Identification Fixed Roof Tanks			
Emission Unit ID	**Description of Service**	**Constructed/ Modified**	**Comments**
TK-10	FCCU Charge	1958	7,434,000 gallons, internal heater (group 2)
TK-16	FCCU Charge	1958	7,518,000 gallons, internal heater (group 2)
TK-18	Fixed	1980	7,392,000 gallons (group 2)
TK-25	Jet Distillate	1958	3,318,000 gallons (group 2)
TK-26	Diesel	1958	5,922,000 gallons (group 2)
TK-27	Lt. Crack Gas	1958	3,318,000 gallons (group 2)
TK-31	Hv Cycle Gas	1958	1,134,000 gallons, internal heater (group 2)
TK-32	HCGO	1958	1,764,000 gallons, internal heater (group 2)
TK-33	Jet Distillate	1958	1,470,000 gallons (group 2)
TK-35	Diesel	1958	5,922,000 gallons (group 2)
TK-37	Coker Charge	1981	5,838,000 gallons (group 2)
TK-40	Bunker	1958	1,764,000 gallons, internal heater (group 2)
TK-41	Bunker	1958	3,318,000 gallons, internal heater (group 2)
TK-42	Bunker	1958	3,276,000 gallons, internal heater (group 2)
TK-49	Diesel	1958	1,470,000 gallons (group 2)
TK-56	Diesel	1958	1,764,000 gallons (group 2)
TK-57	Diesel	1958	1,764,000 gallons (group 2)
TK-203	Refinery Fuel Oil	1958	420,000 gallons (group 2)
TK-204	Refinery Fuel Oil	1958	420,000 gallons (group 2)

Pressurized Storage Vessels

Emission Unit Identification Pressurized Storage Vessels			
Emission Unit ID	**Description of Service**	**Constructed/ Modified**	**Comments**
TK-100	Butane	1958	50,400 gallon sphere
TK-101	Olefin	1958	50,400 gallon sphere
TK-102	Butane	1958	50,400 gallon sphere
TK-103	Butane	1958	50,400 gallon sphere
TK-106	Propylene	1973	84,000 gallon bullet
TK-107	Butane	1973	50,400 gallon sphere
TK-108	LPG	1958	21,000 gallon sphere
TK-109	Butane	1973	50,400 gallon sphere
TK-110	LPG	1991	84,000 gallon bullet
TK-111	LPG	1991	84,000 gallon bullet
TK-112	LPG	1991	84,000 gallon bullet
TK-113	LPG	1991	84,000 gallon bullet
TK-114	LPG	1991	84,000 gallon bullet
TK-115	LPG	1991	84,000 gallon bullet
TK-ZIND4	Mercaptan	1991	2,940 gallon bullet

EXHIBIT B

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Office of Air and Radiation **October 2010**

AVAILABLE AND EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES FOR REDUCING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FROM THE PETROLEUM REFINING INDUSTRY

repair (LDAR) programs are commonly used to identify and reduce emissions from equipment components; however, most LDAR programs exclude the fuel gas system. Similar to equipment leaks, some heat exchangers may develop leaks whereby gases being cooled can leak into the cooling water. Although these leaks are not direct releases to the atmosphere, light hydrocarbons that leak into the cooling water will generally be released to the atmosphere in cooling towers (for recirculated cooling water systems) or ponds/receiving waters (in once through systems). As several heat exchangers at a refinery cool gases that contain appreciable quantities of CH_4 (e.g., a distillation column's overhead condenser), cooling towers may also be a source of CH_4 emissions. Nonetheless, CH_4 emissions from equipment leaks, either directly to the atmosphere from leaking equipment components or indirectly from cooling towers from leaking heat exchangers, are generally expected to have a minimal contribution to a typical refinery's total GHG emissions.

3.0 Summary of GHG Reduction Measures

Table 1 summarized the GHG reduction measures described in this document. Additional detail regarding these GHG reduction measures are provided in Section 4, Energy Programs and Management Systems, and Section 5, GHG Reduction Measures by Source, of this document.

Table 1. Summary of GHG Reduction Measures for the Petroleum Refining Industry

GHG Control Measure	Description	Efficiency Improvement/ GHG emission reduction	Retrofit Capital Costs ($/unit of CO_2e)	Payback time (years)	Demon-strated in Practice?	Other Factors
Energy Efficiency Programs and Systems						
Energy Efficiency Initiatives and Improvements	Benchmark GHG performance and implement energy management systems to improve energy efficiency, such as: ▪ improve process monitoring and control systems ▪ use high efficiency motors ▪ use variable speed drives ▪ optimize compressed air systems ▪ implement lighting system efficiency improvements	4-17% of electricity consumption		1-2 years	Yes	

GHG Control Measure	Description	Efficiency Improvement/ GHG emission reduction	Retrofit Capital Costs ($/unit of CO_2e)	Payback time (years)	Demon-strated in Practice?	Other Factors
Stationary Combustion Sources						
Steam Generating Boilers (see also ICI Boiler GHG BACT Document)						
Systems Approach to Steam Generation	Analyze steam needs and energy recovery options, including: ▪ minimize steam generation at excess pressure or volume ▪ use turbo or steam expanders when excesses are unavoidable ▪ schedule boilers based on efficiency				Yes	
Boiler Feed Water Preparation	Replace a hot lime water softener with a reverse osmosis membrane treatment system to remove hardness and reduce alkalinity of boiler feed.	70-90% reduction in blowdown steam loss; up to 10% reduction in GHG emissions		2-5 years	Yes	
Improved Process Control	Oxygen monitors and intake air flow monitors can be used to optimize the fuel/air mixture and limit excess air.	1-3% of boiler emissions		6 - 18 months	Yes	Low excess air levels may increase CO emissions.
Improved Insulation	Insulation (or improved insulation) of boilers and distribution pipes.	3-13% of boiler emissions		6 - 18 months	Yes	
Improved Maintenance	All boilers should be maintained according to a maintenance program. In particular, the burners and condensate return system should be properly adjusted and worn components replaced. Additionally, fouling on the fireside of the boiler and scaling on the waterside should be controlled.	1-10% of boiler emissions			Yes	
Recover Heat from Process Flue Gas	Flue gases throughout the refinery may have sufficient heat content to make it economical to recover the heat. Typically, this is accomplished using an economizer to preheat the boiler feed water.	2-4% of boiler emissions		2 years	Yes	
Recover Steam from Blowdown	Install a steam recover system to recover blowdown steam for low pressure steam needs (e.g., space heating and feed water preheating).	1 –3%		1 - 3 years	Yes	

GHG Control Measure	Description	Efficiency Improvement/ GHG emission reduction	Retrofit Capital Costs ($/unit of CO_2e)	Payback time (years)	Demon-strated in Practice?	Other Factors
Reduce Standby Losses	Reduce or eliminate steam production at standby by modifying the burner, combustion air supply, and boiler feedwater supply, and using automatic control systems to reduce the time needed to reach full boiler capacity.	Up to 85% reduction in standby losses (but likely a small fraction of facility total boiler emissions)		1.5 years	Yes	
Improve and Maintain Steam Traps	Implement a maintenance plan that includes regular inspection and maintenance of steam traps to prevent steam lost through malfunctioning steam traps.	1-10% of boiler emissions			Yes	
Install Steam Condensate Return Lines	Reuse of the steam condensate reduces the amount of feed water needed and reduces the amount of energy needed to produce steam since the condensate is preheated.	1- 10% of steam energy use		1-2 years	Yes	
Process Heaters						
Combustion Air Controls-Limitations on Excess air	Oxygen monitors and intake air flow monitors can be used to optimize the fuel/air mixture and limit excess air.	1-3%		6-18 months	Yes	
Heat Recovery: Air Preheater	Air preheater package consists of a compact air-to-air heat exchanger installed at grade level through which the hot stack gases from the convective section exchange heat with the incoming combustion air. If the original heater is natural draft, a retrofit requires conversion to mechanical draft.	10-15% over units with no preheat.			Yes	**May increase NOx emissions**
Combined Heat and Power						
Combined Heat and Power	Use internally generated fuels or natural gas for power (electricity) production using a gas turbine and generate steam from waste heat of combustion exhaust to achieve greater energy efficiencies			5 years	Yes	
Carbon Capture						
Oxy-combustion	Use pure oxygen in large combustion sources to reduce flue gas volumes and increase CO_2 concentrations to improve capture efficiency and costs				No	

GHG Control Measure	Description	Efficiency Improvement/ GHG emission reduction	Retrofit Capital Costs ($/unit of CO_2e)	Payback time (years)	Demon-strated in Practice?	Other Factors
Post-combustion Solvent Capture	Use solvent scrubbing, typically using monoethanolamine (MEA) as the solvent, for separation of CO_2 in post-combustion exhaust streams				Yes	
Post-combustion membranes	Use membrane technology to separate or adsorb CO2 in an exhaust stream		$55-63		No	
Fuel Gas System and Flares						
Fuel Gas System						
Compressor Selection	Use dry seal rather than wet seal compressors; use rod packing for reciprocating compressors				Yes	
Leak Detection and Repair	Use organic vapor analyzer or optical sensing technologies to identify leaks in natural gas lines, fuel gas lines, and other lines with high methane concentrations and repair the leaks as soon as possible.	80-90% of leak emissions; <0.1% refinery-wide			Yes	
Sulfur Scrubbing System	Evaluate different sulfur scrubbing technologies or solvents for energy efficiency				Yes	
Flares						
Flare Gas Recovery	Install flare gas recovery compressor system to recover flare gas to the fuel gas system			1 yr	Yes	
Proper Flare Operation	Maintain combustion efficiency of flare by controlling heating content of flare gas and steam- or air-assist rates				Yes	
Refrigerated Condensers	Use refrigerated condensers to increase product recovery and reduce excess fuel gas production				Yes	
Cracking Units						
Fluid Catalytic Cracking Units (see also: Stationary Combustion Sources; Fuel Gas System and Flares)						
Power/Waste Heat Recovery	Install or upgrade power recovery or waste heat boilers to recover latent heat from the FCCU regenerator exhaust				Yes	
High-Efficiency Regenerators	Use specially designed FCCU regenerators for high efficiency, complete combustion of catalyst coke deposits				Yes	

GHG Control Measure	Description	Efficiency Improvement/ GHG emission reduction	Retrofit Capital Costs ($/unit of CO_2e)	Payback time (years)	Demon-strated in Practice?	Other Factors
Hydrocracking Units (see also: Stationary Combustion Sources; Fuel Gas System and Flares; Hydrogen Production Units)						
Power/Waste Heat Recovery	Install or upgrade power recovery to recover power from power can be recovered from the pressure difference between the reactor and fractionation stages			2.5 years	Yes	
Hydrogen Recovery	Use hydrogen recovery compressor and back-up compressor to ensure recovery of hydrogen in process off-gas				Yes	
Coking Units						
Fluid Coking Units (see also: Stationary Combustion Sources; Fuel Gas System and Flares)						
Power/Waste Heat Recovery	Install or upgrade power recovery or waste heat boilers to recover latent heat from the fluid coking unit exhaust				Yes	
Flexicoking Units (see: Stationary Combustion Sources; Fuel Gas System and Flares)						
Delayed Coking Units (see also: Stationary Combustion Sources; Fuel Gas System and Flares)						
Steam Blowdown System	Use low back-pressure blowdown system and recycle hot blowdown system water for steam generation				Yes	
Steam Vent	Lower pressure and temperature of coke drum to 2 to 5 psig and 230°F to minimize direct venting emissions	50 to 80% reduction in direct steam vent CH_4 emissions			Yes	
Catalytic Reforming Units (see also: Stationary Combustion Sources; Fuel Gas System and Flares; Hydrogen Production Units)						
Sulfur Recovery Units						
Sulfur Recovery System Selection	Evaluate energy and CO2 intensity in selection of sulfur recovery unit and tail gas treatment system and a variety of different tail gas treatment units including Claus, SuperClaus® and EuroClaus®, SCOT, Beavon/amine, Beavon/Stretford, Cansolv®, LoCat®, and Wellman-Lord				Yes	
Hydrogen Production Units						
Hydrogen Production Optimization	Implement a comprehensive assessment of hydrogen needs and consider using additional catalytic reforming units to produce H_2				Yes	
Combustion Air and Feed/Steam Preheat	Use heat recovery systems to preheat the feed/steam and combustion air temperature	5% of total energy consumption for H_2 production			Yes	

GHG Control Measure	Description	Efficiency Improvement/ GHG emission reduction	Retrofit Capital Costs ($/unit of CO_2e)	Payback time (years)	Demon-strated in Practice?	Other Factors
Cogeneration	Use cogeneration of hydrogen and electricity: hot exhaust from a gas turbine is transferred to the reformer furnace; the reformer convection section is also used as a heat recovery steam generator (HRSG) in a cogeneration design; steam raised in the convection section can be put through either a topping or condensing turbine for additional power generation				Yes	
Hydrogen Purification	Evaluate hydrogen purification processes (i.e., pressure-swing adsorption, membrane separation, and cryogenic separation) for overall energy intensity and potential CO_2 recovery.				Yes	
Hydrotreating Units (see also: Hydrogen Production Units; Sulfur Recovery Units)						
Hydrotreater Design	Use energy efficient hydrotreater designs and new catalyst to increase sulfur removal.				Yes	
Crude Desalting and Distillation Units						
Desalter Design	Alternative designs for the desalter, such as multi-stage units and combinations of AC and DC fields, may increase efficiency and reduce energy consumption.				Yes	
Progressive Distillation Design	Progressive distillation process uses as series of distillation towers working at different temperatures to avoid superheating lighter fractions of the crude oil.	30% reduction in crude heater emissions; 5% or more refinery-wide			Yes	
Storage Tanks						
Vapor Recovery or Control for Unstabilized Crude Oil Tanks	Consider use of a vapor recovery or control system for crude oil storage tanks that receive crude oil that has been stored under pressure (“unstabilized” crude oil)	90-95% reduction in CH_4 from these tanks			Yes	
Heated Storage Tank Insulation	Insulate heated storage tanks				Yes	

4.0 Energy Programs and Management Systems

JANETTE K. BRIMMER (WSB #41271)
Earthjustice
705 Second Avenue, Suite 203
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 343-7340
(206) 343-1526 *[FAX]*
jbrimmer@earthjustice.org

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

BRIAN W. CHESTNUT (WSB #23453)
JOSHUA OSBORNE-KLEIN (WSB #36736)
Ziontz, Chestnut, Varnell, Berley & Slonim
2101 Fourth Avenue, Suite 1230
Seattle, WA 98121
(206) 448-1230
(206) 448-0962 *[FAX]*
bchestnut@zcvbs.com
joshok@zcvbs.com

Co-Counsel for Plaintiffs

HONORABLE MARSHA J. PECHMAN

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL and SIERRA CLUB WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER, Plaintiffs, v. THEODORE ("TED") L. STURDEVANT, DIRECTOR, WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY, in his official capacity, MARK ASMUNDSON, DIRECTOR, NORTHWEST CLEAN AIR AGENCY, in his official capacity, and CRAIG T. KENWORTHY, DIRECTOR, PUGET SOUND CLEAN AIR AGENCY, in his official capacity, Defendants, and WESTERN STATES PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION, Intervenor-Defendant.	Civ. No. 11-417-MJP SECOND DECLARATION OF RANAJIT SAHU, PH.D

Earthjustice
705 Second Ave., Suite 203
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 343-7340

RANAJIT SAHU, PH.D., declares as follows:

1. I reside in California and am over 21 years of age.

2. In preparing this Second Declaration, I reviewed the following documents in addition to drawing on my general knowledge regarding regulations, refinery processes, and greenhouse gas emissions acquired over the last 20 plus years:

a. All of the documents that I had reviewed previously and which are listed in my First Declaration, filed on February 6, 2012;

b. Declaration of Mark Asmundson;

b. Declaration of Stuart Clark;

c. Relevant portions of the remedies brief filed by Department of Ecology and the Regional Clean Air Agencies; and

d. Statement of Basis for the Air Operating Permit, US Oil and Refining Co., Puget Sound Clean Air Agency, Issued December 29, 2011.

3. Having reviewed the documents above, including the Declarations of Mr. Asmundson and Mr. Clark, I have an even more firm belief that Reasonably Available Control Technology ("RACT") requirements for greenhouse gases for the 5 refineries in question can be developed in the time frame that I have suggested in my First Declaration. Further, it is my opinon that Mr. Asmundson and Mr. Clark have clouded the issue at hand (namely the time required for development of RACT for greenhouse gases alone) by embedding it in a broader process focused on developing RACT for an expansive list of all pollutants that can be emitted from the refineries.

4. I have not been asked to provide any opinions on the time table to develop RACT for all pollutants. It is my opinion, however, that even if RACT needs to be developed for all pollutants, it is entirely possible to develop RACT for the greenhouse gases (and, in fact, simpler

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705 Second Ave., Suite 203
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 343-7340

to do so) separate from developing RACT for other pollutants. It is also my opinion, based on my review of the Declarations of Mr. Asmundson and Mr. Clark, that had they addressed the issue of the time required to develop RACT for greenhouse gases alone, their estimated time would be considerably shorter than that suggested in their Declarations.

5. In reviewing Director Asmundson's Declaration, I note that for the air contaminants other than the listed greenhouse gases, a number of emission control requirements already exist, most of which will meet or exceed a RACT requirement for those pollutants. For example, Best Achievable Control Technology (BACT, which is a more stringent criteria than RACT) applies to criteria pollutants such as carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide and lead and would have been applied either when the refineries were first built or when they underwent significant modifications under New Source Review. Similarly Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT, which is also a more stringent requirement than RACT) requirements or National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS) are in place for many of the hazardous or toxic pollutants that may be of concern for human health which are emitted by the refineries in question. Finally, I am aware of litigation the results of which have imposed some pollutant control obligations on refineries through consent decrees, some of which may apply in these cases. Overall, it seems unlikely to me that RACT for any air contaminants, other than the listed greenhouse gases, will even be required or practicable due to other, currently applicable control standards such as the ones listed above. Presumably, the permitting agencies will be very familiar with what is and is not in place for emissions control at the refineries as I have seen much of that information in the operating permits and statements of basis that I reviewed for each of the Washington refineries.

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705 Second Ave., Suite 203
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 343-7340

6. Nothing in the relevant portions of the Agencies' brief or the declarations I reviewed suggests that determining RACT for greenhouse gases is dependent on determining RACT for other air contaminants, nor is there any assertion or support in the Agencies' filing that the RACT processes are inseparable. As I note above, development RACT for the greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide ("CO2, CH4 and N2O") should, in fact, be simpler than the lengthy and complicated process described by the Agencies because the vast majority of these emissions are from fuel combustion sources, which are easily known and identifiable in each refinery. A simple inspection of any of the Title V permits of the refineries or their Statements of Basis shows that a complete listing of such sources is readily available and well known to the permitting agencies. As an example, in Exhibit A to this Declaration, I have excerpted pages from the Title V permit for the Shell Puget Sound Refinery, issued by Director Asmundson's agency. As the Exhibit shows, and as I have highlighted in yellow, all of the fuel combustion sources are described in the permit. Although there may be smaller amounts of methane, CH4, from some of the fugitive sources and tanks, they should be minor in comparison to the mass of combustion source greenhouse gas emissions. I also note that, greenhouse emissions from such combustion sources, such as a boiler, are conceptually no different than greenhouse emissions from any other fuel burning source, no matter where the source is located. Thus, to the extent that the agencies have experience developing RACT for fuel combustion sources elsewhere, that experience is also directly relevant and pertinent to the task required here.

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705 Second Ave., Suite 203
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 343-7340

7. For the greenhouse gases listed by Director Asmundson,[1] I agree that the list comprises the suite of potential greenhouse gas emissions from any refinery. However, for the five refineries in question, based on my review of their permits and sources, the three greenhouse gases I have identified in my first declaration—namely, CO2, CH4, and N2O—the first three greenhouse gases in Mr. Asmundson's list, comprise the vast majority of the mass of greenhouse gases emitted at each of the Washington refineries—at least 99%. RACT for controlling this large majority of greenhouse gas emissions will be fairly straight-forward and as I indicated previously, much of the work has already been done, for example the recent work done by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"). In Exhibit B to this Declaration, I have excerpted a table from the EPA Report that illustrates, in summary form, the work that has already been done for the specific type of greenhouse gas emission sources that are present at each refinery as shown in Exhibit A. This work is directly applicable for developing RACT at the five refineries in question. Below, I specifically address the various Tasks needed to develop RACT identified byMr. Asmundson and Mr. Clark in their Declarations. Task 1a in Mr. Asmundson's Declaration is defined as "Collect Information from the Refineries" and he has budgeted 9 weeks to accomplish this task. I believe that this task is unnecessary in its entirety. As Mr. Asmundson notes, "[T]he agencies have a significant amount of information about the five refineries, their processes and their emission units."[2] Indeed, they already have all of the information for units and processes that emit greenhouse gases, from the respective Title V permits, which the agencies themselves have issued over the years. Please see the example I have provided in Exhibit A. The Agencies can also look in the corresponding, detailed

[1] Asmundson Declaration, Dkt. #84, para. 15, Item 9.

[2] Asmundson Decl., Dkt. # 84, at para 11.

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705 Second Ave., Suite 203
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 343-7340

Statement of Basis documents that accompany each permit, documents that are also developed by the Agencies themselves. Further, each agency has access to and can review the emissions inventory information for greenhouse gases (i.e., which units emit greenhouse gases and in what quantities) that the refineries have submitted to the EPA recently as part of reporting requirements under 40 CFR Part 98, Subpart W. As a result, by focusing on greenhouse gases, this information collection task is essentially a simple compilation of information already in the agency files and should take no more than a few hours for each refinery.

8. Task 1b in Mr. Asmundson's Declaration is "Determine Air Contaminants of Concern." By definition, by focusing on the greenhouse gases, this task is complete. Mr. Asmundson's estimate of 3 weeks to do this task is unnecessary.

9. Task 1c in Mr. Asmundson's Declaration is to define the facility and to determine the "de minimis" level of emissions that need to be considered in the RACT development process. The first part of this task is complete since the "facility" in each case is already defined in the respective Title V permit and in other permit submittals to the agencies. And, in limiting the effort to greenhouse gases, it is fairly straightforward, especially given the recent submittal by each refinery of its own greenhouse gas emissions to the EPA as part of the 40 CFR 98, Subpart W filing—to determine, for any given de minimis level, what sources to include or exclude. In other words, this task basically amounts to review of a spreadsheet for each refinery to determine which line items (denoting sources) to retain in the RACT development process. As I noted in my First Declaration, it should be very easy to identify all sources that contribute, for example, to a specified mass of each greenhouse gas, say 99% etc. and to identify each of these sources. And, as I have noted in my First Declaration, the vast majority of these sources will be fuel combustion equipment such as heaters and boilers. In fact, as I have shown in Exhibit A, the

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705 Second Ave., Suite 203
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 343-7340

identification of sources in the facility is straightforward. With all due respect, I believe that this task can be done in, at most, less than a day for each refinery, as opposed to Mr. Asmundson's estimate of 80 hours.

10. Task 1d in Mr. Asmundson's Declaration is to develop a list of all contributing emission units at each refinery. Please see my discussion above for his Task 1c and see the example provided in Exhibit A. The outcome of the Task 1c analysis results in the very list Mr. Asmundson is referring to here. It took me around 20 minutes to develop the highlighted list of sources for the example refinery that I have provided in Exhibit A. Similar compilations exist for each of the other refineries. There is no need for any extra time to develop this list.

11. Task 1e is to determine uncontrolled and controlled emission units. This point is moot when applied to the greenhouse gases that are emitted by combustion sources since greenhouse gases from such sources are not controlled presently. To the extent that methane (CH4), one of the greenhouse gases, can be emitted by a large number of fugitive emission sources such as valve leaks, etc., the applicable regulations that control such sources are well known and listed in each permit. It is my opinion that, for these fugitive emissions, current regulations that already apply will be deemed to be more stringent than RACT and so further RACT development for these sources is moot. Also, it is my opinion that, as part of the de minimus determination in Task 1c, most of these sources would be eliminated. Mr. Asmundson's estimate of 5 weeks for this task is therefore unnecessary.

12. Task 1f is to identify all applicable regulations for each source. Here again, when limited to greenhouse gases, this is a very easy task. Currently, there is literally only one applicable requirement for greenhouse gases: a reporting obligation (40 CFR 98, Subpart W) and this applies to all of the refineries, (the obligation that resulted in the recent emissions reporting

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705 Second Ave., Suite 203
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 343-7340

to EPA). Thus, Mr. Asmundson's estimate of 3.5 weeks to identify largely nonexistent applicable regulations is unnecessary.

13. In summary, even with ample margin, I cannot see how all of the sub-tasks under Task 1 as defined by Mr. Asmundson should take any longer than a week at most for all of the refineries, as long as the focus is greenhouse gases. I note that many of these subtasks apply to each refinery in common—so that once done, it does not need to be done repeatedly for each refinery—further saving time and staff resources.

14. Turning to Mr. Asmundson's Task 2, which focuses on identifying all control technologies that apply to each emission unit, previous and recent work by EPA as well as other state agencies such as the California Air Resources Board ("CARB"), as I have pointed out in my First Declaration, can provide substantially all of the resources that would be required. In fact, the excerpt that I have provided from the 2010 EPA document in Exhibit B illustrates the point. As that excerpt shows, for each of the very types of greenhouse gas emission sources located at each of the refineries, the "control" approaches have already been well researched and defined. Unlike other pollutants, most "controls" to reduce greenhouse gases, at least to meet the RACT standard, would likely only concern approaches and work practices involving energy efficiency along with process changes to minimize flaring of combustion gases as opposed to add-on air pollution control devices. Exhibit B shows that these approaches have been widely researched by the EPA. Other states such as California have also done similar work and Washington can benefit from this prior work. Instead, reading Mr. Asmundson's Declaration, one gets the misleading impression that this work has never before been done and therefore involves substantial unknowns. That is incorrect. I am quite positive that no RACT analysis

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705 Second Ave., Suite 203
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 343-7340

need focus on "experimental technologies," for example, as Mr. Asmundson seems to suggest.[3] I disagree with him when he states that "[F]or GHG emission sources and currently unregulated emissions units, information on possible control technologies must be obtained from vendors, unique installations, or other sources. Identifying control technologies for these emission units may be more time consuming than the traditionally regulated sources."[4] While this may be true for "currently unregulated emission units" whatever that means, it is definitely not the case for GHG emission sources. This work has already been done. Mr. Asmundson and his staff can greatly benefit from prior work by the EPA as others, as I note above.

15. I note also that under Mr. Asmundson's Task 2c evaluation, no dispersion modeling need be done when focusing on greenhouse gas emissions. There are no ambient air quality standards or nonattainment areas for greenhouse gases against which such model results can be compared.

16. Also under Task 2, cross-media impacts should not be an issue because the "control" approaches likely to be determined RACT here will involve energy efficiency measures and the like, which do not have trade-offs, unlike air pollution controls for conventional pollutants, where there may be trade-offs between pollutants or across media that may need further inquiry.

17. Every subtask under Task 2 in Mr. Asmundson's Declaration, as far as greenhouse gas emission sources are concerned, are well covered in EPA's report as Exhibit B illustrates and as further elaborated in the body of the full EPA report. Thus, his substantial time estimates to complete Task 2 are greatly overstated. In addition, as with Task 1, much of Task 2 does not need to be sequentially replicated for each refinery since the sources of greenhouse gases and the

[3] Asmundson Decl., Dkt. #84, para. 32.

[4] Asmundson Decl., Dkt. #84, para. 35.

Earthjustice
705 Second Ave., Suite 203
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 343-7340

approaches to minimizing greenhouse emissions using energy efficiency and flare minimization approaches, for example, will apply equally well to all of the refineries. Any "customizing" that needs to be done should be minor.

18. I also do not see the usefulness or need for Mr. Asmundson's Task 3 dealing with human health impacts analysis, as far as greenhouse gas RACT development is concerned. Again, there should not be cross-media or cross-pollutant impacts when approaches such as energy efficiency and flare minimization are concerned because these measures reduce emissions of all pollutants, leading to an improvement of human health impacts. No further quantification of this should be required.

19. I am not entirely sure of the usefulness of Mr. Asmundson's Task 4, when the analysis is focused on greenhouse gases. It would appear to be redundant since its purpose as stated, namely, "…matrix will be a tool to be used by the agencies to help define the control technology and identify the associated emission limits for each pollutant…" should already have been evident in Task 2. Perhaps this Task may be more meaningful if all other pollutants are the focus of the RACT analysis—but that is not the focus at the present.

20. Finally, Mr. Asmundson anticipated 60 days for his Task 5, the development of Preliminary RACT Determinations. While that may be appropriate if one were to consider the development of RACT for every single pollutant as assumed by Mr. Asmundson, that appears to me to be excessive when the focus is simply GHGs.

21. Having looked at every one of the Tasks identified by Mr. Asmundson, I believe more now than when I developed my First Declaration, that the timeline to develop the RACT for greenhouses gases should be well under 90 days and that 90 days includes ample and generous margin for a well-considered and deliberative process in which to develop the RACT

Earthjustice
705 Second Ave., Suite 203
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 343-7340

for greenhouse gas emissions from refineries, including a reasonable time period for soliciting input from the refineries themselves.

22. I would also like to state that in my review of the underlying materials during a period of roughly 2 weeks when I was developing my First Declaration, I believe that I have substantially completed several of the tasks identified by Mr. Asmundson.

23. Focusing on Mr. Clark's Declaration, I disagree with his assertion that RACT, if developed, must be done for all pollutants and not just for greenhouses gases.[5] He seems to imply that this is an all or nothing proposition. I do not see the logic. Even if it were required through some specific state requirement, there is no reason that RACT for greenhouse gases could not be developed first (since these gases are completely unregulated at each of the refineries as opposed to the other pollutants identified in Mr. Asmundson's Declaration, all of which presently have some degree of regulation, often more stringent than RACT), followed by RACT for the other pollutants, if need be. Mr. Clark does not address this possibility in his declaration.

24. As to the 5 criteria in the statutory definition for RACT,[6] I have already discussed in my First Declaration, how these can be addressed and how they have been addressed in the materials that others such as EPA have already developed. Again, please see Exhibit B.

25. As to the details of the RACT development process outlined by Mr. Clark,[7] I believe that I have addressed these steps above in response to the more in-depth similar discussion in Mr. Asmundson's Declaration.

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[5] Clark Decl., Dkt. #86, para. D.

[6] Clark Decl., Dkt. #86, para. E.

[7] Clark Decl., Dkt. #86, para. F through I.

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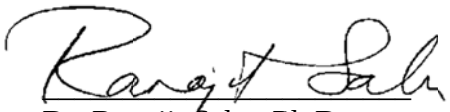
705 Second Ave., Suite 203
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 343-7340

26. For the work referenced in my First Declaration, I have billed the plaintiffs $5,330. The work totaled 41 hours of my time over a period of about 2 weeks.

27. In summary, in my review of the materials filed by the Agencies, I have seen nothing that causes me to alter my opinion that the RACT proposal can be developed, comments obtained, and completed in 90 days or less. The extended timeline suggested by the Agencies appears to contain many steps that are either irrelevant or unnecessary to the determination of RACT for greenhouse gas emissions at the five refineries and fails to recognize that many steps can be completed in an overlapping fashion. The Agencies also fail to recognize the significant amount of work that has already been done by other agencies that is excellent, thorough, directly relevant, and readily accessible to the agencies in Washington. Many of the steps identified by the Agencies have arleady been done by someone else and it is to their benefit. Again, fundamentally, the RACT development process here is a relatively straightforward one—with much of the work already accomplished.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Dated this 19th day of February, 2012.



Dr. Ranajit Sahu, Ph.D.

EARTHJUSTICE

ALASKA CALIFORNIA FLORIDA MID-PACIFIC NORTHEAST NORTHERN ROCKIES
NORTHWEST ROCKY MOUNTAIN WASHINGTON, DC INTERNATIONAL

July 20, 2012

Ms. Linda Whitcher
Dep't of Ecology
P.O. Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600
Linda.Whitcher@ecy.wa.gov

Re: Comments of Washington Environmental Council and Sierra Club regarding the Department of Ecology's proposed revisions to Chapter 173-400 WAC, and proposal to submit proposed rule changes to EPA for approval as an amendment to the Washington State Implementation Plan.

Dear Ms. Whitcher:

The following comments are submitted on behalf of the Washington Environmental Council ("WEC") and the Sierra Club (collectively "Conservation Organizations"). The Conservation Organizations strongly oppose certain changes to Chapter 173-400 and the State Implementation Plan ("SIP") proposed by the Washington Department of Ecology ("Ecology"). Specifically, the Conservation Organizations oppose Ecology's efforts to amend the definition of "air contaminant" in WAC 173-400-030(3) and to amend the applicability of the SIP provisions as provided in WAC 173-400-020, and also oppose Ecology's proposal to submit this rule change to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as a proposed SIP amendment. The Conservation Organizations are concerned that these proposals, if finalized and approved, would unnecessarily limit the ability of Ecology to control emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants under the SIP, and limit the ability of the public to ensure that such air contaminants are adequately regulated in Washington State.

The Conservation Organizations request that Ecology withdraw the proposed revisions to WAC 173-400-030(3) and WAC 173-400-020 and the proposal to submit these revisions to EPA as a SIP amendment because the proposals are inconsistent with the law, science, and sound public policy.[1] *As these comments are submitted in opposition to both the proposed rule revisions and the proposed submission of the rule change to EPA as a SIP amendment, Ecology should include these comments in the administrative records for both actions.*

THE CONSERVATION ORGANIZATIONS

WEC is a statewide non-profit organization devoted to the protection of the natural environment in Washington State. WEC has over 3,500 individual members and over 50

[1] Please note that as to the portions of the proposed rule change not addressed in this letter, while the Conservation Organizations are not submitting comment herein, neither support nor assent should be assumed.

705 SECOND AVENUE, SUITE 203 SEATTLE, WA 98104-1711
T: 206.343.7340 F: 206.343.1526 E: eajuswa@earthjustice.org W: www.earthjustice.org

affiliated organizations. WEC's mission is to protect, restore, and sustain Washington's environment. WEC actively participates in many aspects of environmental and natural resources policy and management, including efforts to protect Washington's climate and promote clean energy, participation on state task forces, and advocacy on behalf of its members and the public interest before administrative agencies, commissions, the legislature, and the courts.

The Sierra Club is a national non-profit organization with more than 60 chapters throughout the U.S., including the Washington State Chapter. Sierra Club's mission is to explore, enjoy, and protect the wild places of the earth, to practice and promote the responsible use of the Earth's ecosystems and resources, to educate and enlist humanity to protect and restore the quality of the environment, and to use all lawful means to carry out these objectives. The Washington State Chapter works on issues related to transportation planning, clean energy, climate change, public and private lands, water resources, and environmental justice.

INTRODUCTION

EPA has found that six greenhouse gases, including carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, and methane, "endanger public health and the public welfare of current and future generations."[2] Concentrations of greenhouse gases are increasing in the Earth's atmosphere at a rate far faster than in pre-industrial history, trapping solar energy that would otherwise be radiated back into space.[3] This anthropogenic phenomenon is having and will have profound impacts on the health and welfare of people worldwide through increased global temperatures, more extreme weather events, severe flooding and droughts, the spread of infectious diseases, and increases in some dangerous criteria pollutants such as ozone.[4] The University of Washington's Climate Impacts Group ("CIG") has confirmed these predictions and has outlined the expected effects for our region. The CIG determined that the temperature in the Pacific Northwest has increased by 1.5°F since 1920.[5] Based on models developed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate

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[2] U.S. EPA, Endangerment and Cause or Contribute Findings for Greenhouse Gases Under Section 202(A) of the Clean Air Act, 74 Fed. Reg. 66496, 66496 (December 15, 2009) ("Endangerment Finding"). Greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

[3] Id. at 66499.

[4] Id. at 66517-66521; see also U.S. Global Change Research Program, Global Climate Change Impacts in the United States, (2009), Executive Summary and full report available at http://www.globalchange.gov/publications/reports/scientific-assessments/us-impacts/full-report/executive-summary (last viewed April 19, 2011). See also generally The Washington Climate Change Impacts Assessment: Evaluating Washington's Future in a Changing Climate Executive Summary, Climate Impacts Group, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, available at http://cses.washington.edu/db/pdf/wacciaexecsummary638.pdf. (hereinafter "CIG Report").

[5] CIG Report, Executive Summary at 1.

Change ("IPCC"), the Climate Impacts Group projects an additional average increase in temperature of 2.0°F by the 2020s, 3.2°F by the 2040s, and 5.3°F by the 2080s.[6]

The CIG warns that severe environmental impacts will likely result from the projected changes to the temperature and climate in Washington State.[7] For example:

- Climate change in Washington will likely lead to significantly more heat- and air pollution-related deaths throughout this century; ozone pollution, a significant health threat, will be made worse by climate change.

- The more moderate projections for sea level rise for 2100 are 2 inches to 13 inches (depending on location) in Washington State and other projections are as high as 35 inches to 50 inches for 2100.

- April 1 snowpack is projected to decrease by 28% across the state by the 2020s, 40% by the 2040s, and 59% by the 2080s. As a result, seasonal streamflow timing will likely shift significantly in some watersheds.

- The Yakima basin reservoir system will likely be less able to accommodate all water users, especially junior users because. In turn, due to lack of or severe reductions in irrigation water, the average production of apples and cherries could decline by approximately $23 million (about 5%) in the 2020s and by $70 million (about 16%) in the 2080s.

- Rising stream temperatures will reduce the quality and extent of freshwater salmon habitat.

- Due to increased summer temperatures and decreased summer precipitation, the area burned by fire regionally is projected to double by the 2040s and triple by the 2080s.

- [R]egional climate model simulations generally predict increases in extreme high precipitation storm events over the next 50 years, particularly around Puget Sound.

News reports over the last year have repeatedly warned of increasing ocean acidification and the immediate negative environmental and economic impacts on Washington's aquatic species, including shellfish, which in turn has spawned a Governor's blue ribbon panel on the issue.[8]

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[6] Id.

[7] Id. at 1-2 and 6; see also id. at 345-71.

[8] See e.g. http://seattletimes.nwsource.com/html/localnews/2018496037_oysters22m.html; http://daily.sightline.org/2012/03/29/washington-creates-ocean-acidification-panel/; Washington Shellfish Initiation, Ocean Acidification Blue Ribbon Panel Charter, http://www.ecy.wa.gov/water/marine/oa/charter.pdf

Consistent with these findings, state and federal leaders have recognized that continued emission of greenhouse gases significantly threatens state and national interests. For example, in 2008, the Washington State Legislature enacted a law requiring the State to "limit emissions of greenhouse gases" to 1990 levels by 2020, 25 percent below 1990 levels by 2035, and 50 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. RCW 70.235.020(1)(a).[9] The following year, in 2009, Washington Governor Christine Gregoire issued an executive order confirming that "greenhouse gases are air contaminants within the meaning of the state's Clean Air Act and pose a serious threat to the health and welfare of Washington's citizens and the quality of the environment . . . ."[10] That same year, EPA issued an "endangerment finding" for greenhouse gases, in which it proclaimed that "six greenhouse gases taken in combination endanger both the public health and the public welfare of current and future generations."[11] EPA has followed that endangerment finding with a series of rules concerning mobile source emissions, monitoring, and limits for new and modified sources of emissions of a certain size—findings and rules that recently survived an industry challenge with the court reaffirming that greenhouse gases are pollutants subject to regulation under various provisions of the Clean Air.[12] EPA has also approved at least one other state SIP that includes provisions for addressing greenhouse gas emissions.[13]

Against this backdrop, Washington, through the Department of Ecology, now proposes to strip important provisions from its SIP that require the regulation and control of greenhouse gas air contaminants. Washington's proposed action is contrary to law and sound public health and environmental policy.

BACKGROUND

Under the Clean Air Act ("CAA"), states are required to develop and adopt SIPs which "provide for implementation, maintenance, and enforcement" of the CAA's standards and must include enforceable emissions limits, control measures, means, or techniques for addressing air pollutants as well as schedules and timetables for compliance with the requirements of the CAA.[14] Once a SIP is adopted, the state must submit it to the EPA for approval.[15] A state may propose SIP requirements that are more stringent than the minimum federal CAA requirements—in that instance, as long as the SIP meets the minimum requirements, EPA must

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[9] Unfortunately, to date, Ecology has taken no enforceable regulatory actions that will ensure that these targets are actually met.

[10] Executive Order 09-05 (May 25, 2009).

[11] 74 Fed. Reg. 66,496 (Dec. 15, 2009).

[12] Coalition for Responsible Regulation, Inc. v. EPA, ___ F.3d ___, 2012 WL 2381955 (D.C. Cir. 2012).

[13] 7 DE Admin. Code 1144(1.1), approved 75 Fed. Reg. 48566- 48567 (Aug. 11, 2010).

[14] 42 U.S.C. § 7410(a); Safe Air, 488 F.3d at 1092.

[15] Id.

approve the SIP.[16] Upon approval by EPA, the terms and provisions in the SIP become federally-enforceable and are considered federal law.[17] States are obligated to follow and implement the terms of their SIPs.[18] Any change that a state wishes to make to a SIP requirement must be adopted through a public process and submitted to EPA for approval before the state may implement such changes.[19]

In submitting their SIPs to EPA, states are authorized and, in fact encouraged to provide clean air protections and controls beyond the bare minimums required by the CAA.[20] EPA is required to approve any SIP that meets the basic minimum requirements, even if the SIP also extends beyond those requirements, including requirements related to greenhouse gas emissions.[21] When a state does so, whether by requiring stricter technologies or controls for a particular industry or pollutant, or by extending protections to cover more than criteria pollutants, a state is bound by the terms of its SIP and the SIP becomes the baseline against which future revisions are measured.[22]

The term "air contaminants" is currently broadly defined in Washington's statutes, administrative code, and SIP to include all gases, including greenhouse gases, a definition that has been confirmed by federal court order and earlier by Governor's Executive Order.[23] Washington proposes to change only the rule and attendant SIP provisions, not the statutory definition. A portion of the SIP that Washington also leaves unchanged concerns General Standards for Maximum Emissions for all air contaminants, WAC 173-400-040. This regulation requires that all emissions units use reasonably available control technology ("RACT") to control all air contaminant emissions. Where current controls are determined to be less than RACT, the

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[16] Union Elec. Co. v. EPA, 427 U.S. 246, 262-63 (1976); Duquesne Light Co. v. EPA, 166 F.3d 609, 611, 613 (3rd Cir. 1999); 42 U.S.C. §§ 7410(a)(2) and 7416.

[17] Safe Air, 488 F.3d at 1091. See also Washington Envtl. Council v. Sturdevant, 834 F. Supp. 2d 1209, 1211 (W.D. Wash. 2011).

[18] Id.; 42 U.S.C. § 7516.

[19] Safe Air, 488 F.3d at 1093; 42 U.S.C. § 7410(l).

[20] Washington Envtl. Council, 834 F. Supp. 2d at 1216; Union Elec. Co., 427 U.S. at 266.

[21] Washington Envtl. Council, 834 F. Supp. 2d at 1216-17.

[22] Safe Air, 488 F.3d at 1091; South Coast Air Quality Mgmt. Dist. v. EPA, 472 F.2d 882, 890 and 898 (D.C. Cir. 2006); clarified on denial of reh'g, 489 F.2d 1245 (D.C. Cir. 2007) (emphasizing the one-way ratcheting effect of 42 U.S.C. § 7410(l)).

[23] Washington Envtl. Council, 834 F.Supp.2d at 1213; WAC 173-400-030(3); RCW 70.94.030(1); Executive Order 09-05 (May 25, 2009). Defining air contaminants to include greenhouse gases is consistent with the Supreme Court's inclusion of greenhouse gases in the CAA's definition of "air pollutant," a definition similarly broad. Massachusetts v. EPA, 549 U.S. 497, 528-29 (2007).

permitting authority shall define RACT and require its installation.[24] These requirements have been part of Washington's SIP since the mid-1990s. The SIP, with these provisions included, has been repeatedly reviewed and approved by EPA and has recently been interpreted by the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Washington as requiring Ecology to make RACT determinations for greenhouse gas emissions from oil refineries.[25]

Washington now proposes to change its rules regarding what is considered an "air contaminant" that, under the SIP, will be subject to RACT requirements as well as other SIP provisions. The state will retain the general broad definition of air contaminant, but it also proposes to adopt sub-definitions that confusingly carve out and then recapture certain air contaminants, including greenhouse gases, depending upon the regulatory forum or requirement at issue. Specifically, Washington proposes that its SIP requirements would apply only to those "air contaminants" for which EPA has established National Ambient Air Quality Standards ("NAAQS") and their precursors,[26] substantially narrowing and weakening Washington's SIP.[27] However, because this change potentially runs afoul of EPA's more recent requirements for SIPs and greenhouse gas emission regulation, Washington then proposes to "recapture" many of those same air contaminants to the extent they are required by EPA to be addressed in Prevention of Significant Deterioration and/or Visibility Impairment requirements in the CAA or EPA regulations. The plain impetus for and intent of this tortured proposal is for Washington to try to escape its obligations under the current SIP to determine RACT for greenhouse gas emissions from refineries as ordered by the court in Washington Environmental Council.[28]

Washington's proposed change to its SIP, targeted at excluding greenhouse gases from coverage by the SIP's requirements, comes in response to federal court orders and other advocacy regarding greenhouse gas emissions from oil refineries and coal-fired power plants and as such is extremely disappointing and ill-considered. Washington has consistently held itself out as a leader on addressing climate change, but this proposed action is in direct contradiction to leadership on climate. The Conservation Organizations urge the state to cease its efforts to weaken the Washington SIP and look instead to the incredible leadership opportunity afforded by the provisions of Washington's SIP to take steps on curbing one of the worst environmental problems of our time.

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[24] WAC 173-400-040; Washington Envt'l Council, 834 F. Supp. 2d at 1213.

[25] Washington Envt'l Council, 834 F. Supp. 2d at 1213.

[26] EPA has not developed NAAQS for greenhouse gases.

[27] Wash. St. Reg. 12-11-115 (May 22, 2012).

[28] 834 F. Supp. 2d at 1216-17.

DISCUSSION AND ARGUMENT

I. WASHINGTON'S PROPOSED ACTION VIOLATES THE CLEAN AIR ACT ANTIBACKSLIDING REQUIREMENTS.

A. Greenhouse Gases Are Linked to Certain Criteria Pollutants and Their Exclusion From Washington's SIP Will Interfere With Attainment Of Standards For, and Will Stymie Reasonable Further Progress On, Ozone.

Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 7410(l), EPA is prohibited from approving a SIP revision that would "interfere with any applicable requirement concerning attainment and reasonable further progress (as defined in section 171), or any other applicable requirement of [the CAA]." As noted above, Ecology's intention and summary of its proposed action here is to narrow the application of Washington's SIP to pollutants for which EPA has developed NAAQS and their precursors. In so proposing, Washington fails to acknowledge the current science indicating a relationship between greenhouse gases, climate change, and criteria pollutants. In light of this relationship, the proposed change, if approved, would violate Section 110(l) of the CAA,[29] which plainly provides that EPA may not approve a revision to a SIP if the revision would interfere with any applicable requirements concerning attainment and reasonable further progress on standards, or of any other applicable requirement of the CAA.

The Conservation Organizations are unaware of any analysis by Ecology and no findings regarding the potential impacts the proposed changes would have on air quality in Washington. In fact, to the extent that this proposal negates Ecology's obligation to determine RACT for greenhouse gas emissions from refineries (the Conservation Organizations dispute that it would) or other sources, the effect of this change is to diminish air quality in Washington by allowing higher levels of pollutant emissions than the current SIP allows. In addition, Ecology's proposed action is inconsistent with its earlier findings and statements regarding the relationship between climate change and public health. Ecology's analysis in this regard is entirely deficient and fails to conform to the plain requirements of section 110(l) to ensure that the proposed action does not violate the CAA anti-backsliding requirements.

It is well-recognized that climate change caused by greenhouse gas emissions will worsen ozone pollution across most, if not all, of the United States.[30] A direct causal link has been consistently modeled.[31] EPA itself has previously recognized this link and has relied upon it in

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[29] 42 U.S.C. § 7410(l).

[30] See Summary and Report of Daniel Jaffe, Ph.D. (Attachment 1); see also The Washington Climate Change Impacts Assessment: Evaluating Washington's Future in a Changing Climate, note 3, supra; Chapter 10: Public Health Impacts of Climate Change in Washington State: Projected Mortality Risks Due to Heat Events and Air Pollution, at pp. 345 and 347-48 (Attachment 2).

[31] Id. Indirect links are also being noted. The wildfires burning this summer in Siberia have caused the Northwest U.S. and Western Canada to be engulfed in particulates and much higher

making its Endangerment Finding.[32] In fact, a number of the scientific publications identifying this link and the research related to it include EPA researchers.[33] While the magnitude of the impact may vary geographically, the fact of the connection is consistent and generally agreed upon by experts. Finally, the EPA and the State of Delaware have formally recognized this connection when Delaware proposed, and EPA approved, SIP provisions providing for the regulation of greenhouse gas emissions as one method of addressing ozone pollution issues.

The attempt to carve greenhouse gases out of Washington's SIP by limiting the SIP to pollutants for which EPA has developed NAAQS will interfere with attainment (and/or maintaining attainment) and reasonable further progress on ozone. Failure to control and reduce greenhouse gases will allow the U.S. to continue on the most extreme track for climate change which in turn will contribute to worsening ozone pollution. Curbing greenhouse gas emissions will help combat ozone pollution and lessen the chances that Washington will struggle with attainment of standards for this pollutant that is a threat to public health. By proposing a revision to the Washington's SIP that excludes greenhouse gases, the state proposes a SIP revision that will interfere with attainment of, or reasonable further progress on attaining, ozone standards. As such, Washington's proposed change cannot be approved by EPA. The Conservation Groups urge Ecology to reconsider and withdraw its proposal to limit the definition of "air contaminant" in the SIP to exclude greenhouse gases and other non-criteria pollutants.

B. The SIP, as Interpreted and Applied by the Western District of Washington, Forms the Baseline Against Which Revisions Must be Measured.

Again, under 42 U.S.C. § 7410(l), EPA is prohibited from approving a SIP revision that would "interfere with any applicable requirement concerning attainment and reasonable further progress (as defined in section 171), or any other applicable requirement of [the CAA]." Cases

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ozone levels than usual. According to Dr. Jaffe, while Washington did not end up violating the 8 hour ozone standard, Canada apparently did (see e.g. http://www.vancouversun.com/news/Smoke+from+Siberian+fires+raises+ozone+levels+record+highs+parts/6915603/story.html) and Washington levels were pushed very high. (71 ppbv-8 hr at Enumclaw.) And, the magnitude and frequency of the fires themselves are likely the result of climate change. See http://www.telegraph.co.uk/science/science-news/3302186/Siberian-forest-fires-due-to-climate-change.html.

[32] U.S. EPA, Regulating Greenhouse Gas Emissions Under the Clean Air Act, 73 Fed. Reg. 444354, 44426 (July 30, 2008); U.S. EPA, Technical Support Document for Endangerment and Cause or Contribute Findings for Greenhouse Gases Under Section 202(a) of the Clean Air Act, (December 2009), at 89-91. Available at http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/endangerment/downloads/Endangerment%20TSD.pdf.

[33] See, e.g., Jacob, Daniel J. and Darrell A. Winner, Effect of Climate Change on Air Quality, 43 Atmospheric Environment 51063 (2009) (Attachment 3) and Weaver, C.P. et al., A Preliminary Synthesis of Modeled Climate Change Impacts on U.S. Regional Ozone Concentrations, American Meteorological Soc., December 2009, at 1843-63 (Attachment 4).

interpreting this provision have found that the existing SIP is the baseline, even if a state has not yet implemented all requirements in the existing SIP.[34] Even where EPA set requirements that EPA later determined were more stringent than necessary to protect public health, EPA was forbidden from releasing states from those burdens because the overall purpose and goals of the CAA are to improve air quality until safe and never allow backtracking, which results in a "one-way ratchet" for air quality controls in SIPs.[35] Here, Washington's SIP is plainly an applicable requirement of the CAA. Washington's SIP requires the state to regulate all air contaminants, including greenhouse gases. That SIP has been approved by EPA and is therefore a federally-enforceable requirement of the CAA. To weaken that SIP by removing greenhouse gases and other pollutants from the protections and requirements afforded by the SIP is to interfere with a current, existing applicable requirement of the Act. Ecology's proposed action violates the antibacksliding requirements of section 110(l) of the CAA. Such a result is consistent with the case law regarding the "one-way" ratchet effect and requirement of the CAA.

II. ECOLOGY'S PROPOSED ACTION IS CONTRARY TO SOUND CLEAN AIR ACT POLICY AND WILL RESULT IN CONFUSION AND A WEAKENED SIP.

In addition to being legally indefensible, Ecology's proposed rule and SIP changes are an unnecessary retreat by this administration in the face of the problems and threats of climate change, particularly when the state has a tool in hand to start to make progress on this significant problem.

To the extent that Washington proposes this drastic SIP change over concern that determining RACT for greenhouse gas emissions from oil refineries is unduly burdensome. Washington's action is unwarranted. The task is not so onerous as to justify gutting this important provision for addressing climate change pollutants. As noted by Dr. Ranajit Sahu and the Conservation Organizations during the remedies portion of the Washington Environmental Council litigation, for refineries, much of the work has already been done by other organizations such as EPA and the California Air Resources Board (see Attached Declarations of Dr. Sahu and briefs of Plaintiffs). This research has demonstrated that efficiency technologies and strategies at the refineries are reasonable measures for controlling greenhouse gas emissions. As for other industries, Ecology, consistent with the SIP RACT requirements, can assess their emissions and technology. If there is no reasonably available technology for control of greenhouse gas emissions, the inquiry ends and Ecology's job of complying with the SIP is complete. If a technology is reasonably available, then Washington will, by requiring its use, exhibit the leadership of which it is capable and the state will make that much more progress on the significant problem of climate change. Applying the current SIP requirements to begin to reduce greenhouse gas emissions is reasonable, prudent, and important, and it does not represent an undue burden.

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[34] See, e.g., South Coast Air Quality Mgmt. Dist., 472 F.2d at 900; see also Hall v. EPA, 273 F.3d 1146, 1160 (9th Cir. 2001).

[35] Id.

Contrary to Washington's history of leadership on climate change policy, this proposal, if approved, would be a retreat from the opportunity to make real on-the-ground progress towards limiting greenhouse gas emissions by using currently-available regulatory tools. After far too long, EPA has started to recognize and address the significant problem of climate change and greenhouse gas pollutants and has begun developing and implementing measures to assess and address greenhouse gas pollutants through the SIPs, as evidenced by the tailoring rule and PSD and Title V permitting requirements. While such progress on the national level is encouraging, real measurable results from these regulatory efforts are years if not decades off, and much more regulatory and legislative work is required to begin addressing the climate problem. Now is not the time to be stepping back and giving up tools. Further, the state must recognize that progress on this enormous problem cannot come with a single action or single solution; it will take all levels of federal and state government working with as many tools as possible to gain ground and avert the worst climate impacts.

Further, the problem of Ecology avoiding real greenhouse gas regulation is not limited to contributions to climate change. As EPA's own research on ozone demonstrates, all the progress made on controlling criteria pollutants could be negated or at least diminished due to the impact of climate change on pollutants like ozone. Instead of moving forward with this misguided proposal, Ecology should focus on using its existing regulatory authority which, in conjunction with actions by other state and national governments, could protect the public from the worst consequences of climate change.

Moreover, rather than clarifying SIP requirements, Ecology's proposal would exacerbate confusion regarding which pollutants are regulated for which requirements under Washington's SIP. Ecology's proposal is to limit the applicability of SIP provisions such as the RACT Standard to criteria pollutants and their precursors; however, for PSD and Title V requirements, the SIP will apply to greenhouse gases (at least to the degree required by EPA). As noted above, climate change will adversely affect ozone pollution, making it much more difficult to achieve the NAAQS. Similarly, methane directly affects ozone formation in the atmosphere. Yet because greenhouse gases have no NAAQS, the state's action may have now fostered questions of whether they will be regulated under Washington's SIP and, if so, under which provisions. At a minimum, the proposal sets up a strange mixed standard for control of harmful pollutants. Ecology should be wary of creating such confusion and artificial divisions where there currently are none.

Ecology's proposal also creates ambiguity on whether it actually accomplishes the result Ecology appears to seek. Plainly, Ecology's proposal is a response to the direction of the federal district court order requiring Ecology to determine and apply RACT to greenhouse gas emissions from Washington refineries in accordance with the plain language of Washington's SIP. While Ecology is proposing to carve greenhouse gases out of the requirement for RACT by changing the definition of air contaminant and general applicability, Ecology has not proposed changes to the RACT Standard itself or the statutory definition of "air contaminant," which, like the current definition in the SIP, plainly includes greenhouse gases. This is significant because the RACT Standard, as approved by EPA as part of the SIP, incorporates by reference RCW

70.94.154.[36] RCW 70.94.154, in turn, provides that in determining RACT, Ecology shall address, where practicable, all "air contaminants" deemed to be of concern for that source. Because this is a statute, the applicable definition for air contaminants as used in this provision is RCW 70.94.030, which will continue to encompass greenhouse gases regardless of whether the proposal at issue here is ever finalized. Ecology cannot, by rule, change the meaning of the statute. Dep't of Ecology v. Campbell & Gwinn, L.L.C., 146 Wash.2d 1, 19, 43 P.3d 4 (2002) (an agency cannot amend or change a statute through administrative rule-making). This means that the SIP now references two different definitions of the term "air contaminant" and that two definitions of "air contaminant" would now potentially apply to the RACT Standard; one that Ecology would presumably claim excludes greenhouse gases, and one that indisputably includes greenhouse gases. The better result is for the state to simply withdraw this unwise proposal and make good use of this important tool instead of working so hard to avoid it.

CONCLUSION

The State of Washington is fortunate to have SIP provisions that allow Ecology, its citizens, and its advocacy organizations to lead the way in addressing one of the most significant problems of our time—greenhouse gas pollution and climate change. Ecology's proposal to relinquish this powerful federally-enforceable SIP tool is based on questionable legal grounds, is unsupported by scientific reasoning, and is unsound public policy. The Conservation Organizations urge Ecology to withdraw its proposal to amend the definition of "air contaminants" in WAC 173-400-030(3) and the applicability provisions in WAC 173-400-020, and to abandon its effort to obtain EPA approval to limit the definition of "air contaminants" in the SIP.

We appreciate the opportunity to submit comments on this very important proposal. Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Janette K. Brimmer
Earthjustice

Joshua Osborne-Klein
Ziontz, Chestnut, Varnell, Berley & Slonim

Attorneys for Washington Environmental Council and Sierra Club

[36] See Washington Envt'l Council, 834 F. Supp. 2d at 1213.

Enclosures
cc: Julie Vergeront, Office of Regional Counsel, Region 10, EPA
Kay Shirey, Assistant Attorney General, Washington
Aaron Robins, Sierra Club
Rashad Morris, Washington Environmental Council

From:	Kim Drury
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Dept of Ecology's proposed revisions to Chapter 173-400 WAC
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 7:57:52 AM
Attachments:	Ecology letter 7-20-12.pdf

Please see our attached comments.

Kim Drury
Senior Policy Associate
NW Energy Coalition
811 1st Ave Suite 305
Seattle, WA 98104

206.621.0094

TIER Environmental Forecast Group
dvocates for the West
irWorks, Inc.
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lliance to Save Energy
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merican Rivers
he Apollo Alliance
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lome Performance Guild of Oregon
lome Performance Washington
lousing and Comm. Services Agency of Lane Co.
luman Resources Council, District XI
berdrola Renewables
daho Conservation League
daho Rivers United
daho Rural Council
daho Wildlife Federation
nterfaith Network for Earth Concerns
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aborers International Union of North America, NW Region
eague of Women Voters – ID, OR & WA
ocal Energy Alliance of Washington
letrocenter YMCA
lissoula Urban Demonstration Project
lontana Audubon
lontana Environmental Information Center
lontana Public Interest Research Group
lontana Renewable Energy Association
lontana River Action
lontana Trout Unlimited
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lational Center for Appropriate Technology
latural Resources Defense Council
lew Buildings Institute
lorthern Plains Resource Council
lorthwest Energy Efficiency Alliance
lorthwest Energy Efficiency Council
lorthwest Renewable Energy Institute
lorthwest Solar Center
IW Natural
IW SEED
)lympic Community Action Programs
)pportunities Industrialization Center of WA
)pportunity Council
)ne PacificCoast Bank
)regon Action
)regon Energy Coordinators Association
)regon Environmental Council
)regon HEAT
)regonians for Renewable Energy Policy
'acific Energy Innovation Association
'acific NW Regional Council of Carpenters
'acific Rivers Council
'he Policy Institute
'ortland Energy Conservation Inc.
'ortland General Electric
'uget Sound Alliance for Retired Americans
'uget Sound Cooperative Credit Union
'uget Sound Energy
'enewable Northwest Project
'iver Network
'almon for All
'ave Our Wild Salmon
'eattle Audubon Society
'eattle City Light
'ierra Club
'ierra Club, Idaho Chapter
'ierra Club, Montana Chapter
'ilicon Energy
'nake River Alliance
'olar Oregon
'olar Washington
'outh Central Community Action Partnership, Inc
'outheast Idaho Community Action Agency
'outhern Alliance for Clean Energy
'pokane Neighborhood Action Programs
'mart Grid Oregon
'tudent Advocates for Valuing the Environment
'ustainableWorks
'ustainable Bainbridge
'ahoma Audubon Society
'rout Unlimited
Union Of Concerned Scientists
Inited Steelworkers of America, District 11
VA CTED - Housing Division
Vashington CAN!
Vashington Environmental Council
Vashington State University Energy Program
World Institute for a Sustainable Humanity
Vorld Steward

NW Energy Coalition
for a clean and affordable energy future

July 20, 2012

Ms. Linda Whitcher
Department of Ecology
P.O. Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600

Dear Ms. Whitcher:

The NW Energy Coalition is a 30-year old alliance of 115 Pacific Northwest environmental and civic organizations, clean energy companies, faith communities and utilities working together for clean and affordable energy. Forty-seven of our member organizations call Washington home.

One of the key benefits of our work to increase energy efficiency and the supply of clean, renewable energy resources is reducing our state's contributions to climate pollution. Consistent with numerous state policies and laws, huge investments in energy conservation and renewable energy have been made across the state, avoiding the need to build five fossil fuel power plants and annual emissions of more than eight million tons of climate pollution.

Given the progress being made by Washington's energy sector to reduce its carbon footprint, it is extraordinarily frustrating that the Department of Ecology intends to weaken clean air rules and avoid its duty to regulate greenhouse gases from industrial sources including oil refineries. The oil refineries account for six to eight percent of the state's greenhouse gas emissions; the Department of Ecology has the duty and the obligation to enforce the law to bring these emissions under control.

Under separate cover, the Washington Environmental Council and the Sierra Club have submitted extensive comments urging Ecology to withdraw the proposed revisions to WAC 173-400-030(3) and WAC 173-400-020 and the proposal to submit these revisions to EPA as an amendment to the State Implementation Plan. We fully endorse these comments because the proposals are inconsistent with the law, science and sound public policy.

Sincerely,

Sara Patton
Executive Director

811 1st Ave. #305, Seattle, WA 98104 • (206) 621-0094 • (206) 621-0097 fax
www.nwenergy.org • nwec@nwenergy.org

From:	Moore, David W
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Cc:	Clark, Stuart (ECY); Oliver, Julie (ECY); Newman, Alan (ECY); Iwicki, Matt
Subject:	Comments of The Boeing Company on WAC 173-400
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 7:43:49 AM
Attachments:	Boeing_Comments_On_WAC173-400_July_20_2012.pdf RedlineMarkupOf-WAC173-400-July20-2012.doc

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Attached are our comments, along with a redline markup of the rule. If you have any questions, please contact me directly.

David Moore

Boeing EHS Policy Analysis
(425) 237-1972
david.w.moore@boeing.com

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 90-06, filed 2/19/91, effective 3/22/91)

WAC 173-400-020 Applicability. (1) The provisions of this chapter shall apply statewide, except as provided in WAC 173-400-030, 173-400-036, 173-400-075, 173-400-100, 173-400-102, 173-400-103, 173-400-104, 173-400-110, 173-400-111, 173-400-112, 173-400-113, 173-400-115, 173-400-171, 173-400-800 through 173-400-860, and 173-400-930.

(2) ~~Ecology regulations~~Regulations that have been or will be approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for inclusion in the Washington state implementation plan apply for purposes of Washington's state implementation plan, only to the following:

~~(a) Those air contaminants for which EPA has established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and constituents or precursors to such NAAQS pollutants as determined by EPA for the applicable geographic area; and~~

~~(b) Any additional air contaminants that are required to be regulated under Part C of Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act (relating to prevention of significant deterioration and visibility), but only for the purpose of meeting the requirements of Part C of Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act or to the extent those additional air contaminants are regulated in order to avoid such requirements.~~

(3) An authority may enforce this chapter and may also adopt standards or requirements. These standards or requirements may not be less stringent than the current state air quality rules and may be more stringent than the current regulations. Unless properly delegated by ecology, authorities do not have jurisdiction over the following sources:

(a) Specific source categories over which the state, by separate regulation, has assumed or hereafter does assume jurisdiction.

(b) Automobiles, trucks, aircraft.

(c) Those sources under the jurisdiction of the energy facility site evaluation council.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 91-05-064 (Order 90-06), § 173-400-020, filed 2/19/91, effective 3/22/91. Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.21A and 70.94 RCW. 83-09-036 (Order DE 83-13), § 173-400-020, filed 4/15/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.331. 80-11-059 (Order DE 80-14), § 173-400-020, filed 8/20/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21A.080 and 70.94.331. 79-06-012 (Order DE 78-21), § 173-400-020, filed 5/8/79; Order DE 76-38, § 173-400-020, filed 12/21/76. Formerly WAC 18-04-020.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-030 Definitions. The definitions in this section apply statewide except where a permitting authority has redefined a specific term. Except as provided elsewhere in this chapter, the ((~~following~~)) definitions in this section apply throughout the chapter:

(1) **"Actual emissions"** means the actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from an emission unit, as determined in accordance with (a) through (c) of this subsection.

(a) In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the emissions unit actually emitted the pollutant during a two-year period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of normal source operation. Ecology or an authority shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the emissions unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period.

(b) Ecology or an authority may presume that source-specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the emissions unit.

(c) For any emissions unit which has not begun normal operations on the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the emissions unit on that date.

(2) **"Adverse impact on visibility"** is defined in WAC 173-400-117.

(3) **"Air contaminant"** means:

(a) Dust, fumes, mist, smoke, other particulate matter, vapor, gas, odorous substance, or any combination thereof. "Air pollutant" means the same as "air contaminant."

(b) For the purposes of regulation under Washington's state implementation plan, "air contaminant" means only:

(i) Those air contaminants for which EPA has established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and ~~constituents or~~ precursors to such NAAQS pollutants as determined by EPA for the applicable geographic area; and

(ii) Any ~~other~~ additional air contaminants that are required to be regulated under Part C of Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act (relating to prevention of significant deterioration and visibility), but only for the purpose of meeting the requirements of Part C of Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act or to the extent those additional air contaminants are regulated in order to avoid such requirements.

(iii) Any additional air contaminants that are subject to regulation under Title V of the Federal Clean Air Act but only to the extent that those additional air contaminants are regulated in order to avoid applicability of the Title V

program.[1]

(4) **"Air pollution"** means the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one or more air contaminants in sufficient quantities, and of such characteristics and duration as is, or is likely to be, injurious to human health, plant or animal life, or property, or which unreasonably interferes with enjoyment of life and property. For the purposes of this chapter, air pollution shall not include air contaminants emitted in compliance with chapter 17.21 RCW, the Washington Pesticide Application Act, which regulates the application and control of the use of various pesticides.

(5) **"Allowable emissions"** means the emission rate of a source calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the source (unless the source is subject to ~~federally~~ legally[2] enforceable

[1] The inclusion of proposed subsection (b) expressly reserving the ability of Ecology to regulate non-NAAQS pollutants such as GHG for purposes of issuing synthetic minor orders for the avoidance of PSD necessitates the inclusion of a corresponding express reservation of synthetic minor authority for purposes of avoiding the applicability of Title V. Otherwise, Ecology might be considered incapable of issuing federally enforceable synthetic minor orders under -091 limiting the emissions of GHG for purposes of avoiding Title V.

[2] *Chemical Manufacturer's Assn v. EPA* No. 891514 (D.C. Cir Sept 15, 1995) , along with *National Mining Association v. EPA*, 59 F.3d 1351 (D.C. Cir. 1995) and *Clean Air Implementation Project v. EPA*, No. 96-1224 (D.C. Cir. June 28, 1996), generally stand for the proposition that if (1) the Federal CAA (FCCA) does not require federal enforceability in order for a limitation to be taken into account in calculating emissions or determining applicability of particular program to a source, and (2) EPA is not able to articulate a good reason why legally enforceable state/local/tribal limits should not count too, then EPA cannot restrict consideration to federally enforceable limitations only. So while these cases focus on the definitions of PTE in various programs, there is no difference when the legal rationale underlying these cases is applied, for example, to other measures of emissions besides PTE that can depend on emission limits, such as the definition of "allowable emissions." There appears to be no statutory command nor reasoned basis to exclude limitations and conditions that are enforceable as a practical matter by Ecology or an authority from consideration in determining "allowable emissions." See also the suggested definition of "legally enforceable" inserted below.

limits which restrict the operating rate, or hours of operation, or both) and the most stringent of the following:

(a) The applicable standards as in 40 CFR Part 60, 61, 62, or 63;

(b) Any applicable SIP emissions limitation including those with a future compliance date; or

(c) The emissions rate specified as ((~~an~~)) a ~~federally~~ legally enforceable approval condition, including those with a future compliance date.

(6) **"Ambient air"** means the surrounding outside air.

(7) **"Ambient air quality standard"** means an established concentration, exposure time, and frequency of occurrence of air contaminant(s) in the ambient air which shall not be exceeded.

(8) **"Approval order"** is defined in **"order of approval."**

(9) **"Attainment area"** means a geographic area designated by EPA at 40 CFR Part 81 as having attained the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for a given criteria pollutant.

(10) **"Authority"** means any air pollution control agency whose jurisdictional boundaries are coextensive with the boundaries of one or more counties.

(11) **"Begin actual construction"** means, in general, initiation of physical on-site construction activities on an emission unit that are of a permanent nature. Such activities include, but are not limited to, installation of building supports and foundations, laying underground pipe work and construction of permanent storage structures. With respect to a change in method of operations, this term refers to those on-

site activities other than preparatory activities which mark the initiation of the change.

(12) **"Best available control technology (BACT)"** means an emission limitation based on the maximum degree of reduction for each air pollutant subject to regulation under chapter 70.94 RCW emitted from or which results from any new or modified stationary source, which the permitting authority, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such source or modification through application of production processes and available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning, clean fuels, or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of each such pollutant. In no event shall application of the "best available control technology" result in emissions of any pollutants which will exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable standard under 40 CFR Part 60 and Part 61. Emissions from any source utilizing clean fuels, or any other means, to comply with this paragraph shall not be allowed to increase above levels that would have been required under the definition of BACT in the Federal Clean Air Act as it existed prior to enactment of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

(13) **"Best available retrofit technology (BART)"** means an emission limitation based on the degree of reduction achievable through the application of the best system of continuous emission reduction for each pollutant which is emitted by an existing stationary facility. The emission limitation must be

established, on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration the technology available, the costs of compliance, the energy and nonair quality environmental impacts of compliance, any pollution control equipment in use or in existence at the source, the remaining useful life of the source, and the degree of improvement in visibility which may reasonably be anticipated to result from the use of such technology.

(14) **"Brake horsepower (BHP)"** means the measure of an engine's horsepower without the loss in power caused by the gearbox, alternator, differential, water pump, and other auxiliary components.

(15) **"Bubble"** means a set of emission limits which allows an increase in emissions from a given emissions unit in exchange for a decrease in emissions from another emissions unit, pursuant to RCW 70.94.155 and WAC 173-400-120.

(16) **"Capacity factor"** means the ratio of the average load on equipment or a machine for the period of time considered, to the manufacturer's capacity rating of the machine or equipment.

(17) **"Class I area"** means any area designated under section 162 or 164 of the Federal Clean Air Act as a Class I area. The following areas are the Class I areas in Washington state:

(a) Alpine Lakes Wilderness;

(b) Glacier Peak Wilderness;

(c) Goat Rocks Wilderness;

(d) Mount Adams Wilderness;

(e) Mount Rainier National Park;

(f) North Cascades National Park;

(g) Olympic National Park;

(h) Pasayten Wilderness; and

(i) Spokane Indian Reservation.

(18) **"Combustion and incineration units"** means units using combustion for waste disposal, steam production, chemical recovery or other process requirements; but excludes outdoor burning.

(19)(a) **"Commence"** as applied to construction, means that the owner or operator has all the necessary preconstruction approvals or permits and either has:

(i) Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction of the source, to be completed within a reasonable time; or

(ii) Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of actual construction of the source to be completed within a reasonable time.

(b) For the purposes of this definition, "necessary preconstruction approvals" means those permits or orders of approval required under federal air quality control laws and regulations, including state, local and federal regulations and orders contained in the SIP.

(20) **"Concealment"** means any action taken to reduce the observed or measured concentrations of a pollutant in a gaseous effluent while, in fact, not reducing the total amount of pollutant discharged.

(21) **"Criteria pollutant"** means a pollutant for which there is established a National Ambient Air Quality Standard at 40 CFR Part 50. The criteria pollutants are carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter, ozone (O_3) sulfur dioxide (SO_2), lead (Pb), and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2).

(22) **"Director"** means director of the Washington state department of ecology or duly authorized representative.

(23) **"Dispersion technique"** means a method that attempts to affect the concentration of a pollutant in the ambient air other than by the use of pollution abatement equipment or integral process pollution controls.

(24) **"Ecology"** means the Washington state department of ecology.

(25) **"Emission"** means a release of air contaminants into the ambient air.

(26) **"Emission reduction credit (ERC)"** means a credit granted pursuant to WAC 173-400-131. This is a voluntary reduction in emissions.

(27) **"Emission standard"** and **"emission limitation"** means a requirement established under the Federal Clean Air Act or chapter 70.94 RCW which limits the quantity, rate, or concentration of emissions of air contaminants on a continuous basis, including any requirement relating to the operation or maintenance of a source to assure continuous emission reduction and any design, equipment, work practice, or operational standard adopted under the Federal Clean Air Act or chapter 70.94 RCW.

(28) **"Emission threshold"** means an emission of a listed air contaminant at or above the following rates:

Air Contaminant	Annual Emission Rate
Carbon monoxide:	100 tons per year
Nitrogen oxides:	40 tons per year
Sulfur dioxide:	40 tons per year
Particulate matter (PM):	25 tons per year of PM emissions 15 tons per year of PM-10 emissions 10 tons per year of PM-2.5
Volatile organic compounds:	40 tons per year
Fluorides:	3 tons per year
Lead:	0.6 tons per year
Sulfuric acid mist:	7 tons per year
Hydrogen sulfide (H_2S):	10 tons per year
Total reduced sulfur (including H_2S):	10 tons per year
Reduced sulfur compounds (including H_2S):	10 tons per year

(29) **"Emissions unit"** or **"emission unit"** means any part of a stationary source or source which emits or would have the potential to emit any pollutant subject to regulation under the Federal Clean Air Act, chapter 70.94 or 70.98 RCW.

(30) **"Excess emissions"** means emissions of an air pollutant in excess of any applicable emission standard.

(31) **"Excess stack height"** means that portion of a stack which exceeds the greater of sixty-five meters or the calculated stack height described in WAC 173-400-200(2).

(32) **"Existing stationary facility (facility)"** is defined in WAC 173-400-151.

(33) **"Federal Clean Air Act (FCAA)"** means the Federal Clean Air Act, also known as Public Law 88-206, 77 Stat. 392, December

17, 1963, 42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq., as last amended by the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, P.L. 101-549, November 15, 1990.

(34) **"Federal Class I area"** means any federal land that is classified or reclassified Class I. The following areas are federal Class I areas in Washington state:

(a) Alpine Lakes Wilderness;

(b) Glacier Peak Wilderness;

(c) Goat Rocks Wilderness;

(d) Mount Adams Wilderness;

(e) Mount Rainier National Park;

(f) North Cascades National Park;

(g) Olympic National Park; and

(h) Pasayten Wilderness.

(35) **"Federal land manager"** means the secretary of the department with authority over federal lands in the United States.

(36) **"Federally enforceable"** means all limitations and conditions which are enforceable by EPA, including those requirements developed under 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, 62 and 63, requirements established within the Washington SIP, requirements within any approval or order established under 40 CFR 52.21 or under a SIP approved new source review regulation, and emissions limitation orders issued under WAC 173-400-091.

(37) **"Fossil fuel-fired steam generator"** means a device, furnace, or boiler used in the process of burning fossil fuel for the primary purpose of producing steam by heat transfer.

(38) **"Fugitive dust"** means a particulate emission made

airborne by forces of wind, man's activity, or both. Unpaved roads, construction sites, and tilled land are examples of areas that originate fugitive dust. Fugitive dust is a type of fugitive emission.

(39) **"Fugitive emissions"** means emissions that could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.

(40) **"General process unit"** means an emissions unit using a procedure or a combination of procedures for the purpose of causing a change in material by either chemical or physical means, excluding combustion.

(41) **"Good engineering practice (GEP)"** refers to a calculated stack height based on the equation specified in WAC 173-400-200 (2)(a)(ii).

(42) **"Greenhouse gases (GHGs)"** includes carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

(43) **"Incinerator"** means a furnace used primarily for the thermal destruction of waste.

(44) **"In operation"** means engaged in activity related to the primary design function of the source.

(45) **"Legally enforceable"** means all limitations and conditions which are enforceable as a practical matter by ecology, an authority or EPA. [3]

(46)**"Mandatory Class I federal area"** means any area defined

[3] This definition is needed to explain the meaning of the phrase "legally enforceable" as already used in several places in these regulations and as additionally suggested by TBC herein.

in Section 162(a) of the Federal Clean Air Act. The following areas are the mandatory Class I federal areas in Washington state:

(a) Alpine Lakes Wilderness;

(b) Glacier Peak Wilderness;

(c) Goat Rocks Wilderness;

(d) Mount Adams Wilderness;

(e) Mount Rainier National Park;

(f) North Cascades National Park;

(g) Olympic National Park; and

(h) Pasayten Wilderness;

(~~46~~47) **"Masking"** means the mixing of a chemically nonreactive control agent with a malodorous gaseous effluent to change the perceived odor.

(~~47~~48) **"Materials handling"** means the handling, transporting, loading, unloading, storage, and transfer of materials with no significant chemical or physical alteration.

(~~48~~49) **"Modification"** means any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source that increases the amount of any air contaminant emitted by such source or that results in the emissions of any air contaminant not previously emitted. The term modification shall be construed consistent with the definition of modification in Section 7411, Title 42, United States Code, and with rules implementing that section.

(~~49~~50) **"National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS)"** means an ambient air quality standard set by EPA at 40 CFR Part

50 and includes standards for carbon monoxide (CO), particulate matter, ozone (O_3), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), lead (Pb), and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2).

(~~50~~51) **"National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS)"** means the federal rules in 40 CFR Part 61.

(~~51~~52) **"National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories"** means the federal rules in 40 CFR Part 63.

(~~52~~53) **"Natural conditions"** means naturally occurring phenomena that reduce visibility as measured in terms of light extinction, visual range, contrast, or coloration.

(~~53~~54) **"New source"** means:

(a) The construction or modification of a stationary source that increases the amount of any air contaminant emitted by such source or that results in the emission of any air contaminant not previously emitted; and

(b) Any other project that constitutes a new source under the Federal Clean Air Act.

(~~54~~55) **"New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)"** means the federal rules in 40 CFR Part 60.

(~~55~~56) **"Nonattainment area"** means a geographic area designated by EPA at 40 CFR Part 81 as exceeding a National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for a given criteria pollutant. An area is nonattainment only for the pollutants for which the area has been designated nonattainment.

(~~56~~57) **"Nonroad engine"** means:

(a) Except as discussed in (b) of this subsection, a

nonroad engine is any internal combustion engine:

(i) In or on a piece of equipment that is self-propelled or serves a dual purpose by both propelling itself and performing another function (such as garden tractors, off-highway mobile cranes and bulldozers); or

(ii) In or on a piece of equipment that is intended to be propelled while performing its function (such as lawnmowers and string trimmers); or

(iii) That, by itself or in or on a piece of equipment, is portable or transportable, meaning designed to be and capable of being carried or moved from one location to another. Indicia of transportability include, but are not limited to, wheels, skids, carrying handles, dolly, trailer, or platform.

(b) An internal combustion engine is not a nonroad engine if:

(i) The engine is used to propel a motor vehicle or a vehicle used solely for competition, or is subject to standards promulgated under section 202 of the Federal Clean Air Act; or

(ii) The engine is regulated by a New Source Performance Standard promulgated under section 111 of the Federal Clean Air Act; or

(iii) The engine otherwise included in (a)(iii) of this subsection remains or will remain at a location for more than twelve consecutive months or a shorter period of time for an engine located at a seasonal source. A location is any single position[4] ~~site~~ at a building, structure, facility, or

[4] Use of "position" instead of site avoids ambiguity because "site" can be interpreted to include an entire building, structure, facility or installation.

installation. Any engine (or engines) that replaces an engine at a location and that is intended to perform the same or similar function as the engine replaced will be included in calculating the consecutive time period. An engine located at a seasonal source is an engine that remains at a seasonal source during the full annual operating period of the seasonal source. A seasonal source is a stationary source that remains in a single location on a permanent basis (i.e., at least two years) and that operates at that single location approximately three months (or more) each year. This paragraph does not apply to an engine after the engine is removed from the location.

(~~57~~58) **"Notice of construction application"** means a written application to allow construction of a new source, modification of an existing stationary source or replacement or substantial alteration of control technology at an existing stationary source.

(~~58~~59) **"Opacity"** means the degree to which an object seen through a plume is obscured, stated as a percentage.

(~~59~~60) **"Outdoor burning"** means the combustion of material in an open fire or in an outdoor container, without providing for the control of combustion or the control of the emissions from the combustion. Wood waste disposal in wigwam burners or silo burners is not considered outdoor burning.

(~~60~~61) **"Order"** means any order issued by ecology or a local air authority pursuant to chapter 70.94 RCW, including, but not limited to RCW 70.94.332, 70.94.152, 70.94.153, 70.94.154, and 70.94.141(3), and includes, where used in the generic sense, the

terms order, corrective action order, order of approval, and regulatory order.

(~~61~~62) **"Order of approval"** or **"approval order"** means a regulatory order issued by a permitting authority to approve the notice of construction application for a proposed new source or modification, or the replacement or substantial alteration of control technology at an existing stationary source.

(~~62~~63) **"Ozone depleting substance"** means any substance listed in Appendices A and B to Subpart A of 40 CFR Part 82.

(~~63~~64) **"Particulate matter"** or **"particulates"** means any airborne finely divided solid or liquid material with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than 100 micrometers.

(~~64~~65) **"Particulate matter emissions"** means all finely divided solid or liquid material, other than uncombined water, emitted to the ambient air as measured by applicable reference methods, or an equivalent or alternative method specified in Title 40, chapter I of the Code of Federal Regulations or by a test method specified in the SIP.

(~~65~~66) **"Parts per million (ppm)"** means parts of a contaminant per million parts of gas, by volume, exclusive of water or particulates.

(~~66~~67) **"Permitting authority"** means ecology or the local air pollution control authority with jurisdiction over the source.

(~~67~~68) **"Person"** means an individual, firm, public or private corporation, association, partnership, political subdivision, municipality, or government agency.

(~~68~~69) **"PM-10"** means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers as measured by a reference method based on 40 CFR Part 50 Appendix J and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53 or by an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.

(~~69~~70) **"PM-10 emissions"** means finely divided solid or liquid material, including condensable particulate matter, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers emitted to the ambient air as measured by an applicable reference method, or an equivalent or alternate method, specified in Appendix M of 40 CFR Part 51 or by a test method specified in the SIP.

(~~70~~71) **"PM-2.5"** means particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers as measured by a reference method based on 40 CFR Part 50 Appendix L and designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53 or by an equivalent method designated in accordance with 40 CFR Part 53.

(~~71~~72) **"PM-2.5 emissions"** means finely divided solid or liquid material, including condensable particulate matter, with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 2.5 micrometers emitted to the ambient air as measured by an applicable reference method, or an equivalent or alternate method, specified in 40 CFR Part 51 or by a test method specified in the SIP.

(~~72~~73) **"Portable source"** means a type of stationary source which emits air contaminants only while at a fixed location but

which is capable of being transported to various locations. Examples include a portable asphalt plant or a portable package boiler.

(~~73~~74) **"Potential to emit"** means the maximum capacity of a source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design only if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is legally[5] enforceable. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a source.

(~~74~~75) **"Prevention of significant deterioration (PSD)"** means the program in WAC 173-400-700 to 173-400-750.

(~~75~~76) **"Projected width"** means that dimension of a structure determined from the frontal area of the structure, projected onto a plane perpendicular to a line between the center of the stack and the center of the building.

(~~76~~77) **"Reasonably attributable"** means attributable by visual observation or any other technique the state deems appropriate.

(~~77~~78) **"Reasonably available control technology (RACT)"** means the lowest emission limit that a particular source or source category is capable of meeting by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering

[5] See the suggested definition of "legally enforceable" inserted above.

technological and economic feasibility. RACT is determined on a case-by-case basis for an individual source or source category taking into account the impact of the source upon air quality, the availability of additional controls, the emission reduction to be achieved by additional controls, the impact of additional controls on air quality, and the capital and operating costs of the additional controls. RACT requirements for any source or source category shall be adopted only after notice and opportunity for comment are afforded.

(~~78~~79) **"Regulatory order"** means an order issued by a permitting authority that requires compliance with:

(a) Any applicable provision of chapter 70.94 RCW or rules adopted there under; or

(b) Local air authority regulations adopted by the local air authority with jurisdiction over the sources to whom the order is issued.

(c) A voluntary limit on a source's or emission unit's potential to emit any air contaminant to a level agreed to by the owner or operator and the permitting authority with jurisdiction over the source or emission unit, including an order issued under WAC 173-400-091.[6]

(~~79~~80) **"Secondary emissions"** means emissions which would occur as a result of the construction or operation of a major stationary source or major modification, but do not come from the major stationary source or major modification itself. Secondary emissions must be specific, well defined,

[6] To clarify that regulatory orders may be used to create synthetic minor status and that WAC 173-400-091 orders are "regulatory orders."

quantifiable, and impact the same general area as the major stationary source or major modification which causes the secondary emissions. Secondary emissions ((~~may~~)) include((~~, but are not limited to:~~

~~(a) Emissions from ships or trains located at the new or modified major stationary source; and~~

~~(b)~~)) emissions from any offsite support facility which would not ((~~otherwise~~)) be constructed or increase its emissions except as a result of the construction or operation of the major stationary source or major modification. Secondary emissions do not include any emissions which come directly from a mobile source such as emissions from the tailpipe of a motor vehicle, from a train, or from a vessel.

(~~80~~81) **"Source"** means all of the emissions unit(s) including quantifiable fugitive emissions, that are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person or persons under common control, whose activities are ancillary to the production of a single product or functionally related groups of products.

(~~81~~82) **"Source category"** means all sources of the same type or classification.

(~~82~~83) **"Stack"** means any point in a source designed to emit solids, liquids, or gases into the air, including a pipe or duct.

(~~83~~84) **"Stack height"** means the height of an emission point measured from the ground-level elevation at the base of the stack.

(~~84~~85) **"Standard conditions"** means a temperature of 20°C (68°F) and a pressure of 760 mm (29.92 inches) of mercury.

(~~85~~86) **"State implementation plan (SIP)"** or **"Washington SIP"** means the Washington SIP in 40 CFR Part 52, subpart WW. The SIP contains state, local and federal regulations and orders, the state plan and compliance schedules approved and promulgated by EPA, for the purpose of implementing, maintaining, and enforcing the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

(~~86~~87) **"Stationary source"** means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit any air contaminant. This term does not include emissions resulting directly from an internal combustion engine for transportation purposes or from a nonroad engine or nonroad vehicle as defined in Section 216(11) of the Federal Clean Air Act.

(~~87~~88) **"Sulfuric acid plant"** means any facility producing sulfuric acid by the contact process by burning elemental sulfur, alkylation acid, hydrogen sulfide, or acid sludge.

(~~88~~89) **"Synthetic minor"** means any source whose potential to emit has been limited below applicable thresholds by means of a~~n~~ legally enforceable permit, order, rule, or approval condition.[7]

(~~89~~90) **"Total reduced sulfur (TRS)"** means the sum of the

[7] See suggested definition of "legally enforceable" inserted above. "Permit" is inserted to account for EPA guidance indicating that Title V Air Operating Permits can be used to limit PTE. *See* "Options for limiting Potential to Emit (PTE) of a Stationary Source Under Section 112 and Title V of the Clean Air Act (CAA) ("Operating permits issued under the federal Title V operating permits program can, in some cases, provide a convenient and readily available mechanism to create federally-enforceable limits."

sulfur compounds hydrogen sulfide, mercaptans, dimethyl sulfide, dimethyl disulfide, and any other organic sulfides emitted and measured by EPA method 16 in Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 60 or an EPA approved equivalent method and expressed as hydrogen sulfide.

(~~90~~91) **"Total suspended particulate"** means particulate matter as measured by the method described in 40 CFR Part 50 Appendix B.

(~~91~~92) **"Toxic air pollutant (TAP)"** or **"toxic air contaminant"** means any toxic air pollutant listed in WAC 173-460-150. The term toxic air pollutant may include particulate matter and volatile organic compounds if an individual substance or a group of substances within either of these classes is listed in WAC 173-460-150. The term toxic air pollutant does not include particulate matter and volatile organic compounds as generic classes of compounds.

(~~92~~93) **"Unclassifiable area"** means an area that cannot be designated attainment or nonattainment on the basis of available information as meeting or not meeting the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for the criteria pollutant and that is listed by EPA at 40 CFR Part 81.

(~~93~~94) **"United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)"** shall be referred to as EPA.

(~~94~~95) **"Visibility impairment"** means any humanly perceptible change in visibility (light extinction, visual range, contrast, or coloration) from that which would have existed under natural conditions.

(~~95~~96) **"Volatile organic compound (VOC)"** means any carbon compound that participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions.

(a) Exceptions. The following compounds are not a VOC: Acetone; carbon monoxide; carbon dioxide; carbonic acid; metallic carbides or carbonates; ammonium carbonate, methane; ethane; methylene chloride (dichloromethane); 1,1,1-trichloroethane (methyl chloroform); 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113); trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11); dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12); chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22); trifluoromethane (HFC-23); 1,2-dichloro 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114); chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115); 1,1,1-trifluoro 2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123); 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a); 1,1-dichloro 1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b); 1-chloro 1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b); 2-chloro 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124); pentafluoroethane (HFC-125); 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134); 1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HFC-143a); 1,1-difluoroethane (HFC-152a); parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF); cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes; perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene); 3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225ca); 1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HCFC-225cb); 1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane (HFC 43-10mee); difluoromethane (HFC-32); ethylfluoride (HFC-161); 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa); 1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca); 1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ea); 1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245eb); 1,1,1,3,3-

pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa); 1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea); 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc); chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31); 1 chloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-151a); 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a); 1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxy-butane ($C_4F_9OCH_3$); 2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ($(CF_3)_2CFCF_2OCH_3$); 1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane ($C_4F_9OC_2H_5$); 2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane ($(CF_3)_2CFCF_2OC_2H_5$); methyl acetate, 1,1,1,2,2,3,3-heptafluoro-3-methoxy-propane (n-$C_3F_7OCH_3$ or HFE-7000); 3-ethoxy-1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-dodecafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl) hexane (HFE-7500) 1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane (HFC 227ea); methyl formate ($HCOOCH_3$); 1,1,1,2,2,3,4,5,5,5-decafluoro-3-methoxy-4-trifluoromethyl-pentane (HFE-7300); dimethyl carbonate; propylene carbonate; and perfluorocarbon compounds that fall into these classes:

(i) Cyclic, branched, or linear completely fluorinated alkanes;

(ii) Cyclic, branched, or linear completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations;

(iii) Cyclic, branched, or linear completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and

(iv) Sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine.

(b) For the purpose of determining compliance with emission limits, VOC will be measured by the appropriate methods in 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix A. Where the method also measures

compounds with negligible photochemical reactivity, these negligibly-reactive compounds may be excluded as VOC if the amount of the compounds is accurately quantified, and the exclusion is approved by ecology, the authority, or EPA.

(c) As a precondition to excluding these negligibly-reactive compounds as VOC or at any time thereafter, ecology or the authority may require an owner or operator to provide monitoring or testing methods and results demonstrating, to the satisfaction of ecology ((~~or~~)), or EPA the amount of negligibly-reactive compounds in the source's emissions.

(d) The following compounds are VOC for purposes of all recordkeeping, emissions reporting, photochemical dispersion modeling and inventory requirements which apply to VOC and shall be uniquely identified in emission reports, but are not VOC for purposes of VOC emissions limitations or VOC content requirements: Tertiary-butyl acetate.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 11-06-060 (Order 09-01), § 173-400-030, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.395 and 70.94.331. 07-11-039 (Order 06-03), § 173-400-030, filed 5/8/07, effective 6/8/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.152. 05-03-033 (Order 03-07), § 173-400-030, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW, RCW 70.94.141, [70.94.]152, [70.94.]331, [70.94.]510 and 43.21A.080. 01-17-062 (Order 99-06), § 173-400-030, filed 8/15/01, effective 9/15/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.152. 98-01-183 (Order 96-01), § 173-400-030, filed

12/23/97, effective 1/23/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 96-19-054 (Order 94-35), § 173-400-030, filed 9/13/96, effective 10/14/96; 95-07-126 (Order 93-40), § 173-400-030, filed 3/22/95, effective 4/22/95; 93-18-007 (Order 93-03), § 173-400-030, filed 8/20/93, effective 9/20/93; 91-05-064 (Order 90-06), § 173-400-030, filed 2/19/91, effective 3/22/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.331, 70.94.395 and 70.94.510. 85-06-046 (Order 84-48), § 173-400-030, filed 3/6/85. Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.21A and 70.94 RCW. 83-09-036 (Order DE 83-13), § 173-400-030, filed 4/15/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.331. 80-11-059 (Order DE 80-14), § 173-400-030, filed 8/20/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21A.080 and 70.94.331. 79-06-012 (Order DE 78-21), § 173-400-030, filed 5/8/79; Order DE 76-38, § 173-400-030, filed 12/21/76. Formerly WAC 18-04-030.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-036 Relocation of portable sources. (1) **Applicability.**

(a) Portable sources that meet the requirements of this section may without obtaining a site-specific or permitting authority-specific order of approval relocate and operate in any jurisdiction in which the permitting authority has adopted ((~~these rules~~)) this section by reference. The owner or

operator of a portable source may file a new notice of construction application in compliance with WAC 173-400-110 each time the portable source relocates in lieu of participating in the inter-jurisdictional provisions in this section.

(b) Permitting authority participation in the inter-jurisdictional provisions of this section is optional. This section applies only in those jurisdictions where the permitting authority has adopted it. Nothing in this section affects a permitting authority's ability to enter into an agreement with another permitting authority to allow inter-jurisdictional relocation of a portable source under conditions other than those listed here except that subsection (2) of this section applies statewide.

(c) This section applies to sources that move from the jurisdiction of one permitting authority to the jurisdiction of another permitting authority, inter-jurisdictional relocation. This section does not apply to intra-jurisdictional relocation.

(d) Engines subject to WAC 173-400-035 Nonroad engines are not portable sources subject to this section.

(2) **Portable sources in nonattainment areas.** If a portable source is locating in a nonattainment area and if the source emits the pollutants or pollutant precursors for which the area is classified as nonattainment, then the source must acquire a site-specific order of approval.

(3) **Major stationary sources.** If a portable source is a major stationary source then it must also comply with WAC 173-400-700 through 173-400-750 as applicable.

(4) **Relocation requirements.** Portable sources are allowed to operate at a new location without obtaining an order of approval from the permitting authority with jurisdiction over the new location provided that:

(a) A permitting authority in Washington state issued a notice of construction order of approval for the portable source after July 1, 2010, identifying the emission units as a "portable source";

(b) The owner/operator of the portable source submits a relocation notice on a form provided by the permitting authority and a copy of the applicable portable source order of approval to the permitting authority with jurisdiction over the intended operation location a minimum of fifteen calendar days before the portable source begins operation at the new location;

(c) The owner/operator submits the emission inventory required under WAC 173-400-105 to each permitting authority in whose jurisdiction the portable source operated during the preceding year. The data must be sufficient in detail to enable each permitting authority to calculate the emissions within its jurisdiction and the yearly aggregate.

(d) Operation at any location under this provision is limited to one year or less. Operations lasting more than one year must obtain a site specific order of approval.

((~~(4)~~)) (5) **Enforcement of the order of approval.** The permitting authority with jurisdiction over the location where a portable source is operating has authority to enforce the conditions of the order of approval that authorizes the portable

source operation, regardless of which permitting authority issued the order of approval. All persons who receive an order of approval must comply with all approval conditions contained in the order of approval.

((~~(5)~~)) (6) **Change of conditions to orders of approval.** To change the conditions in an order of approval, the owner/operator must obtain a new order of approval from the permitting authority with jurisdiction over the portable source.

((~~(6)~~)) (7) **Portable source modification.** Prior to beginning actual construction or installation of a modification of a portable source, the owner/operator must obtain a new order of approval from the permitting authority with jurisdiction over the portable source.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 11-06-060 (Order 09-01), § 173-400-036, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-050 Emission standards for combustion and incineration units. (1) Combustion and incineration emissions units must meet all requirements of WAC 173-400-040 and, in addition, no person shall cause or allow emissions of particulate matter in excess of 0.23 gram per dry cubic meter at standard conditions (0.1 grain/dscf), except, for an emissions unit combusting wood derived fuels for the production of steam. No person shall allow the emission of particulate matter in excess of 0.46 gram per dry cubic meter at standard conditions (0.2 grain/dscf), as measured by EPA method 5 in Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 60, (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012) or approved procedures contained in "*Source Test Manual - Procedures For Compliance Testing*," state of Washington, department of ecology, as of September 20, 2004, on file at ecology.

(2) For any incinerator, no person shall cause or allow emissions in excess of one hundred ppm of total carbonyls as measured by Source Test Method 14 procedures contained in "*Source Test Manual - Procedures for Compliance Testing*," state of Washington, department of ecology, as of September 20, 2004, on file at ecology. An applicable EPA reference method or other procedures to collect and analyze for the same compounds

collected in the ecology method may be used if approved by the permitting authority prior to its use.

(a) **Incinerators** not subject to the requirements of chapter 173-434 WAC or WAC 173-400-050 (4) or (5), or requirements adopted by reference in WAC 173-400-075 (40 CFR 63 subpart EEE) and WAC 173-400-115 (40 CFR 60 subparts E, Ea, Eb, Ec, AAAA, and CCCC) shall be operated only during daylight hours unless written permission to operate at other times is received from the permitting authority.

(b) Total carbonyls means the concentration of organic compounds containing the =C=O radical as collected by the Ecology Source Test Method 14 contained in "*Source Test Manual - Procedures For Compliance Testing*," state of Washington, department of ecology, as of September 20, 2004, on file at ecology.

(3) Measured concentrations for combustion and incineration units shall be adjusted for volumes corrected to seven percent oxygen, except when the permitting authority determines that an alternate oxygen correction factor is more representative of normal operations such as the correction factor included in an applicable NSPS or NESHAP, actual operating characteristics, or the manufacturer's specifications for the emission unit.

(4) **Commercial and industrial solid waste incineration units** constructed on or before November 30, 1999.

(a) Definitions.

(i) **"Commercial and industrial solid waste incineration (CISWI) unit"** means any combustion device that combusts

commercial and industrial waste, as defined in this subsection. The boundaries of a CISWI unit are defined as, but not limited to, the commercial or industrial solid waste fuel feed system, grate system, flue gas system, and bottom ash. The CISWI unit does not include air pollution control equipment or the stack. The CISWI unit boundary starts at the commercial and industrial solid waste hopper (if applicable) and extends through two areas:

(A) The combustion unit flue gas system, which ends immediately after the last combustion chamber.

(B) The combustion unit bottom ash system, which ends at the truck loading station or similar equipment that transfers the ash to final disposal. It includes all ash handling systems connected to the bottom ash handling system.

(ii) **"Commercial and industrial solid waste"** means solid waste combusted in an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion without energy recovery that is a distinct operating unit of any commercial or industrial facility (including field erected, modular, and custom built incineration units operating with starved or excess air), or solid waste combusted in an air curtain incinerator without energy recovery that is a distinct operating unit of any commercial or industrial facility.

(b) Applicability. This section applies to incineration units that meet all three criteria:

(i) The incineration unit meets the definition of CISWI unit in this subsection.

(ii) The incineration unit commenced construction on or

before November 30, 1999.

(iii) The incineration unit is not exempt under (c) of this subsection.

(c) The following types of incineration units are exempt from this subsection:

(i) *Pathological waste incineration units.* Incineration units burning 90 percent or more by weight (on a calendar quarter basis and excluding the weight of auxiliary fuel and combustion air) of pathological waste, low-level radioactive waste, and/or chemotherapeutic waste as defined in 40 CFR 60.2265 (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) ~~May 1, 2012)~~ July 1, 2010 are not subject to this section if you meet the two requirements specified in (c)(i)(A) and (B) of this subsection.

(A) Notify the permitting authority that the unit meets these criteria.

(B) Keep records on a calendar quarter basis of the weight of pathological waste, low-level radioactive waste, and/or chemotherapeutic waste burned, and the weight of all other fuels and wastes burned in the unit.

(ii) *Agricultural waste incineration units.* Incineration units burning 90 percent or more by weight (on a calendar quarter basis and excluding the weight of auxiliary fuel and combustion air) of agricultural wastes as defined in 40 CFR 60.2265 (in effect on January 30, 2001) are not subject to this subpart if you meet the two requirements specified in (c)(ii)(A) and (B) of this subsection.

(A) Notify the permitting authority that the unit meets

these criteria.

(B) Keep records on a calendar quarter basis of the weight of agricultural waste burned, and the weight of all other fuels and wastes burned in the unit.

(iii) *Municipal waste combustion units.* Incineration units that meet either of the two criteria specified in (c)(iii)(A) and (B) of this subsection.

(A) Units are regulated under 40 CFR Part 60, subpart Ea or subpart Eb (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) July 1, 2010~~May 1, 2012~~); Spokane County Air Pollution Control Authority Regulation 1, Section 6.17 (in effect on February 13, 1999); 40 CFR Part 60, subpart AAAA (in effect on July 1, 2010); or WAC 173-400-050(5).

(B) Units burn greater than 30 percent municipal solid waste or refuse-derived fuel, as defined in 40 CFR Part 60, subparts Ea (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) July 1, 2010~~May 1, 2012~~), Eb (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) July 1, 2010~~May 1, 2012~~), and AAAA (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) July 1, 2010~~May 1, 2012~~), and WAC 173-400-050(5), and that have the capacity to burn less than 35 tons (32 megagrams) per day of municipal solid waste or refuse-derived fuel, if you meet the two requirements in (c)(iii)(B)(I) and (II) of this subsection.

(I) Notify the permitting authority that the unit meets these criteria.

(II) Keep records on a calendar quarter basis of the weight of municipal solid waste burned, and the weight of all other fuels and wastes burned in the unit.

(iv) *Medical waste incineration units.* Incineration units regulated under 40 CFR Part 60, subpart Ec (Standards of Performance for Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction is Commenced After June 20, 1996) (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) July 1, 2010~~May 1, 2012~~);

(v) *Small power production facilities.* Units that meet the three requirements specified in (c)(v)(A) through (C) of this subsection.

(A) The unit qualifies as a small power-production facility under section 3 (17)(C) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796 (17)(C)).

(B) The unit burns homogeneous waste (not including refuse-derived fuel) to produce electricity.

(C) You notify the permitting authority that the unit meets all of these criteria.

(vi) *Cogeneration facilities.* Units that meet the three requirements specified in (c)(vi)(A) through (C) of this subsection.

(A) The unit qualifies as a cogeneration facility under section 3 (18)(B) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796 (18)(B)).

(B) The unit burns homogeneous waste (not including refuse-derived fuel) to produce electricity and steam or other forms of energy used for industrial, commercial, heating, or cooling purposes.

(C) You notify the permitting authority that the unit meets all of these criteria.

(vii) *Hazardous waste combustion units.* Units that meet either of the two criteria specified in (c)(vii)(A) or (B) of this subsection.

(A) Units for which you are required to get a permit under section 3005 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act.

(B) Units regulated under subpart EEE of 40 CFR Part 63 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Hazardous Waste Combustors) (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) July 1, 2010~~May 1, 2012~~).

(viii) *Materials recovery units.* Units that combust waste for the primary purpose of recovering metals, such as primary and secondary smelters;

(ix) *Air curtain incinerators.* Air curtain incinerators that burn only the materials listed in (c)(ix)(A) through (C) of this subsection are only required to meet the requirements under "Air Curtain Incinerators" in 40 CFR 60.2245 through 60.2260 (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) July 1, 2010~~May 1, 2012~~).

(A) 100 percent wood waste.

(B) 100 percent clean lumber.

(C) 100 percent mixture of only wood waste, clean lumber, and/or yard waste.

(x) *Cyclonic barrel burners.* See 40 CFR 60.2265 (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) July 1, 2010~~May 1, 2012~~).

(xi) *Rack, part, and drum reclamation units.* See 40 CFR 60.2265 (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) July 1, 2010~~May 1, 2012~~).

(xii) *Cement kilns.* Kilns regulated under subpart LLL of 40 CFR Part 63 (National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air

Pollutants from the Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry) (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) July 1, 2010~~May 1, 2012~~).

(xiii) *Sewage sludge incinerators.* Incineration units regulated under 40 CFR Part 60, (Standards of Performance for Sewage Treatment Plants) (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) July 1, 2010~~May 1, 2012~~).

(xiv) *Chemical recovery units.* Combustion units burning materials to recover chemical constituents or to produce chemical compounds where there is an existing commercial market for such recovered chemical constituents or compounds. The seven types of units described in (c)(xiv)(A) through (G) of this subsection are considered chemical recovery units.

(A) Units burning only pulping liquors (i.e., black liquor) that are reclaimed in a pulping liquor recovery process and reused in the pulping process.

(B) Units burning only spent sulfuric acid used to produce virgin sulfuric acid.

(C) Units burning only wood or coal feedstock for the production of charcoal.

(D) Units burning only manufacturing by-product streams/residues containing catalyst metals which are reclaimed and reused as catalysts or used to produce commercial grade catalysts.

(E) Units burning only coke to produce purified carbon monoxide that is used as an intermediate in the production of other chemical compounds.

(F) Units burning only hydrocarbon liquids or solids to

produce hydrogen, carbon monoxide, synthesis gas, or other gases for use in other manufacturing processes.

(G) Units burning only photographic film to recover silver.

(xv) *Laboratory analysis units.* Units that burn samples of materials for the purpose of chemical or physical analysis.

(d) Exceptions.

(i) Physical or operational changes to a CISWI unit made primarily to comply with this section do not qualify as a "modification" or "reconstruction" (as defined in 40 CFR 60.2815, in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) July 1, 2010~~May 1, 2012~~).

(ii) Changes to a CISWI unit made on or after June 1, 2001, that meet the definition of "modification" or "reconstruction" as defined in 40 CFR 60.2815 (~~in effect on~~as amended through ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) ~~July 1, 2010May 1, 2012)~~December 1, 2000[8] mean the CISWI unit is considered a new unit and subject to WAC 173-400-115, which adopts 40 CFR Part 60, subpart CCCC by reference.

(e) A CISWI unit must comply with 40 CFR 60.2575 through 60.2875, in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) July 1, 2010~~May 1, 2012~~, which is adopted by reference. The federal rule contains these major components:

- Increments of progress towards compliance in 60.2575 through 60.2630;
- Waste management plan requirements in 60.2620 through 60.2630;
- Operator training and qualification requirements in 60.2635 through 60.2665;

[8] Last rule before vacatur by DC Circuit..

- Emission limitations and operating limits in 60.2670 through 60.2685;
- Performance testing requirements in 60.2690 through 60.2725;
- Initial compliance requirements in 60.2700 through 60.2725;
- Continuous compliance requirements in 60.2710 through 60.2725;
- Monitoring requirements in 60.2730 through 60.2735;
- Recordkeeping and reporting requirements in 60.2740 through 60.2800;
- Title V operating permits requirements in 60.2805;
- Air curtain incinerator requirements in 60.2810 through 60.2870;
- Definitions in 60.2875; and
- Tables in 60.2875. In Table 1, the final control plan must be submitted before June 1, 2004, and final compliance must be achieved by June 1, 2005.

(i) Exception to adopting the federal rule. For purposes of this section, "administrator" includes the permitting authority.

(ii) Exception to adopting the federal rule. For purposes of this section, "you" means the owner or operator.

(iii) Exception to adopting the federal rule. For purposes of this section, each reference to "the effective date of state plan approval" means July 1, 2002.

(iv) Exception to adopting the federal rule. The Title V

operating permit requirements in 40 CFR 60.2805(a) are not adopted by reference. Each CISWI unit, regardless of whether it is a major or nonmajor unit, is subject to the air operating permit regulation, chapter 173-401 WAC, beginning on July 1, 2002. See WAC 173-401-500 for the permit application requirements and deadlines.

(v) Exception to adopting the federal rule. The following compliance dates apply:

(A) The final control plan (Increment 1) must be submitted no later than July 1, 2003. (See Increment 1 in Table 1.)

(B) Final compliance (Increment 2) must be achieved no later than July 1, 2005. (See Increment 2 in Table 1.)

(5) **Small municipal waste combustion units** constructed on or before August 30, 1999.

(a) Definition. "Municipal waste combustion unit" means any setting or equipment that combusts, liquid, or gasified municipal solid waste including, but not limited to, field-erected combustion units (with or without heat recovery), modular combustion units (starved air- or excess-air), boilers (for example, steam generating units), furnaces (whether suspension-fired, grate-fired, mass-fired, air-curtain incinerators, or fluidized bed-fired), and pyrolysis/combustion units. Two criteria further define municipal waste combustion units:

(i) Municipal waste combustion units do not include the following units:

(A) Pyrolysis or combustion units located at a plastics or

rubber recycling unit as specified under the exemptions in this subsection (5)(c)(viii) and (ix).

(B) Cement kilns that combust municipal solid waste as specified under the exemptions in this subsection (5)(c)(x).

(C) Internal combustion engines, gas turbines, or other combustion devices that combust landfill gases collected by landfill gas collection systems.

(ii) The boundaries of a municipal waste combustion unit are defined as follows. The municipal waste combustion unit includes, but is not limited to, the municipal solid waste fuel feed system, grate system, flue gas system, bottom ash system, and the combustion unit water system. The municipal waste combustion unit does not include air pollution control equipment, the stack, water treatment equipment, or the turbine-generator set. The municipal waste combustion unit boundary starts at the municipal solid waste pit or hopper and extends through three areas:

(A) The combustion unit flue gas system, which ends immediately after the heat recovery equipment or, if there is no heat recovery equipment, immediately after the combustion chamber.

(B) The combustion unit bottom ash system, which ends at the truck loading station or similar equipment that transfers the ash to final disposal. It includes all ash handling systems connected to the bottom ash handling system.

(C) The combustion unit water system, which starts at the feed water pump and ends at the piping that exits the steam drum

or superheater.

(b) Applicability. This section applies to a municipal waste combustion unit that meets these three criteria:

(i) The municipal waste combustion unit has the capacity to combust at least 35 tons per day of municipal solid waste but no more than 250 tons per day of municipal solid waste or refuse-derived fuel.

(ii) The municipal waste combustion unit commenced construction on or before August 30, 1999.

(iii) The municipal waste combustion unit is not exempt under (c) of this section.

(c) Exempted units. The following municipal waste combustion units are exempt from the requirements of this section:

(i) *Small municipal waste combustion units that combust less than 11 tons per day.* Units are exempt from this section if four requirements are met:

(A) The municipal waste combustion unit is subject to a ~~federally~~ legally enforceable order or order of approval limiting the amount of municipal solid waste combusted to less than 11 tons per day.

(B) The owner or operator notifies the permitting authority that the unit qualifies for the exemption.

(C) The owner or operator of the unit sends a copy of the ~~federally~~ legally enforceable order or order of approval to the permitting authority.

(D) The owner or operator of the unit keeps daily records

of the amount of municipal solid waste combusted.

(ii) *Small power production units.* Units are exempt from this section if four requirements are met:

(A) The unit qualifies as a small power production facility under section 3 (17)(C) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796 (17)(C)).

(B) The unit combusts homogeneous waste (excluding refuse-derived fuel) to produce electricity.

(C) The owner or operator notifies the permitting authority that the unit qualifies for the exemption.

(D) The owner or operator submits documentation to the permitting authority that the unit qualifies for the exemption.

(iii) *Cogeneration units.* Units are exempt from this section if four requirements are met:

(A) The unit qualifies as a small power production facility under section 3 (18)(C) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796 (18)(C)).

(B) The unit combusts homogeneous waste (excluding refuse-derived fuel) to produce electricity and steam or other forms of energy used for industrial, commercial, heating, or cooling purposes.

(C) The owner or operator notifies the permitting authority that the unit qualifies for the exemption.

(D) The owner or operator submits documentation to the permitting authority that the unit qualifies for the exemption.

(iv) *Municipal waste combustion units that combust only tires.* Units are exempt from this section if three requirements

are met:

(A) The municipal waste combustion unit combusts a single-item waste stream of tires and no other municipal waste (the unit can cofire coal, fuel oil, natural gas, or other nonmunicipal solid waste).

(B) The owner or operator notifies the permitting authority that the unit qualifies for the exemption.

(C) The owner or operator submits documentation to the permitting authority that the unit qualifies for the exemption.

(v) *Hazardous waste combustion units.* Units are exempt from this section if the units have received a permit under section 3005 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act.

(vi) *Materials recovery units.* Units are exempt from this section if the units combust waste mainly to recover metals. Primary and secondary smelters may qualify for the exemption.

(vii) *Cofired units.* Units are exempt from this section if four requirements are met:

(A) The unit has a ~~federally~~ legally enforceable order or order of approval limiting municipal solid waste combustion to no more than 30 percent of total fuel input by weight.

(B) The owner or operator notifies the permitting authority that the unit qualifies for the exemption.

(C) The owner or operator submits a copy of the ~~federally~~ legally enforceable order or order of approval to the permitting authority.

(D) The owner or operator records the weights, each quarter, of municipal solid waste and of all other fuels

combusted.

(viii) *Plastics/rubber recycling units.* Units are exempt from this section if four requirements are met:

(A) The pyrolysis/combustion unit is an integrated part of a plastics/rubber recycling unit as defined in 40 CFR 60.1940 (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012).

(B) The owner or operator of the unit records the weight, each quarter, of plastics, rubber, and rubber tires processed.

(C) The owner or operator of the unit records the weight, each quarter, of feed stocks produced and marketed from chemical plants and petroleum refineries.

(D) The owner or operator of the unit keeps the name and address of the purchaser of the feed stocks.

(ix) *Units that combust fuels made from products of plastics/rubber recycling plants.* Units are exempt from this section if two requirements are met:

(A) The unit combusts gasoline, diesel fuel, jet fuel, fuel oils, residual oil, refinery gas, petroleum coke, liquified petroleum gas, propane, or butane produced by chemical plants or petroleum refineries that use feed stocks produced by plastics/rubber recycling units.

(B) The unit does not combust any other municipal solid waste.

(x) *Cement kilns.* Cement kilns that combust municipal solid waste are exempt.

(xi) *Air curtain incinerators.* If an air curtain incinerator as defined under 40 CFR 60.1910 (in effect on ((~~July~~

~~1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012) combusts 100 percent yard waste, then those units must only meet the requirements under 40 CFR 60.1910 through 60.1930 (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012).

(d) Exceptions.

(i) Physical or operational changes to an existing municipal waste combustion unit made primarily to comply with this section do not qualify as a modification or reconstruction, as those terms are defined in 40 CFR 60.1940 (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012).

(ii) Changes to an existing municipal waste combustion unit made on or after June 6, 2001, that meet the definition of modification or reconstruction, as those terms are defined in 40 CFR 60.1940 (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012), mean the unit is considered a new unit and subject to WAC 173-400-115, which adopts 40 CFR Part 60, subpart AAAA (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012).

(e) Municipal waste combustion units are divided into two subcategories based on the aggregate capacity of the municipal waste combustion plant as follows:

(i) Class I units. Class I units are small municipal waste combustion units that are located at municipal waste combustion plants with an aggregate plant combustion capacity greater than 250 tons per day of municipal solid waste. See the definition of "municipal waste combustion plant capacity" in 40 CFR 60.1940 (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012) for the specification of which units are included in the aggregate capacity calculation.

(ii) Class II units. Class II units are small municipal waste combustion units that are located at municipal waste combustion plants with an aggregate plant combustion capacity less than or equal to 250 tons per day of municipal solid waste. See the definition of "municipal waste combustion plant capacity" in 40 CFR 60.1940 (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012) for the specification of which units are included in the aggregate capacity calculation.

(f) Compliance option 1.

(i) A municipal solid waste combustion unit may choose to reduce, by the final compliance date of June 1, 2005, the maximum combustion capacity of the unit to less than 35 tons per day of municipal solid waste. The owner or operator must submit a final control plan and the notifications of achievement of increments of progress as specified in 40 CFR 60.1610 (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012).

(ii) The final control plan must, at a minimum, include two items:

(A) A description of the physical changes that will be made to accomplish the reduction.

(B) Calculations of the current maximum combustion capacity and the planned maximum combustion capacity after the reduction. Use the equations specified in 40 CFR 60.1935 (d) and (e) (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012) to calculate the combustion capacity of a municipal waste combustion unit.

(iii) An order or order of approval containing a restriction or a change in the method of operation does not

qualify as a reduction in capacity. Use the equations specified in 40 CFR 60.1935 (d) and (e) (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012) to calculate the combustion capacity of a municipal waste combustion unit.

(g) Compliance option 2. The municipal waste combustion unit must comply with 40 CFR 60.1585 through 60.1905, and 60.1935 (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012), which is adopted by reference.

(i) The rule contains these major components:

(A) Increments of progress towards compliance in 60.1585 through 60.1640;

(B) Good combustion practices - Operator training in 60.1645 through 60.1670;

(C) Good combustion practices - Operator certification in 60.1675 through 60.1685;

(D) Good combustion practices - Operating requirements in 60.1690 through 60.1695;

(E) Emission limits in 60.1700 through 60.1710;

(F) Continuous emission monitoring in 60.1715 through 60.1770;

(G) Stack testing in 60.1775 through 60.1800;

(H) Other monitoring requirements in 60.1805 through 60.1825;

(I) Recordkeeping reporting in 60.1830 through 60.1855;

(J) Reporting in 60.1860 through 60.1905;

(K) Equations in 60.1935;

(L) Tables 2 through 8.

(ii) Exception to adopting the federal rule. For purposes of this section, each reference to the following is amended in the following manner:

(A) "State plan" in the federal rule means WAC 173-400-050(5).

(B) "You" in the federal rule means the owner or operator.

(C) "Administrator" includes the permitting authority.

(D) "The effective date of the state plan approval" in the federal rule means December 6, 2002.

(h) Compliance schedule.

(i) Small municipal waste combustion units must achieve final compliance or cease operation not later than December 1, 2005.

(ii) Small municipal waste combustion units must achieve compliance by May 6, 2005 for all Class II units, and by November 6, 2005 for all Class I units.

(iii) Class I units must comply with these additional requirements:

(A) The owner or operator must submit the dioxins/furans stack test results for at least one test conducted during or after 1990. The stack test must have been conducted according to the procedures specified under 40 CFR 60.1790 (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012).

(B) Class I units that commenced construction after June 26, 1987, must comply with the dioxins/furans and mercury limits specified in Tables 2 and 3 in 40 CFR Part 60, subpart BBBB (in effect on February 5, 2001) by the later of two dates:

(I) December 6, 2003; or

(II) One year following the issuance of an order of approval (revised construction approval or operation permit) if an order or order of approval or operation modification is required.

(i) Air operating permit. Applicability to chapter 173-401 WAC, the air operating permit regulation, begins on July 1, 2002. See WAC 173-401-500 for the permit application requirements and deadlines.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 11-06-060 (Order 09-01), § 173-400-050, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.152. 05-03-033 (Order 03-07), § 173-400-050, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW, RCW 70.94.141, [70.94.]152, [70.94.]331, [70.94.]510 and 43.21A.080. 01-17-062 (Order 99-06), § 173-400-050, filed 8/15/01, effective 9/15/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 91-05-064 (Order 90-06), § 173-400-050, filed 2/19/91, effective 3/22/91. Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.21A and 70.94 RCW. 83-09-036 (Order DE 83-13), § 173-400-050, filed 4/15/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.331. 80-11-059 (Order DE 80-14), § 173-400-050, filed 8/20/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21A.080 and 70.94.331. 79-06-012 (Order DE 78-21), § 173-400-050, filed 5/8/79; Order DE 76-38, § 173-400-050, filed 12/21/76. Formerly WAC 18-04-050.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-070 Emission standards for certain source categories. Ecology finds that the reasonable regulation of sources within certain categories requires separate standards applicable to such categories. The standards set forth in this section shall be the maximum allowable standards for emissions units within the categories listed. Except as specifically provided in this section, such emissions units shall not be required to meet the provisions of WAC 173-400-040, 173-400-050 and 173-400-060.

(1) **Wigwam and silo burners.**

(a) All wigwam and silo burners designed to dispose of wood waste must meet all provisions of WAC 173-400-040 (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), and WAC 173-400-050(4) or 173-400-115 (40 CFR 60 subpart DDDD) as applicable.

(b) All wigwam and silo burners must use RACT. All emissions units shall be operated and maintained to minimize emissions. These requirements may include a controlled tangential vent overfire air system, an adequate underfire system, elimination of all unnecessary openings, a controlled feed and other modifications determined necessary by ecology or the permitting authority.

(c) It shall be unlawful to install or increase the

existing use of any burner that does not meet all requirements for new sources including those requirements specified in WAC 173-400-040 and 173-400-050, except operating hours.

(d) The permit authority may establish additional requirements for wigwam and silo burners. These requirements may include but shall not be limited to:

(i) A requirement to meet all provisions of WAC 173-400-040 and 173-400-050. Wigwam and silo burners will be considered to be in compliance if they meet the requirements contained in WAC 173-400-040(2), visible emissions. An exception is made for a startup period not to exceed thirty minutes in any eight consecutive hours.

(ii) A requirement to apply BACT.

(iii) A requirement to reduce or eliminate emissions if ecology establishes that such emissions unreasonably interfere with the use and enjoyment of the property of others or are a cause of violation of ambient air standards.

(2) **Hog fuel boilers.**

(a) Hog fuel boilers shall meet all provisions of WAC 173-400-040 and 173-400-050(1), except that emissions may exceed twenty percent opacity for up to fifteen consecutive minutes once in any eight hours. The intent of this provision is to allow soot blowing and grate cleaning necessary to the operation of these units. This practice is to be scheduled for the same specific times each day and the permitting authority shall be notified of the schedule or any changes.

(b) All hog fuel boilers shall utilize RACT and shall be

operated and maintained to minimize emissions.

(3) **Orchard heating.**

(a) Burning of rubber materials, asphaltic products, crankcase oil or petroleum wastes, plastic, or garbage is prohibited.

(b) It is unlawful to burn any material or operate any orchard-heating device that causes a visible emission exceeding twenty percent opacity, except during the first thirty minutes after such device or material is ignited.

(4) **Grain elevators.**

Any grain elevator which is primarily classified as a materials handling operation shall meet all the provisions of WAC 173-400-040 (2), (3), (4), and (5).

(5) **Catalytic cracking units.**

(a) All existing catalytic cracking units shall meet all provisions of WAC 173-400-040 (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7) and:

(i) No person shall cause or allow the emission for more than three minutes, in any one hour, of an air contaminant from any catalytic cracking unit which at the emission point, or within a reasonable distance of the emission point, exceeds forty percent opacity.

(ii) No person shall cause or allow the emission of particulate material in excess of 0.46 grams per dry cubic meter at standard conditions (0.20 grains/dscf) of exhaust gas.

(b) All new catalytic cracking units shall meet all provisions of WAC 173-400-115.

(6) **Other wood waste burners.**

(a) Wood waste burners not specifically provided for in this section shall meet all applicable provisions of WAC 173-400-040. In addition, wood waste burners subject to WAC 173-400-050(4) or 173-400-115 (40 CFR 60 subpart DDDD) must meet all applicable provisions of those sections.

(b) Such wood waste burners shall utilize RACT and shall be operated and maintained to minimize emissions.

(7) **Sulfuric acid plants.**

No person shall cause to be discharged into the atmosphere from a sulfuric acid plant, any gases which contain acid mist, expressed as H_2SO_4, in excess of 0.15 pounds per ton of acid produced. Sulfuric acid production shall be expressed as one hundred percent H_2SO_4.

(8) ((~~**Sewage sludge incinerators.** Standards for the incineration of sewage sludge found in 40 CFR Part 503 subparts A (General Provisions) and E (Incineration) in effect on July 1, 2010, are adopted by reference.~~

~~(9)~~)) **Municipal solid waste landfills constructed, reconstructed, or modified before May 30, 1991.** A municipal solid waste landfill (MSW landfill) is an entire disposal facility in a contiguous geographical space where household waste is placed in or on the land. A MSW landfill may also receive other types of waste regulated under Subtitle D of the Federal Recourse Conservation and Recovery Act including the following: Commercial solid waste, nonhazardous sludge, conditionally exempt small quantity generator waste, and

industrial solid waste. Portions of an MSW landfill may be separated by access roads. A MSW landfill may be either publicly or privately owned. A MSW landfill may be a new MSW landfill, an existing MSW landfill, or a lateral expansion. All references in this subsection to 40 CFR Part 60 rules mean those rules in effect on July 1, 2000.

(a) Applicability. These rules apply to each MSW landfill constructed, reconstructed, or modified before May 30, 1991; and the MSW landfill accepted waste at any time since November 8, 1987 or the landfill has additional capacity for future waste deposition. (See WAC 173-400-115 for the requirements for MSW landfills constructed, reconstructed, or modified on or after May 30, 1991.) Terms in this subsection have the meaning given them in 40 CFR 60.751, except that every use of the word "administrator" in the federal rules referred to in this subsection includes the "permitting authority."

(b) Exceptions. Any physical or operational change to an MSW landfill made solely to comply with these rules is not considered a modification or rebuilding.

(c) Standards for MSW landfill emissions.

(i) A MSW landfill having a design capacity less than 2.5 million megagrams or 2.5 million cubic meters must comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.752(a) in addition to the applicable requirements specified in this section.

(ii) A MSW landfill having design capacity equal to or greater than 2.5 million megagrams and 2.5 million cubic meters must comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 60.752(b) in

addition to the applicable requirements specified in this section.

(d) Recordkeeping and reporting. A MSW landfill must follow the recordkeeping and reporting requirements in 40 CFR 60.757 (submittal of an initial design capacity report) and 40 CFR 60.758 (recordkeeping requirements), as applicable, except as provided for under (d)(i) and (ii).

(i) The initial design capacity report for the facility is due before September 20, 2001.

(ii) The initial nonmethane organic compound (NMOC) emissions rate report is due before September 20, 2001.

(e) Test methods and procedures.

(i) A MSW landfill having a design capacity equal to or greater than 2.5 million megagrams and 2.5 million cubic meters must calculate the landfill nonmethane organic compound emission rates following the procedures listed in 40 CFR 60.754, as applicable, to determine whether the rate equals or exceeds 50 megagrams per year.

(ii) Gas collection and control systems must meet the requirements in 40 CFR 60.752 (b)(2)(ii) through the following procedures:

(A) The systems must follow the operational standards in 40 CFR 60.753.

(B) The systems must follow the compliance provisions in 40 CFR 60.755 (a)(1) through (a)(6) to determine whether the system is in compliance with 40 CFR 60.752 (b)(2)(ii).

(C) The system must follow the applicable monitoring

provisions in 40 CFR 60.756.

(f) Conditions. Existing MSW landfills that meet the following conditions must install a gas collection and control system:

(i) The landfill accepted waste at any time since November 8, 1987, or the landfill has additional design capacity available for future waste deposition;

(ii) The landfill has design capacity greater than or equal to 2.5 million megagrams or 2.5 million cubic meters. The landfill may calculate design capacity in either megagrams or cubic meters for comparison with the exception values. Any density conversions shall be documented and submitted with the report; and

(iii) The landfill has a nonmethane organic compound (NMOC) emission rate of 50 megagrams per year or greater.

(g) Change in conditions. After the adoption date of this rule, a landfill that meets all three conditions in (e) of this subsection must comply with all the requirements of this section within thirty months of the date when the conditions were met. This change will usually occur because the NMOC emission rate equaled or exceeded the rate of 50 megagrams per year.

(h) Gas collection and control systems.

(i) Gas collection and control systems must meet the requirements in 40 CFR 60.752 (b)(2)(ii).

(ii) The design plans must be prepared by a licensed professional engineer and submitted to the permitting authority within one year after the adoption date of this section.

(iii) The system must be installed within eighteen months after the submittal of the design plans.

(iv) The system must be operational within thirty months after the adoption date of this section.

(v) The emissions that are collected must be controlled in one of three ways:

(A) An open flare designed and operated according to 40 CFR 60.18;

(B) A control system designed and operated to reduce NMOC by 98 percent by weight; or

(C) An enclosed combustor designed and operated to reduce the outlet NMOC concentration to 20 parts per million as hexane by volume, dry basis to three percent oxygen, or less.

(i) Air operating permit.

(i) A MSW landfill that has a design capacity less than 2.5 million megagrams or 2.5 million cubic meters on January 7, 2000, is not subject to the air operating permit regulation, unless the landfill is subject to chapter 173-401 WAC for some other reason. If the design capacity of an exempted MSW landfill subsequently increases to equal or exceed 2.5 million megagrams or 2.5 million cubic meters by a change that is not a modification or reconstruction, the landfill is subject to chapter 173-401 WAC on the date the amended design capacity report is due.

(ii) A MSW landfill that has a design capacity equal to or greater than 2.5 million megagrams or 2.5 million cubic meters on January 7, 2000, is subject to chapter 173-401 WAC beginning

on the effective date of this section. (Note: Under 40 CFR 62.14352(e), an applicable MSW landfill must have submitted its application so that by April 6, 2001, the permitting authority was able to determine that it was timely and complete. Under 40 CFR 70.7(b), no source may operate after the time that it is required to submit a timely and complete application.)

(iii) When a MSW landfill is closed, the owner or operator is no longer subject to the requirement to maintain an operating permit for the landfill if the landfill is not subject to chapter 173-401 WAC for some other reason and if either of the following conditions are met:

(A) The landfill was never subject to the requirement for a control system under 40 CFR 62.14353; or

(B) The landfill meets the conditions for control system removal specified in 40 CFR 60.752 (b)(2)(v).

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 11-06-060 (Order 09-01), § 173-400-070, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.152. 05-03-033 (Order 03-07), § 173-400-070, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW, RCW 70.94.141, [70.94.]152, [70.94.]331, [70.94.]510 and 43.21A.080. 01-17-062 (Order 99-06), § 173-400-070, filed 8/15/01, effective 9/15/01. Statutory Authority: [RCW 70.94.331, 70.94.510 and chapter 70.94 RCW.] 00-23-130 (Order 98-27), § 173-400-070, filed 11/22/00, effective 12/23/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.860, 70.94.510 and 70.94.331. 98-15-129 (Order 98-04), § 173-400-070, filed

7/21/98, effective 8/21/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 96-19-054 (Order 94-35), § 173-400-070, filed 9/13/96, effective 10/14/96; 91-05-064 (Order 90-06), § 173-400-070, filed 2/19/91, effective 3/22/91. Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.21A and 70.94 RCW. 83-09-036 (Order DE 83-13), § 173-400-070, filed 4/15/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.331. 80-11-059 (Order DE 80-14), § 173-400-070, filed 8/20/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21A.080 and 70.94.331. 79-06-012 (Order DE 78-21), § 173-400-070, filed 5/8/79; Order DE 76-38, § 173-400-070, filed 12/21/76. Formerly WAC 18-04-070.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-075 Emission standards for sources emitting hazardous air pollutants. (1) National emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAPs). 40 CFR Part 61 and Appendices in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012, are adopted by reference. The term "administrator" in 40 CFR Part 61 includes the permitting authority.

(2) The permitting authority may conduct source tests and require access to records, books, files, and other information specific to the control, recovery, or release of those pollutants regulated under 40 CFR Parts ~~51, 60,~~ 61, 62, 63 and 65, as applicable in order to determine the status of compliance

of sources of these contaminants and to carry out its enforcement responsibilities.

(3) Source testing, monitoring, and analytical methods for sources of hazardous air pollutants must conform with the requirements of 40 CFR Parts 51, 60, 61, 62, 63 and 65, as applicable.

(4) This section does not apply to any source operating under a waiver granted by EPA or an exemption granted by the president of the United States.

(5) Submit reports required by 40 CFR Parts 61 and 63 to the permitting authority, unless otherwise instructed.

(6) National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories.

Adopt by reference.

(a) 40 CFR Part 63 and Appendices in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012, as they apply to major ~~stationary~~ sources of hazardous air pollutants are adopted by reference, except for Subpart DDDDD, Industrial, Commercial and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters, and Subpart M, National Perchloroethylene Emission Standards for Dry Cleaning Facilities, as it applies to nonmajor sources. The term "administrator" in 40 CFR Part 63 includes the permitting authority.

Note: EPA signed a rule notice on 4/17/2012 and is submitting it for publication in the Federal Register. EPA Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OAR-2010-0505. The final rule is available here: http://www.epa.gov/airquality/oilandgas/actions.html. Ecology intends to adopt these revisions when finalizing this rule

making The final adopt by reference date in (a) will reflect the date this revision is published in the Federal Register.

The rule notice covers the following rules:

(i) 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart HH, as amended on 4/17/2012
(ii) 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart HHH, as amended on 4/17/2012

(b) 40 CFR Part 63 and Appendices in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012, as they apply to these specific area sources of hazardous air pollutants are adopted by reference:

(i) Subpart EEEEEE, Primary Copper Smelting;

(ii) Subpart FFFFFF, Secondary Copper Smelting;

(iii) Subpart GGGGGG, Primary Nonferrous Metal;

(iv) Subpart SSSSSS, Pressed and Blown Glass Manufacturing;

(v) Subpart YYYYY, Stainless and Nonstainless Steel Manufacturing (electric arc furnace);

(vi) Subpart EEE, Hazardous Waste Incineration;

(vii) Subpart IIIII, Mercury Cell Chlor-Alkali Plants;

(viii) Subpart LLL, Portland Cement;

(ix) Subpart X, Secondary Lead Smelting;

(x) MMMMMM, Carbon black production;

(xi) NNNNNN, Chromium compounds; and

(xii) VVVVV, Chemical manufacturing for synthetic minors.

(xiii) EEEEEEE, Gold Mine Ore Processing and Production.

(c) The area source rules in 40 CFR Part 63 and appendices in effect on May 1, 2012, (except subpart JJJJJJ) are adopted by

reference as they apply to a stationary source located at a chapter 401 source subject to chapter 173-401 WAC, operating permit regulation.

(d) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ -- National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Industrial, Commercial and Institutional Boilers, as in effect on July 1, 2010, ~~as amended by the proposed revisions in 76 Federal Register 80544 - 80552 (December 23, 2011) for Subpart JJJJJJ: Industrial, Commercial and Institutional Boilers~~, is adopted by reference. ~~[FR DOC # 2011-31644]~~[9]

Note to reader: Should EPA finalize its rules before we finalize this rule making, ecology intends to adopt the final revisions to Subpart JJJJJJ - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers by reference when finalizing this rule making. If EPA does not finalize these revisions before ecology finalizes these rule revisions, then the draft version of Subpart JJJJJJ will not be adopted into the state rule.

(e) 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD -- National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial and Institutional Boilers, as in effect on July 1, 2010~~as amended by the proposed revisions in 76 Federal Register 80627 - 80672 (December 23, 2011) Subpart DDDDD - National emission for major sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters~~, is adopted by

[9] Significant problems with the currently effective version of Subpart JJJJJJ published in the Federal Register on March 21, 2011 (76 FR 15554)have been identified by EPA; and on December 23, 2011 EPA published proposed amendments to the subpart. As of today, this action has not been completed and the corrected rule may not be finalized in time for incorporation by Washington. Therefore, if the proposed amendments are not finalized in time, Ecology should adopt a July 1, 2010 incorporation date for this standard in order to exclude the problematic version promulgated on March 21, 2011.

reference. ~~[FR DOC # 2011-31667]~~ [10]

Note to reader: Should EPA finalize its rules before we finalize this rule making, ecology intends to adopt the final revisions to Subpart DDDDD - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters by reference when finalizing this rule making. If EPA does not finalize these revisions before ecology finalizes these rule revisions, then the draft version of Subpart DDDDD will not be adopted into the state rule.

(7) **Consolidated requirements for the synthetic organic chemical manufacturing industry.** 40 CFR Part 65, in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012, is adopted by reference.

(8) **Emission standards for perchloroethylene dry cleaners.**

(a) **Applicability.**

(i) This section applies to all dry cleaning systems that use perchloroethylene (PCE). Each dry cleaning system must follow the applicable requirements in Table 1:

TABLE 1. PCE Dry Cleaner Source Categories

Dry cleaning facilities with:	Small area source purchases less than:	Large area source purchases between:	Major source purchases more than:
Only Dry-to-Dry Machines	140 gallons PCE/yr	140-2,100 gallons PCE/yr	2,100 gallons PCE/yr

(ii) Major sources. In addition to the requirements in this section, a dry cleaning system that is considered a major source according to Table 1 must follow the federal requirements for major sources in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart M (in effect on

[10] Significant problems with the currently effective version of Subpart DDDDD published in the Federal Register on March 21, 2011 (76 FR 15608)have been identified by EPA; and on December 23, 2011 EPA published the subpart DDDDD Boiler and Process Heater MACT reconsideration proposal. As of today, this action has not been completed and the corrected rule may not be finalized in time for incorporation by Washington. Therefore, if the proposed amendments are not finalized in time, Ecology should adopt a July 1, 2010 incorporation date for this standard in order to exclude the problematic version promulgated on March 21, 2011.

((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012).

(iii) It is illegal to operate a transfer machine and any machine that requires the movement of wet clothes from one machine to another for drying.

(b) Additional requirements for dry cleaning systems located in a residential building. A residential building is a building where people live.

(i) It is illegal to locate a dry cleaning machine using perchloroethylene in a residential building.

(ii) If you installed a dry cleaning machine using perchloroethylene in a building with a residence before December 21, 2005, you must remove the system by December 21, 2020.

(iii) In addition to requirements found elsewhere in this rule, you must operate the dry cleaning system inside a vapor barrier enclosure. A vapor barrier enclosure is a room that encloses the dry cleaning system. The vapor barrier enclosure must be:

(A) Equipped with a ventilation system that exhausts outside the building and is completely separate from the ventilation system for any other area of the building. The exhaust system must be designed and operated to maintain negative pressure and a ventilation rate of at least one air change per five minutes.

(B) Constructed of glass, plexiglass, polyvinyl chloride, PVC sheet 22 mil thick (0.022 in.), sheet metal, metal foil face composite board, or other materials that are impermeable to perchloroethylene vapor.

(C) Constructed so that all joints and seams are sealed except for inlet make-up air and exhaust openings and the entry door.

(iv) The exhaust system for the vapor barrier enclosure must be operated at all times that the dry cleaning system is in operation and during maintenance. The entry door to the enclosure may be open only when a person is entering or exiting the enclosure.

(c) **Operations and maintenance record.**

(i) Each dry cleaning facility must keep an operations and maintenance record that is available upon request.

(ii) The information in the operations and maintenance record must be kept on-site for five years.

(iii) The operations and maintenance record must contain the following information:

(A) Inspection: The date and result of each inspection of the dry cleaning system. The inspection must note the condition of the system and the time any leaks were observed.

(B) Repair: The date, time, and result of each repair of the dry cleaning system.

(C) Refrigerated condenser information. If you have a refrigerated condenser, enter this information:

(I) The air temperature at the inlet of the refrigerated condenser;

(II) The air temperature at the outlet of the refrigerated condenser;

(III) The difference between the inlet and outlet

temperature readings; and

(IV) The date the temperature was taken.

(D) Carbon adsorber information. If you have a carbon adsorber, enter this information:

(I) The concentration of PCE in the exhaust of the carbon adsorber; and

(II) The date the concentration was measured.

(E) A record of the volume of PCE purchased each month must be entered by the first of the following month;

(F) A record of the total amount of PCE purchased over the previous twelve months must be entered by the first of each month;

(G) All receipts of PCE purchases; and

(H) A record of any pollution prevention activities that have been accomplished.

(d) **General operations and maintenance requirements.**

(i) Drain cartridge filters in their housing or other sealed container for at least twenty-four hours before discarding the cartridges.

(ii) Close the door of each dry cleaning machine except when transferring articles to or from the machine.

(iii) Store all PCE, and wastes containing PCE, in a closed container with no perceptible leaks.

(iv) Operate and maintain the dry cleaning system according to the manufacturer's specifications and recommendations.

(v) Keep a copy on-site of the design specifications and operating manuals for all dry cleaning equipment.

(vi) Keep a copy on-site of the design specifications and operating manuals for all emissions control devices.

(vii) Route the PCE gas-vapor stream from the dry cleaning system through the applicable equipment in Table 2:

TABLE 2. Minimum PCE Vapor Vent Control Requirements

Small area source	Large area source	Major source	Dry cleaner located in a building where people live
Refrigerated condenser for all machines installed after September 21, 1993.	Refrigerated condenser for all machines.	Refrigerated condenser with a carbon adsorber for all machines installed after September 21, 1993.	Refrigerated condenser with a carbon adsorber for all machines and a vapor barrier enclosure.

(e) Inspection.

(i) The owner or operator must inspect the dry cleaning system at a minimum following the requirements in Table 3 and Table 4:

TABLE 3. Minimum Inspection Frequency

Small area source	Large area source	Major source	Dry cleaner located in a building where people live
Once every 2 weeks.	Once every week.	Once every week.	Once every week.

TABLE 4. Minimum Inspection Frequency Using Portable Leak Detector

Small area source	Large area source	Major source	Dry cleaner located in a building where people may live
Once every month.	Once every month.	Once every month.	Once every week.

(ii) You must check for leaks using a portable leak detector.

(A) The leak detector must be able to detect concentrations of ((~~percholoroethylene [perchloroethylene]~~)) perchloroethylene of 25 parts per million by volume.

(B) The leak detector must emit an audible or visual signal at 25 parts per million by volume.

(C) You must place the probe inlet at the surface of each component where leakage could occur and move it slowly along the joints.

(iii) You must examine these components for condition and perceptible leaks:

(A) Hose and pipe connections, fittings, couplings, and valves;

(B) Door gaskets and seatings;

(C) Filter gaskets and seatings;

(D) Pumps;

(E) Solvent tanks and containers;

(F) Water separators;

(G) Muck cookers;

(H) Stills;

(I) Exhaust dampers; and

(J) Cartridge filter housings.

(iv) The dry cleaning system must be inspected while it is operating.

(v) The date and result of each inspection must be entered in the operations and maintenance record at the time of the

inspection.

(f) **Repair.**

(i) Leaks must be repaired within twenty-four hours of detection if repair parts are available.

(ii) If repair parts are unavailable, they must be ordered within two working days of detecting the leak.

(iii) Repair parts must be installed as soon as possible, and no later than five working days after arrival.

(iv) The date and time each leak was discovered must be entered in the operations and maintenance record.

(v) The date, time, and result of each repair must be entered in the operations and maintenance record at the time of the repair.

(g) **Requirements for systems with refrigerated condensers.** A dry cleaning system using a refrigerated condenser must meet all of the following requirements:

(i) Outlet air temperature.

(A) Each week the air temperature sensor at the outlet of the refrigerated condenser must be checked.

(B) The air temperature at the outlet of the refrigerated condenser must be less than or equal to 45☜F (7.2☜C) during the cool-down period.

(C) The air temperature must be entered in the operations and maintenance record manual at the time it is checked.

(D) The air temperature sensor must meet these requirements:

(I) An air temperature sensor must be permanently installed

on a dry-to-dry machine, dryer or reclaimer at the outlet of the refrigerated condenser. The air temperature sensor must be installed by September 23, 1996, if the dry cleaning system was constructed before December 9, 1991.

(II) The air temperature sensor must be accurate to within 2☜F (1.1☜C).

(III) The air temperature sensor must be designed to measure at least a temperature range from 32☜F (0☜C) to 120☜F (48.9☜C); and

(IV) The air temperature sensor must be labeled "RC outlet."

(ii) Inlet air temperature.

(A) Each week the air temperature sensor at the inlet of the refrigerated condenser installed on a washer must be checked.

(B) The inlet air temperature must be entered in the operations and maintenance record at the time it is checked.

(C) The air temperature sensor must meet these requirements:

(I) An air temperature sensor must be permanently installed on a washer at the inlet of the refrigerated condenser. The air temperature sensor must be installed by September 23, 1996, if the dry cleaning system was constructed before December 9, 1991.

(II) The air temperature sensor must be accurate to within 2☜F (1.1☜C).

(III) The air temperature sensor must be designed to measure at least a temperature range from 32☜F (0☜C) to 120☜F

(48.9°C).

(IV) The air temperature sensor must be labeled "RC inlet."

(iii) For a refrigerated condenser used on the washer unit of a transfer system, the following are additional requirements:

(A) Each week the difference between the air temperature at the inlet and outlet of the refrigerated condenser must be calculated.

(B) The difference between the air temperature at the inlet and outlet of a refrigerated condenser installed on a washer must be greater than or equal to 20°F (11.1°C).

(C) The difference between the inlet and outlet air temperature must be entered in the operations and maintenance record each time it is checked.

(iv) A converted machine with a refrigerated condenser must be operated with a diverter valve that prevents air drawn into the dry cleaning machine from passing through the refrigerated condenser when the door of the machine is open;

(v) The refrigerated condenser must not vent the air-PCE gas-vapor stream while the dry cleaning machine drum is rotating or, if installed on a washer, until the washer door is opened; and

(vi) The refrigerated condenser in a transfer machine may not be coupled with any other equipment.

(h) **Requirements for systems with carbon adsorbers.** A dry cleaning system using a carbon adsorber must meet all of the following requirements:

(i) Each week the concentration of PCE in the exhaust of

the carbon adsorber must be measured at the outlet of the carbon adsorber using a colorimetric detector tube.

(ii) The concentration of PCE must be written in the operations and maintenance record each time the concentration is checked.

(iii) If the dry cleaning system was constructed before December 9, 1991, monitoring must begin by September 23, 1996.

(iv) The colorimetric tube must meet these requirements:

(A) The colorimetric tube must be able to measure a concentration of 100 parts per million of PCE in air.

(B) The colorimetric tube must be accurate to within 25 parts per million.

(C) The concentration of PCE in the exhaust of the carbon adsorber must not exceed 100 ppm while the dry cleaning machine is venting to the carbon adsorber at the end of the last dry cleaning cycle prior to desorption of the carbon adsorber.

(v) If the dry cleaning system does not have a permanently fixed colorimetric tube, a sampling port must be provided within the exhaust outlet of the carbon adsorber. The sampling port must meet all of these requirements:

(A) The sampling port must be easily accessible;

(B) The sampling port must be located 8 stack or duct diameters downstream from a bend, expansion, contraction or outlet; and

(C) The sampling port must be 2 stack or duct diameters upstream from a bend, expansion, contraction, inlet or outlet.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 11-06-060 (Order 09-01), § 173-400-075, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.395 and 70.94.331. 07-11-039 (Order 06-03), § 173-400-075, filed 5/8/07, effective 6/8/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.152. 05-03-033 (Order 03-07), § 173-400-075, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.331. 02-15-068 (Order 02-09), § 173-400-075, filed 7/11/02, effective 8/11/02. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW, RCW 70.94.141, [70.94.]152, [70.94.]331, [70.94.]510 and 43.21A.080. 01-17-062 (Order 99-06), § 173-400-075, filed 8/15/01, effective 9/15/01. Statutory Authority: [RCW 70.94.331, 70.94.510 and chapter 70.94 RCW.] 00-23-130 (Order 98-27), § 173-400-075, filed 11/22/00, effective 12/23/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.860, 70.94.510 and 70.94.331. 98-15-129 (Order 98-04), § 173-400-075, filed 7/21/98, effective 8/21/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 96-19-054 (Order 94-35), § 173-400-075, filed 9/13/96, effective 10/14/96; 93-05-044 (Order 92-34), § 173-400-075, filed 2/17/93, effective 3/20/93; 91-05-064 (Order 90-06), § 173-400-075, filed 2/19/91, effective 3/22/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.331, 70.94.395 and 70.94.510. 85-06-046 (Order 84-48), § 173-400-075, filed 3/6/85. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 84-10-019 (Order DE 84-8), § 173-400-075, filed 4/26/84. Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.21A and 70.94 RCW. 83-09-036 (Order DE 83-13), § 173-400-075, filed 4/15/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.331. 80-11-059 (Order DE 80-14), § 173-400-075, filed 8/20/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21A.080 and 70.94.331.

79-06-012 (Order DE 78-21), § 173-400-075, filed 5/8/79; Order DE 76-38, § 173-400-075, filed 12/21/76. Formerly WAC 18-04-075.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-081 Startup and shutdown. (1) In promulgating technology-based emission standards and making control technology determinations (e.g., BACT, RACT, LAER, BART) the permitting authorities will consider any physical constraints on the ability of a source to comply with the applicable standard during startup or shutdown.

(2) Where the permitting authority determines that the source or source category, when operated and maintained in accordance with good air pollution control practice, is not capable of achieving continuous compliance with an emission standard during startup or shutdown, the permitting authority must include in the standard appropriate emission limitations, work practices, operating parameters, or other criteria to regulate the performance of the source during startup or shutdown conditions.

(3)~~(a)~~ In modeling the emissions of a source for purposes of demonstrating attainment or maintenance of national ambient air quality standards, the permitting authorities shall take into account any incremental increase in allowable emissions

under startup or shutdown conditions authorized by an emission limitation or other operating parameter adopted under this rule.

~~(b) The review of a PSD permit must also include an evaluation of the impacts of allowable emissions during stationary source startup and shutdown on:~~

~~(i) Protection of increment; and~~

~~(ii) Air quality related values.~~

~~(c) The review of a major nonattainment permit must also include a determination of additional emission offsets required for allowable emissions occurring during stationary source startup and shutdown.~~

(4) Any emission limitation or other parameter adopted under this rule which increases allowable emissions during startup or shutdown conditions over levels authorized in Washington's state implementation plan shall not take effect under the SIP[11] until approved by EPA as a SIP amendment.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 11-06-060 (Order 09-01), § 173-400-081, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11; 93-18-007 (Order 93-03), § 173-400-081, filed 8/20/93, effective 9/20/93.]

[11] These limitations and parameters should become effective as a matter of state law upon adoption under this rule, even if SIP approval is needed to make them effective under federal law.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-105 Records, monitoring, and reporting. The owner or operator of a source shall upon notification by the director of ecology, maintain records on the type and quantity of emissions from the source and other information deemed necessary to determine whether the source is in compliance with applicable emission limitations and control measures.

(1) **Emission inventory.** The owner(s) or operator(s) of any air contaminant source shall submit an inventory of emissions from the source each year. The inventory will include stack and fugitive emissions of particulate matter, PM-10, PM-2.5, sulfur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, carbon monoxide, total reduced sulfur compounds (TRS), fluorides, lead, VOCs, ammonia, and other contaminants. The format for the submittal of these inventories will be specified by the permitting authority or ecology. When submittal of emission inventory information is requested, the emissions inventory shall be submitted no later than one hundred five days after the end of the calendar year. The owner(s) or operator(s) shall maintain records of information necessary to substantiate any reported emissions, consistent with the averaging times for the applicable standards. Emission estimates used in the inventory may be based on the most recent published EPA emission factors for a

source category, or other information available to the owner(s) or operator(s), whichever is the better estimate.

(2) **Monitoring.** Ecology shall conduct a continuous surveillance program to monitor the quality of the ambient atmosphere as to concentrations and movements of air contaminants. As a part of this program, the director of ecology or an authorized representative may require any source under the jurisdiction of ecology to conduct stack and/or ambient air monitoring and to report the results to ecology.

(3) **Investigation of conditions.** Upon presentation of appropriate credentials, for the purpose of investigating conditions specific to the control, recovery, or release of air contaminants into the atmosphere, personnel from ecology or an authority shall have the power to enter at reasonable times upon any private or public property, excepting nonmultiple unit private dwellings housing one or two families.

(4) **Source testing.** To demonstrate compliance, ecology or the authority may conduct or require that a test be conducted of the source using approved EPA methods from 40 CFR Parts 51, 60, 61 and 63 (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012) or procedures contained in "*Source Test Manual - Procedures for Compliance Testing*," state of Washington, department of ecology, as of September 20, 2004, on file at ecology. The operator of a source may be required to provide the necessary platform and sampling ports for ecology personnel or others to perform a test of an emissions unit. Ecology shall be allowed to obtain a sample from any emissions unit. The operator of the source

shall be given an opportunity to observe the sampling and to obtain a sample at the same time.

(5) **Continuous monitoring and recording.** Owners and operators of the following categories of sources shall install, calibrate, maintain and operate equipment for continuously monitoring and recording those emissions specified.

(a) Fossil fuel-fired steam generators.

(i) Opacity, except where:

(A) Steam generator capacity is less than two hundred fifty million BTU per hour heat input; or

(B) Only gaseous fuel is burned.

(ii) Sulfur dioxide, except where steam generator capacity is less than two hundred fifty million BTU per hour heat input or if sulfur dioxide control equipment is not required.

(iii) Percent oxygen or carbon dioxide where such measurements are necessary for the conversion of sulfur dioxide continuous emission monitoring data.

(iv) General exception. These requirements do not apply to a fossil fuel-fired steam generator with an annual average capacity factor of less than thirty percent, as reported to the Federal Power Commission for calendar year 1974, or as otherwise demonstrated to ecology or the authority by the owner(s) or operator(s).

(b) **Sulfuric acid plants.** Sulfur dioxide where production capacity is more than three hundred tons per day, expressed as one hundred percent acid, except for those facilities where conversion to sulfuric acid is utilized primarily as a means of

preventing emissions to the atmosphere of sulfur dioxide or other sulfur compounds.

(c) Fluid bed catalytic cracking units catalyst regenerators at petroleum refineries. Opacity where fresh feed capacity is more than twenty thousand barrels per day.

(d) Wood residue fuel-fired steam generators.

(i) Opacity, except where steam generator capacity is less than one hundred million BTU per hour heat input.

(ii) Continuous monitoring equipment. The requirements of (e) of this subsection do not apply to wood residue fuel-fired steam generators, but continuous monitoring equipment required by (d) of this subsection shall be subject to approval by ecology.

(e) Owners and operators of those sources required to install continuous monitoring equipment under this subsection shall demonstrate to ecology or the authority, compliance with the equipment and performance specifications and observe the reporting requirements contained in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix P, Sections 3, 4 and 5 (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012).

(f) Special considerations. If for reason of physical plant limitations or extreme economic situations, ecology determines that continuous monitoring is not a reasonable requirement, alternative monitoring and reporting procedures will be established on an individual basis. These will generally take the form of stack tests conducted at a frequency sufficient to establish the emission levels over time and to monitor deviations in these levels.

(g) Exemptions. This subsection (5) does not apply to any emission unit which is:

(i) Required to continuously monitor emissions due to a standard or requirement contained in 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, 62, 63, or 75 or a permitting authority's adoption by reference of such federal standards. Emission units and sources subject to those standards shall comply with the data collection requirements that apply to those standards.

(ii) Not subject to an applicable emission standard.

~~(6) Change in raw materials or fuels for sources not subject to requirements of the operating permit program. Any change or series of changes in raw material or fuel which will result in a cumulative increase in emissions of sulfur dioxide of forty tons per year or more over that stated in the initial inventory required by subsection (1) of this section shall require the submittal of sufficient information to ecology or the authority to determine the effect of the increase upon ambient concentrations of sulfur dioxide. Ecology or the authority may issue regulatory orders requiring controls to reduce the effect of such increases. Cumulative changes in raw material or fuel of less than 0.5 percent increase in average annual sulfur content over the initial inventory shall not require such notice. If the increase in SO_2 emissions qualifies as a modification or a major modification of an existing stationary source, the appropriate permits, as required by WAC 173-400-110(2), must be obtained.~~

~~(7)~~(6) No person shall make any false material statement,

representation or certification in any form, notice or report required under chapter 70.94 or 70.120 RCW, or any ordinance, resolution, regulation, permit or order in force pursuant thereto.

(7~~8~~) Continuous emission monitoring system operating requirements. All continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) required by 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, 62, 63, or 75, or a permitting authority's adoption of those federal standards must meet the continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) performance specifications and data recovery requirements imposed by those standards. All CEMS required under an order, PSD permit, or regulation issued by a permitting authority and not subject to CEMS performance specifications and data recovery requirements imposed by 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, 62, 63, or 75 must follow the continuous emission monitoring rule of the permitting authority, or if the permitting authority does not have a continuous emission monitoring rule, must meet the following requirements:

(a) The owner or operator shall recover valid hourly monitoring data for at least 95 percent of the hours that the equipment (required to be monitored) is operated during each calendar month except for periods of monitoring system downtime, provided that the owner or operator demonstrated that the downtime was not a result of inadequate design, operation, or maintenance, or any other reasonable preventable condition, and any necessary repairs to the monitoring system are conducted in a timely manner.

(b) The owner or operator shall install a continuous

emission monitoring system that meets the performance specification in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B in effect at the time of its installation, and shall operate this monitoring system in accordance with the quality assurance procedures in Appendix F of 40 CFR Part 60 in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's "Recommended Quality Assurance Procedures for Opacity Continuous Monitoring Systems" (EPA) 340/1-86-010.

(c) Monitoring data commencing on the clock hour and containing at least forty-five minutes of monitoring data must be reduced to one hour averages. Monitoring data for opacity is to be reduced to six minute block averages unless otherwise specified in the order of approval or permit. All monitoring data will be included in these averages except for data collected during calibration drift tests and cylinder gas audits, and for data collected subsequent to a failed quality assurance test or audit. After a failed quality assurance test or audit, no valid data is collected until the monitoring system passes a quality assurance test or audit.

(d) Except for system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments required under subsection (a) of this section, all continuous monitoring systems shall be in continuous operation.

(i) Continuous monitoring systems for measuring opacity shall complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling and analyzing for each successive ten second period and one cycle of data recording for each successive six minute period.

(ii) Continuous monitoring systems for measuring emissions other than opacity shall complete a minimum of one cycle of sampling, analyzing, and recording for each successive fifteen minute period.

(e) The owner or operator shall retain all monitoring data averages for at least five years, including copies of all reports submitted to the permitting authority and records of all repairs, adjustments, and maintenance performed on the monitoring system.

(f) The owner or operator shall submit a monthly report (or other frequency as directed by terms of an order, air operating permit or regulation) to the permitting authority within thirty days after the end of the month (or other specified reporting period) in which the data were recorded. The report required by this section may be combined with any excess emission report required by WAC 173-400-108. This report shall include:

(i) The number of hours that the monitored emission unit operated each month and the number of valid hours of monitoring data that the monitoring system recovered each month;

(ii) The date, time period, and cause of each failure to meet the data recovery requirements of (a) of this subsection and any actions taken to ensure adequate collection of such data;

(iii) The date, time period, and cause of each failure to recover valid hourly monitoring data for at least 90 percent of the hours that the equipment (required to be monitored) was operated each day;

(iv) The results of all cylinder gas audits conducted during the month; and

(v) A certification of truth, accuracy, and completeness signed by an authorized representative of the owner or operator.

(8~~9~~) No person shall render inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under chapter 70.94 or 70.120 RCW, or any ordinance, resolution, regulation, permit, or order in force pursuant thereto.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 11-06-060 (Order 09-01), § 173-400-105, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.395 and 70.94.331. 07-11-039 (Order 06-03), § 173-400-105, filed 5/8/07, effective 6/8/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.152. 05-03-033 (Order 03-07), § 173-400-105, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW, RCW 70.94.141, [70.94.]152, [70.94.]331, [70.94.]510 and 43.21A.080. 01-17-062 (Order 99-06), § 173-400-105, filed 8/15/01, effective 9/15/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.860, 70.94.510 and 70.94.331. 98-15-129 (Order 98-04), § 173-400-105, filed 7/21/98, effective 8/21/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 96-19-054 (Order 94-35), § 173-400-105, filed 9/13/96, effective 10/14/96; 93-18-007 (Order 93-03), § 173-400-105, filed 8/20/93, effective 9/20/93; 91-05-064 (Order 90-06), § 173-400-105, filed 2/19/91, effective 3/22/91; 87-20-019 (Order 87-12), § 173-400-105, filed 9/30/87.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-110 New source review (NSR) for sources and portable sources. (1) **Applicability.**

(a) ~~This section~~WAC 173-400-110, ((~~WAC~~)) 173-400-111, 173-400-112, and 173-400-113 ~~applies~~ apply statewide except where a permitting authority has adopted its own new source review regulations. ~~equivalent to or no less stringent than the requirements of WAC 173-400-110, ((WAC)) 173-400-111, 173-400-112, and 173-400-113 ((apply statewide except where an authority has adopted its own new source review rule~~)).

(b) This section applies to new sources and stationary sources as defined in RCW 70.94.030, and WAC 173-400-030, but does not include nonroad engines.

(c) For purposes of this section:

(i) "Establishment" means to begin actual construction;

(ii) "New source" includes:

(A) A modification to an existing stationary source, as "modification" is defined in WAC 173-400-030:

(B) The construction, modification, or relocation of a portable source as defined in WAC 173-400-030, except those relocating in compliance with WAC 173-400-036; ((~~and~~))

(C) The establishment of a new or modified toxic air pollutant source, as defined in WAC 173-460-020; and

(D) A major modification to an existing major stationary source, as defined in WAC 173-400-710 and 173-400-810.

(d) New source review of a modification~~, including alteration or replacement of control technology as required by WAC 173-400-114,~~ is limited to the emission unit or units proposed to be modified and the air contaminants whose emissions would increase as a result of the modification. Review of a major modification must comply with WAC 173-400-700 through 173-400-750 or 173-400-800 through 173-400-860, as applicable.

(e) The procedural requirements pertaining to NOC applications and orders of approval for new sources that are not major stationary sources, as defined in WAC 173-400-710 and 173-400-810, shall not apply to any person conducting a remedial action at a facility pursuant to a consent decree, order, or agreed order issued pursuant to chapter 70.105D RCW, Model Toxics Control Act, or to the department of ecology when it conducts a remedial action under chapter 70.105D RCW. The department of ecology shall ensure compliance with the substantive requirements of this chapter through the consent decree, order, or agreed order issued pursuant to chapter 70.105D RCW using the procedures outlined in WAC 173-340-710(9) or during a department-conducted remedial action, through the procedures outlined in WAC 173-340-710(9).

(2) **((~~Approval requirements~~))** **Pre-construction approval requirements~~Required permits~~.** The applicant must evaluate the proposed project and submit an application addressing all applicable new source review ~~the~~ requirements of ~~all new source~~

~~review permits required by~~ this chapter 173-400 WAC.

(a) A notice of construction application must be filed and an order of approval must be issued by the permitting authority prior to the establishment of any new source or modification except for those new sources or modifications exempt from permitting under subsections (4), (5), and (6) of this section.

(b) If the proposed project is a new major stationary source or a major modification, located in a designated nonattainment area, and if the project emits the air pollutant or precursors of the air pollutant for which the area is designated nonattainment, and the project meets the applicability criteria in WAC 173-400-820, then the project is subject to the nonattainment area major new source review permitting requirements of WAC 173-400-800 through 173-400-860.

(c) If the proposed project is a new major stationary source or a major modification that meets the applicability criteria of WAC 173-400-720, then the project is subject to the PSD permitting requirements of WAC 173-400-700 through 173-400-750.

(d) If the proposed project will increase emissions of toxic air pollutants regulated under chapter 173-460 WAC, then the project must meet all applicable requirements of that program.

(3) **Modifications.**

New source review is required for any modification to a stationary source that requires:

(a) An increase in a plant-wide cap; or ((~~requires~~))

(b) An increase in an emission unit or activity specific emission limit.

~~The applicant must consider the criteria in 40 CFR 52.21(r)(4) or WAC 173-400-830(3), as applicable, when determining which new source review permits are required.~~

(4) **Emission unit and activity exemptions.**

The construction or modification of emission units or an activity in one of the categories listed below is exempt from new source review, provided that the modified unit continues to fall within one of the listed categories. The construction or modification of an emission unit or an activity exempt under this subsection does not require the filing of a notice of construction application.

(a) Maintenance/construction:

(i) Cleaning and sweeping of streets and paved surfaces;

(ii) Concrete application, and installation;

(iii) Dredging wet spoils handling and placement;

(iv) Paving application and maintenance. This provision does not exempt asphalt plants from this chapter;

(v) Plant maintenance and upkeep activities (grounds keeping, general repairs, house keeping, plant painting, welding, cutting, brazing, soldering, plumbing, retarring roofs, etc.);

(vi) Plumbing installation, plumbing protective coating application and maintenance activities;

(vii) Roofing application and maintenance;

(viii) Insulation application and maintenance;

(ix) Janitorial services and consumer use of janitorial products;

(x) Construction activities that ~~do~~ install or modify an emission unit or activity at a~~not result in new or modified stationary sources or portable~~ stationary sources.

(b) Storage tanks:

Note: It can be difficult to determine requirements for storage tanks. Ecology strongly recommends that an owner or operator contact the permitting authority to determine the exemption status of storage tanks prior to their installation.

(i) Lubricating oil storage tanks. This provision does not exempt wholesale distributors of lubricating oils from this chapter;

(ii) Polymer tanks and storage devices and associated pumping and handling equipment, used for solids dewatering and flocculation;

(iii) Storage tanks, reservoirs, pumping and handling equipment of any size containing soaps, vegetable oil, grease, animal fat, and nonvolatile aqueous salt solutions;

(iv) Process and white water storage tanks;

(v) Operation, loading and unloading of storage tanks and storage vessels, with lids or other appropriate closure and less than 260-gallon capacity (35 cubic feet);

(vi) Operation, loading and unloading of storage tanks, ~~≤~~ 1100 gallon capacity, with lids or other appropriate closure, not for use with materials containing toxic air pollutants, as listed in chapter 173-460 WAC, max. VP 550 mm mercury at 21~~°~~C;

(vii) Operation, loading and unloading storage of butane,

propane, or liquefied petroleum gas with a vessel capacity less than 40,000 gallons;

(viii) Tanks, vessels and pumping equipment, with lids or other appropriate closure for storage or dispensing of aqueous solutions of inorganic salts, bases and acids.

(c) New or modified emission units with combined aggregate heat inputs to combustion units (excluding emergency engines exempted by subsection (4)(h)(xxxix) of this section), less than or equal to all of the following, as applicable:

(i) ≮ 500,000 Btu/hr using coal with ≮ 0.5% sulfur or other solid fuels with ≮ 0.5% sulfur;

(ii) ≮ 500,000 Btu/hr using used oil, per the requirements of RCW 70.94.610;

(iii) ≮ 400,000 Btu/hr using wood waste or paper;

(iv) ≮ 1,000,000 Btu/hr using gasoline, kerosene, #1, or #2 fuel oil and with ≮0.05% sulfur;

(v) ≮ 4,000,000 Btu/hr using natural gas, propane, or LPG.

(d) Material handling:

(i) Continuous digester chip feeders;

(ii) Grain elevators not licensed as warehouses or dealers by either the Washington state department of agriculture or the U.S. Department of Agriculture;

(iii) Storage and handling of water based lubricants for metal working where organic content of the lubricant is ≮ 10%;

(iv) Equipment used exclusively to pump, load, unload, or store high boiling point organic material in tanks less than one million gallon, material with initial atmospheric boiling point

not less than 150☜C or vapor pressure not more than 5 mm mercury at 21☜C, with lids or other appropriate closure.

(e) Water treatment:

(i) Septic sewer systems, not including active wastewater treatment facilities;

(ii) NPDES permitted ponds and lagoons used solely for the purpose of settling suspended solids and skimming of oil and grease;

(iii) De-aeration (oxygen scavenging) of water where toxic air pollutants as defined in chapter 173-460 WAC are not emitted;

(iv) Process water filtration system and demineralizer vents;

(v) Sewer manholes, junction boxes, sumps and lift stations associated with wastewater treatment systems;

(vi) Demineralizer tanks;

(vii) Alum tanks;

(viii) Clean water condensate tanks.

(f) Environmental chambers and laboratory equipment:

(i) Environmental chambers and humidity chambers using only gases that are not toxic air pollutants listed in chapter 173-460 WAC;

(ii) Gas cabinets using only gases that are not toxic air pollutants regulated under chapter 173-460 WAC;

(iii) Installation or modification of a single laboratory fume hood;

(iv) Laboratory research, experimentation, analysis and

testing at sources whose primary purpose and activity is research or education. To be exempt, these sources must not engage in the production of products, or in providing commercial services, for sale or exchange for commercial profit except in a de minimis manner. Pilot-plants or pilot scale processes at these sources are not exempt.

(v) Laboratory calibration and maintenance equipment.

(g) Monitoring/quality assurance/testing:

(i) Equipment and instrumentation used for quality control/assurance or inspection purpose;

(ii) Hydraulic and hydrostatic testing equipment;

(iii) Sample gathering, preparation and management;

(iv) Vents from emission monitors and other analyzers.

(h) Miscellaneous:

(i) Single-family residences and duplexes;

(ii) Plastic pipe welding;

(iii) Primary agricultural production activities including soil preparation, planting, fertilizing, weed and pest control, and harvesting;

(iv) Comfort air conditioning;

(v) Flares used to indicate danger to the public;

(vi) Natural and forced air vents and stacks for bathroom/toilet activities;

(vii) Personal care activities;

(viii) Recreational fireplaces including the use of barbecues, campfires, and ceremonial fires;

(ix) Tobacco smoking rooms and areas;

(x) Noncommercial smokehouses;

(xi) Blacksmith forges for single forges;

(xii) Vehicle maintenance activities, not including vehicle surface coating;

(xiii) Vehicle or equipment washing (see (c) of this subsection for threshold for boilers);

(xiv) Wax application;

(xv) Oxygen, nitrogen, or rare gas extraction and liquefaction equipment not including internal and external combustion equipment;

(xvi) Ozone generators and ozonation equipment;

(xvii) Solar simulators;

(xviii) Ultraviolet curing processes, to the extent that toxic air pollutant gases as defined in chapter 173-460 WAC are not emitted;

(xix) Electrical circuit breakers, transformers, or switching equipment installation or operation;

(xx) Pulse capacitors;

(xxi) Pneumatically operated equipment, including tools and hand held applicator equipment for hot melt adhesives;

(xxii) Fire suppression equipment;

(xxiii) Recovery boiler blow-down tank;

(xxiv) Screw press vents;

(xxv) Drop hammers or hydraulic presses for forging or metal working;

(xxvi) Production of foundry sand molds, unheated and using binders less than 0.25% free phenol by sand weight;

(xxvii) Kraft lime mud storage tanks and process vessels;

(xxviii) Lime grits washers, filters and handling;

(xxix) Lime mud filtrate tanks;

(xxx) Lime mud water;

(xxxi) Stock cleaning and pressurized pulp washing down process of the brown stock washer;

(xxxii) Natural gas pressure regulator vents, excluding venting at oil and gas production facilities and transportation marketing facilities;

(xxxiii) Solvent cleaners less than 10 square feet air-vapor interface with solvent vapor pressure not more than 30 mm mercury at 21°C where no toxic air pollutants as listed under chapter 173-460 WAC are emitted;

(xxxiv) Surface coating, aqueous solution or suspension containing ≤ 1% (by weight) VOCs, or ≤ 1% (by weight) toxic air pollutants as listed in chapter 173-460 WAC;

(xxxv) Cleaning and stripping activities and equipment using solutions having ≤ 1% VOCs (by weight) or ≤ 1% (by weight) toxic air pollutants. Acid solutions used on metallic substances are not exempt;

(xxxvi) Dip coating operations, using materials less than 1% VOCs (by weight) or ≤ 1% (by weight) toxic air pollutants as listed in chapter 173-460 WAC.

(xxxvii) Abrasive blasting performed inside a booth or hangar designed to capture the blast grit or overspray.

(xxxviii) For structures or items too large to be reasonably handled indoors, abrasive blasting performed outdoors

that employs control measures such as curtailment during windy periods and enclosure of the area being blasted with tarps and uses either steel shot or an abrasive containing less than one percent (by mass) which would pass through a No. 200 sieve.

(xxxix) Stationary emergency internal combustion engines with an aggregate brake horsepower that is less than or equal to 500 brake horsepower.

(xl) Gasoline dispensing facilities with annual gasoline throughputs less than those specified in WAC 173-491-040 (4)(a). Gasoline dispensing facilities subject to chapter 173-491 WAC are exempt from toxic air pollutant analysis pursuant to chapter 173-460 WAC.

(5) **Exemptions based on emissions.**

(a) Except as provided in this subsection:

(i) Construction of a new emissions unit that has a potential to emit below each of the levels listed in Table 110(5) Exemption levels is exempt from new source review.

(ii) A modification to an existing emissions unit that increases the unit's actual emissions by less than each of the threshold levels listed in Table 110(5) Exemption levels of this subsection is exempt from new source review.

(b) Greenhouse gas emissions are exempt from new source review requirements except to the extent required under WAC 173-400-720, prevention of significant deterioration. The owner or operator of a source or emission unit, may request that the permitting authority impose emission limits and/or operation limitations for greenhouse gas in any new source review order of

approval.

Table 110(5) Exemption levels:

POLLUTANT	LEVEL (TONS PER YEAR)
Carbon monoxide	5.0
Lead	0.005
Nitrogen oxides	2.0
PM-10	0.75
PM-2.5	0.5
Total suspended particulates	1.25
Sulfur dioxide	2.0
Volatile Organic Compounds, total	2.0
Ozone Depleting Substances, total	1.0
Toxic Air Pollutants	The de minimis emission rate specified for each TAP in WAC 173-460-150.

(6) **Portable source with order of approval.** A portable source is authorized to operate without obtaining a site-specific or a permitting authority specific approval order to relocate if the portable source complies with the provisions of WAC 173-400-036.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 11-06-060 (Order 09-01), § 173-400-110, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11. Statutory Authority: Washington Clean Air Act, RCW 70.94.152. 09-11-131 (Order 05-19), § 173-400-110, filed 5/20/09, effective 6/20/09. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.395 and 70.94.331. 07-11-039 (Order 06-03), § 173-400-110, filed 5/8/07, effective 6/8/07.

Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.152. 05-03-033 (Order 03-07), § 173-400-110, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW, RCW 70.94.141, [70.94.]152, [70.94.]331, [70.94.]510 and 43.21A.080. 01-17-062 (Order 99-06), § 173-400-110, filed 8/15/01, effective 9/15/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.860, 70.94.510 and 70.94.331. 98-15-129 (Order 98-04), § 173-400-110, filed 7/21/98, effective 8/21/98. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.152. 98-01-183 (Order 96-01), § 173-400-110, filed 12/23/97, effective 1/23/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 93-18-007 (Order 93-03), § 173-400-110, filed 8/20/93, effective 9/20/93; 91-05-064 (Order 90-06), § 173-400-110, filed 2/19/91, effective 3/22/91. Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.21A and 70.94 RCW. 83-09-036 (Order DE 83-13), § 173-400-110, filed 4/15/83. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.331, 70.94.510, and 70.94.785. 81-03-002 (Order DE 80-53), § 173-400-110, filed 1/8/81. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.331. 80-11-059 (Order DE 80-14), § 173-400-110, filed 8/20/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21A.080 and 70.94.331. 79-06-012 (Order DE 78-21), § 173-400-110, filed 5/8/79; Order DE 76-38, § 173-400-110, filed 12/21/76. Formerly WAC 18-04-110.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-111 Processing notice of construction applications for sources, stationary sources and portable sources. ~~This section~~WAC 173-400-110, 173-400-111, 173-400-112, and 173-400-113 apply~~ applies~~ statewide except where a permitting authority has adopted its own new source review regulations~~ equivalent to or no less stringent than the requirements of WAC 173-400-110 through 173-400-113~~.

(1) Completeness determination.

(a) Within thirty days after receiving a notice of construction application, the permitting authority must either notify the applicant in writing that the application is complete or notify the applicant in writing of all additional information necessary to complete the application.

(b) A complete application contains all the information necessary for processing the application. At a minimum, the application must provide information on the nature and amounts of emissions to be emitted by the proposed new source or to be emitted in increased amounts by a proposed modification as well as the location, design, construction, and operation of the new source or modification as needed to enable the permitting authority to determine that the construction or modification will meet the requirements of WAC 173-400-113. Designating an

application complete for purposes of permit processing does not preclude the reviewing authority from requesting or accepting any additional information.

(c) For a project subject to the special protection requirements for federal Class I areas under WAC 173-400-117(2), a completeness determination includes a determination that the application includes all information required for review of that project under WAC 173-400-117(3). The applicant must send a copy of the application and all amendments to the application to the EPA and the responsible federal land manager.

(d) For a project subject to the major new source review requirements in WAC 173-400-800 through 173-400-860, the completeness determination includes a determination that the application includes all information required for review under those sections.

(e) An application is not complete until any permit application fee required by the permitting authority has been paid.

(2) Coordination with chapter 173-401 WAC, operating permit regulation. A person seeking approval to construct or modify a source that requires an operating permit may elect to integrate review of the operating permit application or amendment required under chapter 173-401 WAC and the notice of construction application required by this section. A notice of construction application designated for integrated review must be processed in accordance with operating permit program procedures and deadlines in chapter 173-401 WAC and must comply with WAC 173-

400-171.

(3) Criteria for approval of a notice of construction application. An order of approval cannot be issued until the following criteria are met as applicable:

(a) The requirements of WAC 173-400-112;

(b) The requirements of WAC 173-400-113;

(c) The requirements of WAC 173-400-117~~, as applicable~~;

(d) The requirements of WAC 173-400-171;

((~~(d)~~)) (e) The requirements of WAC 173-400-200 and 173-400-205;

((~~(e)~~)) (f) The requirements of WAC 173-400-700 through 173-400-750~~, as applicable~~;

(g) The requirements of WAC 173-400-800 through 173-400-860~~, as applicable~~; and

((~~(f)~~)) (h) All fees required under chapter 173-455 WAC (or the applicable new source review fee table of the local air pollution control authority) have been paid.

(4) Final determination - Time frame and signature authority.

(a) Within sixty days of receipt of a complete notice of construction application, the permitting authority must either:

(i) Issue a final decision on the application; or

(ii) Initiate notice and comment for those projects subject to WAC 173-400-171 followed as promptly as possible by a final decision.

(b) Every final determination on a notice of construction application must be reviewed and signed prior to issuance by a

professional engineer or staff under the direct supervision of a professional engineer in the employ of the permitting authority.

(5) Distribution of the final decision.

(a) The permitting authority must promptly provide copies of each order approving or denying a notice of construction application to the applicant and to any other party who submitted timely comments on the application, along with a notice advising parties of their rights of appeal to the pollution control hearings board.

(b) If the new source is a major stationary source or the change is a major modification subject to the requirements of WAC 173-400-800 through 173-400-860, the permitting authority must:

(i) Submit any control technology (LAER) determination included in a final order of approval to the RACT/BACT/LAER clearinghouse maintained by EPA; and

(ii) Send a copy of the final approval order to EPA.

(6) Appeals. Any conditions contained in an order of approval, or the denial of a notice of construction application may be appealed to the pollution control hearings board as provided under chapters 43.21B RCW and 371-08 WAC.

(7) Construction time limitations.

(a) Approval to construct or modify a stationary source becomes invalid if construction is not commenced within eighteen months after receipt of the approval, if construction is discontinued for a period of eighteen months or more, or if construction is not completed within a reasonable time. The

permitting authority may extend the eighteen-month period upon a satisfactory showing by the permittee that an extension is justified.

(b) The extension of a project that is either a major stationary source, as defined in WAC 173-400-810, in a nonattainment area or a major modification, as defined in WAC 173-400-810, of a major stationary source in a nonattainment area must also require LAER, for the pollutants for which the area is classified as nonattainment, as LAER exists at the time of the extension for the pollutants that were subject to LAER in the original approval.

(c) This provision does not apply to the time period between construction of the approved phases of a phased construction project. Each phase must commence construction within eighteen months of the projected and approved commence construction date.

(8) Change of conditions or revisions to orders of approval.

(a) The owner or operator may request, at any time, a change in the conditions of an approval order and the permitting authority may approve the request provided the permitting authority finds that:

(i) The change in conditions will not cause the source to exceed an emissions standard set by regulation or rule;

(ii) No ambient air quality standard will be exceeded as a result of the change;

(iii) The change will not adversely impact the ability of

the permitting authority to determine compliance with an emissions standard;

(iv) The revised order will continue to require BACT for each new source approved by the order except where the Federal Clean Air Act requires LAER; and

(v) The revised order meets the requirements of WAC 173-400-111, 173-400-112, 173-400-113, 173-400-720, 173-400-830, and 173-460-040, as applicable.

(b) Actions taken under this subsection are subject to the public involvement provisions of WAC 173-400-171 or the permitting authority's public notice and comment procedures.

(c) The applicant must consider the criteria in 40 CFR 52.21(r)(4) as adopted by reference in WAC 173-400-720 or WAC 173-400-830(3), as applicable, when determining which new source review ~~permits~~ approvals are required.

(9) Fees. Chapter 173-455 WAC lists the required fees payable to ecology for various permit actions.

(10) Enforcement. All persons who receive an order of approval must comply with all approval conditions contained in the order of approval.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 11-06-060 (Order 09-01), § 173-400-111, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-112 ((~~Requirements for~~)) New sources in nonattainment areas--~~Review for compliance with regulations~~. ~~This section~~WAC 173-400-110, 173-400-111, 173-400-112 and 173-400-113 apply~~ applies~~ statewide except where a permitting authority has adopted its own new source review regulations ~~equivalent to or no less stringent than the requirements of WAC 173-400-110 through 173-400-113~~. The permitting authority that is reviewing an application required by WAC 173-400-110(2) to establish a new source in a nonattainment area shall issue the order of approval if it determines that the proposed project satisfies each of the following requirements:

(1) The proposed new source or modification will comply with all applicable new source performance standards, national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants, national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants for source categories, emission standards adopted under chapter 70.94 RCW and, for sources regulated by an authority, the applicable emission standards of that authority.

(2) The proposed new source or modification will ((~~employ BACT for all air contaminants, except that if the new source is a major stationary source or the proposed modification is a major modification it will~~)) achieve LAER for ~~the~~any air

contaminants for which:

(a) the area has been designated nonattainment; and

(b)(i) ~~for which~~ the proposed new source is major or

(ii)~~for which~~ the existing source is major and the major modification is ((~~major~~)) significant.

(3) The proposed new source will employ BACT for ~~all other air~~ those air contaminants not subject to LAER that the new source will emit or for which the proposed modification will cause an emissions increase exceeding the de minimus thresholds in WAC 173-400-110(5).

(4) The proposed new source or modification will not cause any ambient air quality standard to be exceeded, will not violate the requirements for reasonable further progress established by the SIP and will comply with WAC 173-400-113 (3) and (4) for all air contaminants for which the area has not been designated nonattainment.

(5) If the proposal is a new major stationary source or~~of~~ a major modification as those terms are defined in WAC 173-400-810 then it must also comply with WAC 173-400-800 through 173-400-860.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 11-06-060 (Order 09-01), § 173-400-112, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.152. 05-03-033 (Order 03-07), § 173-400-112, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW, RCW 70.94.141, [70.94.]152, [70.94.]331, [70.94.]510 and 43.21A.080. 01-17-062 (Order 99-06), § 173-400-

112, filed 8/15/01, effective 9/15/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 93-18-007 (Order 93-03), § 173-400-112, filed 8/20/93, effective 9/20/93.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-113 ((~~Requirements for~~)) New sources in attainment or unclassifiable areas~~ Review for compliance with regulations~~. ~~This section~~ WAC 173-400-110, 173-400-111, 173-400-112 and 173-400-113 apply~~applies~~ statewide except where a permitting authority has adopted its own ~~minor~~ new source review regulations~~ equivalent to or no less stringent than the requirements of WAC 173-400-110 through 173-400-113~~. The permitting authority that is reviewing an application to establish a new source or modification in an attainment or unclassifiable area shall issue an order of approval if it determines that the proposed project satisfies each of the following requirements:

(1) The proposed new source or modification will comply with all applicable new source performance standards, national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants, national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants for source categories, emission standards adopted under chapter 70.94 RCW and, for sources regulated by an authority, the applicable emission standards of that authority.

(2) The proposed new source or modification will employ BACT for all pollutants not previously emitted or whose emissions would increase as a result of the new source or modification.

(3) Allowable emissions from the proposed new source or the increase in emissions from the proposed modification will not cause or contribute to a violation of any ambient air quality standard. If the projected impact of the allowable emissions from the proposed new source or the projected impact of the increase in allowable emissions from the proposed modification at any location does not exceed the levels I Table 4a, below, then the proposed new source or modification will not be considered to cause or contribute to a violation of an ambient air quality standard.[12]

(4)(a) If the projected impact of the allowable emissions from the proposed new major stationary source (as defined in WAC 173-400-810) or the projected impact of the significant increase in allowable emissions from the proposed major modification (as defined in WAC 173-400-810) at any location within a nonattainment area does not exceed the following levels for the pollutants for which the area has been designated nonattainment, then the proposed new source or modification will not be considered to cause or contribute to a violation of an ambient air quality standard:

Table 4a: Cause or Contribute Threshold Values for Nonattainment Area Impacts

[12] The Table 4a off-ramp should be available for minor projects as well as major projects.

Pollutant	Annual Average	24-Hour Average	8-Hour Average	3-Hour Average	1-Hour Average
CO-	-		0.5 mg/m^3	-	2 mg/m^3
SO_2	1.0 µg/m^3	5 µg/m^3	-	25 µg/m^3	30 µg/m^3
PM_{10}	1.0 µg/m^3	5 µg/m^3	-	-	-
$PM_{2.5}$	0.3 µg/m^3	1.2 µg/m^3			
NO_2	1.0 µg/m^3	-	-	-	-

(b) If the projected impact of the allowable emissions from the proposed new stationary source or the projected impact of the significant increase in allowable emissions from the proposed modification ~~A project that results in a projected impact~~ inside a nonattainment area is above the appropriate value in Table 4a of this section, then the project may use an offsetting emission reduction adequate to reduce the projected impacts to the above values or less. If the proposed project is a major new source (as defined in WAC 173-400-810) or major modification (as defined in WAC 173-400-810) and it is unable to reduce emissions or obtain offsetting emissions reductions adequate to reduce modeled impacts below the values in Table 4a of this section, then the permitting authority shall deny approval to construct and operate the proposed new major stationary source or major modification, unless the project meets the requirements of Section III of 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix S[13].

[13] There is a disjuncture between 40 CFR 165(b)(3)'s "shall deny" language used here and the provisions of Section III of Appendix S. Under Appendix S, sources or modifications located in an attainment or unclassifiable area that would cause or contribute to a violation of a NAAQS in a nonattainment area may still be allowed to construct if certain conditions similar to NNSR are met. We believe that Ecology may use the procedures of Section III of Appendix S in such situations, and that EPA must allow Ecology to do so. It makes no sense to deny a permit for a project in an

(5) ((~~If the proposed new source or the proposed modification will emit any toxic air pollutants regulated under chapter 173-460 WAC, then the source must meet all applicable requirements of that program.~~)) If the proposal is a new major stationary source or a major modification as those terms are defined in WAC 173-400-720, then it must also comply with WAC 173-400-700 through 173-400-750.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 11-06-060 (Order 09-01), § 173-400-113, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.152. 05-03-033 (Order 03-07), § 173-400-113, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW, RCW 70.94.141, [70.94.]152, [70.94.]331, [70.94.]510 and 43.21A.080. 01-17-062 (Order 99-06), § 173-400-113, filed 8/15/01, effective 9/15/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 93-18-007 (Order 93-03), § 173-400-113, filed 8/20/93, effective 9/20/93.]

WAC 173-400-114

Requirements for replacement or substantial alteration of emission control technology at an existing stationary source.

(1) Any person proposing to replace or substantially alter the emission control technology installed on an existing stationary source or emission unit shall file a notice of construction application with the appropriate authority, or with ecology in areas or for sources over which ecology has jurisdiction.

Replacement or substantial alteration of control technology does not include routine maintenance, repair or similar parts replacement.

(2) A project to replace or substantially alter emission control technology at an existing stationary source that results in an increase of any air contaminant is subject to new source review as provided in WAC 173-400-110. For any other project to replace or significantly alter control technology ~~For projects not otherwise reviewable under WAC r.~~ 173-400-110~~, ecology or~~ the permitting authority may:

(a) Require that the owner or operator employ RACT for the affected emission unit;

(b) Prescribe reasonable operation and maintenance conditions for the control equipment; and

(c) Prescribe other requirements as authorized by chapter 70.94 RCW.

Field Code Changed

(3) Within thirty days of receipt of a notice of construction application under this section ecology or the authority shall either notify the applicant in writing that the application is complete or notify the applicant in writing of all additional information necessary to complete the application. Within thirty days of receipt of a complete notice of construction application under this section ecology or the authority shall either issue an order of approval or a proposed RACT determination for the proposed project.

(4) Construction shall not "commence," as defined in WAC

173-400-030, on a project subject to review under this section until ecology or the authority issues a final order of approval. However, any notice of construction application filed under this section shall be deemed to be approved without conditions if ecology or the authority takes no action within thirty days of receipt of a complete notice of construction application.

Field Code Changed

(5) Approval to replace or substantially alter emission control technology shall become invalid if construction is not commenced within eighteen months after receipt of such approval, if construction is discontinued for a period of eighteen months or more, or if construction is not completed within a reasonable time. Ecology or the authority may extend the eighteen-month period upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified. This provision does not apply to the time period between construction of the approved phases of a phased construction project; each phase must commence construction within eighteen months of the projected and approved commencement date.

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-115 Standards of performance for new sources. NSPS. Standards of performance for new sources are called New Source Performance Standards, or NSPS.

(1) **Adoption by reference.**

(a) 40 CFR Part 60 and Appendices in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012, are adopted by reference. Exceptions are listed in ((~~subsection (1)(b)~~)) (1)(b) and (c) of this ((~~section~~)) subsection.

Note: EPA signed a rule notice on 4/17/2012 and is submitting it for publication in the Federal Register. EPA Docket ID Number EPA-HQ-OAR-2010-0505. The final rule is available here: http://www.epa.gov/airquality/oilandgas/actions.html. Ecology intends to adopt these revisions when finalizing this rule making. The final adopt by reference date in (a) will reflect the date this revision is published in the Federal Register.

The rule notice covers the following rules:
(i) 40 CFR PART 60, Subpart KKK—Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC From Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After January 20, 1984, and on or before August 23, 2011 as amended on 4/17/2012

(ii) 40 CFR PART 60, Subpart LLL—Standards of Performance for SO2 Emissions From Onshore Natural Gas Processing for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After January 20, 1984, and on or before August 23, 2011

(iii) 40 CFR PART 60, Subpart OOOO—Standards of Performance for Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production, Transmission and Distribution

(b) 40 CFR Part 60, as amended by the proposed revisions in 76 Federal Register 80488 - 80530, Subpart CCCC - Standards of Performance for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste

Incineration Units (December 23, 2011), is adopted by reference. [FR DOC # 2011-31648]

Note to reader: Should EPA finalize its rules before we finalize this rule making, ecology intends to adopt the final revisions to Subpart CCCC - Standards of Performance for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units and 40 CFR 60.17 by reference when finalizing rule making. If EPA does not finalize these revisions before ecology finalizes these rule revisions, then the draft version of Subpart CCCC will not be adopted into the state rule.

(c) Exceptions to adopting 40 CFR Part 60 by reference.

(i) The term "administrator" in 40 CFR Part 60 includes the permitting authority.

(ii) The following sections and subparts of 40 CFR Part 60 are not adopted by reference:

(A) 40 CFR 60.5 (determination of construction or modification);

(B) 40 CFR 60.6 (review of plans);

(C) 40 CFR Part 60, subpart B (Adoption and Submittal of State Plans for Designated Facilities), and subparts C, Cb, Cc, Cd, Ce, BBBB, DDDD, FFFF, HHHH (emission guidelines); and

(D) 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix G, Provisions for an Alternative Method of Demonstrating Compliance With 40 CFR 60.43 for the Newton Power Station of Central Illinois Public Service Company.

(2) Where EPA has delegated to the permitting authority, the authority to receive reports under 40 CFR Part 60, from the affected facility in lieu of providing such report to EPA, the affected facility is required to provide such reports only to the permitting authority unless otherwise requested in writing

by the permitting authority or EPA.

Note: Under RCW 80.50.020(14), larger energy facilities subject to subparts D, Da, GG, J, K, Kb, Y, KKK, LLL, and QQQ are regulated by the energy facility site evaluation council (EFSEC).

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 11-06-060 (Order 09-01), § 173-400-115, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.395 and 70.94.331. 07-11-039 (Order 06-03), § 173-400-115, filed 5/8/07, effective 6/8/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.152. 05-03-033 (Order 03-07), § 173-400-115, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW, RCW 70.94.141, [70.94.]152, [70.94.]331, [70.94.]510 and 43.21A.080. 01-17-062 (Order 99-06), § 173-400-115, filed 8/15/01, effective 9/15/01. Statutory Authority: [RCW 70.94.331, 70.94.510 and chapter 70.94 RCW.] 00-23-130 (Order 98-27), § 173-400-115, filed 11/22/00, effective 12/23/00. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.785. 98-22-019 (Order 98-02), § 173-400-115, filed 10/23/98, effective 11/23/98. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 96-19-054 (Order 94-35), § 173-400-115, filed 9/13/96, effective 10/14/96; 93-05-044 (Order 92-34), § 173-400-115, filed 2/17/93, effective 3/20/93; 91-05-064 (Order 90-06), § 173-400-115, filed 2/19/91, effective 3/22/91. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.331, 70.94.395 and 70.94.510. 85-06-046 (Order 84-48), § 173-400-115, filed 3/6/85. Statutory Authority: Chapters 43.21A and 70.94 RCW. 83-09-036 (Order DE 83-13), § 173-400-115, filed 4/15/83; 82-16-019 (Order DE 82-20), § 173-400-115, filed

7/27/82. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.331. 80-11-059 (Order DE 80-14), § 173-400-115, filed 8/20/80. Statutory Authority: RCW 43.21A.080 and 70.94.331. 79-06-012 (Order DE 78-21), § 173-400-115, filed 5/8/79; Order DE 76-38, § 173-400-115, filed 12/21/76. Formerly WAC 18-04-115.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 03-07, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05)

WAC 173-400-117 Special protection requirements for federal Class I areas. (1) **Definitions.** The following definitions apply to this section:

(a) **"Adverse impact on visibility"** means visibility impairment that interferes with the management, protection, preservation, or enjoyment of the visitor's visual experience of the federal Class I area. This determination must be made on a case-by-case basis taking into account the geographic extent, intensity, duration, frequency, and time of visibility impairment, and how these factors correlate with:

(i) Times of visitor use of the federal Class I area; and

(ii) The frequency and timing of natural conditions that reduce visibility.

(b) The terms "major stationary source," "major modification," and "net emissions increase" are ~~as~~ ((~~provided~~)) defined in WAC 173-400-720 for ~~sources~~ projects located in areas designated as attainment or unclassifiable for the pollutants

proposed to increase as a result of the project and ~~as~~ are defined in WAC 173-400-810 for ~~sources~~ projects located in areas designated as nonattainment for the pollutants proposed to increase as a result of the project.

(2) **Applicability.** The requirements of this section apply to all of the following permitting actions:

(a) A PSD permit application for a new major stationary source or a major modification; or

(b) ~~Submittal of a~~ A notice of construction application for a major stationary source or a major modification to a stationary source in a nonattainment area, as either of those terms are defined in WAC ((~~173-400-720~~)) 173-400-810.

(3) **Contents and distribution of application.**

(a) The application shall include an analysis of the anticipated impacts of the project on visibility in any federal Class I area.

(b) The applicant must mail a copy of the application for the project and all amendments to the application to the permitting authority, EPA and to the responsible federal land managers. Ecology will provide a list of the names and addresses of the federal land manager.

(4) **Notice to federal land manager.**

(a) The permitting authority shall send a copy of the completeness determination to the responsible federal land manager.

(b) If, prior to receiving a notice of construction application or a PSD permit application, the permitting

authority receives notice of a project described in subsection (2) of this section that may affect visibility in a federal Class I area, the permitting authority shall notify the responsible federal land manager within thirty days of the notification.

(5) **Analysis by federal land manager.**

(a) The permitting authority will consider any demonstration presented by the responsible federal land manager that emissions from a proposed new major stationary source or the net emissions increase from a proposed major modification described in subsection (2) of this section would have an adverse impact on visibility in any federal Class I area, provided that the demonstration is received by the permitting authority within thirty days of the federal land manager's receipt of the complete application.

(b) If the permitting authority concurs with the federal land manager's demonstration, the PSD permit or approval order for the project either shall be denied, or conditions shall be included in the approval order to prevent the adverse impact.

(c) If the permitting authority finds that the federal land manager's analysis does not demonstrate that the project will have an adverse impact on visibility in a federal Class I area, the permitting authority ((~~either~~)) shall explain its decision in compliance with the ((~~public~~)) notice ((~~required by WAC 173-400-730, or, in the case of~~)) requirements of WAC 173-400-171 for those permits subject to WAC 173-400-800 through 173-400-860. For permits subject to the prevention of significant

deterioration program, the permitting authority shall state in the public notice ((~~of proposed action on a PSD permit application, state~~)) required by WAC 173-400-740 that an explanation of the decision appears in the Technical Support Document for the proposed permit.

(6) **Additional requirements for projects that require a PSD permit.**

(a) For sources impacting federal Class I areas, the permitting authority shall provide notice to EPA of every action related to consideration of the PSD permit.

(b) The permitting authority shall consider any demonstration received from the responsible federal land manager prior to the close of the public comment period on a proposed PSD permit that emissions from the proposed new major stationary source or the net emissions increase from a proposed major modification would have an adverse impact on the air quality-related values (including visibility) of any mandatory Class I federal area.

(c) If the permitting authority concurs with the demonstration, the PSD permit either shall be denied, or conditions shall be included in the PSD permit to prevent the adverse impact.

(7) **Additional requirements for projects located in nonattainment areas.** In reviewing a PSD permit application or notice of construction application for a new major stationary source or major modification proposed for construction in an area classified as nonattainment as those terms are defined in

WAC 173-400-810, the permitting authority must ensure that the proposed new source's emissions or the proposed modifications increase in emissions will be consistent with making reasonable progress toward meeting the national goal of preventing any future, and remedying any existing, impairment of visibility by human-caused air pollution in mandatory Class I federal areas. In determining the need for approval order conditions to meet this requirement, the permitting authority may take into account the costs of compliance, the time necessary for compliance, the energy and nonair quality environmental impacts of compliance, and the useful life of the source.

(8) **Monitoring.** The permitting authority may require post-construction monitoring of the impact from the project. The monitoring shall be limited to the impacts on visibility in any federal Class I area near the proposed project.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.152. 05-03-033 (Order 03-07), § 173-400-117, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW, RCW 70.94.141, [70.94.]152, [70.94.]331, [70.94.]510 and 43.21A.080. 01-17-062 (Order 99-06), § 173-400-117, filed 8/15/01, effective 9/15/01.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 03-07, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05)

WAC 173-400-118 Designation of Class I, II, and III areas. (1) **Designation.**

(a) Lands within the exterior boundaries of Indian reservations may be proposed for redesignation by an Indian governing body or EPA. This restriction does not apply to nontrust lands within the 1873 Survey Area of the Puyallup Indian Reservation.

(b) All areas of the state must be designated either Class I, II or III.

(i) The following areas are the Class I areas in Washington state:

(A) Alpine Lakes Wilderness;

(B) Glacier Peak Wilderness;

(C) Goat Rocks Wilderness;

(D) Adams Wilderness;

(E) Mount Rainier National Park;

(F) North Cascades National Park;

(G) Olympic National Park;

(H) Pasayten Wilderness; and

(I) Spokane Indian Reservation.[1]

(ii) All other areas of the state are Class II, but may be redesignated as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this

section.

[1.] EPA redesignated this land based on a request from the Spokane Tribal Council. See 40 CFR 52.2497 and 56 FR 14862, April 12, 1991, for details.

(2) **Restrictions on area classifications.**

(a) Except for the Spokane Indian Reservation, the Class I areas listed in subsection (1) of this section may not be redesignated.

(b) Except as provided in (a) of this subsection, the following areas that exceed 10,000 acres in size may be redesignated as Class I or II:

(i) Areas in existence on August 7, 1977:

(A) A national monument;

(B) A national primitive area;

(C) A national preserve;

(D) A national wild and scenic river;

(E) A national wildlife refuge;

(F) A national lakeshore or seashore; or

(G) A national recreation area.

(ii) Areas established after August 7, 1977:

(A) A national park;

(B) A national wilderness area; or

(C) Areas proposed by ecology for designation or redesignation.

(3) **Redesignation of area classifications.**

(a) Ecology shall propose the redesignation of an area classification as a revision to the SIP.

(b) Ecology may submit to EPA a proposal to redesignate

areas of the state as Class I or II if:

(i) Ecology followed the public involvement procedures in WAC 173-400-171(12);

(ii) Ecology explained the reasons for the proposed redesignation, including a description and analysis of the health, environmental, economic, social, and energy effects of the proposed redesignation;

(iii) Ecology made available for public inspection at least thirty days before the hearing the explanation of the reasons for the proposed redesignation;

(iv) Ecology notified other states, tribal governing bodies, and federal land managers (as defined in 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(24)) whose lands may be affected by the proposed redesignation at least thirty days prior to the public hearing;

(v) Ecology consulted with the elected leadership of local governments in the area covered by the proposed redesignation before proposing the redesignation; and

(vi) Ecology followed these procedures when a redesignation includes any federal lands:

(A) Ecology notified in writing the appropriate federal land manager on the proposed redesignation. Ecology allowed forty-five days for the federal land manager to confer with ecology and to submit written comments.

(B) Ecology responded to any written comments from the federal land manager that were received within forty-five days of notification. Ecology's response was available to the public in advance of the notice of the hearing.

(I) Ecology sent the written comments of the federal land manager, along with ecology's response to those comments, to the public location as required in WAC 173-400-171 (2)(a).

(II) If ecology disagreed with the federal land manager's written comments, ecology published a list of any inconsistency between the redesignation and the comments of the federal land manager, together with the reasons for making the redesignation against the recommendation of the federal land manager.

(c) Ecology may submit to EPA a proposal to redesignate any area other than an area to which subsection (1) of this section applies as Class III if:

(i) The redesignation followed the public involvement requirements of WAC 173-400-171 and 173-400-118(3);

(ii) The redesignation has been specifically approved by the governor of Washington state, after consultation with the appropriate committees of the legislature if it is in session, or with the leadership of the legislature, if it is not in session;

(iii) The redesignation has been approved by local governments representing a majority of the residents of the area to be redesignated. The local governments enacted legislation or passed resolutions concurring in the redesignation;

(iv) The redesignation would not cause, or contribute to, a concentration of any air contaminant which would exceed any maximum allowable increase permitted under the classification of any other area or any National Ambient Air Quality Standard; and

(v) A PSD permit under WAC 173-400-720 for a new major

stationary source or major modification could be issued only if the area in question were redesignated as Class III, and material submitted as part of that application was available for public inspection prior to any public hearing on redesignation of the area as Class III.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.152. 05-03-033 (Order 03-07), § 173-400-118, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW, RCW 70.94.141, [70.94.]152, [70.94.]331, [70.94.]510 and 43.21A.080. 01-17-062 (Order 99-06), § 173-400-118, filed 8/15/01, effective 9/15/01.]

TBC NOTE: THE FOLLOWNG SECTION, WAC 173-400-131, WAS NOT INCLUDED IN THE PROPOSAL, BUT IS INCLUDED HEREIN BELOW SO THAT TBC CAN OFFER SUGGESTED REVISIONS TO THE ERC PROGRAM TO BE INCORPORATED INTO THE SIP WHICH IS PARTIALLY ADRESSED IN WAC 173-400-136, BELOW.

WAC 173-400-131 Issuance of Emission Reduction Credits

(1) **Applicability.** The owner or operator of any source may apply to the permitting authority for an emission reduction credit (ERC) if the source proposes to reduce its actual emissions rate for any contaminant regulated by state or federal law for which the emission requirement may be stated as an allowable limit in weight of contaminant per unit time for the emissions units involved.

(2) **Time of application.** The application for an ERC must be made and the ERC approved under WAC 173-400-131(5) prior to any use or transfer of the ERC.[14]

[14] This timing limitation should be eliminated or substantially relaxed from the 180 days, so as to encourage sources to create and sustain these reductions. As long as the credit is applied for and the emission reduction is properly verified before the credit is to be used or transferred, there is no justification for an application deadline. *C.f.* OH Admin. Code 3745-111-03.

(3) **Conditions.** An ERC may be authorized provided the following conditions have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the permitting authority.

(a) The quantity of emissions in the ERC shall be less than or equal to the old allowable emissions rate or the old actual emissions rate, whichever is the lesser, minus the new allowable emissions rate. The old actual emissions rate is the average emissions rate occurring during the most recent twenty-four-month period preceding the request for an ERC. An alternative twenty-four-month period from within the previous five years may be accepted by the permitting authority if the owner or operator of the source demonstrates to the satisfaction of the permitting authority that the alternative period is more representative of actual operations of the unit or source. . A source subject to WAC 173-400-105(1) or an authority's equivalent annual emission inventory reporting requirement may use the average emissions rate occurring during the two most recent annual reporting periods.

(b) The ERC application must include a description of all the changes that are required to accomplish the claimed emissions reduction, such as, new control equipment, process modifications, limitation of hours of operation, permanent shutdown of equipment, specified control practices, etc.

(c) The reduction must be: Greater than otherwise required by an applicable emission standard, order of approval, or regulatory order and be permanent, quantifiable, and legally enforceable. Before an ERC may be used as an offset under WAC 173-400-840, the reduction must be federally enforceable.[15]

[15] *Chemical Manufacturer's Assn v. EPA* No. 891514 (D.C. Cir Sept 15, 1995) , along with *National Mining Association v. EPA*, 59 F.3d 1351 (D.C. Cir. 1995) and *Clean Air Implementation Project v. EPA*, No. 96-1224 (D.C. Cir. June 28, 1996), generally stand for the proposition that if (1) the Federal CAA (FCCA) does not require federal enforceability in order for a limitation to be taken into account in calculating emissions or determining applicability of particular program to a source, and (2) EPA is not able to articulate a good reason why legally enforceable state/local/tribal limits should not count too, then EPA cannot restrict consideration to federally enforceable limitations only. So while these cases focus on the definitions of PTE in various programs, there is no difference when the legal rationale underlying these cases is applied, for example, to other measures of emissions besides PTE that can depend on enforceability of emission limits, such as the definition of "allowable emissions." There appears to be no

(d) The reduction must be large enough to be readily quantifiable relative to the source strength of the emissions unit(s) involved. No reductions will be rejected based on this criteria if the amount, rate and characteristics of the emission credit can be estimated through a reliable, reproducible method approved by the permitting authority.[16]

(e) No part of the emission reductions claimed for credit shall have been used to avoid PSD (WAC 173-400-700 through 750) or nonattainment area major new source review (WAC 173-400-800 through 860) for a modification as part of a demonstration that a project's net emission increase is below an applicable significance level, nor as part of an offsetting transaction under WAC 173-400-113(4) or 173-400-830, nor as part of a bubble transaction under WAC 173-400-120.[17]

(f) No part of the emission reduction was included in the emission inventory used to demonstrate attainment or for reasonable further progress in an amendment to the state implementation plan.

(g) Concurrent with or prior to the authorization of an ERC, the applicant shall receive (have

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statutory command nor reasoned basis to generally exclude limitations and conditions that are enforceable as a practical matter by Ecology or an authority from consideration in creating an ERC. See also the suggested definition of "legally enforceable" inserted above. We recognize, however that the FCAA requires federal enforceability for reductions used as offsets under NNSR and therefore it would be appropriate to require that the reduction be federally enforceable before it is used as an offset.

[16] This test should not be more stringent than the generally accepted requirement that the reduction be "quantifiable." *C.f.*, OH Admin Code 3745-111-01 (E) [http://codes.ohio.gov/oac/3745-111] ("'Quantifiable' means that the amount, rate and characteristics of emissions and emission reductions can be determined or measured through a reliable and replicable method established by an applicable law or approved by the director."); and North Carolina ERC guidance at http://daq.state.nc.us/permits/erc/ercinfo.shtml ("Emission reductions are considered quantifiable if the amount, rate and characteristics of the emission credit can be estimated through a reliable, reproducible method approved by the Division".)

[17] We believe that this provision is intended to apply only when the project *nets out* of PSD or NNSR, not when the project actually goes through PSD or NNSR permitting because of a calculated significant emission increase and net emissions increase. *See, e.g.*, the North Carolina ERC guidance at http://daq.state.nc.us/permits/erc/ercinfo.shtml ("The following are not considered surplus ... 1. Emission reductions which have previously been used to *avoid* 15A NCAC 2D .0530 or .0531 (new source review) through a netting demonstration") (emphasis added).

received) a legally enforceable regulatory order or permit that establishes total allowable emissions from the source or emissions unit of the contaminant for which the ERC is requested, expressed as weight of contaminant per unit time. Before an ERC may be used as an offset under WAC 173-400-840, the reduction must be federally enforceable. [18]

(h) The use of any ERC shall be consistent with all other federal, state, and local requirements of the program in which it is used.

(4) **Additional information.** Within thirty days after the receipt of an ERC application the permitting authority may require the submission of additional information needed to review the application.[19]

(5) **Approval.** Within thirty days after all required information has been received, the permitting authority shall approve or deny the application, based on a finding that conditions in subsection (3)(a) through (h) of this section have been satisfied or not. If the application is approved, the permitting authority shall:

(a) Issue a regulatory order or equivalent document to assure that the emissions from the source will not exceed the allowable emission rates claimed in the ERC application, expressed

[18] *Chemical Manufacturer's Assn v. EPA* No. 891514 (D.C. Cir Sept 15, 1995) , along with *National Mining Association v. EPA*, 59 F.3d 1351 (D.C. Cir. 1995) and *Clean Air Implementation Project v. EPA*, No. 96-1224 (D.C. Cir. June 28, 1996), generally stand for the proposition that if (1) the Federal CAA (FCCA) does not require federal enforceability in order for a limitation to be taken into account in calculating emissions or determining applicability of particular program to a source, and (2) EPA is not able to articulate a good reason why legally enforceable state/local/tribal limits should not count too, then EPA cannot restrict consideration to federally enforceable limitations only. So while these cases focus on the definitions of PTE in various programs, there is no difference when the legal rationale underlying these cases is applied, for example, to other measures of emissions besides PTE that can depend on enforceability of emission limits, such as the definition of "allowable emissions." There appears to be no statutory command nor reasoned basis to generally exclude limitations and conditions that are enforceable as a practical matter by Ecology or an authority from consideration in creating an ERC. See suggested definition of "legally enforceable" inserted above. We recognize, however that the FCAA requires federal enforceability for reductions used as offsets under NNSR and therefore it would be appropriate to require that the reduction be federally enforceable before it is used as an offset.

[19] Logically, if the original application contained "*all* supporting data and documentation," no further information would be required.

in weight of pollutant per unit time for each emission unit involved. The regulatory order or equivalent document shall include any conditions required to assure that subsection (3)(a) through (h) of this section will be satisfied. If the ERC depends in whole or in part upon the shutdown of equipment, the regulatory order or equivalent document must prohibit operation of the affected equipment; and

(b) Issue a certificate of emission reduction credit. The certificate shall specify the issue date, the contaminants involved, the emission decrease expressed as weight of pollutant per unit time, the nonattainment area involved, if applicable, and the person to whom the certificate is issued. The emission reduction credit listed in the certificate shall be less than the amount of emission reduction achieved by the source, but only to the extent necessary to comply with RCW 70.94.850. [20]

(c) The certificate of emission reduction credit shall include any expiration date of the credit.[21]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-136 Use of emission reduction credits (ERC). (1) **Permissible use.** An ERC may be used to:

(a) Satisfy the requirements for authorization of a bubble under WAC 173-400-120;

[20] We believe the intent of RCW 70.94.850 is simply that the ERC not exceed the underlying emission reduction. Consistent with this understanding, note that the prior language in WAC 173-400-131(3)(a) only required that "[t]he quantity of emissions in the ERC shall be *less than or equal to* the old allowable emissions rate or the old actual emissions rate, whichever is the lesser, minus the new allowable emissions rate." (emphasis added).

[21] Limiting the effective life of ERCs will discourage emission reductions. ERCs should not expire except in connection with the termination of the underlying emission reductions. *See* North Carolina ERC Guidance at http://daq.state.nc.us/permits/erc/ercuse.shtml ("Certified ERCs are permanent until withdrawn by the owner or until withdrawn by the Director of the DAQ.").

(b) As ((~~a part of a determination of "net emissions increase"; or~~

~~as~~)) an offsetting reduction to satisfy the requirements for new source review in WAC 173-400-830 or 173-400-113(4) ((~~or~~));

(c) Or if the reduction meets the criteria to be a creditable contemporaneous emission reduction, to demonstrate a creditable contemporaneous emission reduction for ((~~permitting~~)) determining a net emissions increase under WAC ((~~173-400-720~~)) 173-400-7~~10~~0 through 173-400-750 and 173-400-800 through 173-400-860~~810~~.

(2) **Surrender of ERC certificate.** When an ERC is used under subsection (1) of this section, the certificate for the ERC must be surrendered to the permitting authority. If only a portion of the ERC is used, the amended certificate will be returned to the owner.

(3) **Conditions of use.**

(a) An ERC may be used only for the air contaminants for which it was issued.

(b) The permitting authority may impose additional reasonable and scientifically justified conditions of use to account for temporal and spatial differences between the emissions units that generated the ERC and the emissions units that use the ERC to the extent that the ERC is being used to satisfy a requirement that is temporal and/or spatial in nature.[22]

[22] NNSR offsets need only be in the required ratio and from the same non-attainment area as the proposed project; the offsets need not fully counter the impact of the

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(4) **Sale of an ERC.** An ERC may be sold or otherwise transferred by its owner to any person ~~other than the person to whom it was originally issued~~. ~~Within thirty days a~~After the transfer of ownership and before use or any subsequent transfer, the certificate must be surrendered to the issuing authority. After receiving the certificate, the issuing authority shall reissue the certificate to the new owner.[23]

(5) ~~**Redemption period.** An unused ERC expires ten years after date of original issue.~~[24]

~~(6)~~ **Discount due to change in SIP.** If reductions in emissions beyond those identified in the SIP are required to meet an ambient air quality standard, issued ERCs may be discounted as necessary to reach attainment.

(a) Issued ERCs may be discounted only if:

(i) Reductions in emissions beyond those identified in the SIP are required to meet an ambient air quality standard;

(ii) The ambient standard cannot be met through controls on operating sources; and

(iii) The state implementation plan must be revised.

(b) The discount shall not exceed the percentage of

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project's emissions at all receptors at all times.~~]~~

[23] Why is there a 30 day time limit? This should be allowed at any time before the new owner wants to use the ERC.

[24] Limiting the effective life of ERCs with a static expiration period unrelated to a termination of the underlying emission reductions will discourage emission reductions and the creation of ERCs. Other states like North Carolina and Ohio do not impose a static expiration period. *See* North Carolina ERC Guidance at http://daq.state.nc.us/permits/erc/ercuse.shtml ("Certified ERCs are permanent until withdrawn by the owner or until withdrawn by the Director of the DAQ."); and Ohio ERC Banking Program Guidance at http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dapc/ERC/general_info.aspx ("ERCs that enter the ERC banking system are not subject to a static expiration period.")

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additional emission reduction needed to reach attainment.[25]

(c) ERCs may be discounted by the permitting authority only after notice to the public according to WAC 173-400-171 and the owners of affected ERCs.

(d) No discount under this section shall be effective until approval by EPA of the corresponding SIP revision required by subsection (a)(iii), above ~~by EPA~~.

(e) Just compensation shall be paid by the permitting authority imposing the discount to the owner of the ERC at the time the discount is effective.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 11-06-060 (Order 09-01), § 173-400-136, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.152. 05-03-033 (Order 03-07), § 173-400-136, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW, RCW 70.94.141, [70.94.]152, [70.94.]331, [70.94.]510 and 43.21A.080. 01-17-062 (Order 99-06), § 173-400-136, filed 8/15/01, effective 9/15/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 93-18-007 (Order 93-03), § 173-400-136, filed 8/20/93, effective 9/20/93; 91-05-064 (Order 90-06), § 173-400-136, filed 2/19/91, effective 3/22/91.]

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[25] The risk of discounting will discourage the creation of ERCs and the underlying emissions reductions. As this section is worded, persistent nonattainment would justify the discounting of 100% of all ERCs rendering them worthless. In this situation, no new ERCs will be created and offsets for new projects will be very difficult to find, stifling economic development. Depending on whether ERCs will expire and, if so, what their life span will be, there should be a maximum discount. For example, if the life span is limited to five years as proposed, there should no discounting allowed. If the life span is 10 years, the maximum discount should be 10%, etc.

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AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-171 Public notice and opportunity for public comment. The purpose of this section is to specify the requirements for notifying the public about air quality ((~~permit~~)) actions and to provide opportunities for the public to participate in those ((~~permit~~)) actions. This section applies statewide except that the requirements of WAC 173-400-171 (1) through (11) do not apply where the permitting authority has adopted its own public notice provisions ~~that are equivalent to or no less stringent than the requirements of WAC 173-400-171 (1) through (11)~~.

(1) **Applicability to prevention of significant deterioration, and relocation of portable sources.**

This section does not apply to:

(a) A notice of construction application designated for integrated review with actions regulated by WAC 173-400-700 through 173-400-750~~720~~. In such cases, compliance with the public notification requirements of WAC 173-400-740 is required.

(b) Portable source relocation notices as regulated by WAC 173-400-036, relocation of portable sources.

(2) **Internet notice of application.**

(a) For those applications and actions not subject to a mandatory public comment period per subsection (3) of this

section, the permitting authority must post an announcement of the receipt of notice of construction applications and other proposed actions on the permitting authority's internet web site.

(b) The internet posting must remain on the permitting authority's web site for a minimum of fifteen consecutive days.

(c) The internet posting must include a notice of the receipt of the application, the type of proposed action, and a statement that the public may request a public comment period on the proposed action.

(d) Requests for a public comment period must be submitted to the permitting authority in writing via letter, fax, or electronic mail during the fifteen-day internet posting period.

(e) A public comment period must be provided for any application or proposed action that receives such a request. Any application or proposed action for which a public comment period is not requested may be processed without further public involvement at the end of the fifteen-day internet posting period.

(3) **Actions subject to a mandatory public comment period.**

The permitting authority must provide public notice and a public comment period before approving or denying any of the following types of applications or other actions:

(a) Any application, order, or proposed action for which a public comment period is requested in compliance with subsection (2) of this section.

(b) Any notice of construction application for a new or

modified source, including the initial application for operation of a portable source, if there is an increase in emissions of any air pollutant at a rate above the emission threshold rate (defined in WAC 173-400-030) or any increase in emissions of a toxic air pollutant regulated under chapter 173-460 WAC above the applicable small quantity emission rate in WAC 173-460-150, and which would have an impact on ambient concentrations [26] above the acceptable source impact levels as regulated under chapter 173-460 WAC; or

(c) Any use of a modified or substituted air quality model, other than a guideline model in Appendix W of 40 CFR Part 51 (in effect on ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012) as part of review under WAC 173-400-110, 173-400-113, or 173-400-117((~~, or 173-400-720~~)); or

(d) Any order to determine reasonably available control technology, RACT; or

(e) An order to establish a compliance schedule issued under WAC 173-400-161, or a variance issued under WAC 173-400-180; or

Note: Mandatory notice is not required for compliance orders issued under WAC 173-400-230.

(f) An order to demonstrate the creditable height of a stack which exceeds the good engineering practice, GEP, formula height and sixty-five meters, by means of a fluid model or a field study, for the purposes of establishing an emission limitation; or

[26] A source should not have to perform an ASIL demonstration to avoid triggering public comment if its TAP emissions are below the applicable small quantity emissions rates.

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(g) An order to authorize a bubble; or

(h) Any action to discount the value of an emission reduction credit, ERC, issued to a source per WAC 173-400-136; or

(i) Any regulatory order to establish best available retrofit technology, BART, for an existing stationary facility; or

(j) Any notice of construction application or regulatory order used to establish a creditable emission reduction; or

(k) Any order issued under WAC 173-400-091 that establishes limitations on a source's potential to emit; or

(l) The original issuance and the issuance of all revisions to a general order of approval issued under WAC 173-400-560 (this does not include coverage orders); or

(m) Any extension of the deadline to begin actual construction of a "major stationary source" or "major modification" in a nonattainment area; or

(n) Any application or other action for which the permitting authority determines that there is significant public interest.

(4) **Advertising the mandatory public comment period.** Public notice of all applications, orders, or actions listed in subsection (3) of this section must be ((~~published in a newspaper of general circulation~~)) published in a newspaper of general circulation[27] or given by other means of prominent

27 [We need to make clear that publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the area affected continues to be acceptable. The cost of giving notice must be kept reasonable.]

advertisement in the area ((~~where the source or sources are or will be located~~)) affected. This public notice can be ((~~published~~))published or given only after all of the information required by the permitting authority has been submitted and after the applicable preliminary determinations, if any, have been made. The notice must be ((~~published~~)) published or given before any of the applications or other actions listed in subsection (3) of this section are approved or denied. The applicant or other initiator of the action must pay the publishing cost of providing public notice.

(5) **Information available for public review.** The information submitted by the applicant, and any applicable preliminary determinations, including analyses of the effects on air quality, must be available for public inspection in at least one location near the proposed project. Exemptions from this requirement include information protected from disclosure under any applicable law, including, but not limited to, RCW 70.94.205 and chapter 173-03 WAC.

(6) **((~~Published~~)) Public notice components.**

(a) The notice must include:

(i) The name and address of the owner or operator and the facility;

(ii) A brief description of the proposal and the type of facility, including a description of the facility's processes subject to the permit;

(iii) A description of the air contaminant emissions including the type of pollutants and quantity of emissions that

would increase under the proposal;

(iv) The location where those documents made available for public inspection may be reviewed;

(v) A thirty-day period for submitting written comment to the permitting authority;

(vi) A statement that a public hearing will be held if the permitting authority determines that there is significant public interest;

(vii) ((~~The time, date and location of the public hearing for those ecology only actions listed in WAC 173-400-171(12);~~

~~(viii)~~)) The name, address, and telephone number and e-mail address of a person at the permitting authority from whom interested persons may obtain additional information, including copies of the permit draft, the application, all relevant supporting materials, including any compliance plan, permit, and monitoring and compliance certification report, and all other materials available to the permitting authority that are relevant to the permit decision, unless the information is exempt from disclosure;

(b) For projects subject to special protection requirements for federal Class I areas, as required by WAC 173-400-117, public notice must include an explanation of the permitting authority's draft decision or state that an explanation of the draft decision appears in the support document for the proposed order of approval((~~; and~~

~~(c) For a redesignation of an area under WAC 173-400-118, the notice must state that an explanation of the reasons for the~~

~~proposed redesignation is available for review at the public location~~)).

(7) **Length of the public comment period.**

(a) The public comment period must ((~~be~~)) extend at least thirty days ((~~long~~)) prior to any hearing.

(b) If a public hearing is held, the public comment period must extend through the hearing date.

(c) The final decision cannot be issued until the public comment period has ended and any comments received during the public comment period have been considered.

(8) **Requesting a public hearing.** The applicant, any interested governmental entity, any group, or any person may request a public hearing within the thirty-day public comment period. All hearing requests must be submitted to the permitting authority in writing via letter, fax, or electronic mail. A request must indicate the interest of the entity filing it and why a hearing is warranted.

(9) **Setting the hearing date and providing hearing notice.** If the permitting authority determines that significant public interest exists, then it will hold a public hearing. The permitting authority will determine the location, date, and time of the public hearing.

(10) **Notice of public hearing.**

(a) At least thirty days prior to the hearing the permitting authority will provide notice of the hearing as follows:

(i) ((~~Publish the~~)) Give ~~public hearing~~ notice ((~~of public~~

~~hearing in a newspaper of general circulation~~)) of the public hearing by publication in a newspaper of general circulation or by other means of by prominent advertisement in the area ((~~where the source or sources are or will be located~~)) affected;[28] and

(ii) Mail the notice of public hearing to ((~~the applicant and to~~)) any person who submitted written comments on the application or requested a public hearing and in the case of a permit action, to the applicant.

(b) This notice must include the date, time and location of the public hearing and the information described in subsection (6) of this section.

(c) In the case of a permit action, t~~T~~he applicant must pay all publishing costs associated with meeting the requirements of this subsection.

(11) **Notifying the EPA.** The permitting authority must send a copy of the notice for all actions subject to ~~the~~ a mandatory public comment period to the EPA Region 10 regional administrator.

(12) **Special requirements for ecology only actions.**

(a) ((~~Ecology must comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 51.102, in effect on July 1, 2010, on the following ecology only actions:~~

~~(i) A Washington state recommendation to EPA that will be submitted by the director of ecology for approval of a SIP revision including plans for attainment, maintenance, and visibility protection;~~

[28] The cost of giving notice must be kept reasonable.~~]~~

~~(ii) A Washington state recommendation to EPA for designation, redesignation, or a change of boundaries of an attainment area, or nonattainment area, or an unclassifiable area;~~

~~(iii) A Washington state recommendation to EPA to redesignate Class I, II, or III areas under WAC 173-400-118.~~

~~(b) The notice must comply with subsection (10) of this section.~~)) This subsection applies to ecology only actions including:

(i) A Washington state recommendation to EPA for the designation of an area as attainment, nonattainment or unclassifiable after EPA promulgation of a new or revised ambient air quality standard or for the redesignation of an unclassifiable or attainment area to nonattainment;

(ii) A Washington state submittal of a SIP revision to EPA for approval including plans for attainment and maintenance of ambient air quality standards, plans for visibility protection, requests for revision to the boundaries of attainment and maintenance areas, requests for redesignation of Class I, II, or III areas under WAC 173-400-118, and rules to strengthen the SIP.

(b) Ecology must provide a public hearing or an opportunity for requesting a public hearing on an ecology only action. The notice providing the opportunity for a public hearing must specify the manner and date by which a person may request the public hearing and either provide the date, time and place of the proposed hearing or specify that ecology will publish a

notice specifying the date, time and place of the hearing at least thirty days prior to the hearing. When ecology provides the opportunity for requesting a public hearing, the hearing must be held if requested by any person. Ecology may cancel the hearing if no request is received.

(c) The public notice for ecology only actions must comply with the requirements of 40 CFR 51.102 in effect on May 1, 2012.

(13) **Other requirements of law.** Whenever procedures permitted or mandated by law will accomplish the objectives of public notice and opportunity for comment, those procedures may be used in lieu of the provisions of this section.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 11-06-060 (Order 09-01), § 173-400-171, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.395 and 70.94.331. 07-11-039 (Order 06-03), § 173-400-171, filed 5/8/07, effective 6/8/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.152. 05-03-033 (Order 03-07), § 173-400-171, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW, RCW 70.94.141, [70.94.]152, [70.94.]331, [70.94.]510 and 43.21A.080. 01-17-062 (Order 99-06), § 173-400-171, filed 8/15/01, effective 9/15/01. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 95-07-126 (Order 93-40), § 173-400-171, filed 3/22/95, effective 4/22/95; 93-18-007 (Order 93-03), § 173-400-171, filed 8/20/93, effective 9/20/93; 91-05-064 (Order 90-06), § 173-400-171, filed 2/19/91, effective 3/22/91.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-560 General order of approval. In lieu of filing a notice of construction application under WAC 173-400-110, the owner or operator may apply for coverage under a general order of approval issued under this section. Coverage under a general order of approval satisfies the requirement for new source review under RCW 70.94.152.

(1) **Issuance of general orders of approval.** A permitting authority may issue a general order of approval applicable to a specific type of emission unit or source, not including nonroad engines as defined in section 216 of the Federal Clean Air Act, subject to the conditions in this section. A general order of approval shall identify criteria by which an emission unit or source may qualify for coverage under the associated general order of approval and shall include terms and conditions under which the owner or operator agrees to install and/or operate the covered emission unit or source. At a minimum, these terms and conditions shall include:

(a) Applicable emissions limitations and/or control requirements;

(b) Best available control technology;

(c) Appropriate operational restrictions, such as:

(i) Criteria related to the physical size of the unit(s)

covered;

(ii) Criteria related to raw materials and fuels used;

(iii) Criteria related to allowed or prohibited locations; and

(iv) Other similar criteria determined by a permitting authority;

(d) Monitoring, reporting and recordkeeping requirements to ensure compliance with the applicable emission limits and control requirements;

(e) Appropriate initial and periodic emission testing requirements;

(f) Compliance with chapter 173-460 WAC, WAC 173-400-112 and 173-400-113 ((~~(3) and (4)~~)) as applicable;

(g) Compliance with 40 CFR Parts 60, 61, 62, and 63; and

(h) The application and approval process to obtain coverage under the specific general order of approval.

(2) **Public comment.** Compliance with WAC 173-400-171 is required for a proposed new general order of approval or modification of an existing general order of approval.

(3) **Modification of general orders of approval.** A permitting authority may review and modify a general order of approval at any time. Only the permitting authority that issued a general order of approval may modify that general order of approval. Modifications to general orders of approval shall follow the procedures of this regulation and shall only take effect prospectively.

(4) **Application for coverage under a general order of**

approval.

(a) In lieu of applying for an individual order of approval under WAC 173-400-110, an owner or operator of an emission unit or source may apply for and receive coverage from a permitting authority under a general order of approval if:

(i) The owner or operator of the emission unit or source applies for coverage under a general order of approval in accordance with this regulation and any conditions of the approval related to application for and granting coverage under the general order of approval; and

(ii) The emission unit or source meets all the qualifications listed in the requested general order of approval;

~~(iii) The requested emission unit or source is not part of a new major stationary source or major modification of a major stationary source subject to the requirements of WAC ((173-400-112 or 173-400-720)) 173-400-113 (3) and (4), 173-400-700 through 173-400-750 or 173-400-800 through 173-400-860; and~~[29]

~~(iv) The requested emission unit or source does not trigger applicability of the operating permit program under chapter 173-401 WAC or trigger a required modification of an existing operating permit.~~ [30]

[29] PSD and NNSR sources/modifications should not be excluded from general permitting. We need general permits to deal with greenhouse gases as a regulated pollutant under PSD (and perhaps, in the future, under NNSR). The general permits themselves can specify whether and how they may be used in conjunction with a project triggering PSD or NNSR.

[30] There is no reason why the need to obtain or modify an operating permit should preclude streamlined construction permitting. This provision would exclude all existing operating permit major sources from general permitting even for insignificant changes, since the conditions of the general order of approval would need to eventually be

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(b) Owners or operators of emission units or sources applying for coverage under a general order of approval shall do so using the forms supplied by a permitting authority and include the required fee. The application must include all information necessary to determine qualification for, and to assure compliance with, a general order of approval.

(c) An application shall be incomplete until a permitting authority has received any required fees.

(d) The owner or operator of a new source or modification of an existing source that qualifies for coverage under a general order of approval may not begin actual construction of the new source or modification until its application for coverage has been approved or accepted under the procedures established in subsection (5) of this section.

(5) **Processing applications for coverage under a general order of approval.** Each general order of approval shall include a section on how an applicant is to request coverage and how the permitting authority will grant coverage. The section of the general order of approval will include either the method in (a) or (b) of this subsection to describe the process for the applicant to be granted coverage.

(a) Within thirty days of receipt of an application for coverage under a general order of approval, the permitting authority shall notify an applicant in writing that the application is incomplete, approved, or denied. If an application is incomplete, the permitting authority shall notify

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incorporated into the operating permit!]

an applicant of the information needed to complete the application. If an application is denied, the permitting authority shall notify an applicant of the reasons why the application is denied. Coverage under a general order of approval is effective as of the date of issuance of approval by the permitting authority.

(b) The applicant is approved for coverage under the general order of approval thirty-one days after an application for coverage is received by the permitting authority, unless the owner or operator receives a letter from the permitting authority, postmarked within thirty days of when the application for coverage was received by the permitting authority, notifying the owner or operator that the emissions unit or source does not qualify for coverage under the general order of approval. The letter denying coverage shall notify the applicant of the disqualification and the reasons why coverage is denied.

(6) **Termination of coverage under a general order of approval.** An owner or operator who has received approval of an application for coverage under a general order of approval may later request to be excluded from coverage under that general order of approval by applying to the same permitting authority for an individual order of approval, under WAC 173-400-110, or for coverage under another general order of approval. If the same permitting authority issues an individual order of approval or other permit or order serving the same purpose as the original general order of approval, or approves coverage under a different general order of approval, coverage under the original

general order of approval is automatically terminated, effective on the effective date of the individual order of approval, order or permit or new general order of approval.

(7) **Failure to qualify or comply.** An owner or operator who requests and is granted approval for coverage under a general order of approval shall be subject to enforcement action for establishment of a new source in violation of WAC 173-400-110 if a decision to grant coverage under a general order of approval was based upon erroneous information submitted by the applicant.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 11-06-060 (Order 09-01), § 173-400-560, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.152. 05-03-033 (Order 03-07), § 173-400-560, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 06-03, filed 5/8/07, effective 6/8/07)

WAC 173-400-710 Definitions. (1) ((~~The definitions in WAC 173-400-030 are to be used in WAC 173-400-700 through 173-400-750 unless:~~

~~(a) A term is defined differently in WAC 173-400-710 for use in the major source permitting requirements in WAC 173-400-700 through 173-400-750; or~~

~~(b) A term is defined differently in the federal program requirements adopted by reference in WAC 173-400-720.~~)) For

purposes of WAC 173-400-720 through 173-400-750 the definitions in 40 CFR 52.21(b), adopted by reference in WAC 173-400-720 (4)(a)(iv), are to be used, except: The definition of "secondary emissions" as defined in WAC 173-400-030 will be used.

(2) All usage of the term "source" in WAC 173-400-710 through 173-400-750 and in 40 CFR 52.21 as adopted by reference is to be interpreted to mean "stationary source" as defined in 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(5). A stationary source (or source) does not include emissions resulting directly from an internal combustion engine for transportation purposes, from a nonroad engine, or a nonroad vehicle as defined in section 216 of the Federal Clean Air Act.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.395 and 70.94.331. 07-11-039 (Order 06-03), § 173-400-710, filed 5/8/07, effective 6/8/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.152. 05-03-033 (Order 03-07), § 173-400-710, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 11-04, filed 8/10/11, effective 9/10/11)

WAC 173-400-720 Prevention of significant deterioration (PSD). (1) No major stationary source or major modification to which the requirements of this section apply is authorized to begin actual construction without having received a PSD permit.

(2) **Early planning encouraged.** In order to develop an appropriate application, the source should engage in an early planning process to assess the needs of the facility. An opportunity for a preapplication meeting with ecology is available to any potential applicant.

(3) **Enforcement.** Ecology or the permitting authority with jurisdiction over the source under chapter 173-401 WAC, the Operating permit regulation, shall:

(a) Receive all reports required in the PSD permit;

(b) Enforce the requirement to apply for a PSD permit when one is required; and

(c) Enforce the conditions in the PSD permit.

(4) **Applicable requirements.**

(a) ~~A PSD permit must assure compliance with~~ Ecology shall issue a PSD permit if it determines that the proposed project satisfies each of ~~A PSD permit must assure compliance with~~ the following requirements for the pollutants subject to PSD review, as applicable[31]:

(i) WAC 173-400-113 ((~~(3) and~~)) (1) through (4).

(ii) WAC 173-400-117 - Special protection requirements for federal Class I areas;

[32] (b) The review of a PSD permit must also include an evaluation of the impacts of the incremental increase in allowable emissions ~~during~~ under ~~stationary source~~ startup and shutdown conditions authorized by an emission limitation or other

[31] The minor NSR order of approval will address these requirements for pollutants not subject to PSD review.

[32] This inserted language is in the wrong place. It has been stuck in the middle of subsection (4)(a) between (4)(a)(ii) and (4)(a)(iii).

operating parameter adopted under this rule on:

(i) Protection of increment; and

(ii) Air quality related values.

(iii) ((~~The proposed major new source or major modification will comply with all applicable new source performance standards (40 CFR Part 60), National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (40 CFR Part 61), and emission standards adopted under chapter 70.94 RCW that have been incorporated into the Washington state implementation plan~~)) WAC 173-400-200 Creditable stack heights and dispersion techniques;

(iv) WAC 173-400-205 Adjustment for atmospheric conditions; and

((~~(iv)~~)) (v) The following subparts of 40 CFR 52.21, in effect on July 20, 2011, which are adopted by reference. Exceptions are listed in (~~b~~c)(i), (ii), ((~~and~~)) (iii), and (iv) of this subsection:

Section	Title
40 CFR 52.21 (a)(2)	Applicability Procedures.
40 CFR 52.21 (b)	Definitions, except the definition of "secondary emissions."
40 CFR 52.21 (c)	Ambient air increments.
40 CFR 52.21 (d)	Ambient air ceilings.
40 CFR 52.21 (h)	Stack heights.
40 CFR 52.21 (i)	Review of major stationary sources and major modifications - source applicability and exemptions.
40 CFR 52.21 (j)	Control technology review.
40 CFR 52.21 (k)	Source impact analysis.
40 CFR 52.21 (l)	Air quality models.
40 CFR 52.21 (m)	Air quality analysis.
40 CFR 52.21 (n)	Source information.

40 CFR 52.21 (o)	Additional impact analysis.
40 CFR 52.21 (p)(1) through (4)	Sources impacting federal Class I areas - additional requirements
40 CFR 52.21 (r)	Source obligation.
40 CFR 52.21 (v)	Innovative control technology.
40 CFR 52.21 (w)	Permit rescission.
40 CFR 52.21 (aa)	Actuals Plantwide Applicability Limitation.

(~~b~~c) Exceptions to adopting 40 CFR 52.21 by reference.

(i) Every use of the word "administrator" in 40 CFR 52.21 means ecology except for the following:

(A) In 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(17), the definition of federally enforceable, "administrator" means the EPA administrator.

(B) In 40 CFR 52.21 (l)(2), air quality models, "administrator" means the EPA administrator.

(C) In 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(43) the definition of prevention of significant deterioration program, "administrator" means the EPA administrator.

(D) In 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(48)(ii)(c) related to regulations promulgated by the administrator, "administrator" means the EPA administrator.

(E) In 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(50)(i) related to the definition of a regulated NSR pollutant, "administrator" means the EPA administrator.

(F) In 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(37) related to the definition of repowering, "administrator" means the EPA administrator.

(G) In 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(51) related to the definition of reviewing authority, "administrator" means the EPA administrator.

(ii) Each reference in 40 CFR 52.21(i) to "paragraphs (j) through (r) of this section" is amended to state "paragraphs (j) through (p) (1) - (4) of this section, paragraph (r) of this section, WAC 173-400-720, and 173-400-730."

(iii) The following paragraphs replace the designated paragraphs of 40 CFR 52.21:

(A) In 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(1)(i)(a) and (b)(1)(iii)(h), the size threshold for municipal waste incinerators is changed to 50 tons of refuse per day.

(B) 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(23)(i) After the entry for municipal solid waste landfills emissions, add Ozone Depleting Substances: 100 tpy.

(C) 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(50)(ii) "Any pollutant other than GHG that is subject to any standard under section 111 of the Act."[33]

(D) 40 CFR 52.21(c) after the effective date of EPA's incorporation of this section into the Washington state implementation plan, the concentrations listed in WAC 173-400-116(2) are excluded when determining increment consumption.

(~~D~~E) 40 CFR 52.21 (r)(6)

"The provisions of this paragraph (r)(6) apply with respect to any regulated NSR pollutant from projects at an existing emissions unit at a major stationary source (other than projects at a source with a PAL) in

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[33] This is needed to prevent a situation where the first NSPS to regulate GHGs undoes the Tailoring Rule. The Tailoring Rule tweaks the meaning of the "subject to regulation" prong of the definition of "regulated NSR pollutant" in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(50)(iv), but if GHGs are regulated under an NSPS they will become a regulated NSR pollutant under 40 CFR 52.21(b)(50)(ii) at the statutory (un-tailored) major source/major modification levels.]

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circumstances where there is a ((~~reasonable possibility that a~~)) reasonable possibility [34] that a project that is not a part of a major modification that may result in a significant emissions increase of such pollutant and the owner or operator elects to use the method specified in paragraphs 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(41)(ii)(a) through (c) for calculating projected actual emissions.

(i) Before beginning actual construction of the project, the owner or operator shall document and maintain a record of the following information:

((~~(A)~~)) (a) A description of the project;

((~~(B)~~)) (b) Identification of the emissions unit(s) whose emissions of a regulated NSR pollutant could be affected by the project; and

((~~(C)~~)) (c) A description of the applicability test used to determine that the project is not a major modification for any regulated NSR pollutant, including the baseline actual emissions, the projected actual emissions, the amount of emissions excluded under paragraph 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(41)(ii)(c) and an explanation for why such amount was excluded, and any netting calculations, if applicable.

(ii) If the emissions unit is an existing electric

[34] The reasonable possibility qualifier is found in both 40 CFR 51.165 and 52.21 and should not be omitted. (We have re-inserted it below)

utility steam generating unit,[35] t~~T~~he owner or operator shall submit a copy of the information set out in paragraph 40 CFR 52.21 (r)(6)(i) to the permitting authority before beginning actual construction. This information may be submitted in conjunction with any NOC application required under the provisions of WAC 173-400-110. Nothing in this paragraph (r)(6)(ii) shall be construed to require the owner or operator of such a unit to obtain any PSD determination from the permitting authority before beginning actual construction.

(iii) The owner or operator shall monitor the emissions of any regulated NSR pollutant that could increase as a result of the project and that is emitted by any emissions unit identified in paragraph 40 CFR 52.21 (r)(6)(i)(b); and calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of 5 years following resumption of regular operations after the change, or for a period of 10 years following resumption of regular operations after the change if the project increases the design capacity of or potential to emit that regulated NSR pollutant at such emissions unit. ((~~For purposes of this~~

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[35] The limitation of this provision to EUSGUs is found in 40 CFR 51.21 and 51.166

~~paragraph (r)(6)(iii), fugitive emissions (to the extent quantifiable) shall be monitored if the emissions unit is part of one of the source categories listed in 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(1)(iii) or if the emissions unit is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories.~~))

(iv) If the emissions unit is an existing electric utility steam generating unit,[36] t~~T~~he owner or operator shall submit a report to the permitting authority within 60 days after the end of each year during which records must be generated under paragraph 40 CFR 52.21 (r)(6)(iii) setting out the unit's annual emissions((~~, as monitored pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 (r)(6)(iii),~~)) during the calendar year that preceded submission of the report.

(v) If the unit is an existing unit other than an electric utility steam generating unit, t~~T~~he owner or operator shall submit a report to the permitting authority if the annual emissions, in tons per year, from the project identified in paragraph 40 CFR 52.21 (r)(6)(i), exceed the baseline actual emissions (as documented and maintained pursuant to paragraph 40 CFR 52.21 (r)(6)(i)(c)), by a significant amount (as

[36] The limitation of this provision to EUSGUs is found in 40 CFR 51.21 and 51.166.

defined in paragraph 40 CFR 52.21 (b)(23)) for that regulated NSR pollutant, and if such emissions differ from the preconstruction projection as documented and maintained pursuant to paragraph 40 CFR 52.21 (r)(6)(i)(c). Such report shall be submitted to the permitting authority within 60 days after the end of such year. The report shall contain the following:

(a) The name, address and telephone number of the major stationary source;

(b) The annual emissions as calculated pursuant to paragraph (r)(6)(iii) of this section; and

(c) Any other information that the owner or operator wishes to include in the report (e.g., an explanation as to why the emissions differ from the preconstruction projection)."

(vi) A "reasonable possibility" under paragraph (r)(6) of this section occurs when the owner or operator calculates the project to result in either:

(*a*) A projected actual emissions increase of at least 50 percent of the amount that is a "significant emissions increase," as defined under paragraph (b)(40) of this section (without reference to the amount that is a significant net emissions increase), for the regulated NSR pollutant; or

(*b*) A projected actual emissions increase that, added to the amount of emissions excluded under

paragraph (b)(41)(ii)(*c*) of this section, sums to at least 50 percent of the amount that is a "significant emissions increase," as defined under paragraph (b)(40) of this section (without reference to the amount that is a significant net emissions increase), for the regulated NSR pollutant. For a project for which a reasonable possibility occurs only within the meaning of paragraph (r)(6)(vi)(*b*) of this section, and not also within the meaning of paragraph (r)(6)(vi)(*a*) of this section, then provisions (r)(6)(ii) through (v) do not apply to the project.[37]

(~~E~~F) 40 CFR 52.21 (r)(7) "The owner or operator of the source shall submit the information required to be documented and maintained pursuant to paragraphs 40 CFR 52.21 (r)(6)(iv) and (v) annually within 60 days after the anniversary date of the original analysis. The original analysis and annual reviews shall also be available for review upon a request for inspection by the permitting authority or the general public pursuant to the requirements contained in 40 CFR 70.4 (b)(3)(viii)."

(~~F~~G) 40 CFR 52.21 (aa)(2)(ix) "PAL permit means the PSD permit, an ecology issued order of approval issued under WAC

[37] This definition of "reasonable possibility" is currently effective in 40 CFR 52.21 and 52.166. Although EPA is reconsidering this definition, EPA has not stayed its applicability, and it has not been vacated by a court. Ecology needs to either restore the "reasonable possibility" test and this definition of "reasonable possibility," or develop alternative language making clear when minor modifications are subject to the extra requirements for projects that "may result in a significant emission increase."~~]~~

173-400-110, or regulatory order issued under WAC 173-400-091 issued by ecology that establishes a PAL for a major stationary source."

(~~G~~H) 40 CFR 52.21 (aa)(5) "Public participation requirements for PALs. PALs for existing major stationary sources shall be established, renewed, or expired through the public participation process in WAC 173-400-171. A request to increase a PAL shall be processed in accordance with the application processing and public participation process in WAC 173-400-730 and 173-400-740."

(~~H~~I) 40 CFR 52.21 (aa)(9)(i)(b) "Ecology, after consultation with the permitting authority, shall decide whether and how the PAL allowable emissions will be distributed and issue a revised order, order of approval or PSD permit incorporating allowable limits for each emissions unit, or each group of emissions units, as ecology determines is appropriate."

(~~I~~J) 40 CFR 52.21 (aa)(14) "Reporting and notification requirements. The owner or operator shall submit semiannual monitoring reports and prompt deviation reports to the permitting authority in accordance with the requirements in chapter 173-401 WAC. The reports shall meet the requirements in paragraphs 40 CFR 52.21 (aa)(14)(i) through (iii)."

(~~J~~K) 40 CFR 52.21 (aa)(14)(ii) "Deviation report. The major stationary source owner or operator shall promptly submit reports of any deviations or exceedance of the PAL requirements, including periods where no monitoring is available. A report submitted pursuant to WAC 173-401-615 (3)(b) and within the time

limits prescribed shall satisfy this reporting requirement. The reports shall contain the information found at WAC 173-401-615(3)."

(L) Every instance where the term "federally enforceable" is used it is replaced with the term "legally enforceable" which is defined as follows: all limitations and conditions which are enforceable as a practical matter by the department of ecology, an authority or by EPA. [38]

(iv) 40 CFR 52.21 (r)(2) is not adopted by reference.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 11-17-037 (Order 11-04), § 173-400-720, filed 8/10/11, effective 9/10/11; 11-06-060 (Order 09-01), § 173-400-720, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.395 and 70.94.331. 07-11-039 (Order 06-03), § 173-400-720, filed 5/8/07, effective 6/8/07. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.152. 05-03-033 (Order 03-07), § 173-400-720, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05.]

[38] *See Chemical Manufacturers Assn v. EPA*, No. 89-1514 (DC Cir. Sept. 15, 1995) (vacating federal enforceability requirement of the PTE definitions in EPA's PSD and NNSR regulations). This case, along with *National Mining Association v. EPA*, 59 F.3d 1351 (D.C. Cir. 1995) and *Clean Air Implementation Project v. EPA*, No. 96-1224 (D.C. Cir. June 28, 1996), generally stand for the proposition that if (1) the Federal CAA (FCCA) does not require federal enforceability in order for a limitation to be taken into account in calculating emissions or determining applicability of particular program to a source, and (2) EPA is not able to articulate a good reason why legally enforceable state/local/tribal limits should not count too, then EPA cannot restrict consideration to federally enforceable limitations only. So while these cases focus on the definitions of PTE in various programs, there is no difference when the legal rationale underlying these cases is applied, for example, to other provisions associated with PTE, other measures of emissions besides PTE that can depend on emission limits, or exemptions based on emission or operating restrictions. There appears to be no statutory command nor reasoned basis to exclude limitations and conditions that are enforceable as a practical matter by Ecology or an authority from consideration in any of the provisions of 40 CFR 52.21 that use the phrase "federally enforceable."

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AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-730 Prevention of significant deterioration application processing procedures. (1) **Application submittal.**

(a) The applicant shall submit an application that provides complete information necessary for ecology to determine compliance with all PSD program requirements.

(b) The applicant shall submit complete copies of its PSD application or an application to increase a PAL, distributed in the following manner:

(i) Three copies to ecology: Air Quality Program, P.O. Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504-7600.

(ii) One copy to each of the following federal land managers:

(A) U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service; and

(B) U.S. Department of Agriculture - U.S. Forest Service.

(iii) One copy to the permitting authority with authority over the source under chapter 173-401 WAC.

(iv) One copy to EPA.

(c) Application submittal and processing for the initial request, renewal or expiration of a PAL under 40 CFR 52.21(aa) shall be done as provided in 40 CFR 52.21(aa)(3) - (5), which is adopted by reference in WAC 173-400-720 (4)(a)(iv), except

public participation must comply with WAC ((~~173-400-720 (4)(b)(iii)(F)~~)) 173-400-740.

(2) **Application processing.**

(a) Completeness determination.

(i) Within thirty days after receiving a PSD permit application, ecology shall either notify the applicant in writing that the application is complete or notify the applicant in writing of all additional information necessary to complete the application. Ecology may request additional information clarifying aspects of the application after it has been determined to be complete.

(ii) The effective date of the application is the date on which ecology notifies the applicant that the application is complete pursuant to (a)(i) of this subsection.

(iii) If an applicant fails or refuses to correct deficiencies in the application, the permit may be denied and appropriate enforcement action taken.

(iv) The permitting authority shall send a copy of the completeness determination to the responsible federal land manager.

(b) Preparation and issuance of the preliminary determination.

(i) When the application has been determined to be complete, ecology shall begin developing the preliminary determination to approve or deny the application.

(ii) ((~~Within one year~~)) As expeditiously as possible after receipt of a complete application, ecology shall provide the

applicant with a preliminary determination along with a technical support document and a public notice.

(c) Issuance of the final determination.

(i) Ecology shall make no final decision until the public comment period has ended and all comments received during the public comment period have been considered.

(ii) Within one year of the date of receipt of the complete application and as promptly[39] ~~expeditiously~~ as possible after the close of the public comment period, or hearing if one is held, ecology shall prepare and issue the final determination.

(d) Once the PSD program set forth in WAC 173-400-700 through 173-400-750 is incorporated into the Washington SIP, the effective date of a determination will be either the date of issuance of the final determination, or a later date if specified in the final determination.

Until the PSD program set forth in WAC 173-400-700 through 173-400-750 is incorporated into the Washington SIP, the effective date of a final determination is one of the following dates:

(i) If no comments on the preliminary determination were received, the date of issuance; or

(ii) If comments were received, thirty days after receipt of the final determination; or

(iii) A later date as specified within the PSD permit approval.

[39] PSD permits issued under WAC are "orders of approval" subject to RCW 70.94.152(9) which uses "as promptly as possible" to describe the permissible time between public comment and issuance of a final decision.

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(3) **PSD technical support document.** Ecology shall develop a technical support document for each preliminary PSD determination. The preliminary technical support document will be updated prior to issuance of the final determination to reflect changes to the final determination based on comments received. The technical support document shall include the following information:

(a) A brief description of the major stationary source, major modification, or activity subject to review;

(b) The physical location, ownership, products and processes involved in the major stationary source or major modification subject to review;

(c) The type and quantity of pollutants proposed to be emitted into the air;

(d) A brief summary of the BACT options considered and the reasons why the selected BACT level of control was selected;

(e) A brief summary of the basis for the permit approval conditions;

(f) A statement on whether the emissions will or will not cause a state and national ambient air quality standard to be exceeded;

(g) The degree of increment consumption expected to result from the source or modification;

(h) An analysis of the impacts on air quality related values in federal Class I areas and other Class I areas affected by the project; and

(i) An analysis of the impacts of the proposed emissions on

visibility in any federal Class I area following the requirements in WAC 173-400-117.

(4) **Appeals.** A PSD permit, any conditions contained in a PSD permit, or the denial of PSD permit may be appealed to the pollution control hearings board as provided in chapter 43.21B RCW. A PSD permit issued under the terms of a delegation agreement can be appealed to the EPA's environmental appeals board as provided in 40 CFR 124.13 and 40 CFR 124.19.

(5) **Construction time limitations.**

(a) Approval to construct or modify a major stationary source becomes invalid if construction is not commenced within eighteen months of the effective date of the approval, if construction is discontinued for a period of eighteen months or more, or if construction is not completed within a reasonable time. The time period between construction of the approved phases of a phased construction project cannot be extended. Each phase must commence construction within eighteen months of the projected and approved commencement date.

(b) Ecology may extend the eighteen-month effective period of a PSD permit upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified. A request to extend the effective time to begin or complete actual construction under a PSD permit may be submitted. The request may result from the cessation of on-site construction before completion or failure to begin actual construction of the project(s) covered by the PSD permit.

(i) Request requirements.

(A) A written request for the extension, submitted by the

PSD permit holder, as soon as possible prior to the expiration of the current PSD permit.

(B) An evaluation of BACT and an updated ambient impact, including an increment analysis, for all pollutants subject to the approval conditions in the PSD permit.

(ii) Duration of extensions.

(A) No single extension of time shall be longer than eighteen months.

(B) The cumulative time prior to beginning actual construction under the original PSD permit and all approved time extensions shall not exceed fifty-four months.

(iii) Issuance of an extension.

(A) Ecology may approve and issue an extension of the current PSD permit.

(B) The extension of approval shall reflect any revised BACT limitations based on the evaluation of BACT presented in the request for extension and other information available to ecology.

(C) The issuance of an extension is subject to the public involvement requirements in WAC 173-400-740.

(iv) For the extension of a PSD permit, ecology must prepare a technical support document consistent with WAC 173-400-730(3) only to the extent that those criteria apply to a request to extend the construction time limitation.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 11-06-060 (Order 09-01), § 173-400-730, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11. Statutory

Authority: RCW 70.94.152. 05-03-033 (Order 03-07), § 173-400-730, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 03-07, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05)

WAC 173-400-740 PSD permitting public involvement requirements. (1) **Actions requiring notification of the public.** Ecology must provide public notice before approving or denying any of the following types of actions related to implementation of the PSD program contained in WAC 173-400-720:

(a) Any preliminary determination to approve or disapprove a PSD permit application; or

(b) An extension of the time to begin construction or suspend construction under a PSD permit; or

(c) A revision to a PSD permit, except an administrative amendment to an existing permit; or

(d) Use of a modified or substituted model in Appendix W of 40 CFR Part 51 (as in effect on May 1, 2012) as part of review of air quality impacts.

(2) **Notification of the public.** ((~~Within one year of~~)) Within 60 days[40] and a~~A~~s expeditiously as possible after the receipt of a complete PSD application, and as expeditiously as possible after receipt of a request for extension of the

[40] PSD permits issued under WAC are "orders of approval" subject to RCW 70.94.152(9) which requires that public comment be initiated within sixty days of receipt of a complete application for an order of approval.

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construction time limit under WAC 173-400-730(6) or ((~~for~~)) after receipt of a nonadministrative revision to a PSD permit under WAC 173-400-750, ecology shall:

(a) Make available for public inspection in at least one location in the vicinity where the proposed source would be constructed, or for revisions to a PSD permit where the permittee exists, a copy of the information submitted by the applicant, and any applicable preliminary determinations, including analyses of the effects on air quality and air quality related values, considered in making the preliminary determination. Exemptions from this requirement include information protected from disclosure under any applicable law, including, but not limited to, RCW 70.94.205 and chapter 173-03 WAC.

(b) Notify the public by:

(i) Causing to be published, in a newspaper of general circulation in the area of the proposed project, the public notice prepared in accordance with WAC 173-400-730(4). The date the public notice is published in the newspaper starts the required thirty-day comment period.

(ii) If ecology grants a request to extend the public comment period, the extension notice must also be published in a newspaper as noted above and a copy of the extension notice sent to the organizations and individuals listed in (c) and (d) of this subsection. The closing date of the extended comment period shall be as defined in the public comment period extension notification.

(iii) If a hearing is held, the public comment period must extend through the hearing date.

(iv) The applicant or other initiator of the action must pay the cost of providing public notice.

(c) Send a copy of the public notice to:

(i) Any Indian governing body whose lands may be affected by emissions from the project;

(ii) The chief executive of the city where the project is located;

(iii) The chief executive of the county where the project is located;

(iv) Individuals or organizations that requested notification of the specific project proposal;

(v) Other individuals who requested notification of PSD permits;

(vi) Any state within 100 km of the proposed project.

(d) Send a copy of the public notice, PSD preliminary determination, and the technical support document to:

(i) The applicant;

(ii) The affected federal land manager;

(iii) EPA Region 10;

(iv) The permitting authority with authority over the source under chapter 173-401 WAC;

(v) Individuals or organizations who request a copy; and

(vi) The location for public inspection of material required under (a) of this subsection.

(3) **Public notice content.** The public notice shall contain

at least the following information:

(a) The name and address of the applicant;

(b) The location of the proposed project;

(c) A brief description of the project proposal;

(d) The preliminary determination to approve or disapprove the application;

(e) How much increment is expected to be consumed by this project;

(f) The name, address, and telephone number of the person to contact for further information;

(g) A brief explanation of how to comment on the project;

(h) An explanation on how to request a public hearing;

(i) The location of the documents made available for public inspection;

(j) There is a thirty-day period from the date of publication of the notice for submitting written comment to ecology;

(k) A statement that a public hearing may be held if ecology determines within a thirty-day period that significant public interest exists;

(l) The length of the public comment period in the event of a public hearing;

(m) For projects subject to special protection requirements for federal Class I areas, in WAC 173-400-117, and where ecology disagrees with the analysis done by the federal land manager, ecology shall explain its decision in the public notice or state that an explanation of the decision appears in the technical

support document for the proposed approval or denial.

(4) **Public hearings.**

(a) The applicant, any interested governmental entity, any group, or any person may request a public hearing within the thirty-day public comment period. A request must indicate the interest of the entity filing it and why a hearing is warranted. Whether a request for a hearing is filed or not, ecology may hold a public hearing if it determines significant public interest exists. Ecology will determine the location, date, and time of the public hearing.

(b) Notification of a public hearing will be accomplished per the requirements of WAC 173-400-740(2).

(c) The public must be notified at least thirty days prior to the date of the hearing (or first of a series of hearings).

(5) **Consideration of public comments.** Ecology shall make no final decision on any application or action of any type described in subsection (1) of this section until the public comment period has ended and any comments received during the public comment period have been considered. Ecology shall make all public comments available for public inspection at the same locations where the preconstruction information on the proposed major source or major modification was made available.

(6) **Issuance of a final determination.**

(a) The final approval or disapproval determination ((~~shall~~)) must be made within one year of receipt of a complete application and must include the following:

(i) A copy of the final PSD permit or the determination to

deny the permit;

(ii) A summary of the comments received;

(iii) Ecology's response to those comments;

(iv) A description of what approval conditions changed from the preliminary determination; and

(v) A cover letter that includes an explanation of how the final determination may be appealed.

(b) Ecology shall mail a copy of the cover letter that accompanies the final determination to:

(i) Individuals or organizations that requested notification of the specific project proposal;

(ii) Other individuals who requested notification of PSD permits.

(c) A copy of the final determination shall be sent to:

(i) The applicant;

(ii) U.S. Department of the Interior - National Park Service;

(iii) U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service;

(iv) EPA Region 10;

(v) The permitting authority with authority over the source under chapter 173-401 WAC;

(vi) Any person who commented on the preliminary determination; and

(vii) The location for public inspection of material required under subsection (2)(a) of this section.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.152. 05-03-033 (Order 03-07),

§ 173-400-740, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-750 Revisions to PSD permits. (1) The owner or operator may request, at any time, a change in conditions of a PSD permit and ecology may approve the request provided ecology finds that:

(a) The change in conditions will not cause the source to exceed an emissions standard established by regulation;

(b) No ambient air quality standard or PSD increment will be exceeded as a result of the change;

(c) The change will not adversely impact the ability of ecology or the authority to determine compliance with an emissions standard;

(d) The revised PSD permit will continue to require BACT for each new or modified emission unit approved by the original PSD permit; and

(e) The revised PSD permit continues to meet the requirements of WAC ((~~173-400-112~~)) 173-400-800 through 173-400-860, and 173-400-113 ((~~(3) and (4)~~)), as applicable.

(2) A request to revise a PSD permit must be acted upon using the timelines found in WAC 173-400-730. The fee schedule found in chapter 173-455 WAC also applies.

(3) All revisions to PSD permits are subject to public

involvement except for the following administrative revisions:

(a) Change of the owner or operator's business name and/or mailing address;

(b) Corrections to typographical errors;

(c) Revisions to compliance monitoring methods that ~~provide for more frequent monitoring, replace a periodic monitoring requirement with a continuous monitoring, result in replacement of a manual emission testing method with an instrumental method, or other similar changes that based on ecology's technical evaluation of the proposal,~~ do not reduce the ((~~permittee's~~)) ability of the ~~permittee,~~public, the permitting authority, EPA, or ((~~ecology's ability~~)) ecology to determine compliance with the emission limitations; ((~~or~~))

(d) Revisions to reporting requirements contained in a PSD permit to coordinate reporting with reporting requirements contained in the air operating permit issued to the source or that ~~result in more frequent reporting by the permittee~~do not reduce the ability of the public, the permitting authority, EPA, or ecology to determine compliance with the emission limitations; or

(e) Any other revision~~, similar to those listed above,~~[41] that based on ecology's technical evaluation of the proposal,

[41] -Longstanding EPA guidance defines the scope of administrative changes (for which no additional public participation is required) as those involving "no increase in either emissions or impacts and no fundamental change in either the source or one of the emission units at the source." (See July 5, 1985 "Revised Draft Policy on Permit Modifications and Extensions"). Limiting administrative revisions (that do not need additional public participation) to changes that are, or are "similar to" changes in ownership, typographical errors and provisions that make the permit more stringent improperly limits the scope of "administrative change" in this guidance and unnecessarily subjects projects to additional delays for no environmental benefit.

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does not reduce the stringency of the emission limitations in the PSD permit or the ability of ecology, the permitting authority, EPA, or the public to determine compliance with the approval conditions in the PSD permit.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 11-06-060 (Order 09-01), § 173-400-750, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.94.152. 05-03-033 (Order 03-07), § 173-400-750, filed 1/10/05, effective 2/10/05.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-810 Major stationary source and major modification definitions. ((~~The definitions in WAC 173-400-030 are to be used in WAC 173-400-800 through 173-400-860 unless a term is defined differently in this section.~~)) The definitions in this section must be used in the major stationary source nonattainment area permitting requirements in WAC 173-400-800 through 173-400-860. If a term is defined differently in the federal program requirements for issuance, renewal and expiration of a Plant Wide Applicability Limit which are adopted by reference in WAC 173-400-850, then that definition is to be used for purposes of the Plant Wide Applicability Limit program.

(1) Actual emissions means:

(a) The actual rate of emissions of a regulated NSR

pollutant from an emissions unit, as determined in accordance with (b) through (d) of this subsection. This definition does not apply when calculating whether a significant emissions increase has occurred, or for establishing a PAL under WAC 173-400-850. Instead, "projected actual emissions" and "baseline actual emissions" as defined in subsections (2) and (23) of this section apply for those purposes.

(b) In general, actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during a consecutive twenty-four-month period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of normal source operation. The permitting authority shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the unit's actual operating hours, production rates, and types of materials processed, stored, or combusted during the selected time period.

(c) The permitting authority may presume that source-specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the unit.

(d) For any emissions unit that has not begun normal operations on the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the unit on that date.

(2) Baseline actual emissions means the rate of emissions, in tons per year, of a regulated NSR pollutant, as determined in accordance with (a) through (d) of this subsection.

(a) For any existing electric utility steam generating unit, baseline actual emissions means the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during any consecutive twenty-four-month period selected by the owner or operator within the five-year period immediately preceding when the owner or operator begins actual construction of the project. The permitting authority shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation.

(i) The average rate shall include emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions; and, for an emissions unit that is part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or for an emissions unit that is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories, the average rate shall include fugitive emissions (to the extent quantifiable).

(ii) The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any noncompliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above any emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive twenty-four-month period.

(iii) For a regulated NSR pollutant, when a project involves multiple emissions units, only one consecutive twenty-four-month period must be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for the emissions units being changed. A different consecutive twenty-four-month period can be used for each regulated NSR pollutant.

(iv) The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive twenty-four-month period for which there is inadequate information for determining annual emissions, in tons per year, and for adjusting this amount if required by (a)(ii) of this subsection.

(b) For an existing emissions unit (other than an electric utility steam generating unit), baseline actual emissions means the average rate, in tons per year, at which the emissions unit actually emitted the pollutant during any consecutive twenty-four-month period selected by the owner or operator within the ten-year period immediately preceding either the date the owner or operator begins actual construction of the project, or the date a complete permit application is received by the permitting authority for a permit required either under WAC 173-400-800 through 173-400-860 or under a plan approved by the administrator, whichever is earlier, except that the ten-year period shall not include any period earlier than November 15, 1990.

(i) The average rate shall include emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions; and, for an emissions unit that is part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or for an emissions unit that is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories, the average rate shall include fugitive emissions (to the extent quantifiable).

(ii) The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude

any noncompliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above an emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive twenty-four-month period.

(iii) The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any emissions that would have exceeded an emission limitation with which the major stationary source must currently comply, had such major stationary source been required to comply with such limitations during the consecutive twenty-four-month period. However, if an emission limitation is part of a maximum achievable control technology standard that the administrator proposed or promulgated under 40 CFR Part 63, the baseline actual emissions need only be adjusted if the state has taken credit for such emissions reductions in an attainment demonstration or maintenance plan as part of the demonstration of attainment or as reasonable further progress to attain the NAAQS.

(iv) For a regulated NSR pollutant, when a project involves multiple emissions units, only one consecutive twenty-four-month period must be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for the emissions units being changed. A different consecutive twenty-four-month period can be used for each regulated NSR pollutant.

(v) The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive twenty-four-month period for which there is inadequate information for determining annual emissions, in tons per year, and for adjusting this amount if required under (b)(ii) and (iii) of this subsection.

(c) For a new emissions unit, the baseline actual emissions for purposes of determining the emissions increase that will result from the initial construction and operation of such unit shall equal zero; and thereafter, for all other purposes, shall equal the unit's potential to emit. In the latter case, fugitive emissions, to the extent quantifiable, shall be included only if the emissions unit is part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or if the emissions unit is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories.

(d) For a PAL for a major stationary source, the baseline actual emissions shall be calculated for existing electric utility steam generating units in accordance with the procedures contained in (a) of this subsection, for other existing emissions units in accordance with the procedures contained in (b) of this subsection, and for a new emissions unit in accordance with the procedures contained in (c) of this subsection, except that fugitive emissions (to the extent quantifiable) shall be included regardless of the source category.

(3) Building, structure, facility, or installation means all of the pollutant-emitting activities which belong to the same industrial grouping, are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control) except the activities of any vessel. Pollutant-emitting activities shall be

considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they belong to the same major group (i.e., which have the same two-digit code) as described in the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1972, as amended by the 1977 Supplement (U.S. Government Printing Office stock numbers 4101-0065 and 003-005-00176-0, respectively).

(4) Clean coal technology means any technology, including technologies applied at the precombustion, combustion, or post combustion stage, at a new or existing facility which will achieve significant reductions in air emissions of sulfur dioxide or oxides of nitrogen associated with the utilization of coal in the generation of electricity, or process steam which was not in widespread use as of November 15, 1990.

(5) Clean coal technology demonstration project means a project using funds appropriated under the heading "Department of Energy-Clean Coal Technology," up to a total amount of two and one-half billion dollars for commercial demonstration of clean coal technology, or similar projects funded through appropriations for the Environmental Protection Agency. The federal contribution for a qualifying project shall be at least twenty percent of the total cost of the demonstration project.

(6) Construction means any physical change or change in the method of operation (including fabrication, erection, installation, demolition, or modification of an emissions unit) that would result in a change in emissions.

(7) Continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) means all of the equipment that may be required to meet the data

acquisition and availability requirements of this section, to sample, condition (if applicable), analyze, and provide a record of emissions on a continuous basis.

(8) Continuous parameter monitoring system (CPMS) means all of the equipment necessary to meet the data acquisition and availability requirements of this section, to monitor process and control device operational parameters (for example, control device secondary voltages and electric currents) and other information (for example, gas flow rate, O_2 or CO_2 concentrations), and to record average operational parameter value(s) on a continuous basis.

(9) Continuous emissions rate monitoring system (CERMS) means the total equipment required for the determination and recording of the pollutant mass emissions rate (in terms of mass per unit of time).

(10) Electric utility steam generating unit means any steam electric generating unit that is constructed for the purpose of supplying more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity and more than 25 MW electrical output to any utility power distribution system for sale. Any steam supplied to a steam distribution system for the purpose of providing steam to a steam-electric generator that would produce electrical energy for sale is also considered in determining the electrical energy output capacity of the affected facility.

(11) Emissions unit means any part of a stationary source that emits or would have the potential to emit any regulated NSR pollutant and includes an electric steam generating unit. For

purposes of this section, there are two types of emissions units:

(a) A new emissions unit is any emissions unit which is (or will be) newly constructed and which has existed for less than two years from the date such emissions unit first operated.

(b) An existing emissions unit is any emissions unit that is not a new emissions unit. A replacement unit, as defined in subsection (25) of this section is an existing emissions unit.

(12) Fugitive emissions means those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent or other functionally equivalent opening. Fugitive emissions, to the extent quantifiable, are addressed as follows for the purposes of this section:

(a) In determining whether a stationary source or modification is major, fugitive emissions from an emissions unit are included only if the emissions unit is part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or the emissions unit is located at a stationary source that belongs to one of those source categories. Fugitive emissions are not included for those emissions units located at a facility whose primary activity is not represented by one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source and that are not, by themselves, part of a listed source category.

(b) For purposes of determining the net emissions increase associated with a project, an increase or decrease in fugitive

emissions is creditable only if it occurs at an emissions unit that is part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or if the emission unit is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories. Fugitive emission increases or decreases are not creditable for those emissions units located at a facility whose primary activity is not represented by one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, and that are not, by themselves, part of a listed source category.

(c) For purposes of determining the projected actual emissions of an emissions unit after a project, fugitive emissions are included only if the emissions unit is part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or if the emission unit is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories. Fugitive emissions are not included for those emissions units located at a facility whose primary activity is not represented by one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, and that are not, by themselves, part of a listed source category.

(d) For purposes of determining the baseline actual emissions of an emissions unit, fugitive emissions are included only if the emissions unit is part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the

definition of major stationary source, or if the emission unit is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories, except that, for a PAL, fugitive emissions shall be included regardless of the source category. With the exception of PALs, fugitive emissions are not included for those emissions units located at a facility whose primary activity is not represented by one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, and that are not, by themselves, part of a listed source category.

(e) In calculating whether a project will cause a significant emissions increase, fugitive emissions are included only for those emissions units that are part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or for any emissions units that are located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories. Fugitive emissions are not included for those emissions units located at a facility whose primary activity is not represented by one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, and that are not, by themselves, part of a listed source category.

(f) For purposes of monitoring and reporting emissions from a project after normal operations have been resumed, fugitive emissions are included only for those emissions units that are part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary

source, or for any emissions units that are located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories. Fugitive emissions are not included for those emissions units located at a facility whose primary activity is not represented by one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, and that are not, by themselves, part of a listed source category.

(g) For all other purposes of this section, fugitive emissions are treated in the same manner as other, nonfugitive emissions. This includes, but is not limited to, the treatment of fugitive emissions for offsets (see WAC 173-400-840(7)) and for PALs (see WAC 173-400-850).

(13) Lowest achievable emission rate (LAER) means, for any source, the more stringent rate of emissions based on the following:

(a) The most stringent emissions limitation which is contained in the implementation plan of any state for such class or category of stationary source, unless the owner or operator of the proposed stationary source demonstrates that such limitations are not achievable; or

(b) The most stringent emissions limitation which is achieved in practice by such class or category of stationary sources. This limitation, when applied to a modification, means the lowest achievable emissions rate for the new or modified emissions units within a stationary source. In no event shall the application of the term permit a proposed new or modified

stationary source to emit any pollutant in excess of the amount allowable under an applicable new source standard of performance.

(14)(a) Major stationary source means any stationary source of air pollutants that emits, or has the potential to emit, one hundred tons per year or more of any regulated NSR pollutant, except that lower emissions thresholds apply in areas subject to sections 181-185B, sections 186 and 187, or sections 188-190 of the Federal Clean Air Act. In those areas the following thresholds apply:

(i) Fifty tons per year of volatile organic compounds in any serious ozone nonattainment area;

(ii) Fifty tons per year of volatile organic compounds in an area within an ozone transport region, except for any severe or extreme ozone nonattainment area;

(iii) Twenty-five tons per year of volatile organic compounds in any severe ozone nonattainment area;

(iv) Ten tons per year of volatile organic compounds in any extreme ozone nonattainment area;

(v) Fifty tons per year of carbon monoxide in any serious nonattainment area for carbon monoxide, where stationary sources contribute significantly to carbon monoxide levels in the area (as determined under rules issued by the administrator);

(vi) Seventy tons per year of PM-10 in any serious nonattainment area for PM-10.

(b) For the purposes of applying the requirements of WAC 173-400-830 to stationary sources of nitrogen oxides located in

an ozone nonattainment area or in an ozone transport region, any stationary source which emits, or has the potential to emit, one hundred tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides emissions, except that the emission thresholds in (b)(i) through (vi) of this subsection shall apply in areas subject to sections 181-185B of the Federal Clean Air Act.

(i) One hundred tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides in any ozone nonattainment area classified as marginal or moderate.

(ii) One hundred tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides in any ozone nonattainment area classified as a transitional, submarginal, or incomplete or no data area, when such area is located in an ozone transport region.

(iii) One hundred tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides in any area designated under section 107(d) of the Federal Clean Air Act as attainment or unclassifiable for ozone that is located in an ozone transport region.

(iv) Fifty tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides in any serious nonattainment area for ozone.

(v) Twenty-five tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides in any severe nonattainment area for ozone.

(vi) Ten tons per year or more of nitrogen oxides in any extreme nonattainment area for ozone.

(c) Any physical change that would occur at a stationary source not qualifying under (a) and (b) of this subsection as a major stationary source, if the change would constitute a major stationary source by itself.

(d) A major stationary source that is major for volatile

organic compounds shall be considered major for ozone.

(e) The fugitive emissions of a stationary source shall not be included in determining for any of the purposes of subsection (14) of this section whether it is a major stationary source, unless the source belongs to one of the following categories of stationary sources:

(i) Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);

(ii) Kraft pulp mills;

(iii) Portland cement plants;

(iv) Primary zinc smelters;

(v) Iron and steel mills;

(vi) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;

(vii) Primary copper smelters;

(viii) Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than fifty tons of refuse per day;

(ix) Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;

(x) Petroleum refineries;

(xi) Lime plants;

(xii) Phosphate rock processing plants;

(xiii) Coke oven batteries;

(xiv) Sulfur recovery plants;

(xv) Carbon black plants (furnace process);

(xvi) Primary lead smelters;

(xvii) Fuel conversion plants;

(xviii) Sintering plants;

(xix) Secondary metal production plants;

(xx) Chemical process plants - The term chemical processing

plant shall not include ethanol production facilities that produce ethanol by natural fermentation included in NAICS codes 325193 or 312140;

(xxi) Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than two hundred fifty million British thermal units per hour heat input;

(xxii) Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding three hundred thousand barrels;

(xxiii) Taconite ore processing plants;

(xxiv) Glass fiber processing plants;

(xxv) Charcoal production plants;

(xxvi) Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than two hundred fifty million British thermal units per hour heat input; and

(xxvii) Any other stationary source category which, as of August 7, 1980, is being regulated under section 111 or 112 of the act.

(15)(a) Major modification means any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major stationary source that would result in:

(i) A significant emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant; and

(ii) A significant net emissions increase of that pollutant from the major stationary source.

(b) Any significant emissions increase from any emissions units or net emissions increase at a major stationary source that is significant for volatile organic compounds shall be

considered significant for ozone.

(c) A physical change or change in the method of operation shall not include:

(i) Routine maintenance, repair and replacement;

(ii) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of an order under sections 2 (a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (or any superseding legislation) or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan pursuant to the Federal Power Act;

(iii) Use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule section 125 of the Federal Clean Air Act;

(iv) Use of an alternative fuel at a steam generating unit to the extent that the fuel is generated from municipal solid waste;

(v) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by a stationary source which:

(A) The source was capable of accommodating before December 21, 1976, unless such change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition which was established after December 12, 1976, pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51, Subpart I or section 51.166; or

(B) The source is approved to use under any permit issued under regulations approved by the administrator implementing 40 CFR 51.165.

(vi) An increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless such change is prohibited under any

federally enforceable permit condition which was established after December 21, 1976, pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51, Subpart I or 40 CFR 51.166;

(vii) Any change in ownership at a stationary source;

(viii) The installation, operation, cessation, or removal of a temporary clean coal technology demonstration project, provided that the project complies with:

(A) The state implementation plan for the state in which the project is located; and

(B) Other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the National Ambient Air Quality Standard during the project and after it is terminated.

(d) This definition shall not apply with respect to a particular regulated NSR pollutant when the major stationary source is complying with the requirements for a PAL for that pollutant. Instead, the definitions in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix S adopted by reference in WAC 173-400-850 shall apply.

(e) For the purpose of applying the requirements of WAC 173-400-830 (1)(i) to modifications at major stationary sources of nitrogen oxides located in ozone nonattainment areas or in ozone transport regions, whether or not subject to sections 181-185B, Part D, Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act, any significant net emissions increase of nitrogen oxides is considered significant for ozone.

(f) Any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a major stationary source of volatile organic compounds that results in any increase in emissions of volatile

organic compounds from any discrete operation, emissions unit, or other pollutant emitting activity at the source shall be considered a significant net emissions increase and a major modification for ozone, if the major stationary source is located in an extreme ozone nonattainment area that is subject to sections 181-185B, Part D, Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act.

(g) Fugitive emissions shall not be included in determining for any of the purposes of this section whether a physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major stationary source is a major modification, unless the source belongs to one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source.

(16) Necessary preconstruction approvals or permits means those permits or orders of approval required under federal air quality control laws and regulations or under air quality control laws and regulations which are part of the applicable state implementation plan.

(17)(a) Net emissions increase means with respect to any regulated NSR pollutant emitted by a major stationary source, the amount by which the sum of the following exceeds zero:

(i) The increase in emissions from a particular physical change or change in the method of operation at a stationary source as calculated pursuant to WAC 173-400-820 (2) and (3); and

(ii) Any other increases and decreases in actual emissions

at the major stationary source that are contemporaneous with the particular change and are otherwise creditable. In determining the net emissions increase, baseline actual emissions for calculating increases and decreases shall be determined as provided in the definition of baseline actual emissions, except that subsection (2)(a)(iii) and (b)(iv) of this section, in the definition of baseline actual emissions, shall not apply.

(b) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is contemporaneous with the increase from the particular change only if it occurs before the date that the increase from the particular change occurs;

(c) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is creditable only if:

(i) It occurred no more than one year prior to the date of submittal of a complete notice of construction application for the particular change, or it has been documented by an emission reduction credit (ERC). Any emissions increases occurring between the date of issuance of the ERC and the date when a particular change becomes operational shall be counted against the ERC; and

(ii) For an emissions increase t~~T~~he permitting authority has not relied on it in issuing a permit for the source under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR 51.165, which permit is in effect when the increase in actual emissions from the particular change occurs, and for an emissions decrease, the reduction has not been relied on as part of an offsetting transaction under WAC 173-400-113(4) or 173-400-830 in issuing a

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permit for the source under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR 51.165, which permit is in effect when the increase in actual emissions from the particular change occurs[42]; and

(iii) As it pertains to an increase or decrease in fugitive emissions (to the extent quantifiable), it occurs at an emissions unit that is part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or it occurs at an emissions unit that is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories. Fugitive emission increases or decreases are not creditable for those emissions units located at a facility whose primary activity is not represented by one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, and that are not, by themselves, part of a listed source category.

(d) An increase in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that the new level of actual emissions exceeds the old level;

(e) A decrease in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that:

(i) The old level of actual emission or the old level of allowable emissions whichever is lower, exceeds the new level of actual emissions;

[42] We believe the intent of this provision is that this exclusion only applies to decreases in circumstances where credit for the reduction has been taken in a offset transaction and not when the reduction is used to net out of new source review. *See, e.g.,* December 29, 1889 EPA Memo from John Calcagni Re: Use of Netting Credits [http://www.epa.gov/region7/air/nsr/nsrmemos/netting.pdf] ("There are situations, such as when a source nets out of review, when the permitting authority does not rely on creditable emissions increases or decreases")

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(ii) It is legally enforceable ~~as a practical matter~~ at and after the time that actual construction on the particular change begins;

(iii) The permitting authority has not relied on it as part of an offsetting transaction under WAC 173-400-113(4) or 173-400-830 or in issuing any permit under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51, Subpart I or the state has not relied on it in demonstrating attainment or reasonable further progress;

(iv) It has approximately the same qualitative significance for public health and welfare as that attributed to the increase from the particular change; and

(f) An increase that results from a physical change at a source occurs when the emissions unit on which construction occurred becomes operational and begins to emit a particular pollutant.

(g) Any replacement unit that requires shakedown becomes operational only after a reasonable shakedown period, not to exceed one hundred eighty days.

(h) Subsection (1)(b) of this section, in the definition of actual emissions, shall not apply for determining creditable increases and decreases or after a change.

(18) Nonattainment major new source review (NSR) program means the major source preconstruction permit program that has been approved by the administrator and incorporated into the plan to implement the requirements of 40 CFR 51.165, or a program that implements 40 CFR Part 51 Appendix S, sections I

through VI. Any permit issued under either program is a major NSR permit.

(19) Pollution prevention means any activity that through process changes, product reformulation or redesign, or substitution of less polluting raw materials, eliminates or reduces the release of air pollutants (including fugitive emissions) and other pollutants to the environment prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal; it does not mean recycling (other than certain "in-process recycling" practices), energy recovery, treatment, or disposal.

(20) Predictive emissions monitoring system (PEMS) means all of the equipment necessary to monitor process and control device operational parameters (for example, control device secondary voltages and electric currents) and other information (for example, gas flow rate, O_2 or CO_2 concentrations), and calculate and record the mass emissions rate (for example, lb/hr) on a continuous basis.

(21) Prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) permit means any permit that is issued under the major source preconstruction permit program that has been approved by the administrator and incorporated into the plan to implement the requirements of 40 CFR 51.166, or under the program in 40 CFR 52.21.

(22) Project means a physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, an existing major stationary source.

(23)(a) Projected actual emissions means the maximum annual rate, in tons per year, at which an existing emissions unit is

projected to emit a regulated NSR pollutant in any one of the five years (twelve-month period) following the date the unit resumes regular operation after the project, or in any one of the ten years following that date, if the project involves increasing the emissions unit's design capacity or its potential to emit of that regulated NSR pollutant and full utilization of the unit would result in a significant emissions increase or a significant net emissions increase at the major stationary source.

(b) In determining the projected actual emissions before beginning actual construction, the owner or operator of the major stationary source:

(i) Shall consider all relevant information including, but not limited to, historical operational data, the company's own representations, the company's expected business activity and the company's highest projections of business activity, the company's filings with the state or federal regulatory authorities, and compliance plans under the approved plan; and

(ii) Shall include emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions; and, for an emissions unit that is part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source, or for an emissions unit that is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories, shall include fugitive emissions (to the extent quantifiable); and

(iii) Shall exclude, in calculating any increase in

emissions that results from the particular project, that portion of the unit's emissions following the project that an existing unit could have accommodated during the consecutive twenty-four-month period used to establish the baseline actual emissions and that are also unrelated to the particular project, including any increased utilization due to product demand growth; or

(iv) In lieu of using the method set out in (b)(i) through (iii) of this subsection, the owner or operator may elect to use the emissions unit's potential to emit, in tons per year. For this purpose, if the emissions unit is part of one of the source categories listed in subsection (14)(e) of this section, the definition of major stationary source or if the emissions unit is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories, the unit's potential to emit shall include fugitive emissions (to the extent quantifiable).

(24)(a) Regulated NSR pollutant, means the following:

(i) Nitrogen oxides or any volatile organic compounds;

(ii) Any pollutant for which a National Ambient Air Quality Standard has been promulgated;

(iii) Any pollutant that is identified under this subsection (a) (iii) as a constituent or precursor of a general pollutant listed in (a)(i) or (ii) of this subsection, provided that such constituent or precursor pollutant may only be regulated under NSR as part of regulation of the general pollutant. For purposes of NSR precursor pollutants are the following:

(A) Volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides are

precursors to ozone in all ozone nonattainment areas.

(B) Sulfur dioxide is a precursor to PM-2.5 in all PM-2.5 nonattainment areas.

(C) Nitrogen oxides are precursors to PM-2.5 in all PM-2.5 nonattainment areas, unless the State demonstrates to the EPA's satisfaction or EPA demonstrates that emissions of nitrogen oxides from sources in a specific area are not a significant contributor to that area's ambient PM-2.5 concentrations[43].

(b) PM-2.5 emissions and PM-10 emissions shall include gaseous emissions from a source or activity which condense to form particulate matter at ambient temperatures. On or after January 1, 2011 (or any earlier date established in the upcoming EPA ((~~rulemaking~~)) rule making codifying emission test methods for condensable particulate matter), such condensable particulate matter shall be accounted for in applicability determinations and in establishing emissions limitations for PM-2.5 in nonattainment major NSR permits. Compliance with emissions limitations for PM-2.5 issued prior to this date shall not be based on condensable particulate matter unless required by the terms and conditions of the permit or the applicable implementation plan. Applicability determinations for PM-2.5 made prior to the effective date of WAC 173-400-800 through 173-400-850 made without accounting for condensable particulate matter shall not be considered in violation of WAC 173-400-800 through 173-400-850.

(25)(a) Replacement unit means an emissions unit for which

[43] *See* 40 CFR 51.165 (a)(1)(xxxvii)

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all the criteria listed below are met:

(i) The emissions unit is a reconstructed unit within the meaning of 40 CFR 60.15 (b)(1), or the emissions unit completely takes the place of an existing emissions unit.

(ii) The emissions unit is identical to or functionally equivalent to the replaced emissions unit.

(iii) The replacement does not alter the basic design parameters of the process unit. Basic design parameters are:

(A) Except as provided in (a)(iii)(C) of this subsection, for a process unit at a steam electric generating facility, the owner or operator may select as its basic design parameters either maximum hourly heat input and maximum hourly fuel consumption rate or maximum hourly electric output rate and maximum steam flow rate. When establishing fuel consumption specifications in terms of weight or volume, the minimum fuel quality based on British thermal units content must be used for determining the basic design parameter(s) for a coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit.

(B) Except as provided in (a)(iii)(C) of this subsection, the basic design parameter(s) for any process unit that is not at a steam electric generating facility are maximum rate of fuel or heat input, maximum rate of material input, or maximum rate of product output. Combustion process units will typically use maximum rate of fuel input. For sources having multiple end products and raw materials, the owner or operator should consider the primary product or primary raw material of the process unit when selecting a basic design parameter.

(C) If the owner or operator believes the basic design parameter(s) in (a)(iii)(A) and (B) of this subsection is not appropriate for a specific industry or type of process unit, the owner or operator may propose to the reviewing authority an alternative basic design parameter(s) for the source's process unit(s). If the reviewing authority approves of the use of an alternative basic design parameter(s), the reviewing authority will issue a new permit or modify an existing permit that is legally enforceable that records such basic design parameter(s) and requires the owner or operator to comply with such parameter(s).

(D) The owner or operator shall use credible information, such as results of historic maximum capability tests, design information from the manufacturer, or engineering calculations, in establishing the magnitude of the basic design parameter(s) specified in (a)(iii)(A) and (B) of this subsection.

(E) If design information is not available for a process unit, then the owner or operator shall determine the process unit's basic design parameter(s) using the maximum value achieved by the process unit in the five-year period immediately preceding the planned activity.

(F) Efficiency of a process unit is not a basic design parameter.

(iv) The replaced emissions unit is permanently removed from the major stationary source, otherwise permanently disabled, or permanently barred from operation by a permit that is legally enforceable ~~as a practical matter~~. If the replaced

emissions unit is brought back into operation, it shall constitute a new emissions unit.

(b) No creditable emission reductions shall be generated from shutting down the existing emissions unit that is replaced.

(26) Reviewing authority means "permitting authority" as defined in WAC 173-400-030.

(27) Significant means:

(a) In reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit any of the following pollutants, a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed any of the following rates:

Pollutant	Emission Rate
Carbon monoxide	100 tons per year (tpy)
Nitrogen oxides	40 tons per year
Sulfur dioxide	40 tons per year
Ozone	40 tons per year of volatile organic compounds or nitrogen oxides
Lead	0.6 tons per year
PM-10	15 tons per year
PM-2.5	10 tons per year of direct PM-2.5 emissions; 40 tons per year of nitrogen oxide emissions; 40 tons per year of sulfur dioxide emissions

(b) Notwithstanding the significant emissions rate for ozone, significant means, in reference to an emissions increase or a net emissions increase, any increase in actual emissions of volatile organic compounds that would result from any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a major stationary source locating in a serious or severe ozone nonattainment area that is subject to sections 181-185B, of the

Federal Clean Air Act, if such emissions increase of volatile organic compounds exceeds twenty-five tons per year.

(c) For the purposes of applying the requirements of WAC 173-400-830 (1)(i) to modifications at major stationary sources of nitrogen oxides located in an ozone nonattainment area or in an ozone transport region, the significant emission rates and other requirements for volatile organic compounds in (a), (b), and (e) of this subsection, of the definition of significant, shall apply to nitrogen oxides emissions.

(d) Notwithstanding the significant emissions rate for carbon monoxide under (a) of this subsection, the definition of significant, significant means, in reference to an emissions increase or a net emissions increase, any increase in actual emissions of carbon monoxide that would result from any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a major stationary source in a serious nonattainment area for carbon monoxide if such increase equals or exceeds fifty tons per year, provided the administrator has determined that stationary sources contribute significantly to carbon monoxide levels in that area.

(e) Notwithstanding the significant emissions rates for ozone under (a) and (b) of this subsection, the definition of significant, any increase in actual emissions of volatile organic compounds from any emissions unit at a major stationary source of volatile organic compounds located in an extreme ozone nonattainment area that is subject to sections 181-185B of the Federal Clean Air Act shall be considered a significant net

emissions increase.

(28) Significant emissions increase means, for a regulated NSR pollutant, an increase in emissions that is significant for that pollutant(as defined in WAC 173-400-810(27)).

(29) Source ((~~means "stationary source" as defined in WAC 173-400-030~~)) and stationary source means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit a regulated NSR pollutant.

(30) Temporary clean coal technology demonstration project means a clean coal technology demonstration project that is operated for a period of five years or less, and which complies with the state implementation plan for the state in which the project is located and other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the National Ambient Air Quality Standards during the project and after it is terminated.

(31) Best available control technology (BACT) means an emissions limitation (including a visible emissions standard) based on the maximum degree of reduction for each regulated NSR pollutant which would be emitted from any proposed major stationary source or major modification which the reviewing authority, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines if it is achievable for such source or modification through application of production processes or available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of such pollutant. In no event shall application of best available

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control technology result in emissions of any pollutant which would exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable standard under 40 CFR Part 60 or 61. If the reviewing authority determines that technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular emissions unit would make the imposition of an emissions standard infeasible, a design, equipment, work practice, operational standard, or combination thereof, may be prescribed instead to satisfy the requirement for the application of BACT. Such standard shall, to the degree possible, set forth the emissions reduction achievable by implementation of such design, equipment, work practice or operation, and shall provide for compliance by means which achieve equivalent results.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 11-06-060 (Order 09-01), § 173-400-810, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-820 Determining if a new stationary source or modification to a stationary source is subject to these requirements. (1) Any new major stationary source ((~~or major modification~~)) located anywhere in a nonattainment area designated under section 107 (d)(1)(A)(i) of the Federal Clean Air Act, that is major for the pollutant for which the area is designated nonattainment ((~~under section 107 (d)(1)(A)(i) of the Federal Clean Air Act, if the stationary source or modification would locate anywhere in the designated nonattainment under section 107 (d)(1)(A)(i) of the Federal Clean Air Act area shall use the following procedures to determine if the new stationary source or modification~~)) is subject to the permitting requirements of WAC 173-400-830 through 173-400-850. Any major modification of an existing major stationary source that is major for the pollutant for which the area is designated nonattainment and is located anywhere in a nonattainment area designated under section 107 (d)(1)(A)(i) of the Federal Clean Air Act, and that has a significant net emissions increase of the pollutant for which the area is designated nonattainment is subject to the permitting requirements of WAC 173-400-830 through 173-400-850. A modification to an existing major stationary source must use the following procedures to determine if the modification would result in a significant net emissions increase of the nonattainment pollutant.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4) of this section, and consistent with the definition of major modification in WAC 173-400-810(15), a project is a major

modification for a regulated NSR pollutant if it causes two types of emissions increases - A significant emissions increase (as defined in WAC 173-400-810—(28)), and a significant net emissions increase (as defined in WAC 173-400-810(17). The project is not a major modification if it does not cause a significant emissions increase. If the project causes a significant emissions increase, then the project is a major modification only if it also results in a significant net emissions increase.

(3) The procedure for calculating (before beginning actual construction) whether a significant emissions increase (i.e., the first step of the process) will occur depends upon the type of emissions units being modified, according to (a) through (c) of this subsection. For these calculations, fugitive emissions (to the extent quantifiable) are included only if the emissions unit is part of one of the source categories listed in the definition of major stationary source contained in WAC 173-400-810 (14)(e) or if the emissions unit is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories. Fugitive emissions are not included for those emissions units located at a facility whose primary activity is not represented by one of the source categories listed in the definition of major stationary source contained in WAC 173-400-810 (14)(e) and that are not, by themselves, part of a listed source category. The procedure for calculating (before beginning actual construction) whether a significant net emissions increase will occur at the major stationary source

(i.e., the second step of the process) is contained in the definition of net emission increase. Regardless of any such preconstruction projections, a major modification results if the project causes a significant emissions increase and a significant net emissions increase.

(a) Actual-to-projected-actual applicability test for projects that only involve existing emissions units. A significant emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant is projected to occur if the sum of the difference between the projected actual emissions (as defined in WAC 173-400-810(23))and the baseline actual emissions (as defined in WAC 173-400-810(2)), for each existing emissions unit, equals or exceeds the significant amount for that pollutant(as defined in WAC 173-400-810(27)).

(b) Actual-to-potential test for projects that only involve construction of a new emissions unit(s). A significant emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant is projected to occur if the sum of the difference between the potential to emit (as defined in WAC 173-400-030 (74)) from each new emissions unit following completion of the project and the baseline actual emissions (as defined in WAC 173-400-810(2)) of these units before the project equals or exceeds the significant amount for that pollutant (as defined in WAC 173-400-810(27)).

(c) Hybrid test for projects that involve multiple types of emissions units. A significant emissions increase of a regulated NSR pollutant is projected to occur if the sum of the emissions increases for each emissions unit, using the method

specified in (a) and (b) of this subsection as applicable with respect to each emissions unit, for each type of emissions unit equals or exceeds the significant amount for that pollutant (as defined in WAC 173-400-810(27)).

(4) Any major stationary source (as defined in WAC 173-400-810 (14)) which has a PAL for a regulated NSR pollutant shall comply with requirements in WAC 173-400-850.

(5) **Reasonable Possibility** ((~~**Reasonable possibility:**~~)) The following specific provisions apply with respect to any regulated NSR pollutant emitted from projects at existing emissions units at a major stationary source (other than projects at a source with a PAL) in circumstances where there is a reasonable possibility that ((~~there is a reasonable possibility that~~)) a project that is not a part of a major modification may result in a significant emissions increase of such pollutant, and the owner or operator elects to use the method specified in the definition of projected actual emissions contained in WAC 173-400-810 (23)(b)(i) through (iii) for calculating projected actual emissions.

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(a) Before beginning actual construction of the project, the owner or operator shall document, and maintain a record of the following information:

(i) A description of the project;

(ii) Identification of the emissions unit(s) whose emissions of a regulated NSR pollutant could be affected by the project; and

(iii) A description of the applicability test used to

determine that the project is not a major modification for any regulated NSR pollutant, including the baseline actual emissions, the projected actual emissions, the amount of emissions excluded under the definition of projected actual emissions contained in WAC 173-400-810 (23)(b)(iii) and an explanation for why such amount was excluded, and any netting calculations, if applicable.

(b) If the emissions unit is an existing electric utility steam generating unit, [44] b~~B~~efore beginning actual construction, the owner or operator shall provide a copy of the information set out in (a) of this subsection to the permitting authority. This information may be submitted in conjunction with any NOC application required under the provisions of WAC 173-400-110. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require the owner or operator of such a unit to obtain any determination from the permitting authority before beginning actual construction.

(c) The owner or operator shall monitor the emissions of any regulated NSR pollutant that could increase as a result of the project and that is emitted by any emissions units identified in (a)(ii) of this subsection; and calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period of five years following resumption of regular operations after the change, or for a period of ten years following resumption of regular operations after the change if the project increases the design capacity or

[44] The limitation of this provision to EUSGUs is found in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix S

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potential to emit of that regulated NSR pollutant at such emissions unit. ((~~For purposes of this subsection (c), fugitive emissions (to the extent quantifiable) shall be monitored if the emissions unit is part of one of the source categories listed in the definition of major stationary source contained in WAC 173-400-810 (14)(e) or if the emissions unit is located at a major stationary source that belongs to one of the listed source categories.~~))

(d)) If the emissions unit is an existing electric utility steam generating unit,[45] t~~T~~he owner or operator shall submit a report to the permitting authority within sixty days after the end of each year during which records must be generated under (c) of this subsection setting out the unit's annual emissions, as monitored pursuant to (c) of this subsection, during the year that preceded submission of the report.

(e) If the unit is an existing unit other than an electric utility steam generating unit, t~~T~~he owner or operator shall submit a report to the permitting authority if the annual emissions, in tons per year, from the project identified in (a) of this subsection, exceed the baseline actual emissions (as documented and maintained pursuant to (a)(iii) of this subsection), by a significant amount (as defined in WAC 173-400-810(27)~~the definition of significant~~) for that regulated NSR pollutant, and if such emissions differ from the preconstruction projection as documented and maintained pursuant to (a)(iii) of this subsection. Such report shall be submitted to the

[45] The limitation of this provision to EUSGUs is found in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix S

permitting authority within sixty days after the end of such year. The report shall contain the following:

(i) The name, address and telephone number of the major stationary source;

(ii) The annual emissions as calculated pursuant to (d) of this subsection; and

(iii) Any other information that the owner or operator wishes to include in the report (e.g., an explanation as to why the emissions differ from the preconstruction projection).

(f) A "reasonable possibility" under this subsection occurs when the owner or operator calculates the project to result in either:

(i) A projected actual emissions increase of at least fifty percent of the amount that is a "significant emissions increase," (as defined in WAC 173-400-810(28)) (without reference to the amount that is a significant net emissions increase), for the regulated NSR pollutant; or

(ii) A projected actual emissions increase that, added to the amount of emissions excluded under the definition of projected actual emissions contained in WAC 173-400-810(23)(b)(iii) sums to at least fifty percent of the amount that is a "significant emissions increase," (as defined in WAC 173-400-810(28))(without reference to the amount that is a significant net emissions increase), for the regulated NSR pollutant. For a project for which a reasonable possibility occurs only within the meaning of (f)(ii) of this subsection, and not also within the meaning of (f)(i) of this subsection,

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then (c) through (f) of this subsection does not apply to the project[46]

(6) ~~For projects not required to submit the above information to the permitting authority as part of a notice of construction application, t~~The owner or operator of the source shall make the information required to be documented and maintained pursuant to subsection (5) of this section that is not required to be submitted by the source to the permitting authority pursuant to subsection (5) or as part of a notice of construction application or pursuant to the conditions of any order of approval available for review upon a request for inspection by the permitting authority or the general public pursuant to the requirements contained in chapter 173-401 WAC.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 11-06-060 (Order 09-01), § 173-400-820, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11.]

[46] This definition of "reasonable possibility" is currently effective in 40 CFR 51.165 and Appendix S. Although EPA is reconsidering this definition, EPA has not stayed its applicability, and it has not been vacated by a court. Ecology needs to either restore the "reasonable possibility" test and this definition of "reasonable possibility," or develop alternative language making clear when minor modifications are subject to the extra requirements for projects that "may result in a significant emission increase."

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-830 Permitting requirements. (1) The owner or operator of a proposed new major stationary source or a major modification of an existing major stationary source, as determined according to WAC 173-400-820, is authorized to construct and operate the proposed project provided the following requirements are met:

(a) The proposed new major stationary source or a major modification of an existing major stationary source will not cause any ambient air quality standard to be exceeded, will not violate the requirements for reasonable further progress established by the SIP and will comply with WAC 173-400-113 (3) and (4) for all air contaminants for which the area has not been designated nonattainment.

(b) The ((~~proposed new major stationary source or a major modification of an existing major stationary source and the~~)) permitting authority has determined, based on review of an analysis performed by the owner or operator of a proposed new major stationary source or a major modification of an existing major stationary source of alternative sites, sizes, production processes, and environmental control techniques, that the benefits of the project significantly outweigh the environmental and social costs imposed as a result of its location,

construction, or modification.

(c) The proposed new major stationary source or a major modification of an existing major stationary source will comply with all applicable new source performance standards, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for source categories, and emission standards adopted by ecology and the permitting authority.

(d) The proposed new major stationary source or a major modification of an existing major stationary source will employ BACT for all air contaminants and designated precursors to those air contaminants, except that it will achieve LAER for the air contaminants and designated precursors to those air contaminants for which the area has been designated nonattainment and for which the proposed new major stationary source ((~~or major modification to an existing major stationary source is major~~)) is major or for which the existing source is major and the proposed major modification is significant.

(e) Allowable emissions from the proposed new major stationary source or major modification of an existing major stationary source of that air contaminant and designated precursors to those air contaminants are offset by reductions in actual emissions from existing sources in the nonattainment area. All offsetting emission reductions must satisfy the requirements in WAC 173-400-840.

(f) The owner or operator of the proposed new major stationary source or major modification of an existing major

stationary source has demonstrated that all major stationary sources owned or operated by such person (or by any entity controlling, controlled by, or under common control with such person) in Washington are subject to emission limitations and are in compliance, or on a schedule for compliance, with all applicable emission limitations and standards under the Federal Clean Air Act, including all rules in the SIP.

(g) If the proposed new source is also a major stationary source within the meaning of WAC 173-400-720, or the proposed modification is also a major modification within the meaning of WAC 173-400-720, it meets the requirements of the PSD program under 40 CFR 52.21 delegated to ecology by EPA Region 10, while such delegated program remains in effect. The proposed new major stationary source or major modification will comply with the PSD program in WAC ((~~173-400-720~~)) 173-400-700 through 173-400-750 for all air contaminants for which the area has not been designated nonattainment when that PSD program has been approved into the Washington SIP, and 40 CFR 52.21 will no longer apply.

(h) The proposed new major stationary source or the proposed major modification meets the special protection requirements for federal Class I areas in WAC 173-400-117.

(i) All requirements of this section applicable to major stationary sources and major modifications of volatile organic compounds shall apply to nitrogen oxides emissions from major stationary sources and major modifications of nitrogen oxides in an ozone transport region or in any ozone nonattainment area, except in an ozone nonattainment area or in portions of an ozone

transport region where the administrator of the environmental protection agency has granted a NO_x waiver applying the standards set forth under section 182(f) of the Federal Clean Air Act and the waiver continues to apply.

(j) The requirements of this section applicable to major stationary sources and major modifications of PM-10 and PM-2.5 shall also apply to major stationary sources and major modifications of PM-10 and PM-2.5 precursors, except where the administrator of the EPA determines that such sources do not contribute significantly to PM-10 levels that exceed the PM-10 ambient standards in the area.

(2) Approval to construct shall not relieve any owner or operator of the responsibility to comply fully with applicable provisions of the state implementation plan and any other requirements under local, state or federal law.

(3) At such time that a particular source or modification becomes a major stationary source or major modification solely by virtue of a relaxation in any enforcement limitation which was established after August 7, 1980, on the capacity of the source or modification otherwise to emit a pollutant, such as a restriction on hours of operation, then the requirements of regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR 51.165, or the requirements of ~~including~~ 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix S, as applicable[47], shall apply to the source or modification as though construction had not yet commenced on the source or

[47] The Appendix S requirements are not "regulations approved under 51.165." Instead, Appendix S' requirements are applied directly by EPA in nonattainment areas that are not subject to a state program approved under 51.165

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modification.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 11-06-060 (Order 09-01), § 173-400-830, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-840 Emission offset requirements. (1) The ratio of total actual emissions reductions to the emissions increase shall be 1.0:1 [48] ~~1.1:1~~ unless an alternative ratio is provided for the applicable nonattainment area in subsection (2) through (4) of this section.

(2) In meeting the emissions offset requirements of WAC 173-400-830 for ozone nonattainment areas that are subject to sections 181-185B of the Federal Clean Air Act, the ratio of total actual emissions reductions of VOC to the emissions increase of VOC shall be as follows:

(a) In any marginal nonattainment area for ozone - 1.1:1;

(b) In any moderate nonattainment area for ozone - 1.15:1;

(c) In any serious nonattainment area for ozone - 1.2:1;

(d) In any severe nonattainment area for ozone - 1.3:1; and

(e) In any extreme nonattainment area for ozone - 1.5:1.

(3) Notwithstanding the requirements of subsection (2) of this section for meeting the requirements of WAC 173-400-830,

[48] *See* 40 CFR 51.165(a)(9)(i).

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the ratio of total actual emissions reductions of VOC to the emissions increase of VOC shall be 1.15:1 for all areas within an ozone transport region that is subject to sections 181-185B of the Federal Clean Air Act, except for serious, severe, and extreme ozone nonattainment areas that are subject to sections 181-185B of the Federal Clean Air Act.

(4) In meeting the emissions offset requirements of this section for ozone nonattainment areas that are subject to sections 171-179b of the Federal Clean Air Act (but are not subject to sections 181-185B of the Federal Clean Air Act, including eight-hour ozone nonattainment areas subject to 40 CFR 51.902(b)), the ratio of total actual emissions reductions of VOC to the emissions increase of VOC shall be ~~1.1:1~~1.0:1.

(5) Emission offsets used to meet the requirements of WAC 173-400-830 (1)(e), must be for the same regulated NSR pollutant.

(6) If the offsets are provided by another source, the reductions in emissions from that source must be federally enforceable by the time the order of approval for the new or modified source is effective. An emission reduction credit issued under WAC 173-400-131 may be used to satisfy some or all of the offset requirements of this subsection.

(7) Emission offsets are required for the incremental increase in allowable emissions occurring during ~~stationary source~~ startup and shutdown condition at the new or modified emission units subject to nonattainment area major new source review an authorized by an emission limitation or other

operating parameter adopted under this rule.

~~(7)~~(8) Emission offsets ((~~not included~~)) including those described in an emission reduction credit issued under WAC 173-400-131, must meet the following criteria:

(a) The baseline for determining credit for emissions reductions is the emissions limit under the applicable state implementation plan in effect at the time the notice of construction application is ~~determined to be complete~~filed[49], except that the offset baseline shall be the actual emissions of the source from which offset credit is obtained where:

(i) The demonstration of reasonable further progress and attainment of ambient air quality standards is based upon the actual emissions of sources located within the designated nonattainment area; or

(ii) The applicable state implementation plan does not contain an emissions limitation for that source or source category.

(b) Other limitations on emission offsets.

(i) Where the emissions limit under the applicable state implementation plan allows greater emissions than the potential to emit of the source, emissions offset credit will be allowed only for control below the potential to emit;

(ii) For an existing fuel combustion source, credit shall be based on the allowable emissions under the applicable state implementation plan for the type of fuel being burned at the

[49] *See* 40 CFR 51.165(a)(3)(i). The use of the completeness date is also inconsistent with other provisions in these offset regulations that use the filing date.]]

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time the notice of construction application is filed[50] ~~determined to be complete~~. If the existing source commits to switch to a cleaner fuel at some future date, an emissions offset credit based on the allowable (or actual) emissions reduction resulting from the fuels change is not acceptable, unless the permit or other enforceable order is conditioned to require the use of a specified alternative control measure which would achieve the same degree of emissions reduction should the source switch back to the higher emitting (dirtier) fuel at some later date. The permitting authority must ensure that adequate long-term supplies of the new fuel are available before granting emissions offset credit for fuel switches;

(iii) Emission reductions.

(A) Emissions reductions achieved by shutting down an existing emission unit or curtailing production or operating hours may be generally credited for offsets if:

(I) Such reductions are surplus, permanent, quantifiable, and federally enforceable; and

(II) The shutdown or curtailment occurred after the last day of the base year for the SIP planning process. For purposes of this subsection, the permitting authority may choose to consider a prior shutdown or curtailment to have occurred after the last day of the base year if the projected emissions inventory used to develop the attainment demonstration explicitly includes the preshutdown or precurtailment emissions from the previously shutdown or curtailed emission units.

[50] *See* 40 CFR 51.165(a)(3)(ii)(B). The use of the completeness date is also inconsistent with other provisions in these offset regulations that use the filing date

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However, in no event may credit be given for shutdowns that occurred before August 7, 1977.

(B) Emissions reductions achieved by shutting down an existing emissions unit or curtailing production or operating hours and that do not meet the requirements in subsection (8)(b)(iii)(A) of this section may be generally credited only if:

(I) The shutdown or curtailment occurred on or after the date the construction permit application is filed; or

(II) The applicant can establish that the proposed new emissions unit is a replacement for the shutdown or curtailed emissions unit, and the emissions reductions achieved by the shutdown or curtailment met the requirements of (7)(b)(iii)(A)(I) of this section.

(iv) All emission reductions claimed as offset credit shall be federally enforceable;

(v) Emission reductions used for offsets may only be from any location within the designated nonattainment area. Except the permitting authority may allow use of emission reductions from another area that is nonattainment for the same pollutant, provided the following conditions are met:

(A) The other area is designated as an equal or higher nonattainment status than the nonattainment area where the source proposing to use the reduction is located; and

(B) Emissions from the other nonattainment area contribute to violations of the standard in the nonattainment area where the source proposing to use the reduction is located.

(vi) Credit for an emissions reduction can be claimed to the extent that the reduction has not been relied on in issuing any permit under 40 CFR 52.21 or regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51 Subpart I or the state has not relied on it in demonstration of attainment or reasonable further progress.

(vii) The total tonnage of increased emissions, in tons per year, resulting from a major modification that must be offset in accordance with Section 173 of the Federal Clean Air Act shall be determined by summing the difference between the allowable emissions after the modification and the actual emissions before the modification for each emissions unit.

(~~8~~9) No emissions credit may be allowed for replacing one hydrocarbon compound with another of lesser reactivity, except for those compounds listed in Table 1 of EPA's "Recommended Policy on Control of Volatile Organic Compounds" (42 FR 35314, July 8, 1977). ~~This document is also~~ (available from Mr. Ted Creekmore, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, (MD-15) Research Triangle Park, NC 27711), or otherwise determined by EPA, through rulemaking, to be negligibly reactive (see 40 CFR 51.100(s)(1)).[51]

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 11-06-060 (Order 09-01), § 173-400-840, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11.]

[51] EPA has continually refined the list of negligibly reactive compounds since 1977 and now lists those compounds in 40 CFR 51.100(s)(1)

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-850 Actual emissions plantwide applicability limitation (PAL). The Actuals Plantwide Applicability limit program contained in Section IV.K of 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix S, Emission Offset Ruling, as of ((~~July 1, 2010~~)) May 1, 2012, is adopted by reference with the following exceptions:

(1) The term "reviewing authority" means "permitting authority" as defined in WAC 173-400-030.

(2) "PAL permit" means the major or minor new source review permit issued that establishes the PAL and those PAL terms as they are incorporated into an air operating permit issued pursuant to chapter 173-401 WAC.

(3) The reference to 40 CFR 70.6 (a)(3)(iii)(B) in subsection IV.K.14 means WAC 173-401-615 (3)(b).

(4) No PAL permit can be issued under this provision until EPA adopts this section into the state implementation plan.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 11-06-060 (Order 09-01), § 173-400-850, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11.]

AMENDATORY SECTION (Amending Order 09-01, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11)

WAC 173-400-930 Emergency engines. (1) **Applicability.**

(a) This section applies statewide except where a permitting authority adopted its own new source review regulations~~has taken specific action determining not to adopt this section~~.[52]

(b) This section applies to diesel-fueled compression ignition emergency engines with a cumulative BHP rating greater than 500 BHP and equal to or less than 2000 BHP.

((~~(b)~~)) (c) This section is not applicable to emergency engines proposed to be installed as ~~that are~~ part of a proposed new major stationary source, as defined in WAC 173-400-710 and 173-400-810, or major modification, as defined in WAC 173-400-710 and 173-400-810[53].

(d) In lieu of filing a notice of construction application under WAC 173-400-110, the owner or operator may comply with the requirements of this section for emergency engines.

((~~(c)~~)) (e) Compliance with this section satisfies the requirement for new source review of emergency engines under RCW

[52] Aligns applicability test to other sections of the rule.

[53] While emergency engines that included in a PSD or NNSR project should be subject to those major permitting programs along with the other new or modified emission units that are part of the project, the mere fact that a emergency engine will be located at a pre-existing major source should not disqualify the engine from this streamlined method of satisfying new source review.

70.94.152 and chapter 173-460 WAC.

((~~(d)~~)) (f) An applicant may choose to submit a notice of construction application in accordance with WAC 173-400-110 for a site specific review of criteria and toxic air pollutants in lieu of using this section's provisions.

((~~(e)~~)) (g) If an applicant cannot meet the requirements of this section, then they must file a notice of construction application.

(2) **Operating requirements for emergency engines.** Emergency engines using this section must:

(a) Meet EPA emission standards applicable to all new nonroad compression-ignition engines, contained in 40 CFR Part 89.112 Table 1 and 40 CFR Part 1039.102 Tables 6 and 7, as applicable for the year that the emergency engine is put in operation.

(b) Be fueled by ultra low sulfur diesel or ultra low sulfur biodiesel, with a sulfur content of 15 ppm or 0.0015% sulfur by weight or less.

(c) Operate a maximum of fifty hours per year for maintenance and testing or other nonemergency use.

(3) **Definitions.**

(a) **Emergency engine** means a new diesel-fueled stationary compression ignition engine. The engine must meet all the criteria specified below. The engine must be:

(i) Installed for the primary purpose of providing electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency use and is not the source of primary power at the facility; and

(ii) Operated to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency use, except as provided in WAC 173-400-930(2)(c).

(b) **Emergency use** means providing electrical power or mechanical work during any of the following events or conditions:

(i) The failure or loss of all or part of normal power service to the facility beyond the control of the facility; or

(ii) The failure or loss of all or part of a facility's internal power distribution system.

Examples of emergency operation include the pumping of water or sewage and the powering of lights.

(c) **Maintenance and testing** means operating an emergency engine to:

(i) Evaluate the ability of the engine or its supported equipment to perform during an emergency; or

(ii) Train personnel on emergency activities; or

(iii) Test an engine that has experienced a breakdown, or failure, or undergone a preventative overhaul during maintenance; or

(iv) Exercise the engine if such operation is recommended by the engine or generator manufacturer.

[Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.94 RCW. 11-06-060 (Order 09-01), § 173-400-930, filed 3/1/11, effective 4/1/11.]

The Boeing Company
P.O. Box 3707
Seattle, WA 98124-2207

July 20, 2012

Department of Ecology,
PO BOX 47600
Olympia WA 98504-7600
Attn: Ms. Linda Whitcher

Subject: Washington New Source Review program revisions proposed May 22, 2012

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on Ecology's proposed changes to Washington's new source review rules. The Boeing Company provided earlier comments highlighting some concerns we saw in a previous version of this proposal. We appreciate Ecology's thoughtful consideration of those comments. We are also supportive of many of the changes in this proposal. Nonetheless, significant issues remain that Ecology can and should address. The more important of these are detailed below. In addition we are attaching an updated redline markup of the rule to more fully document all of our suggested changes.

We note Ecology's long and productive history of collaboration with stakeholders in seeking to improve the effectiveness and environmental protection of this program. We're also aware of the need to move quickly to resolve very timely issues in this rule. Balancing the two, The Boeing Company respectfully suggests the following:

Limit the State Implementation Plan: Boeing strongly supports Ecology's proposed limitation of program applicability (for purposes of the State Implementation Plan) to the traditional criteria and, solely for the purposes of PSD, to the non-NAAQS PSD pollutants. While we continue to advocate for effective reductions in society's environmental footprint, we do not believe the state implementation plan is an appropriate vehicle for that effort with respect to greenhouse gases.

A reinterpretation and expansion of existing regulatory requirements to cover substances such as greenhouse gases (GHG) , driven by *Washington Environmental Council v. Sturdevant*, represents a poor and likely counterproductive approach to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. By forcing GHG emitting sources into regulatory programs that were not designed for that purpose, we risk retarding business growth, discouraging improved technology and deemphasizing broader societal behavior as the most effective path to stabilizing global atmospheric concentrations of GHG.

By clearly stating that pollutants unrelated to the established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) are not regulated under the State Implementation Plan (SIP) (except to the extent necessary to implement the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permitting program), we do not limit Ecology's ability to pursue GHG emission reductions. We instead allow Washington to refocus our GHG control

strategies without reliance on tools designed, and best used, for a different purpose.

Boeing also supports Ecology's reservation of its current authority to write voluntary orders limiting emissions of non-NAAQS pollutants for sources seeking to avoid PSD permitting as proposed in WAC 173-400-020(2)(b). This step encourages sources to take voluntary limits on emissions, thereby directly reducing potential environmental impact. A second, corollary provision is also needed to similarly reserve Ecology's authority to legally limit emissions at the request of a source seeking to avoid Title V permitting. Without this addition, the effectiveness of regulatory orders enforcing greenhouse gas limits for purposes of avoiding Title V permitting, might be subject to challenge and voluntary limits on sources will be discouraged. We suggest parallel language in a new 173-400-030(3)(b)(iii) to achieve that end:

BOEING

> (iii) Any additional air contaminants that are subject to regulation under Title V of the Federal Clean Air Act but only to the extent that those additional air contaminants are regulated in order to avoid applicability of the Title V program.

Correct the reference dates of the Boiler NESHAP: WAC 173-400 075(6) incorporates a number of federal rules by reference into Washington's regulations as in effect on May 1, 2012, including 40 CFR part 63, subpart DDDDD[1] and subpart JJJJJJ[2]. However, significant problems with the currently effective versions of these rules published in the Federal Register on March 21, 2011 (76 FR 15608 and 76 FR 15704) have been identified by EPA; and on December 23, 2011 EPA published the subpart DDDDD Boiler and Process Heater MACT reconsideration proposal "), and published proposed amendments to the subpart JJJJJJ area source boiler rule.. As of today, these actions have not been completed and the corrected rules may not be finalized in time for incorporation by Washington. Therefore Ecology should adopt a specific exclusion to the blanket adoption of all NESHAP in effect May 1, 2012 (WAC 173-400-075(6)(a)) in order to exclude the problematic versions of these rules in (6)(c) and (d).

Remove proposed codification of requirement to consider startup and shutdown emissions in Increment and AQRV analysis: The proposal, at 173-400-720(4)(b), codifies a requirement to consider start up and shutdown emissions in the analysis of potential impact on AQRV and increment during new source/modification permit review. Whether, and to what extent, these emissions must be included in such analysis is a developing issue and EPA has not codified this requirement in its own regulations. While this may be appropriate in some cases, for the great majority of projects these emissions are inconsequential. Formal inclusion in the analysis would be a burdensome and pointless requirement.

Newspaper Publication: Boeing supports the broadening of public notice methods to reflect the changing communications landscape. However, the proposed changes to WAC 173-400-171 could be read to eliminate the one current and relied upon method

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[1] National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters.

[2] National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers.

for advertising to the public of an opportunity to review or comment on a permit action, i.e., publication of a notice in a newspaper of general circulation. Restoring language to allow publication of permit applications and hearings in the newspaper is important. Absent this express allowance, there is no way to ascertain compliance with the newly proposed requirement to provide "prominent advertisement." The permittee should not be subjected to challenges to a permit action because of later disagreement over whether the public notice was "prominent" enough to be valid. We ask that Ecology restore "published in a newspaper of general circulation" along with the newly proposed "prominent advertisement" in this section.

Align applicability language of WAC 173-400-930 Emergency Engines to match the new source requirements in WAC 173-400-110 through -113:

The current proposed revision to this section (which addresses the applicability of new source review to emergency engines) appears to require the applicant to demonstrate that their local permitting authority has deliberately rejected this section in order for local rules to apply. However, a local permitting authority's rulemaking record is unlikely to explicitly characterize the agency's actions as a decision "not to adopt" this Ecology rule, making it difficult to demonstrate the agency's intent. To be consistent with the revised language of the other sections we suggest adopting the same language used in WAC 173-400-110 through -113. Specifically, in -930:

> (a) WAC 173-400-930 applies statewide except where a permitting authority has adopted its own new source review regulations.

Restore the "reasonable possibility test" in -720(4)(c)(iii)

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit (in *New York v. EPA*, 413 F.3d 3 (D.C. Cir. 2005)) remanded the PSD rule to EPA directing them to either explain their ''reasonable possibility'' standard (for determining when minor modifications have to prepare a detailed analysis during pre-construction permitting demonstrating that the major modification program will not apply and have to further demonstrate through extended post construction monitoring that the conclusion of non-applicability was correct) or to come up with an alternative. EPA responded by re-writing the rule to include a detailed test for "reasonable possibility." This test represents a bright line for an applicant as to whether or not these demonstrations are required.

Ecology has indicated that it does not wish to limit "reasonable possibility" as narrowly or precisely as the revised federal rule provides. Rather, Ecology apparently intends to compel this formal analysis and post-construction monitoring by all major sources undertaking any modification where emissions may increase to any degree. Boeing believes this is an inappropriate and wasteful requirement without environmental benefit.

Without the ability to rely on the "reasonable possibility" test and EPA's definition of that test, sources face a nebulous "may result in" standard for determining whether these demonstrations are required. "May result in" is impermissibly vague in that it carries no criteria other than a theoretical possibility that emissions could reach major permitting thresholds. Imposing avoidable uncertainty will force sources to defensively go through the formal demonstration process and waste resources to monitor and report project-by- project emissions for years into the future.

Minor projects in Washington must seek approval from permitting agencies. There is little opportunity or incentive for sources to attempt to deceive these permitting authorities which are involved at each step or the permitting process. . The permitting agencies are quite capable of identifying projects that are likely to trigger major NSR and can and do require formal non-applicability demonstrations when necessary on a case-by-case basis.

The burden to sources of instituting additional procedures and processes to demonstrate that a project will not and did not lead to major emission increases, is not trivial and must be balanced against the environmental benefit it provides. Since under Washington law minor sources must apply Best Available Control Technology, and must undergo a NAAQS evaluation, we are unable to determine any environmental benefit to forcing more sources to go through the formal demonstration and monitoring process. We urge Ecology to restore the "reasonable possibility" language of 40 CFR 52.21(r)(6) in WAC 173-400-720(4) and to add back EPA's definition of that term which was deleted in an earlier rulemaking. Further, we urge Ecology to adopt the language from the EPA regulations that limit the obligations to submit the pre-construction non-applicability demonstration and the post-construction monitoring results to the source's permitting authority *to EUSGUs* (e.g., coal fired utility units).

EPA intentionally limited the reach of these extraordinary provisions which use major source authority to impose obligations on minor projects. Ecology should revise its regulations to adopt all of those limitations. The Washington Clean Air Act grants local permitting authorities jurisdiction over minor projects if their minor NSR programs are consistent with that Act (*see* RCW 70.94.141 and 70.94.152) , and while it may arguably be permissible for Ecology to directly adopt these provisions *verbatim* from the EPA regulations as part of a delegated or approved major new source review PSD program, Ecology has no authority under state law to expand the scope of these minor source obligations for projects under the jurisdiction of a local authority.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this rulemaking. Attached, please find a redline mark-up including all the revisions we suggest to this rule. Please contact David Moore if you have any questions.

Terry Mutter

Enclosure: redline mark-up of WAC 173-400

From:	Paul Mairose
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Cc:	Newman, Alan (ECY); Donna Deneen (Deneen.Donna@epamail.epa.gov); stevev@pscleanair.org; Mark@nwcleanair.org; Mark V. Goodin (Mark.Goodin@orcaa.org); Hasan@yrcaa.org; April Westby (ALWestby@spokanecleanair.org); Robin Priddy (rpri@bcaa.net); Matthew Cohen (mcohen@stoel.com)
Subject:	SWCAA Comments on WAC 173-400 WSR 12-13-070
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 5:24:58 PM
Attachments:	2012-07-19 SWCAA Letter to Ecology 400 Rule Comments.pdf

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Linda / Al –

Attached is a comment letter proposing some seemingly small changes to some of the proposed rule language in WAC 173-400. SWCAA suggests that these changes are critical to proper rule functioning statewide and for determining what sections apply statewide. We hope that you can incorporate these changes into the final rule language. The formal letter will be put in the mail tomorrow (Friday July 20). I wanted to make sure you had the comments in some fashion prior to the close of comments. If you have any questions, please give me a call.

Paul T. Mairose, PE
Chief Engineer
Southwest Clean Air Agency
11815 NE 99th St, Suite 1294
Vancouver, WA 98682-2322
360-574-3058 ext 130
Paul@swcleanair.org

Clark
Cowlitz
Lewis
Skamania
Wahkiakum

Southwest Clean Air Agency
11815 NE 99th Street, Suite 1294 • Vancouver, WA 98682-2322
(360) 574-3058 • Fax: (360) 576-0925
www.swcleanair.org

July 19, 2012

Linda Whitcher
Department of Ecology
Air Quality Program
PO Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600

Subject: Comments on Draft Language for WAC 173-400 Proposed Under WSR 12-13-070

Dear Ms. Whitcher:

The Southwest Clean Air Agency (SWCAA) would like to acknowledge the vast effort that has been necessary to propose draft rule language for changes that are necessary to ensure that WAC 173-400 can be approved into the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP). It is recognized that this process has taken years to accomplish with numerous consultations with the local clean air agencies, the regulated community, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – Region 10, and other stake holders. This proposal has matured even while EPA has been updating the federal requirements. SWCAA believes that the proposed rule language will align our state rules to be consistent with the federal requirements.

While the proposed rule changes provide clarification in several areas in the existing rules, SWCAA believes that confusion and inconsistency has been created with the following rule language that has been excerpted, in part, from the proposed rule making as follows:

WAC 173-400-020 Applicability. (1) The provisions of this chapter shall apply statewide, except as provided in WAC 173-400-030, 173-400-036, 173-400-075, 173-400-100, 173-400-102, 173-400-103, 173-400-104, 173-400-110, 173-400-111, 173-400-112, 173-400-113, 173-400-115, 173-400-171, 173-400-800 through 173-400-860, and 173-400-930.

SWCAA proposes that this section be revised to read as follows:

WAC 173-400-020 Applicability. (1) The provisions of this chapter shall apply statewide, except for specific subsections where a local authority has adopted and implemented corresponding local rules that apply only to sources subject to local jurisdiction as provided under chapter 70.94.141 RCW and chapter 70.94.331 RCW.

The reasons for this comment and proposed changes are as follows:

1) The number of excepted sections in the proposed WAC 173-400-020 is incomplete. If the proposed language is used, it will cause duplicate rule sections to apply to regulated facilities (i.e., WAC 173-400 and similar local agency rules). While one focus of this rule making was to provide a New Source Review section that could be approved into the SIP, there were other changes that were necessary for policy purposes, federal non-NSR consistency, clarifications, and other program issues that resolve inconsistencies. These are equally important and should not be ignored when it comes to statewide applicability (e.g. 173-400-040, 060, 070, etc). As a minimum the list of sections identified in the July 5, 2012 emailed spreadsheet from Linda Whitcher with the WAC 173-400 rules enumerated for SIP inclusion should be consulted to ensure that each of the identified WAC sections has an appropriate applicability statement included. The email table of SIP sections identified those sections Ecology intends to be included in the SIP. A copy of this can be provided if necessary.
2) The proposed language stipulates "... except as provided in…". A few of those sections cited do not have any provisions for applicability (e.g. 173-400-075, 173-400-115). Please review each of the cited sections and ensure that they all contain exactly the same exemption language.
3) Regulated facilities should have only one set of rules that apply to their facility. By having only certain sections of the WAC that do not apply to a regulated facility, the facility personnel and local agency personnel must be familiar with two sets of rules (WAC 173-400 and the local authority rules). If they are slightly different in some fashion it leads to confusion about which applies. Arguably both could apply without a disclaimer and it may be difficult or impossible for a facility to comply with both. The local agencies have the statutory authority to adopt the WAC in whole, in part, or not at all (have their own rules). The decision to adopt or not, should be a decision of each local clean air agency, not a function of how Ecology writes the WAC to apply to the local clean air agencies. SWCAA acknowledges there are a few sections of the WAC that only Ecology currently implements. One of these is the PSD rules (WAC 173-400-710 et seq.).
4) In enforcement cases before the Pollution Control Hearings Board (PCHB) and other judicial bodies, having two similar but different sets of rule language apply is difficult to litigate. Many times it is necessary for a local agency to modify rule language to address specific issues surrounding enforcement or permitting issues that Ecology is not willing to incorporate into the WAC.
5) Because the local authority's jurisdiction applies in the more heavily populated counties, it is many times necessary to have additional rule language to accommodate special situations that are not provided for in WAC 173-400. Regulation of sources and resolution of issues at the local level were envisioned under chapter 70.94.141 RCW and have existed since the Washington Clean Air Act was initially passed. Many times these special circumstances are resolved via policy. The Legislature has discouraged the use of policy and directs government agencies to incorporate policies into their rules. Not allowing for separate and distinct local authority rules does not allow an opportunity to incorporate these policies into local authority rules.
6) WAC 173-400-930 takes a totally different approach to statewide applicability with the language "except where a permitting authority has taken a specific action determining not to adopt this section." This section should be conditioned identical to the other sections listed

in proposed WAC 173-400-020 if Ecology chooses to move forward with language similar to that section.

7) Confusion is generated when preparing and implementing Title 5 permits. Having two sets of rules that apply makes the Title 5 permit cumbersome, potentially conflicting and more difficult (sometimes impossible) for the facilities to maintain compliance. Many times it is not just two sets of rules but four sets of rules – the two rules that are in the SIP and the two rules that are new or revised and are not yet in the SIP. This makes for even more confusion. Because of this situation, SWCAA highly encourages Ecology to provide provisions such that only one set of rules apply.

8) Confusion is generated when rules are submitted to EPA for inclusion into the SIP when there are two non-identical set of rules that apply in the same areas of the state. This makes for a difficult and somewhat impossible task for EPA to craft language that approves rules into the SIP. Any proposed rules and subsequent submittal to EPA should be very clear about what applies in a given jurisdiction. Possibly a table could be prepared that compares each of the local rules relative to the individual WAC sections. This would inform EPA how each of the WAC rule sections applies statewide. The goal of only one rule applies in a given section of the state dictates that each section of the WAC should be considered separately for statewide applicability, not just the NSR provisions.

For these reasons SWCAA proposes the above language to clarify the statewide applicability issue as requested by EPA.

If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me at 360-574-3058 extension 130 or by email at Paul@swcleanair.org.

Sincerely,

Paul T. Mairose

Paul T. Mairose, PE
Chief Engineer

From: Johnson, Ken
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY); Newman, Alan (ECY)
Subject: Weyerhaeuser Comments on Proposed Revisions to WAC 173-400
Date: Thursday, July 19, 2012 8:09:27 AM
Attachments: Document.pdf

Ken Johnson
Weyerhaeuser Company
CH1 J32
P.O. Box 9777
Federal Way, WA 98063-9777
Phone 253-924-3426
ken.johnson@weyerhaeuser.com

Weyerhaeuser

CH 1J32
PO Box 9777
Federal Way, WA 98477-9777
Telephone: (253) 924-3426
Fax: (253) 924-2013
E-Mail: ken.johnson@weyerhaeuser.com

July 19, 2012

Linda Whitcher
Air Quality Programs
Washington Department of Ecology
P.O. Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600

Sent by Electronic Mail to liwh461@ecy.wa.gov

Subject: Comments on Proposed Revisions to WAC 173-400 *General Regulation for Air Pollutant Sources*

Dear Ms. Whitcher:

This letter will present Weyerhaeuser NR Company comments on the Department of Ecology's proposed regulation modifications.

1. Weyerhaeuser supports proposed revisions to clarify that the State Implementation Plan applies to the six contaminants for which EPA has established National Ambient Air Quality Standards, and their precursors. These rule revisions are presented in WAC 173-400-020 *Applicability* and WAC 173-400-030 *Definitions*.

2. WAC 173-400-030 *Volatile organic compound (VOC)* – In subsection (c), there is a proposed addition allowing EPA a direct opportunity to judge the sufficiency of the information defining reactivity of VOC compounds in a sources' emission. It would seem Ecology or the permitting authority would have the necessary expertise, or could consult with EPA, to address whatever technical issues might arise. In short, is there really a need to create a decision role for EPA on this matter?

3. WAC 173-400-075(6)(d) and (e) sets up a process whereby NESHAPs Subparts JJJJJJ and DDDDD would be adopted into Washington's General Air Regulation if EPA promulgates the expected revisions before this state rule-making process is finalized. Weyerhaeuser supports that idea. While EPA's promulgation of these NESHAP's is thought to be imminent, it could be delayed beyond Washington's process. In that event, Ecology should not adopt by reference the current versions of these NESHAP's (Subpart JJJJJJ from 76 FR 15554, March 21, 2011; Subpart DDDDD from 76 FR 15608, March 21, 2011). That action would create confusion and accomplish no air quality improvement gain.

4. WAC 173-400-720(4)(b) *Applicable Requirements* – This proposed subsection should not be adopted. Here's why:

a. Ecology's stated objective for this rule revision is to "Make the rule consistent with requirements in the Clean Air Act." Subsection -(4)(b) presents an entirely new substantive requirement, not found in 40 CFR 52.21. The agency would not achieve its objective if –(4)(b) is adopted.
b. The air quality impacts analysis delineated in –(4)(b) would be adequately and conservatively assessed during the PSD preconstruction review process. The PSD regulation (as adopted into WAC 173-400-700 through WAC 173-400-750) already requires analyses based on allowable emissions and ambient impact evaluations (meteorology and modeling). Sources rarely, if ever, operate at their allowable emission levels.
c. 40 CFR 52.21(i)(3) embodies the concept that "temporary" allowable emissions need not be required to perform "(k) Source impact analysis," or "(m) Air quality analysis," or "(o) Additional impact analysis". This is EPA acknowledging the built-in conservatism of the PSD rule and announcing that "temporary" emissions (which certainly could encompass "startup and shutdown" emissions) are unlikely to create adverse air quality impacts. Yet these analyses are exactly what the proposed WAC 173-400-720(4)(b) seeks to add. Ecology should be content that the base PSD regulation will provide an adequate assessment of air quality impacts.
d. The proposed -720(4)(b) will add some uncertainty and cost to the preconstruction review. The process is rigorous now. It does not need more uncertainty and complexity.
e. It is interesting that neither the CR-102 nor the "Preliminary Cost-Benefit and Least Burdensome Alternative Analyses," Publication No. 12-02-005, April 2012, mention these new substantive requirements. In fact, the underlined/strikethrough version of the proposed rule changes offered in Publication 12-02-005 does not even identify the proposed -720(4)(b). Ecology's presentations are incomplete. At the least, there should be an evaluation of the merits of -720(4)(b) against criteria in RCW 34.05.328. For example, how does Ecology assess the probable benefits/probable costs, whether this rule section differs from the comparable federal regulation, whether the least burdensome alternative to accomplish the air quality regulation goals has been selected, or whether the information in the rule-making file is sufficient to justify these determinations. In essence, why is Ecology proposing -720(4)(b)?

Thanks for the opportunity to offer these comments.

Sincerely,

Ken Johnson
Corporate Environmental Manager

Cc Alan Newman

July 17, 2012

Department of Ecology
Attn: Ms. Linda Whitcher
P.O. Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600

Dear Ms Whitcher;

This letter is submitted in response to the Department of Ecology (DOE) proposal to revise some language in the Washington State Implementation Plan(SIP). The specific language to be modified clarifies the definition of an air contaminant in the SIP and specifies the applicability of WAC 173-400-020 and includes a definition for air contaminant in WAC 173-400-030.

My name is Dan Yoder and I am a resident of Tacoma. I am also the Refinery Manager for the US Oil and Refining facility located in Tacoma. As such, I wear two hats as I submit my comments on this proposal. As a resident of the great state of Washington, I very much value our environment and the hard work that the DOE does to help keep this state one of the best states in the country to live in. The DOE has a long standing history of maintaining control over all of the activities in our state to assure that our environment is not harmed. As already mentioned, I am the Refinery Manager for the US Oil facility located in Tacoma. In that role, I am responsible for all of the operations at the facility. I take this responsibility very seriously. We strive very hard to operate our facilities as a "good neighbor" and I take great pride in the fact that many residents of Tacoma are not even aware that there is a refinery in their city.

I fully support the language changes that the DOE is proposing for the state of Washington SIP. DOE is attempting to clarify the wording in the SIP to meet its original intent of bringing Washington into compliance with the federal National Ambient Air Quality Standards(NAAQS). I believe that this clarification is being proposed at least partially in response to the suit brought against the DOE by the Washington Environmental Council (WEC). The end result of this suit, if it is successful, will require the DOE to begin regulating green house gas(GHG) emissions in the state of Washington, and in fact targets a specific industry. This is clearly not the intent of the SIP and has the net effect of WEC establishing the environmental regulations in the state of Washington, not the legislative branch and DOE as the state constitution intends. I support the DOE's proposed wording changes which will eliminate this possibility in the future.

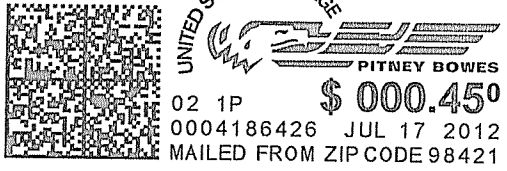
Environmental regulations and the economic impacts of such regulations should be dictated by the state legislature and the DOE as our constitution dictates. Failure to implement this language change will allow any other entity(WEC) to effectively dictate policy. This is not right! Please correct it by the proposed changes to the SIP!

Sincerely,

Daniel H. Yoder

Daniel H. Yoder

er
rshall Ave.
WA 98421



Department of Ecology
Attn: Ms. Linda Whitcher
P.O. Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600

98504*7600

From:	Patty Martin
To:	Caudill, Neil (ECY)
Subject:	Re: Annotated version of WAC 173-400 amendments
Date:	Sunday, July 29, 2012 11:54:32 AM
Attachments:	comments on WA clean air rule changes.pdf clean air authorities in WA.pdf Dennis McLerran SIP.pdf DennisMcLerran.pdf Parallelsipattachments.pdf Hispanic population in eastern washington.pdf Poverty Rates for Washington 2010 USDA.pdf

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Neil,

I did my best with the limited amount of time I have to look this over (I have other pressing commitments). As you will see I do not support Ecology's rulemaking at all and believe under the circumstances the rule needs to go back out to the public for review and comment after full-disclosure as to its effects on the SIP.

Thank you.

Patty

> ----- Original Message -----
> **From:** Caudill, Neil (ECY)
> **To:** Patty Martin
> **Sent:** Friday, July 27, 2012 5:00 PM
> **Subject:** RE: Annotated version of WAC 173-400 amendments
>
> Hi Patty,
>
> As long as I have it by 7 am on Monday and the comments are in a format I can copy and paste into our response document that will be fine. Unfortunately I cannot wait any longer than that.
>
> Will that work for you?
>
> Neil
>
> ---
>
> **From:** Patty Martin [martin@nwi.net]
> **Sent:** Friday, July 27, 2012 4:54 PM
> **To:** Caudill, Neil (ECY)
> **Subject:** Re: Annotated version of WAC 173-400 amendments
>
> Neil,
>
> I am writing to see if I can have comments to you on Monday. I am working split shifts and under two Motions for Summary Judgment.
>
> thank you.
>
> Patty
>
> > ----- Original Message -----
> > **From:** Caudill, Neil (ECY)
> > **To:** Patty Martin
> > **Sent:** Tuesday, July 24, 2012 3:00 PM
> > **Subject:** RE: Annotated version of WAC 173-400 amendments

Thanks Patty, the end of the week will work.

We had a technical failure of the recording device during the 1st hearing and only got the first 5 minutes. We did get a complete recording of the second hearing, so your comments from that time have already been incorporated.

Neil

From: Patty Martin [mailto:martin@nwi.net]
Sent: Tuesday, July 24, 2012 1:39 PM
To: Caudill, Neil (ECY)
Subject: Re: Annotated version of WAC 173-400 amendments

Neil,

I will try to get my comments in by the end of the week. What happened to the transcript?

Patty

----- Original Message -----
From: Caudill, Neil (ECY)
To: Patty Martin
Sent: Tuesday, July 24, 2012 8:57 AM
Subject: RE: Annotated version of WAC 173-400 amendments

Hi Patty,

Do you think you could get us your comments by the end of this week? The sooner they arrive the more likely we will have time to process and include them. If you choose to submit your comments in pdf format, please also include a text version such as Word or email so that we can incorporate your comments accurately and on time.

Thanks,

Neil Caudill
Department of Ecology
Air Quality Program
P.O. Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600
360-407-6811
neil.caudill@ecy.wa.gov

From: Patty Martin [mailto:martin@nwi.net]
Sent: Monday, July 23, 2012 4:45 PM
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: Re: Annotated version of WAC 173-400 amendments

Linda,

I just learned that the portion of the public hearing regarding comments on Ecology's rulemaking was not recorded. I have not submitted comments on the rule and would ask to be allowed to do so so that my voice is heard.

thank you.

Patty

----- Original Message -----
From: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
To: 'Patty Martin'
Sent: Friday, June 29, 2012 1:11 PM
Subject: Annotated version of WAC 173-400 amendments

Patty – Here's the document that I mentioned at Wednesday's hearing. You'll see that Appendix A, page 7 of the document, has comment bubbles next to the rule language changes. The notes in the bubbles give a brief explanation of why the changes were made. This may be useful as you review the rule changes.

Regards, Linda

July 29, 2012

Neil Caudill
Department of Ecology
Air Quality Program
P.O. Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600

RE: Amendments to Washington State SIP and WAC 173-400

Dear Mr. Caudill,

Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to submit written comments after the close of the comment period due to the failure of the recording device used during my testimony at the Public Hearing in Lacey on June 27, 2012.

As I mentioned during testimony at the Public Hearing the amendments to WAC 173-400 are intended to remove WAC 173-460 from the SIP. The "clarification" that the SIP applies only to criteria pollutants, and the re-defining of "air contaminant" to limit its applicability to criteria pollutants (173-400-030(3)(b)(i) are specifically intended to remove WAC 173-460 from the SIP.

States have the prerogative to adopt their state air programs under Section 112(l) as provided under the authority of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. (Pub. L. 101–549)

WAC 173-460 was approved into the SIP under Section 112(l) on February 22, 1995 for preconstruction review programs to issue federally enforceable permits. 60 FR 6807 Because WAC 173-400-110 implements the requirements of WAC 173-460, the WAC 173-460's are necessarily a part of the SIP.

The clarification, re-definition and the comments attached to the annotated version of the rule amendments (Appendix A: Rationale for Rule Amendments, Comment [LJW3]) make it clear that the rules are intended to remove the federal enforceability of WAC 173-460. In doing so, the state removes a citizen's right under the CAA to federally enforce the SIP through a citizen suit. 42 USC 7604(f)(4)

I believe that Congress anticipated the influence of industry on the states, and planned accordingly, barring states from adopting less stringent requirements under their SIP:

> "the state… may not adopt or enforce any emission standard or limitation which is less stringent than the standard or limitation under such plan" 42 USC 7416(2)

This prohibition prevents backsliding. The goal of the CAA is "prevention (that is, the reduction or elimination, through any measures, of the amount of pollutants produced or created at the source)." 42 USC 7401(a)(3) Reducing requirements of the SIP does not satisfy the "any measures" necessary to prevent pollution.

For the reasons discussed above, I object to the amendments to WAC 173-400-030(3)(b)(i) to re-define "air contaminant" and to relegate the SIP to criteria pollutants.

While WAC 173-460 is still a part of the SIP, the State of Washington is prohibited from implementing the changes to it that occurred in 2009 and the state is currently in violation of the CAA. 42 USC 7410(i); 42 USC 7604(f)(4); 42 USC 7416(2) I believe that is the motivating factor for the rule change.

Likewise, the WAC 173-400 regulations adopted under the SIP in 1995 are still federally enforceable. Any permit issued since that time under the various rule changes are in violation of the CAA. 42 USC 7410(i); 42 USC 7604(f)(4); 42 USC 7416(2)

As for the rules themselves, those that are less stringent than what is currently in the SIP cannot be adopted into it, and cannot be used to permit stationary sources. 42 USC 7410(i)

The State requires BACT determinations for all sources, major and minor. The changes to WAC 173-400 separate the two, but the less stringent changes will only apply in areas without clean air authorities. Again, because the state does not distinguish between the two, it would appear as though this is a weakening of the regulations. This is supported by the need to insert language retaining an authority's right to keep the more stringent standards. **WAC 173-400-110, WAC 173-400-111, WAC 173-400-112, WAC 173-400-113**

The state proposes to change the definition of BACT to include the version under 50 CFR 51.165, however, that version is less stringent than the definition under RCW 70.94.030(6) and 42 USC 7479(3). Because 70.94.030(6) is more stringent and more recent, Ecology is precluded from adopting the weaker and outdated regulation found at 40 CFR 51.165.

Because the version of WAC 173-400 that is under the SIP as adopted in 1995 remains unchanged, but the version of WAC 173-400 that is being used by Ecology for this rule amendment has undergone many changes since 1995, it is unfair and inappropriate for this rulemaking to rely on the most recent amended version of WAC 173-400. A citizen has no idea how ALL the changes to WAC 173-400 that have occurred over time will impact the SIP version of WAC 173-400 unless the changes are identified and applied to the rule as it currently exists under the SIP.

As a citizen concerned about clean air I strongly urge the state to resubmit this rule for public comment identifying how the version of WAC 173-400 under the SIP will change. Ecology's lack of transparency in this rulemaking with regard to the removal of WAC 173-460 and the changes to WAC 173-400 reeks of industrial blackmail.

> "(the) State will likely become the target of "economic-environmental blackmail" from new industrial plants that will play one State off against another with threats to locate in whichever State adopts the most permissive pollution controls." H. R. Rep. No. 95–294, p. 134 (1977)

It has been my contention all along that the rule changes are to facilitate industrial growth in the state without regard to air quality. The state is in violation of the CAA and no amount of regulatory manipulation is going to change that.

In addition to the comments above please note the following concerns:

- Ecology has removed the conflict of interest provision under WAC 173-400-260. Retain this section, and correct the citation so that it points to the correct part of the law & rules.
- Ecology has failed to provide notice to the public of their rights to a citizen suit to federally enforce the SIP in federal court under the CAA (42 USC 7604). This information should be available in the rule;
- Ecology should not update incorporated by reference dates unless the updated rule is more stringent. Anything less stringent would not be adoptable into the SIP.
- Ecology's regulations regarding 40 CFR 60 IIII and emergency engines are less stringent than the WAC 173-460 and -400 requirements to apply T-BACT and BACT respectively and should be removed from the rulemaking
- Ecology should remove all changes to -110, -111, -112, -113 that are less stringent than existing regulations and those of the regional clean air authorities. If not, those areas of the state without clean air authorities will be disproportionately affected. Areas without clean air authorities are located in Eastern Washington and are low-income and largely Hispanic. Imposing these new regulations will create an environmental injustice.
- Publication of public notices (-171) needs to be in a newspaper in general circulation to the affected population. This should also include language that recognizes the official newspaper, i.e., newspaper of record, by the city affected, and require special outreach provisions for communities with large minority populations or low-come residents.
- PSD permits should include application of WAC 173-460 toxic air pollutants.
- There should be no "Ecology Action only" section in state regulation that is exempted from requiring a public hearing. -171(6)(vii)

"The people of this state do not yield their sovereignty to the agencies that serve them. The people, in delegating authority, do not give their public servants the right to decide what is good for the people to know and what is not good for them to know. The people insist on remaining informed so that they may maintain control over the instruments that they have created. This chapter shall be liberally construed … to assure that the public interest will be fully protected." 42.56.030

Ecology is deceiving the public as to the intent of this rulemaking. I am requesting that the rulemaking under review be reissued with full disclosure of its affects on air quality, including that WAC 173-460 is being proposed for removal and identifying the changes in WAC 173-400 as they affect the version federally enforceable under the SIP.

Citizens should not have to become clean air experts in order to understand what the state is proposing in their rulemaking that will affect their health.

Please insert my comments from the Public Hearing regarding the SIP, including my letter to Dennis McLerran about Stu Clark's attempt to deceive the Administrator by using a 1979 EPA Memorandum to justify the removal of the state air quality program from the SIP. The Memorandum pre-dates the CAA Amendments of 1990 that specifically allows for their adoption into the SIP.

Let it also be noted for the record that this same 1979 EPA Memorandum has been circulated to other states (with large concentrations of data centers) with the damaging effect of removing the state's clean air regulations through "corrections" issued by EPA. This is a calculated manipulation of law -- to which Ecology has acquiesced -- to circumvent a state's prerogative to more stringent standards under the SIP and a citizen's right to protection under the CAA.

To sum it all up: I do not support any of the recommended changes proposed by Ecology because I have ceased to trust them with my health or the health of our air quality.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Patricia Martin
Former Mayor, Quincy WA
617 H St. SW
Quincy, WA 98848

Sources of Information about Air Pollution in Washington State

1.	**Olympic Region Clean Air Agency** *(Clallam, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Mason, Pacific, Thurston Counties)* 2940 B Limited Lane NW Olympia WA 98502 Fran McNair, Executive Director Telephone: (360) 539-7610 or 1-800-422-5623 Fax: (360) 491-6308 Internet: http://www.orcaa.org	2.	**Department of Ecology – Northwest Regional Office** (*San Juan County)* 3190-160th Avenue SE Bellevue WA 98008-5452 Telephone: (425) 649-7000 Fax: (425) 649-7098, TTY: *1-800-833-6388*
3.	**Northwest Clean Air Agency** *(Island, Skagit, Whatcom Counties)* 1600 South Second Street Mount Vernon, WA 98273-5202 Mark Asmundson, Air Pollution Control Officer Telephone: (360) 428-1617 Telephone: 1-800-622-4627 (Island & Whatcom) Fax: (360) 428-1620; E-mail: info@nwcleanair.org Internet: http://www.nwcleanair.org/	4.	**Puget Sound Clean Air Agency** *(King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish Counties)* 1904 Third Avenue, Suite 105 Seattle, WA 98101 Dennis J. McLerran, Air Pollution Control Officer Telephone: (206) 343-8800 or 1-800-552-3565 1-800-595-4341 (Burn Ban Recording) Fax: (206) 343-7522; E-mail: pscleanair.org Internet: http://www.pscleanair.org
5.	**Southwest Clean Air Agency** *(Clark, Cowlitz, Lewis, Skamania, Wahkiakum Counties)* 11815 NE 99th St. Suite 1294 Vancouver, WA 98682 Robert D. Elliott, Executive Director Telephone: (360) 574-3058 or 1-800-633-0709 Fax: (360) 576-0925; E-mail: webmaster@swcleanair.org Internet: http://www.swcleanair.org	6.	**Department of Ecology – Central Regional Office** *(Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, Klickitat, Okanogan Counties)* 15 West Yakima Avenue, Suite #200 Yakima, WA 98902-3401 Telephone: (509) 575-2490 Fax: (509) 575-2809, TTY: *1-800-833-6388*
7.	**Yakima Regional Clean Air Agency** 329 N 1st Street Yakima, WA 98901 Gary Pruitt, Director Telephone: (509) 574-1410 or 1-800-540-6950 Fax: (509) 574-1411; E-mail: info@yrcaa.org Internet: http://www.yakimacleanair.org/	*8.*	***Department of Ecology – Eastern Regional Office*** *(Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman Counties)* *4601 N. Monroe Street,* *Spokane, WA 99205-1295* *Telephone: (509) 329-3400* *Fax: (509) 329-3529, TTY: 1-800-833-6388*
9.	**Spokane Regional Clean Air Agency** 3104 E Augusta Ave. Spokane, WA 99207 William Dameworth, Director Telephone: (509) 477-4727 Fax: (509) 477-6828; E-mail: publicinfo@spokanecleanair.org Internet: http://www.spokanecleanair.org/	10.	**Benton Clean Air Agency** 526 S Clodfelter Rd. Kennewick, WA 99336-9594 Dave Lauer, Director Telephone: (509) 783-1304 Fax: (509) 783-6562 E-mail: email@bcaa.net Telephone: (509) 783-6198 or 1-800-856-6377 Internet: http://www.bcaa.net

Department of Ecology – Air Quality Program
PO Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504-7600
Telephone: (360) 407-6800
Fax: (360) 407-7534, TTY: *1-800-833-6388*
Internet: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/air/airhome.html

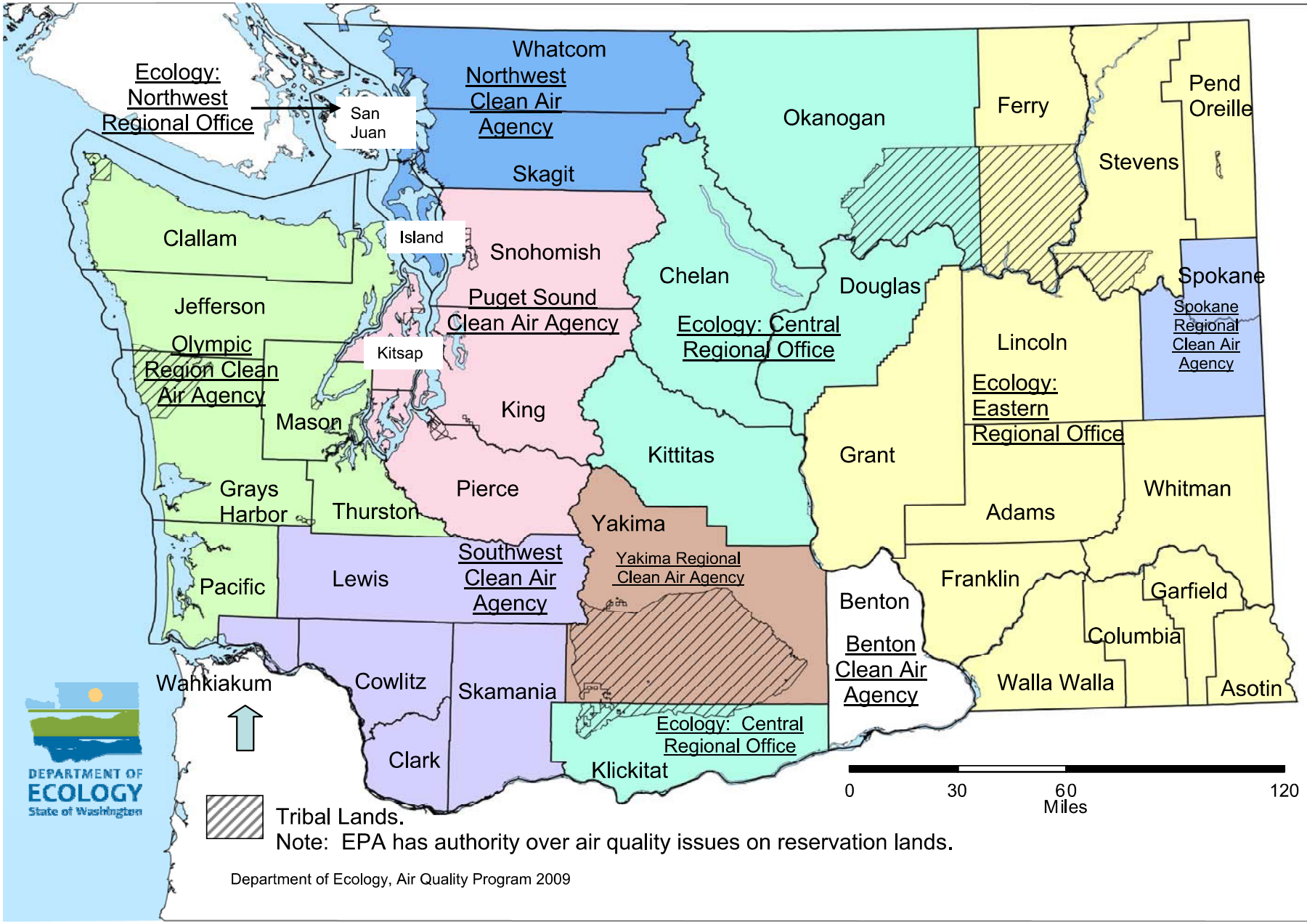
Pulp Mills, Aluminum Smelters
Department of Ecology – Industrial Section
PO Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504-7600
Telephone: (360) 407-6916
Fax: (360) 407-6902 TTY: *1-800-833-6388*

Department of Ecology Southwest Regional Office, PO Box 47775, Olympia, WA 98504-7775
Telephone: (360) 407-6300 – Fax: (360) 407-6305, TTY: *1-800-833-6388*

If you need this document in another format, please contact Ecology's Air Quality Program at (360) 407-6800 (Voice) or 1-800-833-6388 (TTY).

Sept 4, 2009

Clean Air Agencies of Washington



Department of Ecology, Air Quality Program 2009

June 25, 2012

Dennis McLerran
US EPA Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle WA 98101

RE: Washington SIP
WAC 173-460

Dear Administrator McLerran:

I am in receipt of a copy of a letter from Ecology Director Stu Clark to you dated June 21, 2012 regarding his interpretation of what is federally enforceable under Washington's State Implementation Plan (SIP) and what effects Ecology's proposed revisions to WAC 173-400 will have on the SIP if approved by EPA.

Mr. Clark claims that the suggested "language does not change the scope of Ecology's regulations or the SIP in any way." This is not true. The regulations as amended will have devastating effects on the SIP, by removing the State Program regulations (WAC 173-460) adopted under the authority of Section 112(l) of the Clean Air Act (CAA), 42 U.S.C. §§ 7412(l), and relegating the SIP to regulation of the 6 criteria pollutants.

Currently, Washington's SIP includes all of WAC 173-460 and, with few exceptions, all of the regulations under WAC 173-400. Therefore, the SIP regulates many more air contaminants than just the 6 criteria pollutants as Mr. Clark asserts.

Citing to a 1979 EPA Memorandum, Mr. Clark would have you believe there is no statutory authority for adopting, implementing and enforcing regulations for non-criteria pollutants under the SIP. Contrary to Mr. Clark's assertion, states may adopt their state program regulations under their SIP for federal enforceability as allowed under the authority of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990[1]. The State of Washington elected to do this in 1995 -- under the authority of Section 112(l), 42 U.S.C. §§ 7412(l) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) -- adopting WAC 173-460 into the SIP[2].

[1] S. 1630 Section 112(1) Each State may develop and submit to the Administrator for approval a program for the implementation and enforcement (including a review of enforcement delegations previously granted) of emission standards and other requirements for air pollutants

[2] 60 FR 28726; 40 CFR 52.2495

Mr. Clark's claim that Ecology has always understood that the SIP applies only to the 6 criteria pollutants is obviously in error. (emphasis added)

If the language is amended as Ecology suggests, the more protective regulations will be removed and clean air protections will be undermined immediately in areas without clean air authorities, including most all of Eastern Washington where low income and minority communities are a higher percentage of the population. The EPA has a responsibility under Executive Order 12898 and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to ensure that regulations do not disproportionately impact low income or communities of color, or prejudice communities based on the national origin, race or color of their residents.

The fact that this regulation will immediately disenfranchise rural Washington State from equal protection under the CAA is an environmental injustice.

Ecology has carefully calculated the language change for inclusion into the SIP to specifically remove the more stringent requirements of WAC 173-460 and to reduce the EPA's oversight and enforcement authority. This maneuvering is an *after the fact* attempt by Ecology to legitimize their violations of the CAA in the permitting of scores of locomotive sized diesel generators in Quincy without complying with the requirements of WAC 173-460 as it exists under the SIP.

The state program is fully enforceable under the SIP, requires no amendments or clarifications as Ecology alleges, and would create an environmental injustice if the rules are changed as proposed.

Please do not accept Mr. Clark's misleading assurances that the proposed changes do not affect the SIP.

Sincerely,

Patricia Anne Martin
Former Mayor, Quincy WA
617 H St. SW
Quincy, WA 98848
(509) 787-4275

STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
PO Box 47600 • Olympia, WA 98504-7600 • 360-407-6000
711 for Washington Relay Service • Persons with a speech disability can call 877-833-6341

June 21, 2012

Dennis McLerran
US EPA Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle WA 98101

Dear Mr. McLerran:

On behalf of the State of Washington, the Department of Ecology submits WAC 173-400 -020 and WAC 173-400-030(3), General Regulations for Air Pollution Sources, for inclusion in the State Implementation Plan (SIP) in accordance with Section 110(l) of the Clean Air Act.

The new language in WAC 173-400-020 and WAC 173-400-030 that Ecology is proposing for inclusion in Washington's SIP clarifies that, except for the purposes of PSD permitting, provisions of WAC 173-400 included in the SIP are federally enforceable only insofar as they regulate criteria pollutants and their precursors. This language does not change the scope of Ecology's regulations or the SIP in any way. As noted in the attached letters, the new language reflects Ecology's long-standing understanding of the authority of the federal Clean Air Act concerning SIP provisions. The new language is also consistent with EPA's own statement that "measures to control non-criteria pollutants may not legally be made part of a SIP." See EPA February 9, 1979 Memorandum from EPA Associate General Counsel Michael A. James to Regional Counsels and Regional Air Branch Chiefs. Finally, the new language reflects Ecology's understanding of the way Ecology's rules have always functioned as part of Washington's SIP.

The new language in WAC 173-400-020 and WAC 173-400-030 is approvable into the SIP because it in no way interferes with any applicable requirement concerning attainment or reasonable progress, both of which are tied to national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS). The provisions of WAC 173-400 in Washington's SIP will continue to be federally enforceable to the extent they regulate the pollutants required for Washington to attain and maintain the NAAQS (criteria pollutants and their federally identified precursors). Furthermore, Ecology has never relied on control of pollutants other than criteria pollutants and their federally identified precursors to make any demonstration that Washington's SIP is adequate to attain and maintain the NAAQS. Finally, the provisions relating to PSD permitting will be federally enforceable for

all pollutants involved. The new language therefore meets the requirements of section 110(*l*) of the federal Clean Air Act, and is approvable into the SIP.

I request that this submittal be reviewed under parallel processing as provided for in voluntary SIP related requests pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix V., Section 2.3.1 . Notice of a public comment period and public hearing for this revision was published on May 24, 2012 in the Ecology Public Involvement Calendar and in the Seattle Daily Journal of Commerce. The comment period closes July 20, 2012 and a public hearing will be held on June 27, 2012, in Lacey, Washington.

The results will be submitted to EPA, along with any revisions based on the public comments received as soon as they are available. A final submittal will be submitted to EPA once completed. It is understood that final action on the SIP revision request may not be taken by EPA until that time.

If you or your staff have questions concerning the SIP submittal, please contact Alan Newman at (360)407-6810. For questions of a legal nature, please contact Kay Shirey, Assistant Attorney General, at (360) 586-6769.

Sincerely,

Stuart A. Clark
Air Quality Program Manager

cc: Kay Shirey, AAG
Rick Albright, EPA

Enclosures:
Proposed SIP revision language – Attachment A
Notice of public hearing and comment period: WSR 12-11-115, Ecology Public Involvement calendar and DJC legal
Letter from Stuart Clark to Kristin Hall, 5/23/11
Letter from Stuart Clark and Robert Elliott to Dennis McLerran, 3/10/11
Memo from Michael James, 2/9/1979

Attachment A
Proposed SIP revision language

173-400-020 Applicability.

(1) The provisions of this chapter shall apply statewide, except as provided in WAC 173-400-030, 173-400-036, 173-400-075, 173-400-100, 173-400-102, 173-400-103, 173-400-104, 173-400-110, 173-400-111, 173-400-112, 173-400-113, 173-400-115, 173-400-171, 173-400-800 through 173-400-860, and 173-400-930.

(2) Ecology regulations that have been or will be approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for inclusion in the Washington state implementation plan apply for purposes of Washington's state implementation plan, only to the following:

(a) Those air contaminants for which EPA has established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and precursors to such NAAQS pollutants as determined by EPA for the applicable geographic area; and

(b) Any additional air contaminants that are required to be regulated under Part C of Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act (relating to prevention of significant deterioration and visibility), but only for the purpose of meeting the requirements of Part C of Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act or to the extent those additional air contaminants are regulated in order to avoid such requirements.

(3) An authority may enforce this chapter and may also adopt standards or requirements. These standards or requirements may not be less stringent than the current state air quality rules and may be more stringent than the current regulations. Unless properly delegated by ecology, authorities do not have jurisdiction over the following sources:

(a) Specific source categories over which the state, by separate regulation, has assumed or hereafter does assume jurisdiction.

(b) Automobiles, trucks, aircraft.

(c) Those sources under the jurisdiction of the energy facility site evaluation council.

173-400-030(3) "Air contaminant" means:

(a) Dust, fumes, mist, smoke, other particulate matter, vapor, gas, odorous substance, or any combination thereof. "Air pollutant" means the same as "air contaminant."

(b) For the purposes of regulation under Washington's state implementation plan, "air contaminant" means only:

(i) Those air contaminants for which EPA has established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and precursors to such NAAQS pollutants as determined by EPA for the applicable geographic area; and

(ii) Any additional air contaminants that are required to be regulated under Part C of Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act (relating to prevention of significant deterioration and visibility), but only for the purpose of meeting the requirements of Part C of Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act or to the extent those additional air contaminants are regulated in order to avoid such requirements.

Note regarding underline and strikeout version of proposed SIP language: The existing SIP language is shown in black type face. The underlined text indicates proposed SIP language. SIP language proposed for deletion is ~~struck through~~.

The Hispanic Population: 2010

2010 Census Briefs

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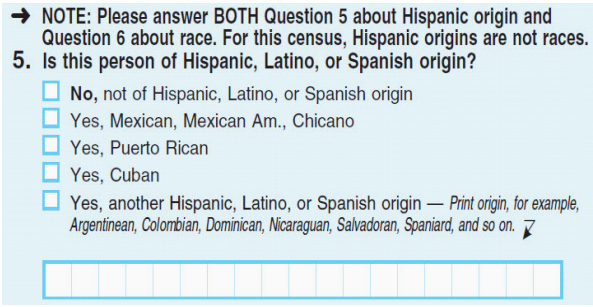
By
Sharon R. Ennis,
Merarys Ríos-Vargas,
and
Nora G. Albert

INTRODUCTION

This report looks at an important part of our nation's changing ethnic diversity. It is part of a series that analyzes population and housing data collected from the 2010 Census, and it provides a snapshot of the Hispanic or Latino population in the United States. Hispanic population group distributions and growth at the national level and at lower levels of geography are presented.[1]

This report also provides an overview of ethnicity concepts and definitions used in the 2010 Census. The data for this report are based on the *2010 Census Summary File 1*, which is among the first 2010 Census data products to be released and is provided for each state.[2]

Figure 1.
Reproduction of the Question on Hispanic Origin From the 2010 Census



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census questionnaire.

UNDERSTANDING HISPANIC ORIGIN DATA FROM THE 2010 CENSUS

For the 2010 Census, the question on Hispanic origin was asked of individuals living in the United States (see Figure 1). An individual's response to the Hispanic origin question was based upon self-identification. The U.S. Census Bureau collects Hispanic origin information following the guidance of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) 1997 *Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity.*[3] These federal standards mandate that race and ethnicity (Hispanic origin) are separate and distinct concepts and that when collecting these data via self-identification, two different questions must be used.

The OMB definition of Hispanic or Latino origin used in the 2010 Census is presented in the text box "Definition of Hispanic or Latino Origin Used in the 2010 Census." OMB requires federal agencies to use a minimum of two ethnicities: Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino. Hispanic origin can be viewed as

[1] The terms "Hispanic or Latino" and "Hispanic" are used interchangeably in this report.

[2] The *2010 Census Summary File 1* provides data on detailed Hispanic origin groups (e.g., Mexican or Puerto Rican) and detailed information about race and tribes (e.g., Chinese, Samoan, or Choctaw). This report discusses data for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Data for Puerto Rico are shown and discussed separately. For a detailed schedule of 2010 Census products and release dates, visit <www.census.gov/population/www/cen2010/glance/index.html>.

[3] The 1997 *Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity,* issued by OMB, is available at <www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg/1997standards.html>.

United States Census Bureau

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be any race.

The question on Hispanic origin was first introduced in the 1970 Census, and subsequently a version of the question has been included in every census since.[4] Spanish surname, place of birth, and Spanish mother tongue responses were also used as identifiers of the Hispanic population in the 1970 Census and were the only Hispanic identifiers in prior censuses.[5] Over the last 40 years the question on Hispanic origin has undergone numerous changes and modifications, all with the aim of improving the quality of Hispanic origin data in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Island Areas.[6]

The 2010 Census question on Hispanic origin included five separate response categories and one area where respondents could write in a specific Hispanic origin group. The first response category is intended for respondents who do not identify as Hispanic. The remaining response categories ("Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano;" "Puerto Rican;" "Cuban;" and "Another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin") and write-in answers can be combined to create data for the OMB category of Hispanic.[7]

Definition of Hispanic or Latino Origin Used in the 2010 Census

"Hispanic or Latino" refers to a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race.

HISPANIC POPULATION

Data from the 2010 Census provide insights to our ethnically diverse nation. According to the 2010 Census, 308.7 million people resided in the United States on April 1, 2010, of which 50.5 million (or 16 percent) were of Hispanic or Latino origin (see Table 1). The Hispanic population increased from 35.3 million in 2000 when this group made up 13 percent of the total population.[8] The majority of the growth in the total population came from increases in those who reported their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino.[9]

More than half of the growth in the total population of the United States between 2000 and 2010 was due to the increase in the Hispanic population.

The Hispanic population increased by 15.2 million between 2000 and 2010, accounting for over half of the 27.3 million increase in the total population of the United States. Between 2000 and 2010, the Hispanic population grew by 43 percent, which was four times the growth in the total population at 10 percent.

Population growth between 2000 and 2010 varied by Hispanic group. The Mexican origin population increased by 54 percent and had the largest numeric change (11.2 million), growing from 20.6 million in 2000 to 31.8 million in 2010.[10] Mexicans accounted for about three-quarters of the 15.2 million increase in the Hispanic population from 2000 to 2010. Puerto Ricans grew by 36 percent, increasing from 3.4 million to 4.6 million. The Cuban population increased by 44 percent, growing from 1.2 million in 2000 to 1.8 million in 2010. Hispanics who reported other

[4] The Spanish origin question, now the Hispanic origin question, was originally fielded and tested by the Bureau of the Census in the November 1969 Current Population Survey. It was later used in the 1970 Census of Population (5 percent sample). The Hispanic origin question has been asked on a 100 percent basis in every census since 1980.

[5] U.S. Census Bureau, 1979, *Coverage of the Hispanic Population of the United States in the 1970 Census*. Current Population Reports, Special Studies, P-23, No. 82.

[6] The U.S. Island Areas are the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

[7] There were three changes to the Hispanic origin question for the 2010 Census. First, the wording of the question changed from "Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?" in 2000 to "Is this person of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?" in 2010. Second, in 2000, the question provided an instruction, "Mark ☒ the '**No**' box if **not** Spanish/Hispanic/Latino." The 2010 Census question provided no specific instruction for non-Hispanic respondents. Third, in 2010, the "Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin" category provided examples of six Hispanic origin groups (Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on) and instructed respondents to "print origin." In 2000, no Hispanic origin examples were given.

[8] The observed changes in Hispanic origin counts between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census could be attributed to a number of factors. Demographic change since 2000, which includes births and deaths in a geographic area and migration in and out of a geographic area, will have an impact on the resulting 2010 Census counts. Some changes in the Hispanic origin question's wording and format since Census 2000 could have influenced reporting patterns in the 2010 Census. Additionally, changes to the Hispanic origin edit and coding procedures could have impacted the 2010 counts. These factors should especially be considered when observing changes for detailed Hispanic groups.

[9] For the purposes of this report, the term "reported" is used to refer to the response provided by respondents as well as responses assigned during the editing and imputation process.

[10] "People of Mexican origin" refers to people who report their origin as Mexican. It can include people born in Mexico, in the United States, or in other countries. This holds true for all the detailed Hispanic origin groups discussed in this report (e.g., people of Cuban origin, Salvadoran origin, etc). The question on Hispanic origin is an ethnicity question and not a place of birth question. All Hispanic origin responses are based on self-identification. Throughout this report, terms such as Mexican origin and Mexicans or Cuban origin and Cubans are used interchangeably, and in all cases refer to the ethnic origin of the person, not exclusively their place of birth or nationality.

Table 1.

Hispanic or Latino Origin Population by Type: 2000 and 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

Origin and type	2000		2010		Change, 2000 to 2010[1]	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent
HISPANIC OR LATINO ORIGIN						
Total	**281,421,906**	**100.0**	**308,745,538**	**100.0**	**27,323,632**	**9.7**
Hispanic or Latino	35,305,818	12.5	50,477,594	16.3	15,171,776	43.0
Not Hispanic or Latino	246,116,088	87.5	258,267,944	83.7	12,151,856	4.9
HISPANIC OR LATINO BY TYPE						
Total	**35,305,818**	**100.0**	**50,477,594**	**100.0**	**15,171,776**	**43.0**
Mexican	20,640,711	58.5	31,798,258	63.0	11,157,547	54.1
Puerto Rican	3,406,178	9.6	4,623,716	9.2	1,217,538	35.7
Cuban	1,241,685	3.5	1,785,547	3.5	543,862	43.8
Other Hispanic or Latino	10,017,244	28.4	12,270,073	24.3	2,252,829	22.5
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	764,945	2.2	1,414,703	2.8	649,758	84.9
Central American (excludes Mexican)	1,686,937	4.8	3,998,280	7.9	2,311,343	137.0
Costa Rican	68,588	0.2	126,418	0.3	57,830	84.3
Guatemalan	372,487	1.1	1,044,209	2.1	671,722	180.3
Honduran	217,569	0.6	633,401	1.3	415,832	191.1
Nicaraguan	177,684	0.5	348,202	0.7	170,518	96.0
Panamanian	91,723	0.3	165,456	0.3	73,733	80.4
Salvadoran	655,165	1.9	1,648,968	3.3	993,803	151.7
Other Central American[2]	103,721	0.3	31,626	0.1	–72,095	–69.5
South American	1,353,562	3.8	2,769,434	5.5	1,415,872	104.6
Argentinean	100,864	0.3	224,952	0.4	124,088	123.0
Bolivian	42,068	0.1	99,210	0.2	57,142	135.8
Chilean	68,849	0.2	126,810	0.3	57,961	84.2
Colombian	470,684	1.3	908,734	1.8	438,050	93.1
Ecuadorian	260,559	0.7	564,631	1.1	304,072	116.7
Paraguayan	8,769	–	20,023	–	11,254	128.3
Peruvian	233,926	0.7	531,358	1.1	297,432	127.1
Uruguayan	18,804	0.1	56,884	0.1	38,080	202.5
Venezuelan	91,507	0.3	215,023	0.4	123,516	135.0
Other South American[3]	57,532	0.2	21,809	–	–35,723	–62.1
Spaniard	100,135	0.3	635,253	1.3	535,118	534.4
All other Hispanic or Latino[4]	6,111,665	17.3	3,452,403	6.8	–2,659,262	–43.5

– Percentage rounds to 0.0.

[1] The observed changes in Hispanic origin counts between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census could be attributed to a number of factors. Demographic change since 2000, which includes births and deaths in a geographic area and migration in and out of a geographic area, will have an impact on the resulting 2010 Census counts. Some changes in the Hispanic origin question's wording and format since Census 2000 could have influenced reporting patterns in the 2010 Census. Additionally, changes to the Hispanic origin edit and coding procedures could have impacted the 2010 counts. These factors should especially be considered when observing changes for detailed Hispanic groups.

[2] This category includes people who reported Central American Indian groups, "Canal Zone," and "Central American."

[3] This category includes people who reported South American Indian groups and "South American."

[4] This category includes people who reported "Hispanic" or "Latino" and other general terms.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Summary File 1* and *2010 Census Summary File 1*.

origins increased by 22 percent, from 10.0 million to 12.3 million.

Other Hispanic origins refer to a variety of identifications.

Among the 12.3 million Hispanics who were classified as Other Hispanic in 2010, 1.4 million were of Dominican origin, 4.0 million were of Central American origin (other than Mexican), 2.8 million were of South American origin, 635,000 were Spaniard, and 3.5 million reported general terms such as "Hispanic" or "Latino."

Among Central American Hispanics (excluding Mexicans), those of Salvadoran origin were the largest group at 1.6 million, followed by Guatemalans (1.0 million) and Hondurans (633,000). Of the South American Hispanic population, those of Colombian origin were the largest group at 909,000, followed by Ecuadorians at 565,000 and Peruvians at 531,000.

Although people of Mexican, Puerto Rican, and Cuban origin were the largest detailed Hispanic groups, they grew at slower rates than the other detailed groups. Over the decade, the Spaniard population showed the largest percent increase. The Spaniard population in 2010 was more than six times larger than reported in 2000, increasing from 100,000 to 635,000. Other Hispanic groups with origins from Central and South America (Uruguayan, Honduran, Guatemalan, Salvadoran, Bolivian, Venezuelan, Paraguayan, Peruvian, Argentinean, and Ecuadorian) also showed large percent increases, increasing to more than twice their population sizes from 2000 to 2010.

All detailed Hispanic groups showed large percentage increases between 2000 and 2010. On the other hand, the "Other Central American," "Other South American," and "All other Hispanic or Latino" groups—which include general terms such as Central American, South American, and Latino—experienced large percentage decreases during this period.[11,12]

[11] "Other Central American" includes people who reported Central American Indian groups, "Canal Zone," and "Central American." "Other South American" includes people who reported South American Indian groups and "South American." "Other Hispanic or Latino" includes people who reported "Hispanic" or "Latino" and other general terms.

[12] Empirical evidence of question-design effects on the question of Hispanic origin is well documented in several Census Bureau studies. Results for the Census 2000 Alternative Questionnaire Experiment for example, showed changes in wording and omission of specific Hispanic origin examples contributed to a significant number of people reporting general Hispanic terms such as "Hispanic" and "Latino" instead of reporting a specific Hispanic origin group such as Colombian or Dominican. For more information, see *Questionnaire Effects on Reporting of Race and Hispanic Origin: Results of a Replication of the 1990 Mail Short Form in Census 2000* at <www.census.gov/pred/www/rpts/AQE%20R&HO%20Final%20Report.pdf> and *Results of the 2003 National Census Test of Race and Hispanic Questions* at <www.census.gov/srd/papers/pdf/rsm2007-34.pdf>.

The "Other Central American" group declined from about 104,000 in 2000 to 32,000 in 2010, decreasing 70 percent. The "Other South American" group decreased from about 58,000 to 22,000 (down 62 percent). The "All other Hispanic or Latino" group decreased by 44 percent, from 6.1 million in 2000 to 3.5 million in 2010.

About three-quarters of Hispanics reported as Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban origin.

In 2010, people of Mexican origin comprised the largest Hispanic group, representing 63 percent of the total Hispanic population in the United States (up from 58 percent in 2000) as shown in Figure 2. The second largest group was Puerto Rican, which comprised 9 percent of the Hispanic population in 2010 (down from 10 percent in 2000). The Cuban population represented approximately 4 percent of the total Hispanic population in both the 2000 and 2010 censuses. These three groups accounted for about three-quarters of the Hispanic population in the United States.

Central American Hispanics, including Mexicans, represented 71 percent of the total Hispanic population residing in the United States. There were 1.6 million people of Salvadoran origin (3 percent of the total Hispanic population) in 2010, rising from 655,000 in 2000. The Salvadoran population grew significantly between 2000 and 2010, increasing by 152 percent. Between 2000 and 2010, Guatemalans increased considerably, growing by 180 percent. Guatemalans represented 2 percent of the total Hispanic population in 2010. This population rose from 372,000 in 2000 to over 1 million in 2010.

South American Hispanics grew by 105 percent, increasing from 1.4 million in 2000 to 2.8 million in 2010. The South American Hispanic population represented 5 percent of the total Hispanic population in 2010.

Dominicans accounted for 3 percent of the total Hispanic population in the United States. This population grew by 85 percent, increasing from 765,000 in 2000 to 1.4 million in 2010. The remaining Hispanic origin groups represented about 8 percent of the total Hispanic population in the United States (see Figure 2).

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

More than three-quarters of the Hispanic population lived in the West or South.[13]

In 2010, 41 percent of Hispanics lived in the West and 36 percent lived in the South. The Northeast and Midwest accounted for 14 percent and 9 percent, respectively, of the Hispanic population.

Hispanics accounted for 29 percent of the population in the West, the only region in which Hispanics exceeded the national level of 16 percent (see Table 2). Hispanics accounted for 16 percent of the population of the South, 13 percent of the Northeast, and 7 percent of the Midwest's population.

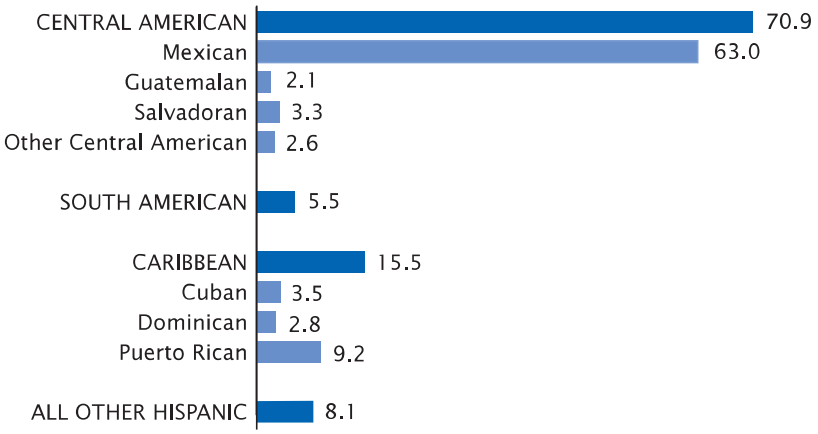
The Hispanic population grew in every region between 2000 and 2010, and most significantly in the South and Midwest. The South

[13] The Northeast census region includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The Midwest census region includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The South census region includes Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. The West census region includes Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Figure 2.

Percent Distribution of the Hispanic Population by Type of Origin: 2010

(For more information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)



Notes:

1) The "Other Central American" group includes people who reported "Costa Rican," "Honduran," "Nicaraguan," "Panamanian," Central American Indian groups, "Canal Zone," and "Central American."

2) The "South American" group includes people who reported "Argentinean," "Bolivian," "Chilean," "Colombian," "Ecuadorian," "Paraguayan," "Peruvian," "Uruguayan," "Venezuelan," South American Indian groups, and "South American."

3) The "All Other Hispanic" group includes people who reported "Spaniard," as well as "Hispanic" or "Latino" and other general terms.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010 Census Summary File 1*.

experienced a growth of 57 percent in its Hispanic population, which was four times the growth of the total population in the South (14 percent). Significant growth also occurred in the Midwest, with the Hispanic population increasing by 49 percent. This was more than twelve times the growth of the total population in the Midwest (4 percent).

While the Hispanic population grew at a slower rate in the West and Northeast, significant growth still occurred between 2000 and 2010. The Hispanic population grew by 34 percent in the West, which was more than twice the growth of the total population in the West (14 percent). The Northeast's Hispanic population grew by 33 percent—ten times the growth in the total population of the Northeast (3 percent).

Among Hispanic groups with a population of one million or more in 2010, three of the largest Central American groups were concentrated in the West. About two-fifths of people with origins from Guatemala and El Salvador (38 percent and 40 percent, respectively) and half with Mexican origin (52 percent) resided in the West (see Table 3). Unlike Guatemalans, Mexicans, and Salvadorans, all Other Central Americans were more likely to reside in the South.[14] More than half of all Other Central Americans (53 percent) lived in the South, while 21.9 percent lived in the West. Mexicans were less likely to reside in the Northeast (3 percent) than Guatemalans, Salvadorans, and Other Central Americans.

South American Hispanics were less likely to reside in the West and more likely to reside in the Northeast than the Central American Hispanic groups. About two-fifths of South American Hispanics (42 percent) lived in the South, 37 percent in the Northeast, 15 percent in the West, and 6 percent in the Midwest.

The largest Caribbean Hispanic groups were concentrated in different regions of the United States. Compared to Central and South American Hispanics, the Cuban, Dominican, and Puerto Rican origin populations were less likely to reside in the West. Cubans were much more likely to live in the South and Dominicans and Puerto Ricans were more likely to live in the Northeast. More than three-quarters of the Cuban population (77 percent) resided in the South, more than three-quarters of Dominicans (78 percent) resided in the Northeast, and more than half of the Puerto Rican population (53 percent) lived in the Northeast.

Over half of the Hispanic population in the United States resided in just three states: California, Texas, and Florida.

In 2010, 37.6 million, or 75 percent, of Hispanics lived in the eight states with Hispanic populations of one million or more (California, Texas, Florida, New York, Illinois, Arizona, New Jersey, and Colorado). Hispanics in California accounted for 14.0 million (28 percent) of the total Hispanic population, while the Hispanic population in Texas accounted for 9.5 million (19 percent) as shown in Figure 3.

[14] The "Other Central American" group shown in Table 3 is different than the group with the same name shown in Table 1. The "Other Central American" group in Table 1 includes people who reported Central American Indian groups, "Canal Zone," and "Central American." The "Other Central American" group in Table 3 includes people who reported "Costa Rican," "Honduran," "Nicaraguan," "Panamanian," Central American Indian groups, "Canal Zone," and "Central American."

Table 2.

Hispanic or Latino Population for the United States, Regions, and States, and for Puerto Rico: 2000 and 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

Area	2000			2010			Population change, 2000 to 2010			
		Hispanic or Latino			Hispanic or Latino		Total		Hispanic or Latino	
	Total	Number	Percent of total population	Total	Number	Percent of total population	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
United States	**281,421,906**	**35,305,818**	**12.5**	**308,745,538**	**50,477,594**	**16.3**	**27,323,632**	**9.7**	**15,171,776**	**43.0**
REGION										
Northeast	53,594,378	5,254,087	9.8	55,317,240	6,991,969	12.6	1,722,862	3.2	1,737,882	33.1
Midwest	64,392,776	3,124,532	4.9	66,927,001	4,661,678	7.0	2,534,225	3.9	1,537,146	49.2
South	100,236,820	11,586,696	11.6	114,555,744	18,227,508	15.9	14,318,924	14.3	6,640,812	57.3
West	63,197,932	15,340,503	24.3	71,945,553	20,596,439	28.6	8,747,621	13.8	5,255,936	34.3
STATE										
Alabama	4,447,100	75,830	1.7	4,779,736	185,602	3.9	332,636	7.5	109,772	144.8
Alaska	626,932	25,852	4.1	710,231	39,249	5.5	83,299	13.3	13,397	51.8
Arizona	5,130,632	1,295,617	25.3	6,392,017	1,895,149	29.6	1,261,385	24.6	599,532	46.3
Arkansas	2,673,400	86,866	3.2	2,915,918	186,050	6.4	242,518	9.1	99,184	114.2
California	33,871,648	10,966,556	32.4	37,253,956	14,013,719	37.6	3,382,308	10.0	3,047,163	27.8
Colorado	4,301,261	735,601	17.1	5,029,196	1,038,687	20.7	727,935	16.9	303,086	41.2
Connecticut	3,405,565	320,323	9.4	3,574,097	479,087	13.4	168,532	4.9	158,764	49.6
Delaware	783,600	37,277	4.8	897,934	73,221	8.2	114,334	14.6	35,944	96.4
District of Columbia	572,059	44,953	7.9	601,723	54,749	9.1	29,664	5.2	9,796	21.8
Florida	15,982,378	2,682,715	16.8	18,801,310	4,223,806	22.5	2,818,932	17.6	1,541,091	57.4
Georgia	8,186,453	435,227	5.3	9,687,653	853,689	8.8	1,501,200	18.3	418,462	96.1
Hawaii	1,211,537	87,699	7.2	1,360,301	120,842	8.9	148,764	12.3	33,143	37.8
Idaho	1,293,953	101,690	7.9	1,567,582	175,901	11.2	273,629	21.1	74,211	73.0
Illinois	12,419,293	1,530,262	12.3	12,830,632	2,027,578	15.8	411,339	3.3	497,316	32.5
Indiana	6,080,485	214,536	3.5	6,483,802	389,707	6.0	403,317	6.6	175,171	81.7
Iowa	2,926,324	82,473	2.8	3,046,355	151,544	5.0	120,031	4.1	69,071	83.7
Kansas	2,688,418	188,252	7.0	2,853,118	300,042	10.5	164,700	6.1	111,790	59.4
Kentucky	4,041,769	59,939	1.5	4,339,367	132,836	3.1	297,598	7.4	72,897	121.6
Louisiana	4,468,976	107,738	2.4	4,533,372	192,560	4.2	64,396	1.4	84,822	78.7
Maine	1,274,923	9,360	0.7	1,328,361	16,935	1.3	53,438	4.2	7,575	80.9
Maryland	5,296,486	227,916	4.3	5,773,552	470,632	8.2	477,066	9.0	242,716	106.5
Massachusetts	6,349,097	428,729	6.8	6,547,629	627,654	9.6	198,532	3.1	198,925	46.4
Michigan	9,938,444	323,877	3.3	9,883,640	436,358	4.4	–54,804	–0.6	112,481	34.7
Minnesota	4,919,479	143,382	2.9	5,303,925	250,258	4.7	384,446	7.8	106,876	74.5
Mississippi	2,844,658	39,569	1.4	2,967,297	81,481	2.7	122,639	4.3	41,912	105.9
Missouri	5,595,211	118,592	2.1	5,988,927	212,470	3.5	393,716	7.0	93,878	79.2
Montana	902,195	18,081	2.0	989,415	28,565	2.9	87,220	9.7	10,484	58.0
Nebraska	1,711,263	94,425	5.5	1,826,341	167,405	9.2	115,078	6.7	72,980	77.3
Nevada	1,998,257	393,970	19.7	2,700,551	716,501	26.5	702,294	35.1	322,531	81.9
New Hampshire	1,235,786	20,489	1.7	1,316,470	36,704	2.8	80,684	6.5	16,215	79.1
New Jersey	8,414,350	1,117,191	13.3	8,791,894	1,555,144	17.7	377,544	4.5	437,953	39.2
New Mexico	1,819,046	765,386	42.1	2,059,179	953,403	46.3	240,133	13.2	188,017	24.6
New York	18,976,457	2,867,583	15.1	19,378,102	3,416,922	17.6	401,645	2.1	549,339	19.2
North Carolina	8,049,313	378,963	4.7	9,535,483	800,120	8.4	1,486,170	18.5	421,157	111.1
North Dakota	642,200	7,786	1.2	672,591	13,467	2.0	30,391	4.7	5,681	73.0
Ohio	11,353,140	217,123	1.9	11,536,504	354,674	3.1	183,364	1.6	137,551	63.4
Oklahoma	3,450,654	179,304	5.2	3,751,351	332,007	8.9	300,697	8.7	152,703	85.2
Oregon	3,421,399	275,314	8.0	3,831,074	450,062	11.7	409,675	12.0	174,748	63.5
Pennsylvania	12,281,054	394,088	3.2	12,702,379	719,660	5.7	421,325	3.4	325,572	82.6
Rhode Island	1,048,319	90,820	8.7	1,052,567	130,655	12.4	4,248	0.4	39,835	43.9
South Carolina	4,012,012	95,076	2.4	4,625,364	235,682	5.1	613,352	15.3	140,606	147.9
South Dakota	754,844	10,903	1.4	814,180	22,119	2.7	59,336	7.9	11,216	102.9
Tennessee	5,689,283	123,838	2.2	6,346,105	290,059	4.6	656,822	11.5	166,221	134.2
Texas	20,851,820	6,669,666	32.0	25,145,561	9,460,921	37.6	4,293,741	20.6	2,791,255	41.8
Utah	2,233,169	201,559	9.0	2,763,885	358,340	13.0	530,716	23.8	156,781	77.8
Vermont	608,827	5,504	0.9	625,741	9,208	1.5	16,914	2.8	3,704	67.3
Virginia	7,078,515	329,540	4.7	8,001,024	631,825	7.9	922,509	13.0	302,285	91.7
Washington	5,894,121	441,509	7.5	6,724,540	755,790	11.2	830,419	14.1	314,281	71.2
West Virginia	1,808,344	12,279	0.7	1,852,994	22,268	1.2	44,650	2.5	9,989	81.4
Wisconsin	5,363,675	192,921	3.6	5,686,986	336,056	5.9	323,311	6.0	143,135	74.2
Wyoming	493,782	31,669	6.4	563,626	50,231	8.9	69,844	14.1	18,562	58.6
Puerto Rico	**3,808,610**	**3,762,746**	**98.8**	**3,725,789**	**3,688,455**	**99.0**	**–82,821**	**–2.2**	**–74,291**	**–2.0**

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Summary File 1* and *2010 Census Summary File 1*.

Table 3.

Detailed Hispanic or Latino Origin Groups With a Population Size of One Million or More for the United States and Regions: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

Origin	United States		Northeast		Midwest		South		West	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Hispanic	**50,477,594**	**100.0**	**6,991,969**	**13.9**	**4,661,678**	**9.2**	**18,227,508**	**36.1**	**20,596,439**	**40.8**
Central American	35,796,538	100.0	1,644,749	4.6	3,700,814	10.3	12,642,799	35.3	17,808,176	49.7
Mexican	31,798,258	100.0	918,188	2.9	3,470,726	10.9	10,945,244	34.4	16,464,100	51.8
Guatemalan	1,044,209	100.0	203,931	19.5	95,588	9.2	348,287	33.4	396,403	38.0
Salvadoran	1,648,968	100.0	270,509	16.4	61,894	3.8	655,184	39.7	661,381	40.1
Other Central American[1]	1,305,103	100.0	252,121	19.3	72,606	5.6	694,084	53.2	286,292	21.9
South American[2]	2,769,434	100.0	1,033,473	37.3	158,768	5.7	1,150,536	41.5	426,657	15.4
Caribbean	7,823,966	100.0	3,745,150	47.9	523,524	6.7	3,008,377	38.5	546,915	7.0
Cuban	1,785,547	100.0	197,173	11.0	62,990	3.5	1,376,453	77.1	148,931	8.3
Dominican	1,414,703	100.0	1,104,802	78.1	25,799	1.8	258,383	18.3	25,719	1.8
Puerto Rican	4,623,716	100.0	2,443,175	52.8	434,735	9.4	1,373,541	29.7	372,265	8.1
All other Hispanic[3]	4,087,656	100.0	568,597	13.9	278,572	6.8	1,425,796	34.9	1,814,691	44.4

[1] This category includes people who reported "Costa Rican," "Honduran," "Nicaraguan," "Panamanian," Central American Indian groups, "Canal Zone," and "Central American."

[2] This category includes people who reported "Argentinean," "Bolivian," "Chilean," "Colombian," "Ecuadorian," "Paraguayan," "Peruvian," "Uruguayan," "Venezuelan," South American Indian groups, and "South American."

[3] This category includes people who reported "Spaniard," as well as "Hispanic" or "Latino" and other general terms.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census special tabulation.

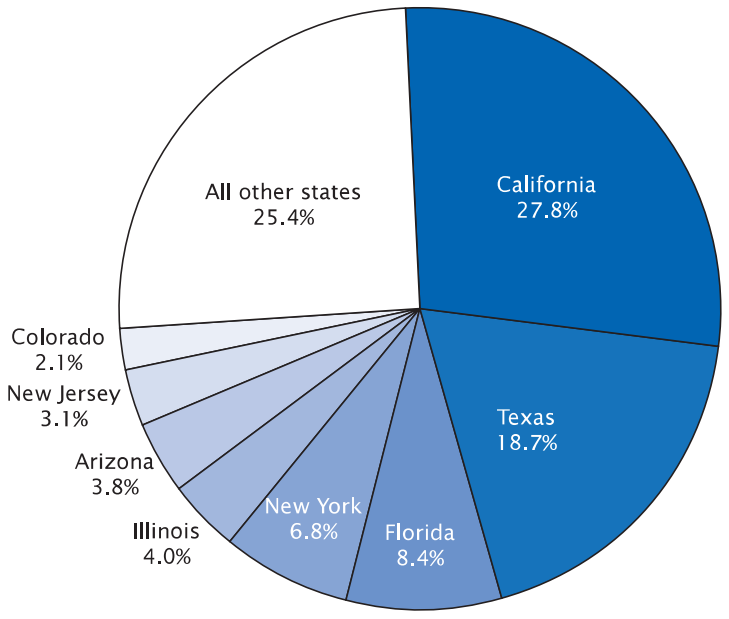
Hispanics in Florida accounted for 4.2 million (8 percent) of the U.S. Hispanic population.

The Hispanic population experienced growth between 2000 and 2010 in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The Hispanic population in eight states in the South (Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee) and South Dakota more than doubled in size between 2000 and 2010. However, even with this large growth, the percent Hispanic in 2010 for each of these states remained less than 9 percent, far below the national level of 16 percent. The Hispanic population in South Carolina grew the fastest, increasing from 95,000 in 2000 to 236,000 in 2010 (a 148 percent increase). Alabama showed the second fastest rate of growth at 145 percent, increasing from 76,000 to 186,000.

Figure 3.

Percent Distribution of the Hispanic Population by State: 2010

(For more information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010 Census Summary File 1*.

Table 4.

Top Five States for Detailed Hispanic or Latino Origin Groups With a Population Size of One Million or More in the United States: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

Origin	Total	Rank				
		First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
MEXICAN						
Area	United States	California	Texas	Arizona	Illinois	Colorado
Population	31,798,258	11,423,146	7,951,193	1,657,668	1,602,403	757,181
PUERTO RICAN						
Area	United States	New York	Florida	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Massachusetts
Population	4,623,716	1,070,558	847,550	434,092	366,082	266,125
CUBAN						
Area	United States	Florida	California	New Jersey	New York	Texas
Population	1,785,547	1,213,438	88,607	83,362	70,803	46,541
DOMINICAN						
Area	United States	New York	New Jersey	Florida	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Population	1,414,703	674,787	197,922	172,451	103,292	62,348
GUATEMALAN						
Area	United States	California	Florida	New York	Texas	New Jersey
Population	1,044,209	332,737	83,882	73,806	66,244	48,869
SALVADORAN						
Area	United States	California	Texas	New York	Virginia	Maryland
Population	1,648,968	573,956	222,599	152,130	123,800	123,789
OTHER HISPANIC[1]						
Area	United States	California	Florida	Texas	New York	New Jersey
Population	8,162,193	1,393,873	1,221,623	1,030,415	917,550	516,652

[1] This category includes all remaining Hispanic groups with population size less than 1 million.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010 Census Summary File 1*.

Hispanics in New Mexico were 46 percent of the total state population, the highest proportion for any state. Hispanics were 16 percent (the national level) or more of the state population in eight other states (Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, and Texas). Hispanics accounted for less than 16 percent of the population in 41 states and the District of Columbia.

The top five states for detailed Hispanic origin groups with a national population size of one million or more in 2010 are shown in Table 4. More than one-half (61 percent) of the Mexican origin population in the United States resided in California (11.4 million) and Texas (8.0 million) alone. About two-fifths (41 percent) of the Puerto Rican population lived in two states, New York (1.1 million) and Florida (848,000). More than two-thirds (68 percent) of all Cubans lived in one state: Florida (1.2 million). Dominicans were highly concentrated in the state of New York with nearly half of them residing there in 2010 (675,000 or 48 percent). About one-third (32 percent) of people of Guatemalan origin resided in California (333,000) and nearly half (48 percent) of the Salvadoran population was concentrated in California (574,000) and Texas (223,000). The remaining other Hispanic origin groups with less than one million in population size were concentrated in California (1.4 million or 17 percent), Florida (1.2 million or 15 percent), Texas (1.0 million or 13 percent), New York (918,000 or 11 percent), and New Jersey (517,000 or 6 percent).

Salvadorans were the largest Hispanic group in the nation's capital.

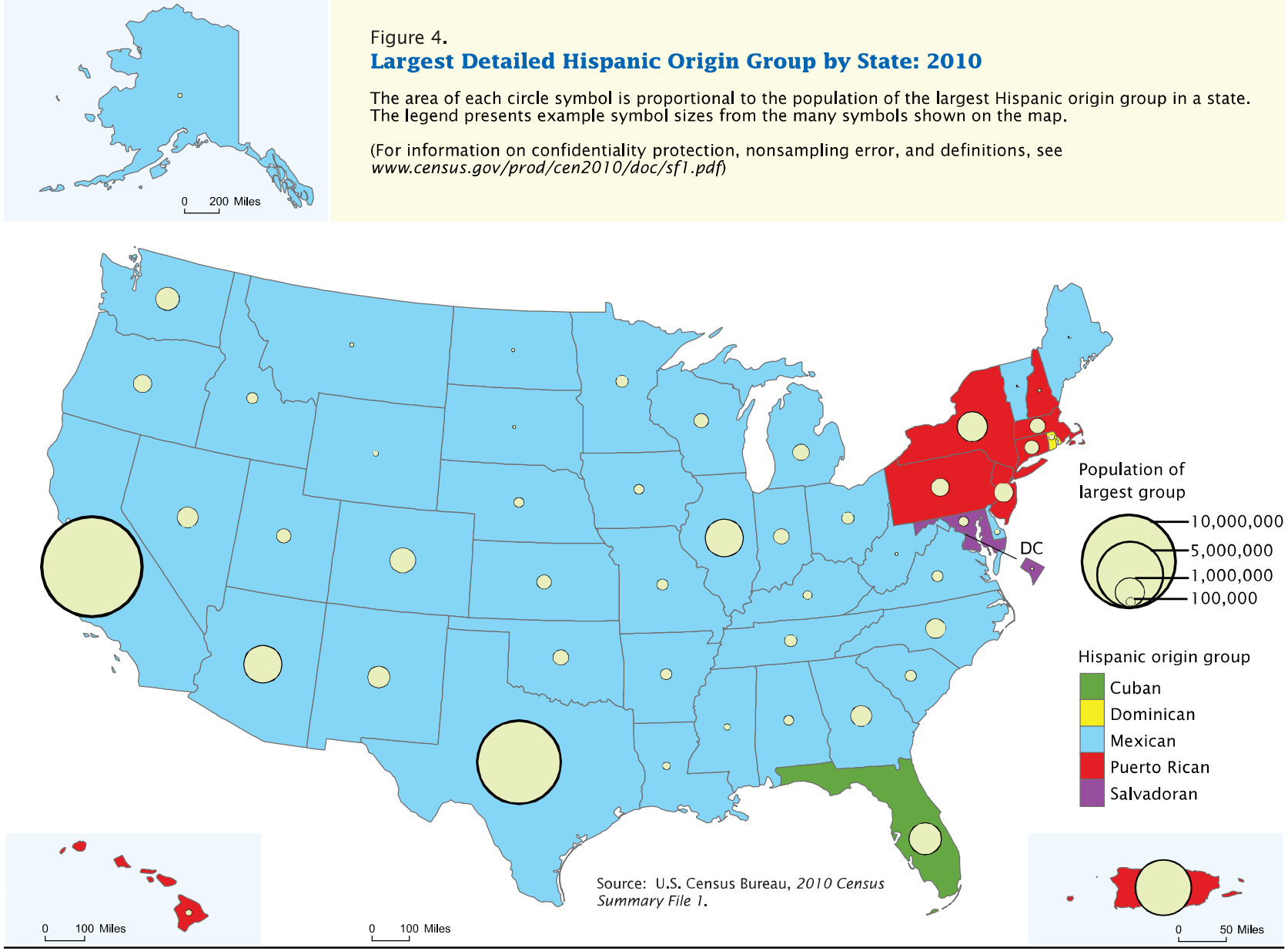
The Mexican origin population represented the largest Hispanic group in 40 states, with more than half of these states in the South and West regions of the country, two in the Northeast region, and in all 12 states in the Midwest region (see Figure 4). Meanwhile Puerto Ricans were the largest group in six of the nine states in the Northeast region and in one Western state, Hawaii (44,000). Dominicans were the largest group in one Northeastern state, Rhode Island (35,000). In the South region, Cubans were the largest Hispanic origin group in Florida (1.2 million) and Salvadorans were the largest group in Maryland (124,000) and the District of Columbia (17,000).

Figure 4.

Largest Detailed Hispanic Origin Group by State: 2010

The area of each circle symbol is proportional to the population of the largest Hispanic origin group in a state. The legend presents example symbol sizes from the many symbols shown on the map.

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

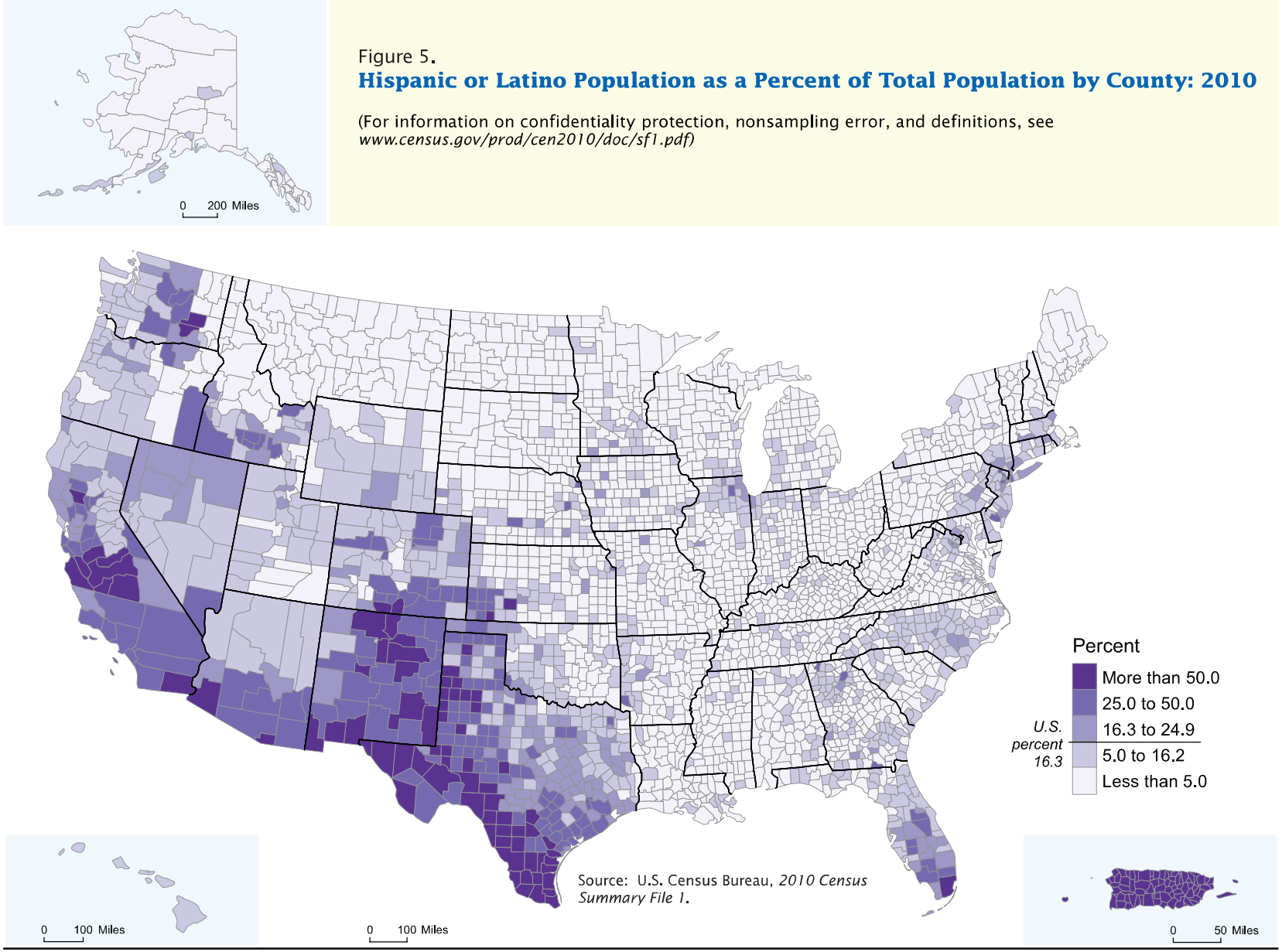


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010 Census Summary File 1*.

Figure 5.

Hispanic or Latino Population as a Percent of Total Population by County: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010 Census Summary File 1*.

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was 99 percent Hispanic.

Although the vast majority of the total population in Puerto Rico was of Hispanic origin (99 percent), the total population declined since Census 2000, from 3.8 million to 3.7 million in 2010. Puerto Ricans made up 96 percent of all Hispanics on the island and accounted for 83 percent of the total population loss. On the other hand, the Dominican population, the second largest Hispanic group on the island, increased by 21 percent or 12,000 since Census 2000.[15] Dominicans made up 2 percent of all Hispanics on the island.

Counties with the highest proportions of Hispanics were along the southwestern border of the United States.

Hispanics were concentrated in bands of counties along the states bordering Mexico (Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California). They were also concentrated outside these four states. In particular, Hispanic concentrations occurred in counties within central Washington, in counties within the states of Kansas, Idaho, Oklahoma, Nebraska, and Colorado, in counties around Chicago, and along the East Coast from New York to Virginia, in counties within central and southern Florida, and the District of Columbia (see Figure 5).

Hispanics were the majority of the population in 82 out of 3,143 counties, accounting for 16 percent of the total Hispanic population.[16] In the South, Hispanics were the majority in 51 counties in Texas and one (Miami-Dade) in Florida. In the West, Hispanics were the majority in 12 counties in New Mexico, nine counties in California and two counties in each of the following states: Arizona (Santa Cruz and Yuma), Colorado (Conejos and Costilla), and Washington (Adams and Franklin). In the Midwest, Hispanics were the majority in two counties in Kansas (Ford and Seward), and in the Northeast, Hispanics were the majority in one county (Bronx) in New York.

In 2010, the proportion of Hispanics within a county exceeded the national level (16 percent) most often in the counties of the South and West, especially in counties along the border with Mexico. Hispanics exceeded the national level of 16 percent of the total population in 429 counties, 14 percent of all counties. Hispanics represented one-quarter to less than half of the county population in 177 counties. The percent Hispanic exceeded the national level of 16 percent but was less than 25.0 percent of the population in 170 counties. More than 86 percent of all counties (2,714 counties) were below the national level. The percent Hispanic ranged from 5.0 percent to just under the national level in 721 counties and were less than 5.0 percent of the county's population in the majority of the U.S. counties (1,993 of the nation's 3,143 counties).

Table 5.
Ten Places With the Highest Number and Percentage of Hispanics or Latinos: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

Place	Total population	Hispanic or Latino population	
		Rank	Number
NUMBER			
New York, NY	8,175,133	1	2,336,076
Los Angeles, CA	3,792,621	2	1,838,822
Houston, TX	2,099,451	3	919,668
San Antonio, TX	1,327,407	4	838,952
Chicago, IL	2,695,598	5	778,862
Phoenix, AZ	1,445,632	6	589,877
El Paso, TX	649,121	7	523,721
Dallas, TX	1,197,816	8	507,309
San Diego, CA	1,307,402	9	376,020
San Jose, CA	945,942	10	313,636

Place[1]	Total population	Rank	Percent of total population
PERCENT			
East Los Angeles, CA[2]	126,496	1	97.1
Laredo, TX	236,091	2	95.6
Hialeah, FL	224,669	3	94.7
Brownsville, TX	175,023	4	93.2
McAllen, TX	129,877	5	84.6
El Paso, TX	649,121	6	80.7
Santa Ana, CA	324,528	7	78.2
Salinas, CA	150,441	8	75.0
Oxnard, CA	197,899	9	73.5
Downey, CA	111,772	10	70.7

[1] Places of 100,000 or more total population. The 2010 Census showed 282 places in the United States with 100,000 or more population. They included 273 incorporated places (including 5 consolidated cities) and 9 census designated places that were not legally incorporated.

[2] East Los Angeles, CA, is a census designated place and is not legally incorporated.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010 Census Summary File 1.*

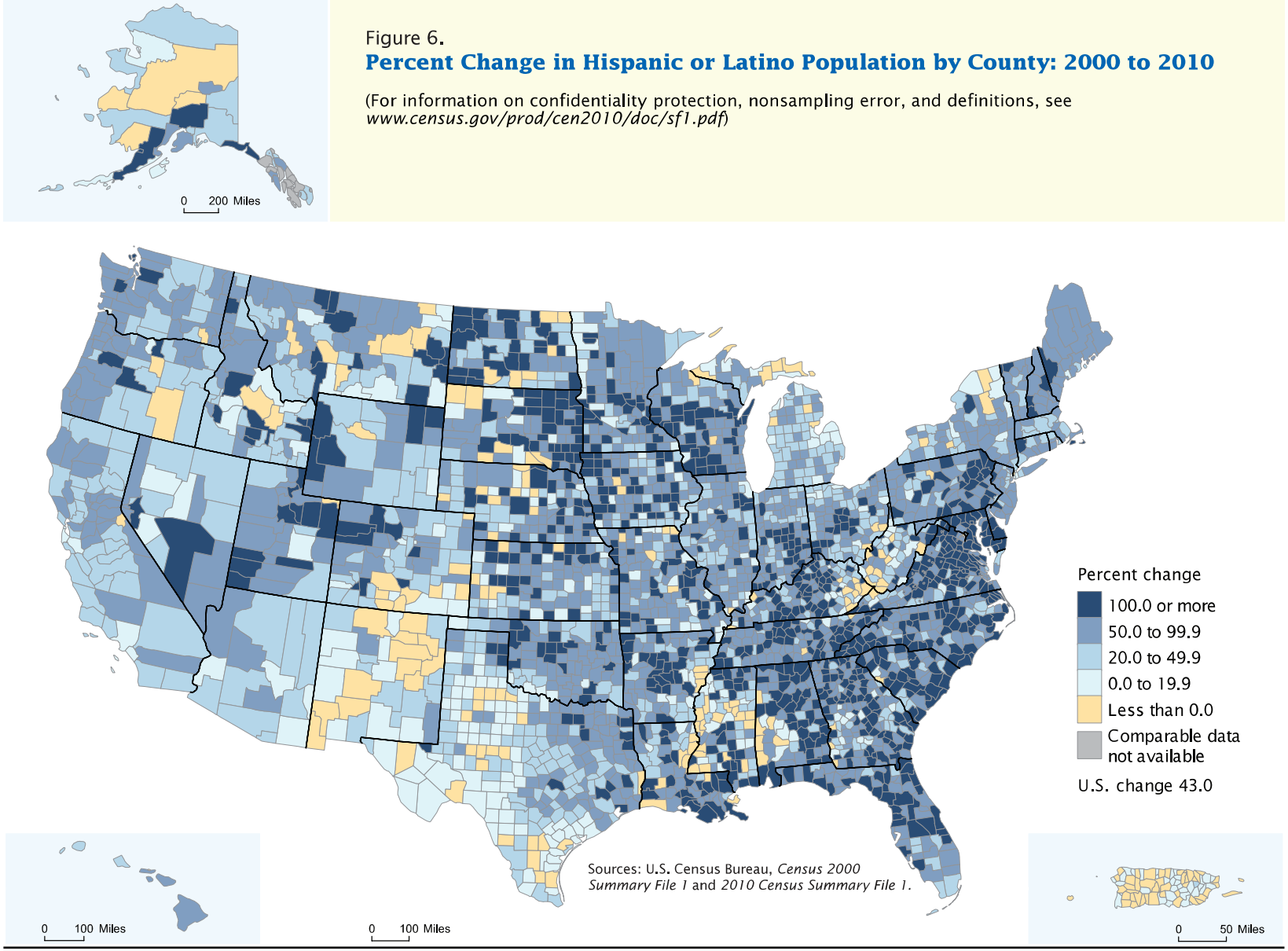
[15] For more information, see the *2010 Census Summary File 1.*

[16] The counties where Hispanics were the majority of the total population are represented by the More than 50.0 percent class in Figure 5.

Figure 6.

Percent Change in Hispanic or Latino Population by County: 2000 to 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)



More than 4 million Hispanics lived in Los Angeles County, California.

In 2010, Hispanics in eight counties (all counties with one million or more Hispanics) accounted for one-fourth (27 percent) of the total Hispanic population. There were 4.7 million Hispanics in Los Angeles County, California; 1.7 million in Harris County, Texas; 1.6 million in Miami-Dade County, Florida; 1.2 million in Cook County, Illinois; 1.1 million in Maricopa County, Arizona; and 1.0 million in each of the following counties: Orange, California; Bexar, Texas; and San Bernardino, California.

Hispanics increased to more than twice their size since 2000 in at least 1 in every 4 counties.

Of the 3,143 counties in the United States, Hispanics doubled or more in population size in 912 counties (see Figure 6). Among the counties with at least 10,000 or more Hispanics in 2010 (469 counties), the top five fastest growing counties were Luzerne, Pennsylvania (479 percent change); Henry, Georgia (339 percent change); Kendall, Illinois (338 percent change); Douglas, Georgia (321 percent change); and Shelby, Alabama (297 percent change).

More than two-thirds of all counties (69 percent) had a percent change since Census 2000 higher than the national average, 43 percent. About 6 percent of all these counties were in the state of Georgia (129 counties).

On the other hand, only 6 percent of all counties (178 counties) showed a negative percent change for the Hispanic population. More than 90 percent of these counties (165 counties) had less than five thousand Hispanics in 2010.

In 2010, more than four million Hispanics lived in the cities of New York and Los Angeles.[17]

Between 500,000 and 1,000,000 Hispanics resided in Houston, San Antonio, Chicago, Phoenix, El Paso, and Dallas (see Table 5). San Diego and San Jose, California, had between 300,000 and 500,000 Hispanics.

In what places were Hispanics the majority?

Hispanics in East Los Angeles, California, were 97 percent (123,000) of the total population, the highest for any place outside the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico with 100,000 or more total population (see Table 5). Hispanics were the majority of the population in 27 other places with at least 100,000 total population in 2010.[18] Two of the top ten places in terms of numbers of Hispanics, El Paso, Texas, and San Antonio, Texas, also had a majority who were Hispanic (81 percent and 63 percent, respectively).

[17] About two in three (68 percent) Hispanics in the state of New York resided in the five boroughs that make up New York City: 741,000 in the Bronx, 614,000 in Queens, 496,000 in Brooklyn, 404,000 in Manhattan, and 81,000 in Staten Island.

[18] Hispanics were the majority of the population in the ten places shown in Table 5 as well as in these 18 additional places: Pomona, California (71 percent); Norwalk, California (70 percent); Miami, Florida (70 percent); El Monte, California (69 percent); Ontario, California (69 percent); Fontana, California (67 percent); San Antonio, Texas (63 percent); Pasadena, Texas (62 percent); San Bernardino, California (60 percent); Corpus Christi, Texas (60 percent); Elizabeth, New Jersey (59 percent); Chula Vista, California (58 percent); Paterson, New Jersey (58 percent); Palmdale, California (54 percent); Moreno Valley, California (54 percent); West Covina, California (53 percent); Anaheim, California (53 percent); and Inglewood, California (51 percent).

ADDITIONAL FINDINGS ON THE HISPANIC POPULATION

The Hispanic population predominantly identified as either "White" or "Some Other Race."

People of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Starting in 1997, OMB required federal agencies to use a minimum of five race categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. For respondents unable to identify with any of these five race categories, OMB approved the Census Bureau's inclusion of a sixth category—Some Other Race—on the Census 2000 and 2010 Census questionnaires.[19]

For the 2010 Census, a new instruction was added immediately preceding the questions on Hispanic origin and race, which was not used in Census 2000. The instruction stated that "For this census, Hispanic origins are not races" because in the federal statistical system, Hispanic origin is considered to be a separate concept from race. However, this did not preclude individuals from self-identifying their race as "Latino," "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," "Salvadoran," or other national origins or ethnicities; in fact, many did so. If the response provided to the race question could not be classified in one or more of the five OMB race groups, it was generally classified in the category Some Other Race. Therefore, responses to the question on race that reflect a Hispanic origin were classified in the Some Other Race category.

The 2010 Census racial distributions of the Hispanic population are shown in Table 6. In 2010,

[19] For more information on the 2010 Census race question, see *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010* at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf>.

Table 6.

Hispanic or Latino Population by Type of Origin and Race: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)

Origin	Total Hispanic or Latino population	One Race							Two or More Races
		Total	White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	
NUMBER									
Total Hispanic	**50,477,594**	**47,435,002**	**26,735,713**	**1,243,471**	**685,150**	**209,128**	**58,437**	**18,503,103**	**3,042,592**
Central American	35,796,538	33,920,977	18,491,777	425,389	523,432	113,846	34,096	14,332,437	1,875,561
Mexican	31,798,258	30,221,886	16,794,111	296,778	460,098	101,654	24,600	12,544,645	1,576,372
Guatemalan	1,044,209	969,462	401,763	11,471	31,197	2,386	7,251	515,394	74,747
Salvadoran	1,648,968	1,535,703	663,224	16,150	17,682	4,737	1,105	832,805	113,265
Other Central American[1]	1,305,103	1,193,926	632,679	100,990	14,455	5,069	1,140	439,593	111,177
South American[2]	2,769,434	2,587,683	1,825,468	37,786	21,053	12,224	1,079	690,073	181,751
Caribbean	7,823,966	7,217,371	4,400,071	667,775	64,689	32,759	12,814	2,039,263	606,595
Cuban	1,785,547	1,719,585	1,525,521	82,398	3,002	4,391	774	103,499	65,962
Dominican	1,414,703	1,276,878	419,016	182,005	19,183	4,056	1,279	651,339	137,825
Puerto Rican	4,623,716	4,220,908	2,455,534	403,372	42,504	24,312	10,761	1,284,425	402,808
All other Hispanic[3]	4,087,656	3,708,971	2,018,397	112,521	75,976	50,299	10,448	1,441,330	378,685
PERCENT									
Total Hispanic	**100.0**	**94.0**	**53.0**	**2.5**	**1.4**	**0.4**	**0.1**	**36.7**	**6.0**
Central American	100.0	94.8	51.7	1.2	1.5	0.3	0.1	40.0	5.2
Mexican	100.0	95.0	52.8	0.9	1.4	0.3	0.1	39.5	5.0
Guatemalan	100.0	92.8	38.5	1.1	3.0	0.2	0.7	49.4	7.2
Salvadoran	100.0	93.1	40.2	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.1	50.5	6.9
Other Central American[1]	100.0	91.5	48.5	7.7	1.1	0.4	0.1	33.7	8.5
South American[2]	100.0	93.4	65.9	1.4	0.8	0.4	–	24.9	6.6
Caribbean	100.0	92.2	56.2	8.5	0.8	0.4	0.2	26.1	7.8
Cuban	100.0	96.3	85.4	4.6	0.2	0.2	–	5.8	3.7
Dominican	100.0	90.3	29.6	12.9	1.4	0.3	0.1	46.0	9.7
Puerto Rican	100.0	91.3	53.1	8.7	0.9	0.5	0.2	27.8	8.7
All other Hispanic[3]	100.0	90.7	49.4	2.8	1.9	1.2	0.3	35.3	9.3

– Percentage rounds to 0.0

[1] This category includes people who reported "Costa Rican," "Honduran," "Nicaraguan," "Panamanian," Central American Indian groups, "Canal Zone," and "Central American."

[2] This category includes people who reported "Argentinean," "Bolivian," "Chilean," "Colombian," "Ecuadorian," "Paraguayan," "Peruvian," "Uruguayan," "Venezuelan," South American Indian groups, and "South American."

[3] This category includes people who reported "Spaniard," as well as "Hispanic" or "Latino" and other general terms.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census special tabulation.

94 percent of Hispanic respondents (47.4 million) reported one race.[20] Over half (53 percent) of the Hispanic population identified as White and no other race, while about one-third (37 percent) provided responses that were classified as Some Other Race alone when responding to the question on race. Much smaller proportions of Hispanics identified as other race groups alone: Black alone (2 percent), American Indian and Alaska Native alone (1 percent), Asian alone (0.4 percent), and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (0.1 percent). About 3 million Hispanics (6 percent) reported multiple races. Among Hispanics who reported multiple races, a large proportion reported race combinations involving Some Other Race.

The racial distribution of the Mexican origin population was similar to the distribution of the total Hispanic population. Mexicans also reported predominantly as White alone (53 percent) and Some Other Race alone (39 percent). Mexicans were less likely to report as Black alone (1 percent) than the total Hispanic population.

On the other hand, the racial distribution of other Central American groups was different than that of the total Hispanic population. People of Guatemalan and Salvadoran origin were less likely to report as White alone (about 40 percent for both groups), more likely to report as only Some Other Race (about 50 percent for both), and more likely to report multiple races (about 7 percent for both). Also, Guatemalans were more likely to report as American Indian and Alaska Native alone (3 percent). Respondents that reported as Other Central American were less likely to report as White alone (48 percent), more likely to report as Black alone (8 percent), less likely to report as Some Other Race alone (34 percent), and more likely to report multiple races (9 percent).

South American Hispanics also reported largely as White alone and Some Other Race alone but at proportions much different than the total Hispanic population. South American Hispanics were more likely to report as White only (about two-thirds) and less likely to report only as Some Other Race (about one-quarter) than the total Hispanic population.

Respondents of Cuban origin were much more likely than the total Hispanic population to report as White alone (85 percent), more likely to report as Black alone (5 percent), less likely to report as Some Other Race alone (6 percent), and less likely to report as multiple races (4 percent). Dominicans were much less likely to report as White alone (30 percent), much more likely to report as Black alone (13 percent), more likely to report as Some Other Race alone (46 percent), and more likely to report as multiple races (10 percent). Puerto Ricans were more likely to report as Black alone (9 percent), less likely to report as Some Other Race alone (28 percent), and more likely to report multiple races (9 percent).

About half of all other Hispanics reported as White alone and about one-third provided responses classified as Some Other Race alone. All other Hispanics were slightly more likely to report as Black alone (3 percent), more likely to report as American Indian and Alaska Native alone (2 percent), more likely to report as Asian alone (1 percent), slightly more likely to report as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (0.3 percent), and more likely to report as multiple races (9 percent).

SUMMARY

This report presented data from the 2010 Census that illustrated the nation's changing ethnic diversity. The Hispanic population accounted for over half the growth of the total population in the United States between 2000 and 2010. The examination of ethnic group distributions nationally shows that the Mexican population is still numerically and proportionally the largest Hispanic group in the United States. Although Mexicans were the largest Hispanic group, they grew at a rate slower than many of the other detailed Hispanic groups.

Racial classification issues continue to persist among those who identify as Hispanic, resulting in a substantial proportion of that population being categorized as Some Other Race. Geographically, there are a number of areas, particularly in the Western and Southern parts of the United States that have large proportions of the Hispanic population. Overall, the U.S. population has become more ethnically diverse over time. Throughout the decade, the Census Bureau will release additional information on Hispanic origin population groups, which will provide more insights into the nation's ethnic diversity.

[20] Individuals who responded to the question on race by indicating only one race are referred to as the *race-alone* population or the group that reported only one race category. Six categories make up this population: White alone, Black or African American alone, American Indian and Alaska Native alone, Asian alone, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, and Some Other Race alone. Individuals who chose more than 1 of the 6 race categories are referred to as the Two or More Races population. All respondents who indicated more than one race can be collapsed into the Two or More Races category which, combined with the six race-alone categories, yields seven mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories. Thus, the six race-alone categories and the Two or More Races category sum to the total population.

ABOUT THE 2010 CENSUS

Why was the 2010 Census conducted?

The U.S. Constitution mandates that a census be taken in the United States every 10 years. This is required in order to determine the number of seats each state is to receive in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Why did the 2010 Census ask the question on Hispanic origin?

The Census Bureau collects data on Hispanic origin and race to fulfill a variety of legislative and program requirements. Data on Hispanic origin and race are used in the legislative redistricting process carried out by the states and in monitoring local jurisdictions' compliance with the Voting Rights Act. More broadly, data on Hispanic origin are critical for research that underlies many policy decisions at all levels of government.

How do data from the question on Hispanic origin benefit me, my family, and my community?

All levels of government need information on Hispanic origin to implement and evaluate programs, or enforce laws, such as the Civil Rights Act, Voting Rights Act, Fair Housing Act, Equal Employment Opportunity Act, and the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program. Both public and private organizations use Hispanic origin information to find areas where groups may need special services and to plan and implement education, housing, health, and other programs that address these needs. For example, a school system might use this information to design cultural activities that reflect the diversity in their community. Or a business could use it to select the mix of merchandise it will sell in a new store. Census information also helps identify areas where residents might need services of particular importance to certain ethnic groups, such as screening for hypertension or diabetes.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information on race and Hispanic origin in the United States, visit the Census Bureau's Internet site at <www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hispanic/hispanic.html> and <www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/race/race.html>.

Data on Hispanic origin and race from the *2010 Census Summary File 1* are released on a state-by-state basis. For a detailed schedule of 2010 Census products and release dates, visit <www.census.gov/population/www/cen2010/glance/index.html>. For more information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf>.

For more information on specific race and ethnic groups in the United States, go to <www.census.gov/> and click on "Minority Links." This Web page includes information about the 2010 Census and provides links to reports based on past censuses and surveys focusing on the social and economic characteristics of the Hispanic or Latino, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander populations.

Information on other population and housing topics is presented in the 2010 Census Briefs series, located on the Census Bureau's Web site at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/>. This series presents information about race, Hispanic origin, age, sex, household type, housing tenure, and people who reside in group quarters.

For more information about the 2010 Census, including data products, call the Customer Services Center at 1-800-923-8282. You can also visit the Census Bureau's Question and Answer Center at <ask.census.gov> to submit your question online.

May 23, 2011

Kristin Hall
EPA Region 10
Office of Air, Waste and Toxics (AWT-107)
1200 Sixth Avenue, Ste 900
Seattle, WA 98101

RE: Docket ID No. EPA–R10–OAR–2011–0315

The Washington State Department of Ecology appreciates the opportunity to comment on EPA's proposed Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) correction as described in the March 23rd federal register notice as Docket ID No. EPA–R10–OAR–2011–0315.

Ecology supports EPA's proposed SIP correction clarifying that the enumerated provisions are in Washington's SIP only insofar as they relate to National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) pollutants and their precursors. Ecology agrees that this correction is consistent with Washington's intent with regard to the affected provisions in its SIP as well as its interpretation of its SIP. It is also consistent with previous EPA interpretations, descriptions and case law regarding which pollutants are covered through SIP provisions in federal law. Those interpretations consistently say that, with the exception of PSD provisions, Section 110 of the Clean Air Act limits a SIP to those pollutants that are reasonably related to attainment or maintenance of the NAAQS, that is, NAAQS pollutants and their precursors as established by EPA.

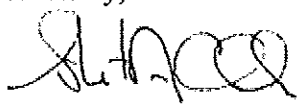
The SIP provisions in federal law were specifically designed to address violations of NAAQS. The SIP process has been a reasonable tool to respond to nonattainment but ~~is~~ would be a labor intensive and blunt administrative tool if it were used for regulating pollutants beyond NAAQS and known NAAQS precursors. Other parts of federal law and regulations built on that law have been carefully crafted to respond to a myriad of other toxic pollutants and more recently to greenhouse gases. Using the SIP to regulate such pollutants imposes a heavy administrative structure and process on states when other more efficient and cost-effective tools are available such as technology and performance-based standards and sector-based rules that would lead to faster public health benefits. Ecology also notes that Washington air agencies (including Ecology) have independent state authority under the Washington Clean Air Act (Ch. 70.94 RCW). That independent authority can be used to address pollutants that are not covered by the SIP. Therefore, not only is the SIP an unwieldy tool for directly addressing non-NAAQS pollutants but it is also unnecessary in light of other state and federal authorities.

WA requests that EPA's SIP correction be carefully crafted to ensure it in no way diminishes existing state authority. Ecology understands that this SIP correction will not remove any provisions from or alter any language in the provisions currently contained in Washington's SIP. Ecology also understands that EPA's proposed SIP correction will not limit its ability in the future to consider non-traditional control methods to achieve and maintain the NAAQS and that such control methods may incidentally reduce

emissions of non-criteria pollutants. For example, EPA recently issued for public review a "Roadmap for Incorporating Energy Efficiency/Renewable Energy Policies and Programs into state Implementation Plans/Tribal Implementation Plans." to clarify its 2004 guidance and assist state, tribal and local agencies in incorporating these policies and programs.

Finally, Ecology hopes that EPA will continue to expeditiously review the science and keep its list of identified NAAQS precursors current with that evolving scientific understanding. It is our understanding that once EPA has identified a substance as a NAAQS precursor, the substance will automatically be covered in Washington's SIP, including the provisions affected by EPA's proposed SIP correction.

Sincerely,



Stuart A. Clark
Air Quality Program Manager

cc: Janice Adair, Ecology
Kay Shirey, ATG
Rick Albright, EPA

March 10, 2011

Dear Dennis McLerran
US EPA Region 10
1200 Sixth Ave
Seattle, WA 98101

Dear Dennis:

Washington Department of Ecology and the Southwest Clean Air Agency support the Environmental Protection Agency's proposed SIP correction to narrow approval of WAC 173-400-040 (which includes the RACT requirement and emissions detrimental provision) and the local air agency counterparts (including Southwest Clean Air Agency's SWCAA 400-040) in the State Implementation Plan to include only National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) pollutants and their precursors.

Sincerely,

Stuart A. Clark
Program Manager
Air Quality Program

Robert D. Elliott
Director
Southwest Clean Air Agency

cc: Kay Shirey, ATG
Laura Watson, ATG
Rick Albright, EPA

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

February 9, 1979

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Status of State/Local Air Pollution Control Measures Not Related To NAAQS

FROM: Michael A. James, Associate General Counsel
Air, Noise and Radiation Division (A-133)

TO: Regional Counsels
Regional Air Branch Chiefs

I want to bring to your attention an issue that I neglected asking Jeff Cerar and Larry Novey to mention at the Air Branch Chiefs' Meeting in Atlanta last week. That issue is the status in the SIP of State or local air pollution control measures that are not designed to control national ambient air quality standard (criteria) pollutants or their precursors.

OGC has always advised the Regions that measures to control non-criteria pollutants may not legally be made part of a SIP. Section 110 of the Clean Air Act makes clear that the SIPs have this limitation */ This limited scope seems to be pretty well understood and only rarely does a Regional Office include a non-criteria pollutant measure in a SIP approval proposal. Counsels

I mention this now because as States submit their major SIP revisions to meet the new requirements of Part D and other provisions of the 1977 Amendments, they may not always differentiate between their regulations to control criteria pollutants and their air pollution control regulations in general. The Regional Office should differentiate

national ambient air quality standard

*/ Measures that are not part of the approved SIP may not be enforced by EPA.

A-133:MAJames:cyl:2/8/79:x50744

	CONCURRENCES							
SYMBOL								
SURNAME								
DATE								

EPA Form 1320-1 (12-70) OFFICIAL FILE COPY

if the State does not. The usual practice is that the Region notes in the proposed approval/disapproval preamble that EPA is not taking any action on an identified non-criteria pollutant measure because it cannot legally be part of the SIP.

Regulations for controlling odors, fluorides, **/ and arsenic are some of the non-criteria pollutant measures that have been included in State submissions for EPA approval. Visible emissions regulations are, to my knowledge, always considered SIP measures and are required for many source categories by 40 CFR 51.19(c). If you have any questions about whether a particular emission limitation may be included in the SIP, please contact OAQPS staff on technical issues, and my staff on legal questions.

cc Dick Rhoads
Steve Kuhrtz

**/ State flouride regulations covering certain source categories are subject to EPA approval under §111(d), but not as parts of the SIPs.

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

CR-102 (June 2004)
(Implements RCW 34.05.320)
Do NOT use for expedited rule making

Agency: Department of Ecology A0 #11-10

☒ Preproposal Statement of Inquiry was filed as WSR 12-03-055 ; or
☐ Expedited Rule Making--Proposed notice was filed as WSR _____; or
☐ Proposal is exempt under RCW 34.05.310(4).

☒ Original Notice
☐ Supplemental Notice to WSR _____
☐ Continuance of WSR _____

Title of rule and other identifying information: (Describe Subject) Chapter 173-400 WAC, General regulations for air pollution sources.
Ecology is also proposing a revision to the State Implementation Plan (SIP) for meeting the requirements of Section 110, Parts C and D of the Federal Clean Air Act.

Hearing location(s): Department of Ecology
Auditorium, ROA-32
300 Desmond Drive NE
Lacey, WA 98503
Immediately following the hearing on the proposed rule amendments to Chapter 173-400 WAC, Ecology will hold a hearing on the submittal of WAC 173-400-020 and WAC 173-400-030(3) to the State Implementation Plan (SIP).

Date: June 27, 2012 Time: 6:30 p.m.

Date of intended adoption: July 13, 2012
(Note: This is NOT the effective date)

Submit written comments to:
Name: Linda Whitcher
Address:
Department of Ecology,
PO BOX 47600
Olympia WA 98504-7600

e-mail Linda.Whitcher@ecy.wa.gov
fax (360)407-7534 by (date) July 6, 2012

Assistance for persons with disabilities: Contact
Air Quality Program at (360) 407-6800 by June 13, 2012
TTY (711) Washington Relay Service or (877) 833-6341.

Purpose of the proposal and its anticipated effects, including any changes in existing rules:
See Attachment A

Reasons supporting proposal: The Federal Clean Air Act requires that Washington State develop a plan to attain and maintain the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) in all areas of the state and a specific plan to attain the standards for each area designated nonattainment for a specific standard. SIPs are developed by state and local air quality management agencies to meet these requirements.

Statutory authority for adoption:
Chapter 70.94 RCW Washington Clean Air Act

Statute being implemented:
Chapter 70.94 RCW Washington Clean Air Act

Is rule necessary because of a:

Federal Law?	☐ Yes	☒ No
Federal Court Decision?	☐ Yes	☒ No
State Court Decision?	☐ Yes	☒ No

If yes, CITATION:

DATE
5/22/12

NAME (type or print)
Polly Zehm

SIGNATURE Polly Zehm

TITLE Deputy Director, Department of Ecology

CODE REVISER USE ONLY

OFFICE OF THE CODE REVISER
STATE OF WASHINGTON
FILED

DATE: May 22, 2012
TIME: 1:06 PM

WSR 12-11-115

(COMPLETE REVERSE SIDE)

Agency comments or recommendations, if any, as to statutory language, implementation, enforcement, and fiscal matters:

Two consecutive public hearings will be held on June 27, 2012; one on the rule proposal and one on the State Implementation Plan (SIP). During the first hearing Ecology will receive comments on the proposed rule amendments to the Chapter 173-400 WAC.

Immediately after the close of the rule proposal hearing the second hearing will be opened to take comments on the proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to United States Environmental Protection Agency, EPA, for inclusion in the SIP in compliance with the Federal Clean Air Act. The rule revisions are intended to meet the requirements of Section 110, Part C and Part D, of the Federal Clean Air Act.

EPA is engaged in the process of amending National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories for 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart HH, HHH, DDDDD, and JJJJJJ, which are included in Ecology's rule proposal. Should EPA finalize these rules before Ecology finalizes this rule revision, we intend to adopt the final rules. If EPA does not finalize the federal revisions before Ecology finalizes this rule revision, Ecology will not adopt the draft federal rules into the state rule.

Name of proponent: (person or organization)
Department of Ecology

☐ Private
☐ Public
☒ Governmental

Name of agency personnel responsible for:

	Name	Office Location	Phone
Drafting.....	Linda Whitcher	Dept. of Ecology, Lacey, WA	(360) 407-6875
Implementation....	Al Newman	Dept. of Ecology, Lacey, WA	(360) 407-6810
Enforcement.....	Al Newman	Dept. of Ecology, Lacey, WA	(360) 407-6810

Has a small business economic impact statement been prepared under chapter 19.85 RCW?

☐ Yes. Attach copy of small business economic impact statement.

A copy of the statement may be obtained by contacting:
Name:
Address:

phone ( )_____
fax ( )_____
e-mail _____

☒ No. Explain why no statement was prepared.

A Small Business Economic Impact State (SBEIS) is not required because the proposed rule does not impose additional costs on businesses. Therefore, costs were determined to be below the minor cost threshold definition in RCW 198.85.020(2).

Is a cost-benefit analysis required under RCW 34.05.328?

☒ Yes A preliminary cost-benefit analysis may be obtained by contacting:
Name: Linda Whitcher
Address:
Department of Ecology,
PO BOX 47600
Olympia WA 98504-7600

phone (360) 407-6875
fax (360) 407-7534
e-mail Linda.Whitcher@ecy.wa.gov

☐ No: Please explain:

Attachment A

Purpose of the proposal and its anticipated effects, including any changes in existing rules:

The purpose of this rule proposal is to:

- Make the rule consistent with requirements in the Federal Clean Air Act.
- Support Ecology's request for EPA approval of SIP revisions.
- Clarify that the SIP applies to the six air contaminants for which EPA has established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), their pre-cursors, and those air contaminants regulated under Part C Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act.
- Amend the rule sections related to permits for industrial and commercial sources of air pollution including minor new source review and major new source review (Prevention of Significant Deterioration).
- Help emitters comply with the rule through better access to references, improved readability, and better understanding of regulations and permitting requirements.
-

Ecology is proposing the rule amendments to assure that it is consistent with federal requirements. These rules would then be adopted into the State Implementation Plan (SIP) so that Washington can gain SIP approval for its new source review and prevention of significant deterioration permitting programs. Gaining SIP approval of these programs helps ensure the state is aligned and consistent with federal law while attaining and maintaining good air quality and protecting citizen's health.

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State of Washington

Air Quality Program
Notice of Two Consecutive Public Hearings
•Proposed Changes to General Regulations for Air Pollution Sources (Chapter 173-400 WAC); and
•Proposed Submittal of Parts of the Changed Regulations to the Washington State Implementation Plan

Ecology will hold two consecutive public hearings on June 27, 2012. The first hearing will be on proposed changes to Ecology's General Regulations for Air Pollution Sources (Chapter 173-400 WAC). The second hearing will be on including parts of the changed rule in the State Implementation Plan (SIP). The first hearing will begin at 6:30 p.m. Immediately after it closes, the second hearing will start.

General Regulations for Air Pollution Sources contain Ecology's general requirements for new or modified industrial sources of air pollution. They regulate both criteria pollutants (pollutants for which the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has set health-based standards) and toxic air pollutants.

The SIP is a statewide plan for meeting and continuing to meet federal air quality standards.

Purpose of the rule changes

The rule changes are intended to meet the requirements of Section 110, Part C and Part D, of the Federal Clean Air Act. They:

•Clarify that the SIP applies to the six air contaminants for which EPA has established federal air quality standards, their pre-cursors, and those air contaminants regulated under Part C Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act.

•Help emitters comply with the rule through better access to references, improved readability, and better understanding of regulations and permitting requirements.

Purpose of the SIP revision

The SIP revision is needed to keep the contents of the SIP up-to-date with the most recent rules.

How to review the proposals

Both the rule and SIP proposals are available for public review and comment at http://www.ecy.wa.gov/laws-rules/wac173400/1110.html. You may also request a copy from Linda Whitcher (see the contact information below).

How to comment

You can comment by attending one of the public hearings listed below; or by writing or emailing Linda Whitcher:

Linda Whitcher
(360) 407-6875
P.O. Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504-7600 linda.whitcher@ecy.wa.gov

The comment period for both the rule changes and the SIP revision will close 5:00 p.m. July 6, 2012.

Public hearings

First hearing: June 27, 2012
6:30 p.m.
Auditorium: ROA-32
Dept of Ecology Headquarters
300 Desmond Drive
Lacey, WA 98503

Second hearing: Immediately following the first hearing

If you need special accommodations, please contact the Air Quality Program at (360) 407-6800 by October 25, 2010. If you have a hearing loss, call 711 for Washington Relay Service. If you have a speech disability, call 877-833-6341.

Date of publication in the Seattle Daily Journal of Commerce, May 24, 2012.

5/24(284491)

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
State of Washington

http://www.ecy.wa.gov

Public Involvement Calendar

The Public Involvement Calendar is designed to engage the public in our **decision-making process**. We encourage you to read Frequently Asked Questions about Effective Public Commenting.

Activities that are educational only or are co-sponsored by Ecology may be found under the "More Ecology Events" link in the left column of this page. We invite your **feedback** about this Public Involvement Calendar.

If you have special accommodation needs or require documents in alternative format, please contact Ecology at:

360-407-6000 (voice)
711 (relay service)
800-833-6388 (TTY)

Public Hearings, Meetings, Workshops, Open Houses

(Next 21 days. Use the search feature (right) for events beyond 21 days.)

Jun 27 **6:30 PM** **Public Hearing: Lacey**
Proposed Changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and Proposed Submittal of the Changes to the State Implementation Plan (SIP)
Ecology will hold two consecutive public hearings. The first hearing will be about proposed changes to Ecology's General Regulations for Air Pollution Sources (Chapter 173-400 WAC). The second hearing will be about including parts of the changed rule in the State Implementation Plan (SIP). The first hearing will begin at 6:30 p.m. and the second hearing will immediately follow. Proposed Rules

Location: WA State Department of Ecology
Headquarters Building
300 Desmond Drive
Lacey, WA Map
Sponsor: Dept of Ecology
AIR QUALITY PM
Contact: Linda Whitcher
(360) 407-6875 / liwh461@ecy.wa.gov
Associated Public Comment Period: May 24 - Jul 6

Public Comment Periods

May 24 - Jul 6 **Public Comment Period: Lacey**
Proposed Changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and Proposed Submittal of the Changes to the State Implementation Plan (SIP)
Ecology will hold two consecutive public hearings. The first hearing will be about proposed changes to Ecology's General Regulations for Air Pollution Sources (Chapter 173-400 WAC). The second hearing will be about including parts of the changed rule in the State Implementation Plan (SIP). The first hearing will begin at 6:30 p.m. and the second hearing will immediately follow. Proposed Rules

Location: Lacey, WA
Sponsor: Dept of Ecology
AIR QUALITY PM
Contact: Linda Whitcher
(360) 407-6875 / liwh461@ecy.wa.gov
Associated Public Hearing: Jun 27

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- Natural Resources & Environment
- Policy Topics
- Research & Productivity
- Rural Economy
- Trade & International Markets

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2010 County-Level Poverty Rates for Washington

Washington go

Percent **Number**

Go to the map to select a State
Go to Washington State Fact Sheet

Percent of total population in poverty, 2010

d

Get this map as a JPG image or a PNG image.

Click a column name to sort the table by that column.

				All people in poverty (2010)			Children ages 0-17 in poverty (2010)		
					90% confidence interval of estimate			90% confidence interval of estimate	
	FIPS*	Name	RUC Code[1]	Percent	Lower bound	Upper bound	Percent	Lower bound	Upper bound
1	53000	Washington		13.5	13.2	13.8	18.2	17.6	18.8
2	53001	Adams County	6	20.4	16.5	24.3	30.4	24.0	36.8
3	53003	Asotin County	3	15.8	12.5	19.1	25.5	19.5	31.5
4	53005	Benton County	3	12.8	11.0	14.6	18.4	15.3	21.5
5	53007	Chelan County	3	14.2	11.4	17.0	21.7	16.6	26.8
6	53009	Clallam County	5	15.5	13.1	17.9	23.3	18.3	28.3
7	53011	Clark	1	12.7	11.2	14.2	17.6	14.7	20.5

7	53011	County	1	12.7	11.2	14.2	17.6	14.7	20.9
8	53013	Columbia County	6	14.6	11.4	17.8	21.0	15.9	26.1
9	53015	Cowlitz County	3	20.6	18.3	22.9	28.7	24.4	33.0
10	53017	Douglas County	3	14.2	11.4	17.0	21.5	16.8	26.2
11	53019	Ferry County	9	21.0	16.3	25.7	27.9	21.0	34.8
12	53021	Franklin County	3	18.8	15.9	21.7	24.9	20.0	29.8
13	53023	Garfield County	8	13.9	10.7	17.1	19.6	14.9	24.3
14	53025	Grant County	4	21.7	18.9	24.5	30.1	25.4	34.8
15	53027	Grays Harbor County	4	17.9	15.1	20.7	28.6	24.0	33.2
16	53029	Island County	4	9.7	7.9	11.5	14.6	11.5	17.7
17	53031	Jefferson County	6	12.0	9.4	14.6	22.0	16.5	27.5
18	53033	King County	1	12.2	11.5	12.9	15.3	13.9	16.7
19	53035	Kitsap County	3	11.3	9.8	12.8	14.9	12.6	17.2
20	53037	Kittitas County	6	20.9	18.3	23.5	18.7	14.4	23.0
21	53039	Klickitat County	6	17.4	13.8	21.0	29.0	22.7	35.3
22	53041	Lewis County	4	16.5	14.1	18.9	22.2	17.4	27.0
23	53043	Lincoln County	8	11.7	8.9	14.5	18.1	13.5	22.7
24	53045	Mason County	6	16.0	13.5	18.5	22.3	17.5	27.1
25	53047	Okanogan County	6	22.0	18.7	25.3	31.9	24.8	39.0
26	53049	Pacific County	7	17.9	14.4	21.4	26.7	20.6	32.8
27	53051	Pend Oreille County	8	18.9	15.1	22.7	29.2	22.1	36.3
28	53053	Pierce County	1	12.3	11.1	13.5	17.1	14.9	19.3
29	53055	San Juan County	9	11.8	9.4	14.2	20.1	15.8	24.4
30	53057	Skagit County	3	13.0	10.6	15.4	20.5	16.1	24.9
31	53059	Skamania County	1	13.8	11.1	16.5	19.5	14.8	24.2
32	53061	Snohomish County	1	10.0	9.0	11.0	12.9	11.2	14.6
33	53063	Spokane County	2	14.7	13.1	16.3	17.7	14.6	20.8
34	53065	Stevens County	6	17.4	14.0	20.8	26.9	20.9	32.9
35	53067	Thurston County	3	10.7	8.9	12.5	14.2	11.2	17.2
36	53069	Wahkiakum County	8	13.8	10.8	16.8	26.1	19.8	32.4

37	53071	Walla Walla County	4	15.7	12.3	19.1	22.2	17.2	27.2
38	53073	Whatcom County	3	14.4	12.7	16.1	16.3	13.0	19.6
39	53075	Whitman County	4	24.4	21.6	27.2	15.7	12.2	19.2
40	53077	Yakima County	3	23.9	21.3	26.5	35.4	31.3	39.5

See the county-level poverty rates from the 1990 and 2000 Census of Population.

Download the State- and county-level data in Excel format.

See important notes about intercensal model-based poverty estimates.

[1]The 2003 rural-urban continuum codes classify metropolitan counties (codes 1 through 3) by size of the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), and nonmetropolitan counties (codes 4 through 9) by degree of urbanization and proximity to metro areas. See rural-urban continuum codes for precise definitions of each code.

Source: Bureau of the Census, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates.

*See the Census Bureau web site for a description of FIPS codes.

For more information, contact: Kathleen Kassel

Web administration: webadmin@ers.usda.gov

Updated date: December 2, 2011

From:	Kurt Hulse
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Rules governing regulation of greenhouse gas emissions
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 4:46:03 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

It is very important that the state's Department of Ecology be empowered and encouraged to regulate the emission of atmospheric pollutants and greenhouse gases from ALL sources. Allowing regulations to become more lax regarding greenhouse gases would be unacceptable when our state, our nation and the world face what might be a nearly insurmountable challenge in countering climate change.

I'd really like to believe the Department of Ecology is on the side of the good guys. Don't prove me wrong.

Kurt Hulse
1122 E Pike St #1257
Seattle, WA 98122

From: Mike Ruby
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: Comment on WAC173-400 revision proposal
Date: Thursday, July 19, 2012 2:55:03 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher:

I am writing to oppose the adoption of the proposed revision to WAC 173-400-020 and -030 and the submission of a request to revise the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) to include these two sections of the revised WAC. I suggest that there are several problems with the proposals as they are currently written.

The primary purpose of the revisions that are to be submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) at this time appear to be to remove federal supervision of state actions except with respect to narrow aspects the U.S. Clean Air Act. Unfortunately the revisions would have greater and undesirable effects.

As written, the proposed revision would limit the application of state regulations that have been approved for inclusion in the federally-enforceable State Implementation Plan to only those pollutants (and their precursors) for which a National Ambient Air Quality Standard has been promulgated and the adopted provisions for visibility protection and prevention of significant deterioration of air quality, which might include other pollutants with specific requirements.

Although it is quite correct that EPA has sought to limit the federally-enforceable provisions of state and local regulations to those subjects that are directly within the purview of the Clean Air Act it is incorrect that the limits are as tight as is being proposed by Ecology. Ecology did not need to go this far to meet the EPA SIP guidance.

The EPA has, for example, excluded from inclusion within the SIP WAC 173-400 (4) “Odors”, as this has been determined to not be an issue for federal enforcement. However, EPA has accepted and included WAC 173-400 (5) “Emissions detrimental to persons or property”, the general nuisance provisions, as it can be used to enforce situations of federal concern that might be difficult to approach with the specific rules. These changes would severely limit the opportunities for enforcement of this

“catch all” provision in addressing any other than the most common, and generally well-regulated, pollution issues.

It is important to note that in several portions of Section 110 of the Federal Clean Air Act it is made clear that the SIP may include not only provisions for the attainment and maintenance of the ambient air quality standards and prevention of significant deterioration but also “any other applicable requirement of this chapter” (and other, similar wording). In fact, in some provisions it is made clear that a state may include provisions, such as indirect source review, that the federal government cannot propose in a federally-developed and imposed SIP.

Although the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that greenhouse gases are pollutants within the scope of the U.S. Clean Air Act, it has been the considered policy of the EPA to proceed to address this issue through other means than ambient air quality standards. Action to address these pollutants by all other means by both state and federal agencies is imperative. These proposed revisions would mean that there would be no federal enforcement of possible state regulations of greenhouse gases from any sources other than those for which a New Source Performance Standard has been promulgated. The ability to enforce these provisions in federal court will be essential to successful implementation of such regulations. The proposed changes are thus potentially harmful to the mission of Ecology to protect the health and welfare of Washington residents.

Therefore I am suggesting that the proposed revised language in -020 and -030 not be adopted by Ecology and not be submitted to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Further, I would argue that if Ecology needs to revise the SIP to ensure compliance with the U.S. Clean Air Act, it should be directing its attention instead to Section 110(2)(E), which requires that the SIP provide necessary assurance that Ecology and the Washington local agencies have adequate resources to carry out the implementation plan. It has been my experience that the reductions in Ecology and local agency budgets over the past few years has resulted in a contraction of agency activities and a reduction in salary levels such that regulatory and permit activities and enforcement actions are endangered and the hiring and retention of

competent staff is increasingly difficult.

With respect to the remainder of the proposed revisions to WAC 173-400, I have two specific comments.

The deletion of WAC 173-113(5) is reasonable at that location, but it does not aid the reader in knowing all the requirements because the intended use of the mention in -110 is insufficient. It would be best if the entire deleted language were moved to -111 (3) and added in the list there. This would give the needed notice without being excessively redundant.

The proposed definition of BACT in WAC 173-400-810(31) is not consistent with the federal definition in 40CFR51.165(a)(1)(xl)., which it is intended to mimic. Someone has accidentally inserted the marked added words: "...which the reviewing authority, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines **__if it__** is achievable for such source ..."

--
Mike Ruby
Envirometrics, Inc.
206 633 4456
www.envirometrics.com

From: Methow Valley Citizens Council
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Cc: coldmtn@centurytel.net
Subject: METHOW VALLEY CITIZENS COUNCIL COMMENTS ON CH. 173-400 WAC AIR QUALITY REGS
Date: Wednesday, July 18, 2012 8:02:29 AM

WE WOULD APPRECIATE YOUR ACKNOWLDGING RECEIPT OF THESE COMMENTS

Methow Valley Citizens' Council

P.O. Box 774

Twisp, WA 98856

Linda Whitcher

Washington Department of Ecology

July 18, 2012

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations

Dear Ms. Whitcher:

Please include these comments from the Methow Valley Citizens' Council as part of the record on the proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and Proposed Submittal of the Changes to the State Implementation Plan (SIP).

The Methow Valley Citizens' Council is a non-profit organization founded in 1977 to promote and maintain the rural and agricultural character of the Methow Valley, including its natural resources. We place a high value upon clean air for 1) reasons of health to residents and visitors 2) visibility of our spectacularly beautiful surroundings and 3) importance to native flora and fauna. For these reasons, we are very interested in Prevention of Significant Deterioration of our air quality, strict regulation of Toxic Air Pollutants, and the rights of our citizens to bring citizen suits when necessary.

First, it is not clear to us that the timing of these proposed rule changes is actually

required by exemption criterion 3 (a) of the Governor's moratorium on rulemaking ("required by federal or state law or required to maintain federally delegated or authorized programs") as implied in Director Sturtevant's statement. Clarification on this point would be appreciated. Nevertheless, we submit these comments:

1. We support Washington's Clean Air laws remaining under the State Implementation Plan. There should be no time period during which our state's laws are in force without approval of the EPA of these rules as a part of the SIP.

2. WAC 173-460: Class A Toxic Air Pollutants (currently over 150 listed) and Class B Toxic Air Pollutants (currently over 400 listed) must remain under federal enforceability (WAC 173-460.) We oppose limiting the SIP to the six criteria pollutants and their precursors, as is now proposed.

3. Citizens' rights to a citizen suit under the Clean Air Act must remain a right of the citizens of the State of Washington and should not be infringed upon by any of these rulemaking proposals. We request that the extra oversight, enforcement, and citizen suit provisions with WAC 173-460 remain under the SIP.

4. We oppose any weakening of the definition of Best Available Control Technology (BACT).

5. We request that the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) remain under the SIP as adopted in 1995; We oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that are not more stringent or required by federal law. In other words, we oppose any weakening of our state's current laws under WAC 173-400.

6. We support the continued oversight of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Program by the Environmental Protection Agency rather than giving the Department of Ecology single review authority for PSD permits. It is important that the broad and extensive expertise of the EPA be recognized when questions arise regarding the potential deterioration of air quality in areas like the Methow Valley. This highly technical program has protected the Methow Valley's air from deterioration in the past. We have benefitted from EPA's involvement and extensive expertise with similar high mountain valleys across the U.S., given these valleys' typical weather patterns (particularly daily and seasonal inversion patterns and the impact of wood smoke upon these geographic areas), the EPA's expertise in computer modeling for these particular meteorological conditions, and the EPA's familiarity with successful regulations in communities in other states across the USA where the residents depend upon wood heat.

Despite the DNS on this proposal, a change in EPA's involvement with the PSD program could definitely have a significant adverse impact to areas such as the Methow Valley. We therefore oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the PSD program.

7. Director Sturtevant's assertion that "The regulated community supports this rule making because it will result in a streamlined permitting process" may be true, but it neglects to consider the fact that many people other than the affected businesses and/or industries are stakeholders in the important aspects of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration program. The "streamlining" of a permitting process may be to the benefit of those requiring a permit, but this does not necessarily mean that it should be done - nor that it is actually mandated by the

Governor's moratorium criterion 3 (a).

8) We request that an additional Public Hearing be held on the final rule to be adopted into the SIP following changes that may result from the public comment period. This is particularly important to our organization because it appears that the general populace in Eastern Washington has not been as aware of this process and these changes as we should have been to date. As you know, the eastern part of our state is often further removed from the legislative process than the communities on the Western side of the mountains.

Thank you very much for this opportunity to comment.

Isabelle Spohn, MVCC Board Member

Please direct any followup communication on this matter to

Isabelle Spohn at coldmtn@centurytel.net

and

Methow Valley Citizens' Council at mvcc@mvcitizens.org

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Methow Valley Citizens Council

www.mvcitizens.org

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Never doubt
that a small group of
thoughtful, committed individuals
can change the world.
Indeed
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it's the only thing
that ever has.
-MARGARET MEAD

From:	Darlene Schanfald
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY); Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Re: Changes to WA Clean Air Regulations under the State Implementation Plan (SIP)
Date:	Tuesday, July 17, 2012 9:29:26 AM

July 16, 2012

Linda Whitcher
Department of Ecology, State of Washington
PO Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504-7600

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Dear Ms Whitcher:

The Olympic Environmental Council endorses the comments submitted to you by Dr. Richard Honour of the Precautionary Group. Please note this comment in your records and keep us abreast of further actions on this issue.

Thank you,

Darlene Schanfald
for The Olympic Environmental Council
PO Box 2664
Sequim WA 98382
==========

July 2, 2012

Linda Whitcher
Department of Ecology, State of Washington
PO Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504-7600

Re: Changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations under the State Implementation Plan (SIP)

Dear Ms Whitcher:

Rules adopted under the SIP are federally enforceable and citizens have the right to enforce those rules under the citizen suit provisions of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA). Having rules adopted into the SIP also means that the Environmental Protection Agency also enforces these rules, adding a layer of accountability that is missing from the Department of Ecology.

The rule changes proposed by Ecology claim to be re-defining the term 'air contaminant,' thereby 'clarifying' that the SIP applies only to the six criteria pollutants regulated under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. What the agency is doing is removing from federal enforceability, including our rights to a citizen suit under the CAA, over 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and more than 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the State clean air program (WAC 173-460). Removing these protections under the SIP engenders yet more

politically-driven decisions by Ecology, with fewer protections implemented by law.

Ecology is in violation of the CAA by permitting stationary sources under rules that have not been adopted into the SIP. The CAA specifically prohibits this kind of behavior. If the SIP is revised by removing the more stringent State rules, then local air authorities have the prerogative to apply equally less stringent rules to match those of the State. It is essential that we retain our right to clean air and to the citizen suit provisions afforded under the CAA.

As involved and concerned citizens, we:

a) Oppose limiting the SIP to the six criteria pollutants and their precursors;

b) Want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP as adopted in 1995;

c) Want the extra oversight, enforcement and citizen suit provisions with WAC 173-460 under the SIP;

d) Oppose weakening the definition of BACT, air contaminant and emergency engine;

e) Oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that are not more stringent or required by federal law;

f) Oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the PSD program; and,

g) Request that an additional Public Hearing be held on the final rule to be adopted into the SIP following changes that may result from the public comment period.

Sincerely,

Richard C. Honour, PhD
Executive Director

From:	Thom Fischer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Considerations regarding the Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 5:39:57 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to the Department of Ecology to encourage supporting the development of renewable energy, including hydropower in Washington State.

For our state to regulate greenhouse gas emissions or remove thermal powerplants, there needs to be replacement energy projects for discontinued projects.

The Pacific Northwest has had a net loss of hydropower during the past 16 years due to the removal of hydro projects exceeding the installation of new projects. There is also a move to remove the coal fired powerplant near Chehalis with no simultaneous replacement power.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to promote clean energy, spur innovation and investment, and protect our climate, which has put us to the front of the pack.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to consider proactive changes to support new low-impact hydropower and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Thom Fischer
3633 Alderwood Avenue
Bellingham, WA 98225

From:	Suzanne Malakoff
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s obvious that global warming is problem, isn"t it?
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 1:51:39 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I supports efforts to reduce pollution, not attempts to weaken our clean air laws.

Please do not weaken clean air rules and the need to regulate greenhouse gases from industrial sources of air pollution (including oil refineries).

Washington is a gorgeous state - I was born and raised here, I'm raising my family here. Let's keep it beautiful, let's preserve everything that makes it beautiful, let's keep our air clean and our climate temperate. Let's make the air safe to breath.

Thank you.

Suzanne Malakoff
4025 74th Avenue SE
Oly, WA 98501

From:	Richard C. Honour
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Cc:	Patty Martin
Subject:	Comments: Changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations under SIP
Date:	Monday, July 02, 2012 4:58:05 PM
Attachments:	Letter.07.02.12.doc

Dear Ms. Whitcher:
Attached is our letter of comment with regard to:
Changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations under the State Implementation Plan (SIP).
Sincerely,
Richard C. Honour, PhD
Executive Director
The Precautionary Group
www.precautionarygroup.org

The Precautionary Group

Protecting Cascade Forests and Puget Sound

July 2, 2012

Linda Whitcher
Department of Ecology, State of Washington
PO Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504-7600

Re: Changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations under the State Implementation Plan (SIP)

Dear Ms Whitcher:

Rules adopted under the SIP are federally enforceable and citizens have the right to enforce those rules under the citizen suit provisions of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA). Having rules adopted into the SIP also means that the Environmental Protection Agency also enforces these rules, adding a layer of accountability that is missing from the Department of Ecology.

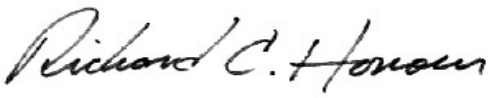
The rule changes proposed by Ecology claim to be re-defining the term 'air contaminant,' thereby 'clarifying' that the SIP applies only to the six criteria pollutants regulated under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards. What the agency is doing is removing from federal enforceability, including our rights to a citizen suit under the CAA, over 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and more than 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the State clean air program (WAC 173-460). Removing these protections under the SIP engenders yet more politically-driven decisions by Ecology, with fewer protections implemented by law.

Ecology is in violation of the CAA by permitting stationary sources under rules that have not been adopted into the SIP. The CAA specifically prohibits this kind of behavior. If the SIP is revised by removing the more stringent State rules, then local air authorities have the prerogative to apply equally less stringent rules to match those of the State. It is essential that we retain our right to clean air and to the citizen suit provisions afforded under the CAA.

As involved and concerned citizens, we:

a) Oppose limiting the SIP to the six criteria pollutants and their precursors;
b) Want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP as adopted in 1995;
c) Want the extra oversight, enforcement and citizen suit provisions with WAC 173-460 under the SIP;
d) Oppose weakening the definition of BACT, air contaminant and emergency engine;
e) Oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that are not more stringent or required by federal law;
f) Oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the PSD program; and,
g) Request that an additional Public Hearing be held on the final rule to be adopted into the SIP following changes that may result from the public comment period.

Sincerely,



Richard C. Honour, PhD
Executive Director

A Washington State 501(c)(3) Nonprofit Corporation
19211 64th Place NE, Kenmore, WA 98028-3380
www.precautionarygroup.org rhono@precautionarygroup.org 425.772.1473

From:	Heikes Family
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Cc:	Heikes Family
Subject:	Fwd: Ecology Public Hearing -- June 27th 6:30 PM Lacey Headquarters
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 4:55:42 PM

Ms. Whitcher,
My name is Tod Heikes and I teach in Quincy, WA where we now have 4 data centers surrounding one of our elementary schools. The proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations to be adopted under the State Implementation Plan (SIP) will worsen our air quality in Quincy and put our children's health at risk. My wife and I are opposed to limiting the SIP to the 6 criteria pollutants and their precursors. We as parents and citizens of Quincy want the state's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP as they were adopted in 1995. We also want the extra oversight, enforcement and citizen suit provisions provided by having WAC 173-460 under the SIP. We oppose weakening the definition of BACT, air contaminant and emergency engine and oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that are not more stringent or required by federal law. Finally, we as parents and citizens of Quincy oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program. I would also like to request that an additional Public Hearing be held on the "final" rule to be adopted into the SIP. Thank you for your time and consideration with this serious issue that affects all of the citizens here in Quincy, WA.

Sincerely,
Tod Heikes
Quincy, WA
98848

From: Chris Herman
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: weakening clean air
Date: Wednesday, June 27, 2012 2:02:05 PM

Ms. Wichter,
I would like to express my opinion about the Dept. of Ecology's proposal to weaken the clean air rules in order to let our 5 in-state oil refineries continue to pollute with impunity. I and many others fought hard to get pollution standards enacted at the federal level and letting our own ecology dept. weaken those standards is unacceptable! They should be leading the way to reduce pollution and protect our beautiful Pacific NW, not caving to industry pressure to let them off the hook to pollute as always. If we pay the true costs of burning fossil fuels then renewable energy technologies will have a fighting chance to become mainstream in our lifetime. If we keep subsidizing resource depletion, pollution, environmental degradation, and the adverse health effects of burning things, not to mention global climate change and the wars, we will trash our planet and keep making it hugely profitable for the big corporations to do so. It is time to stop subsidizing the things that most Americans want to discourage. As a state agency they are responsible for looking out for the majority of our interests. It is in our interest to protect the environment, not keep degrading it. Please consider this my public comment.

Best energy,
Chris Herman, owner, Winter Sun Design, www.wintersundesign.com
Past-president, Solar WA., www.solarwashington.org
Co-founder, NW Eco-Building Guild, www.ecobuilding.org
Life member, American Solar Energy Society, www.ases.org

<!--[if !vml]--> <!--[endif]-->
Interim President, Edmonds Community Solar Cooperative www.tangerinepower.com/edmonds
Design & Sales, Sunergy Systems, www.sunergysystems.com

From:	Danna Dal Porto
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Citizen Comment for June 27, 2012 RE: Clean Air Regulations
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 10:14:30 AM
Attachments:	June 25 DOE.docx

Ms. Whitcher,

Please accept these comments for the public hearing June 27, 2012, regarding Washington State Clean Air Regulations.

Danna Dal Porto
16651 Road 3 NW
Quincy, WA 98848

June 25, 2012

Department of Ecology
Auditorium, ROA-32
300 Desmond Drive NE
Lacey, WA 98503

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing these comments in lieu of a personal appearance at the public comment hearing on changes to the Washington Clean Air Regulations scheduled for June 27, 2012, in Lacey, Washington. Please accept these comments for the official record of the public hearing.

I am a resident of Quincy, Washington and I have been concerned about the air quality in my community for the past several years. With the unexpected construction of multiple data centers in Quincy these last few years, I have tried to learn about air quality issues and how industrial emissions affect human health and the environment.

What I have learned is that for communities to be protected, we must learn about air quality issues, especially those of us who live in eastern Washington. As almost all of eastern Washington has no local Clean Air Authority, our protections come from the Department of Ecology. I attended the public hearing for the Olympia data center (DIS) and was interested to see that the Clean Air Authority spoke for the residents of the area and they were knowledgeable and up to date on regulations and guidelines for local protections. In attending public hearings in Quincy, we have no experts to guide us in our public comments to protect local residents. The Department of Ecology speaks but it is speaking for the developer of the data center and not speaking for the local residents. For the Department of Ecology to have these dual roles results in no protections for residents of communities without Clean Air Authorities.

In studying the air emissions from Quincy diesel generators, I have learned that many toxic materials come from these stacks. Since Quincy industries have no filters, scrubbers or other emission controls, I oppose limiting the SIP to 6 criteria pollutants and their precursors. The nature of emissions is such that limits should never be placed on what is considered or regulated from these emission sources.

I have studied the clean air regulations and believe they should stay under the SIP as adopted in 1995. This gives the enforcement and citizen protections provided by having WAC 173-460 under the SIP. Why would those protections be removed from the public? Changing this is a terrible injustice to residents of Washington State.

In studying the air emission issues, I have learned the importance of using the Best Available Control Technology (BACT). I believe that BACT is intended to be the best

control technology that is site specific and is a result of modeling for emissions specific to the construction and operation of a specific emission source. I do not understand how Ecology has determined that the rating of an emission source, for example a Tier 2 engine, can be determined as BACT without taking into consideration the modeling, which must include local background and adjacent pollution sources. If I understand the proposed changes to the regulations, the definition of BACT would be weakened as well as changes be made in the definitions of air contaminant and emergency engines. In dealing with Ecology in Quincy, the definition of emergency engines has been a moving target with much confusion about stand-by engine and emergency engine confusing the public about the use of these terms. If Ecology would like to codify the meaning of these words and be consistent in their use, that would be helpful to the public but do not weaken any of the protections we have.

I oppose any and all changes to WAC 173-400 that would not be more stringent or required by federal law. Our protections as citizens must come from that higher authority as we are not being protected by the state Department of Ecology.

I also go on record as opposing granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

I want to speak to the lack of cooperation I have experienced from the Department of Ecology. I was told I could only interact with one person in Ecology and I have been prevented from speaking to other Ecology experts to explain component parts of the permitting processes that have taken place in Quincy. I have sent numerous requests asking for the background and process that took place to implement the "community wide" approach that has resulted in the 100 cancers per million that has been instituted in Quincy. I have decided that Ecology has nothing to offer me to explain how that "rule" was adopted so instead of answering me, they have just ignored my requests. I have sent several messages to Director Sturdevant with questions like that and have never been granted a reply, much less an acknowledgment. It is sad to feel that the state department with the responsibility to protect me is the department that I trust the least.

I have one additional request. I would like to receive a copy of the document, as amended by the June 27, 2012, hearing. I am requesting another Public Hearing on the "final" rule as adopted following these comments. As citizens of Washington, we should not have our protections compromised by the Department of Ecology and we must keep those protections afforded to us under the Clean Air Act.

Thank you for considering my comments,

Danna Dal Porto
16651 Road 3 NW
Quincy, WA 98848

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Carola Tossetti
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, July 25, 2012 9:22:38 AM

Jul 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Carola Tossetti
3962 Byron Ave
Apt 106
Bellingham, WA 98229-2871

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John B. Neighbor
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, July 23, 2012 8:34:04 PM

Jul 23, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. John B. Neighbor
2320 I St Apt 6
Bellingham, WA 98225-3341

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Donald Springer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Saturday, July 21, 2012 4:17:31 PM

Jul 21, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Donald Springer
8321 NE 54th St
Vancouver, WA 98662-6085

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Jean Pierre
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Friday, July 20, 2012 2:15:29 PM

Jul 20, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jean Pierre
1326 S Skyline Dr
Moses Lake, WA 98837-4601

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Abbie Spielman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 6:40:18 AM

Jul 20, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Abbie Spielman
2409 C St
Vancouver, WA 98663-3232

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mary Pat Larsen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, July 17, 2012 11:34:24 AM

Jul 17, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Mary Pat Larsen
48372 Yeager Rd
Concrete, WA 98237-9645
(360) 853-9013

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Devin Champlin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 6:25:16 PM

Jul 16, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Please do the right thing.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Devin Champlin
2515 Dean Ave
Bellingham, WA 98225-3420

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jeff Daffron
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 10:26:53 AM

Jul 16, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jeff Daffron
2821 Martin St
Bellingham, WA 98226-4431

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Loraine Krainess
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 2:32:44 PM

Jul 15, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Loraine Krainess
149 / 140th Pl NE
Bellevue, WA 98007-6939
(425) 746-6733

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Amy Mower
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 12:02:16 PM

Jul 15, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Amy Mower
PO Box 2004
Maple Falls, WA 98266-2004
(360) 599-3372

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Harry Matrone
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 11:32:19 AM

Jul 15, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Harry Matrone
916 N 49th St
Seattle, WA 98103-6627
(206) 633-7944

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Max Jones
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 11:30:32 AM

Jul 14, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Max Jones
1601 J St
Bellingham, WA 98225-3033

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of lDiane Kaufman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 7:30:30 AM

Jul 14, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. lDiane Kaufman
PO Box 641
Friday Harbor, WA 98250-0641
(360) 378-9788

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gordon Hait
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:28:22 PM

Jul 13, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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As we look at what is happening around the world and the devastation and destruction being caused by the changing climate, and then you don't want to work to ensure industry is not violating the law, I have to question your suitability to be in the position you are in.
Are you not paying attention? Do you not want to be part of the solution rather than part of the problem?

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Gordon Hait
503 Mission Dr NE
Olympia, WA 98506-3237
(360) 701-4535

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Bob Robins
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Friday, July 13, 2012 9:01:20 AM

Jul 13, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Bob Robins
PO Box 51216
Seattle, WA 98115-1216

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Nancy Kramis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 8:31:37 AM

Jul 13, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Nancy Kramis
4949 Samish Way Unit 13
Bellingham, WA 98229-6908
(360) 734-0952

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of jan sundquist
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 8:31:24 AM

Jul 13, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. jan sundquist
PO Box 296
Lopez Island, WA 98261-0296
undisclosed

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Steve Bailey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 7:30:44 AM

Jul 13, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Steve Bailey
1601 H St
Apt 202
Bellingham, WA 98225-3060
(360) 990-4608

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robert Briggs
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 11:42:03 PM

Jul 13, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Briggs
837 SE Edge Knoll Dr
Pullman, WA 99163-2407
(509) 332-5819

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Amy Mower
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 11:41:56 PM

Jul 13, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Amy Mower
PO Box 2004
Maple Falls, WA 98266-2004

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dennis Smith
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 11:11:58 PM

Jul 13, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Dennis Smith
5723 Schornbush Rd
Deming, WA 98244-9222

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Brenda Lewis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 10:11:52 PM

Jul 13, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Brenda Lewis
539 Antoine Creek Rd
Chelan, WA 98816-8609
(503) 519-8530

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rosemary Stevens
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 8:41:15 PM

Jul 12, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Rosemary Stevens
2410 32nd St
Anacortes, WA 98221-2626

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Amanda Rose Clausen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 6:41:14 PM

Jul 12, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Miss Amanda Rose Clausen
900 Key St
Bellingham, WA 98225-5615

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of melodie martin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 5:11:41 PM

Jul 12, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. melodie martin
2339 11th Ave E
Seattle, WA 98102-4013

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dianne Iverson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 5:11:28 PM

Jul 12, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Dianne Iverson
1928 NE Craftsman Way
Poulsbo, WA 98370-7454
(503) 997-4144

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Susan Gillespie
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 2:23:46 PM

Jul 11, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Susan Gillespie
26231 188th Ave SE
Covington, WA 98042-8436
(253) 630-7044

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Paul Granquist
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 11:43:18 AM

Jul 11, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Paul Granquist
10109 21st Ave W
Everett, WA 98204-3652
(425) 514-8006

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kamol & Pawadee Lohavanichbutr
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, July 09, 2012 2:23:53 PM

Jul 9, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Kamol & Pawadee Lohavanichbutr
26710 2nd Ave NE
Arlington, WA 98223-2609
(360) 707-5735

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Genevieve Shank
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, July 09, 2012 1:53:50 PM

Jul 9, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Genevieve Shank
335 31st St
Bellingham, WA 98225-6549

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Thom Peters
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, July 09, 2012 12:24:11 PM

Jul 9, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Thom Peters
7725 Riverview Rd
Snohomish, WA 98290-5884
(425) 239-6948

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michelle McRae
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, July 08, 2012 6:52:20 PM

Jul 8, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Michelle McRae
6020 215th Ave NE
Redmond, WA 98053-2325
(425) 898-9791

From: Sierra Club on behalf of PAUL HANSEN
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, July 08, 2012 2:21:40 PM

Jul 8, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. PAUL HANSEN
340 Frost Rd
Sequim, WA 98382-7208
(360) 681-6306

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Alicia Evans Imbert
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Friday, July 06, 2012 10:49:32 PM

Jul 7, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Alicia Evans Imbert
2312 3rd Ave Unit 729
Seattle, WA 98121-1745

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Angela Kerr
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Friday, July 06, 2012 1:45:59 AM

Jul 6, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Miss Angela Kerr
2707 S Rhyolite Rd
Spokane, WA 99203-3275

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Chris Bailey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Thursday, July 05, 2012 5:15:31 PM

Jul 5, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Dr. Chris Bailey
17535 32nd Ave NE
Lake Forest Park, WA 98155-5327
(206) 367-4648

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gail Maciejewski
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Thursday, July 05, 2012 11:37:44 AM

Jul 5, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Miss Gail Maciejewski
74 Haada Laas Rd
Port Townsend, WA 98368-9237
(360) 460-9219

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Samantha Wilk
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, July 04, 2012 2:37:24 PM

Jul 4, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Samantha Wilk
UNIVERSITY Of Puget Sound
Tacoma, WA 98416-0001

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Angela Perstein
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, July 04, 2012 2:35:11 PM

Jul 4, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Angela Perstein
3306 E Terrace St
Seattle, WA 98122-6456
(206) 328-9136

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Raechel Murphy
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, July 04, 2012 2:05:59 PM

Jul 4, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Raechel Murphy
110 E Dunvegan Rd
Shelton, WA 98584-7161

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Marcia Peterson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, July 04, 2012 12:36:09 PM

Jul 4, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Marcia Peterson
1152 Old Eaglemount Rd
Port Townsend, WA 98368-8719
(360) 732-4867

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of kristin Nasman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, July 04, 2012 9:04:45 AM

Jul 4, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. kristin Nasman
40 Orcas Ky
Bellevue, WA 98006-1020
(425) 643-3135

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Bill Tirrill
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, July 04, 2012 12:04:06 AM

Jul 4, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Bill Tirrill
2829 NW 68th St
Seattle, WA 98117-6238
(206) 784-5816

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jerrold Milstein
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, July 03, 2012 8:36:09 PM

Jul 3, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Dr. Jerrold Milstein
5007 Lakehurst Ln SE
Bellevue, WA 98006-2649
(123) 456-7890

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Marjorie Curci
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, July 03, 2012 5:45:32 PM

Jul 3, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Marjorie Curci
PO Box 502
Beaver, WA 98305-0502
(360) 327-3679

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Terry Eaton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, July 03, 2012 8:12:00 AM

Jul 3, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Terry Eaton
10824 NE 172nd Ave
Brush Prairie, WA 98606-7129

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dennis Obrien
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, July 02, 2012 7:38:02 PM

Jul 2, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Dennis Obrien
504 W Smith St
Seattle, WA 98119-2537
(206) 402-4616

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Seth Schader
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, July 02, 2012 6:38:05 PM

Jul 2, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Seth Schader
14169 Carnation Duvall Rd NE
Duvall, WA 98019-8307

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Samantha Wilk
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, July 02, 2012 12:51:03 PM

Jul 2, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Samantha Wilk
19896 State Route 9
Mount Vernon, WA 98274-8082

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jason Hann
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, July 02, 2012 11:50:01 AM

Jul 2, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jason Hann
PO Box 354
Redmond, WA 98073-0354
(412) 638-4400

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dean And Marilyn Webb
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, July 02, 2012 12:46:10 AM

Jul 2, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Dean And Marilyn Webb
4522 36th Ave W
Seattle, WA 98199-1154
(206) 285-3672

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sara Strickland
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, July 01, 2012 9:12:20 PM

Jul 1, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sara Strickland
430 3rd Ave S Apt 201a
Edmonds, WA 98020-3577
(425) 771-9045

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Suzanne Heyd
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, July 01, 2012 8:42:27 PM

Jul 1, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Suzanne Heyd
62 Cascade Way
Eastsound, WA 98245-9500

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Stuart
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, July 01, 2012 7:42:06 PM

Jul 1, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. David Stuart
1215 Monroe St
Port Townsend, WA 98368-4431

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of EMILY MARCUS
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, July 01, 2012 7:12:31 PM

Jul 1, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. EMILY MARCUS
477 Glass Rd
Port Angeles, WA 98362-8662

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lynnsey Martin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, July 01, 2012 2:40:37 AM

Jul 1, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Miss Lynnsey Martin
7908 NE 107th Ave
Vancouver, WA 98662-3041
(360) 314-5305

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Collin Neuhauser
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, July 01, 2012 1:10:42 AM

Jul 1, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Collin Neuhauser
15512 NE 181st Loop
Brush Prairie, WA 98606-8401

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Stephen Ekholm
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Saturday, June 30, 2012 10:40:20 PM

Jul 1, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Stephen Ekholm
6290 Eagle Harbor Dr NE
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110-2198
(206) 842-5092

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lawrence Magliola
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Saturday, June 30, 2012 10:10:14 PM

Jul 1, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Dr. Lawrence Magliola
108 Hogans Vis
Sequim, WA 98382-9310
(360) 504-2645

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sharon Palko
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Saturday, June 30, 2012 9:10:50 PM

Jun 30, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sharon Palko
625 Memory Ct SE
Olympia, WA 98513-9606
(360) 539-5003

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Sue Beckley
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Saturday, June 30, 2012 9:10:12 PM

Jun 30, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Sue Beckley
4523 Seahurst Ave
Everett, WA 98203-1717

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jason Smith
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Saturday, June 30, 2012 4:39:37 PM

Jun 30, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

It is totally unacceptable to allow a reduction of the protection to the people simply because of pressure by big industries. We need to make it better not worse.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Jason Smith
501 23rd St SE Apt C
Auburn, WA 98002-7650
(253) 804-6216

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Amelia Ingrao
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Saturday, June 30, 2012 3:39:48 PM

Jun 30, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Miss Amelia Ingrao
49th Dr. Ne
Marysville, WA 98271

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Kenny
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Saturday, June 30, 2012 1:40:13 PM

Jun 30, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. John Kenny
625 Bell St Apt 3
Edmonds, WA 98020-3802

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Danny Thorn
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Saturday, June 30, 2012 1:39:28 PM

Jun 30, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Danny Thorn
710 18th Ave W
Kirkland, WA 98033-4818
(425) 827-3804

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Benjamin Sibelman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Saturday, June 30, 2012 1:39:27 PM

Jun 30, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

It is completely unacceptable for you to simply give up on regulating corporate polluters. Your proposal would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. Not only that, but this rule change is actually illegal, as it would constitute "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Benjamin Sibelman
15817 NE 90th St Apt H362
Redmond, WA 98052-7509
(818) 421-5859

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michael Meacham
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Saturday, June 30, 2012 7:38:56 AM

Jun 30, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Michael Meacham
15313 NE 12th St
Vancouver, WA 98684-3638
(503) 381-4341

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jetta Hurst
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Saturday, June 30, 2012 7:38:54 AM

Jun 30, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jetta Hurst
34037 50th Ave S
Auburn, WA 98001-9701
(253) 333-1420

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Bea Soss
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Saturday, June 30, 2012 3:08:05 AM

Jun 30, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Bea Soss
1128 W 19th Ave
Spokane, WA 99203-1137

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Peter Argersinger
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Saturday, June 30, 2012 12:08:03 AM

Jun 30, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Peter Argersinger
51 Geolaine Way
Sequim, WA 98382-6850

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Elizabeth Van Deventer
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Friday, June 29, 2012 6:07:36 PM

Jun 29, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Dr. Elizabeth Van Deventer
4711 SW 244th St
Vashon, WA 98070-8101

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lindsay Taylor
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Friday, June 29, 2012 1:07:42 PM

Jun 29, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Lindsay Taylor
2512 Cherry St
Bellingham, WA 98225-2004

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robert Moore
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Friday, June 29, 2012 12:05:16 PM

Jun 29, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Dr. Robert Moore
450 NE 100th St
Seattle, WA 98125-8024
(206) 364-9636

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tamara Buchanan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Friday, June 29, 2012 11:04:12 AM

Jun 29, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Tamara Buchanan
PO Box 305
Lopez Island, WA 98261-0305
(360) 468-3876

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kathy Black
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Friday, June 29, 2012 10:26:52 AM

Jun 29, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Kathy Black
900 NW 148th St
Vancouver, WA 98685-1039
(360) 852-8303

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Peter Criss
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Friday, June 29, 2012 5:56:43 AM

Jun 29, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Peter Criss
PO Box 258
Vashon, WA 98070-0258

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Charles Riddle
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Thursday, June 28, 2012 11:26:02 PM

Jun 29, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Charles Riddle
4005 91st Ave SE
Mercer Island, WA 98040-4103
(425) 281-5590

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Matthew Nelson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Thursday, June 28, 2012 9:56:02 PM

Jun 28, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Matthew Nelson
11922 SE 240th Pl
Kent, WA 98030-5015
(206) 321-9399

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Talia Kuykendall
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Thursday, June 28, 2012 9:25:58 PM

Jun 28, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Talia Kuykendall
6221 Parker Rd E
Sumner, WA 98390-2651
(253) 886-0467

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Anna Liljegren
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Thursday, June 28, 2012 9:25:44 PM

Jun 28, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Anna Liljegren
17911 Stone Ave N
Shoreline, WA 98133-5020

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Alison Philbin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Thursday, June 28, 2012 8:56:15 PM

Jun 28, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Alison Philbin
PO Box 1173
Winthrop, WA 98862-1173
(509) 996-2000

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Maria Emerson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Thursday, June 28, 2012 8:55:38 PM

Jun 28, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Maria Emerson
1004 Linwood Ln
Fircrest, WA 98466-6541
(206) 588-2849

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Julianne Clerget
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Thursday, June 28, 2012 4:25:23 PM

Jun 28, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Julianne Clerget
25618 86th Ave E
Graham, WA 98338-9146
(253) 847-5998

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Patrick Stowe
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Thursday, June 28, 2012 11:55:16 AM

Jun 28, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Patrick Stowe
3114 W 7th Ave
Spokane, WA 99224-1940

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Miguel Ramos
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Thursday, June 28, 2012 10:41:21 AM

Jun 28, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Miguel Ramos
4663 Fremont St
Bellingham, WA 98229-2627

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michael Arveson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Thursday, June 28, 2012 10:41:04 AM

Jun 28, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Michael Arveson
PO Box 1874
Sumner, WA 98390-0400
(253) 826-5124

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Cathea Stanley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Thursday, June 28, 2012 8:15:38 AM

Jun 28, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Cathea Stanley
20120 15th Ave S
Seatac, WA 98198-3380
(206) 878-5805

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Laura Tiaga
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Thursday, June 28, 2012 3:13:03 AM

Jun 28, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Laura Tiaga
1219 N Altamont St
Spokane, WA 99202-3707

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Phillip Leija
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Thursday, June 28, 2012 12:13:30 AM

Jun 28, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Phillip Leija
13923 E Main Ave
Spokane Valley, WA 99216-2046
(509) 922-5511

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Hannah Alex-Glasser
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 9:43:44 PM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Hannah Alex-Glasser
PO Box 309
Olga, WA 98279-0309

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jovon Crain
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 8:44:46 PM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jovon Crain
6507 East N St.
NONE
Tacoma, WA 98404
(253) 473-8991

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Judith Miley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 7:43:28 PM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Judith Miley
6404 N Elgin St
Spokane, WA 99208-4343

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Barbara Voss
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 7:13:01 PM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Barbara Voss
7001 NE 137th St
Kirkland, WA 98034-5010

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Craig & Julia Feyk
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 5:44:38 PM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Craig & Julia Feyk
9705 236th Pl SW
Edmonds, WA 98020-5643
(206) 546-4866

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Alyson Desmond
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 5:15:48 PM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Alyson Desmond
3835 17th Ave SW Apt 3
Seattle, WA 98106-1151

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jennifer Basaraba Sprague
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 4:14:49 PM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jennifer Basaraba Sprague
3224 Biscay Ct NW
Olympia, WA 98502-3558

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Felix Fuentes
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 3:43:47 PM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Felix Fuentes
9009 S Hosmer St
Tacoma, WA 98444-1809
(253) 720-3719

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of James Ewing
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 3:42:37 PM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Dr. James Ewing
25030 110th Pl SE Apt C
Kent, WA 98030-8286
(253) 852-5715

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Alanna Taylor
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 3:13:53 PM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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I have lived in Washington all my life, and I am dismayed to see such backsliding from my own DOE.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Alanna Taylor
10604 161st Ave NE
Redmond, WA 98052-2679
(425) 558-7573

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jeffrey Cox
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 2:47:34 PM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jeffrey Cox
2522 Old Hwy 99 S Rd Trlr 35
Mount Vernon, WA 98273-9001
(360) 424-4264

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jeannie Holland
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 2:12:20 PM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Jeannie Holland
1420 4th Ave W Apt 312
Seattle, WA 98119-3380
(206) 284-1186

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Chatburn
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 2:12:20 PM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. David Chatburn
21412 125th Street Ct E
Bonney Lake, WA 98391-7613

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jeremy Ehrlich
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 1:42:13 PM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jeremy Ehrlich
209 Hayes St
Seattle, WA 98109-2813
(206) 397-3820

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Blair Buchan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 11:42:37 AM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Blair Buchan
643 W Nickerson St
Seattle, WA 98119-1530

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Hugh Kessel
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 11:42:12 AM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Hugh Kessel
7039 Foothill Loop SW
Olympia, WA 98512-2026
(360) 956-0308

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Scott Bigham
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 9:42:19 AM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Scott Bigham
12345 Shugart Flats Rd
Leavenworth, WA 98826-9224
(509) 763-5007

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gary Larson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 8:42:15 AM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Gary Larson
6723 35th Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98126-3044
(206) 937-2993

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Robin Pavesi
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Wednesday, June 27, 2012 8:41:36 AM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Robin Pavesi
2006 Larrabee Ave
Bellingham, WA 98225-7212
(360) 734-1265

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Wendy Donaldson
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Wednesday, June 27, 2012 8:11:55 AM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Miss Wendy Donaldson
937 Tipsoo Loop N
Rainier, WA 98576-9746
(360) 446-0331

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Susan Hulbert
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 8:11:55 AM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Now is the time to STAND UP FOR CLEAN AIR and our future clean living life.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Susan Hulbert
530 Hillcrest Dr
Longview, WA 98632-5746
(360) 423-1313

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robyn Cleaves
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 7:42:19 AM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Robyn Cleaves
PO Box 65366
Tacoma, WA 98464-1366
(253) 961-0939

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Liisa Antilla
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 6:41:14 AM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Liisa Antilla
2311 4th Ave Ste 315
Seattle, WA 98121-1717
(360) 438-3975

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robert Snell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 6:12:14 AM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Robert Snell
5889 S Shore Rd
Anacortes, WA 98221-8925

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Renee Reinhardt
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 12:40:43 AM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Renee Reinhardt
PO Box 446
Kalama, WA 98625-0500

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Stacy Parr
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 11:41:16 PM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Stacy Parr
18004 83rd Ave NE
Kenmore, WA 98028-1857

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of William Sipple
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 11:41:11 PM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. William Sipple
748 Raptor Ln NW
PO Box 206
Seabeck, WA 98380-9616
(360) 830-4299

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jay Russo
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 11:41:10 PM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jay Russo
1262 Duncan Creek Rd
Stevenson, WA 98648-6177
(509) 427-5002

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michal Silverman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 11:10:52 PM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Michal Silverman
13843 175th Pl NE
Redmond, WA 98052-2180

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of H Schuessler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 10:40:53 PM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. H Schuessler
4249 S Kenny St
Seattle, WA 98118-2721
(206) 320-8313

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Joanna Redman-Smith
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Tuesday, June 26, 2012 9:40:57 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Joanna Redman-Smith
11824 SE 225th St
Kent, WA 98031-9609
(206) 898-9291

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Richard Switzer
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Tuesday, June 26, 2012 9:10:51 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Richard Switzer
801-Oak Street
Castlegar, WA 99114
(250) 365-7382

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Judith Fisher
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 8:41:13 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Judith Fisher
9051 Sunset Ln NW
Seabeck, WA 98380-9531

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Teri Gillespie
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 8:40:41 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Teri Gillespie
18210 36th Ave W Apt K15
Lynnwood, WA 98037-3892

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David & Nora Weisenhorn
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 8:11:09 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. David & Nora Weisenhorn
5710 N Star Rd
Ferndale, WA 98248-9614
(360) 384-0974

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Pamela Elliott
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Tuesday, June 26, 2012 7:42:04 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Pamela Elliott
52 E Tietan St
Walla Walla, WA 99362-4522
(509) 240-8051

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Thomas Guobis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 7:41:51 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Thomas Guobis
646 Osborn Rd
Port Angeles, WA 98362-9122
(360) 457-6321

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sharon Rumley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 7:40:54 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sharon Rumley
11616 E 7th Ct
Spokane Valley, WA 99206-5654

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ruth Bramall
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 7:10:40 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Ruth Bramall
11420 22nd Pl NE
Lake Stevens, WA 98258-8477
(425) 334-6203

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joann Williams
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 6:41:31 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Joann Williams
1120 201st Pl SW
Lynnwood, WA 98036-8695
(206) 683-9534

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Catherine Lowell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 6:11:24 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Catherine Lowell
17 Shorewood Dr
Bellingham, WA 98225-7753
(360) 756-6502

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Alyce Fritch
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 6:11:14 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Alyce Fritch
2160 NE 100th St
Seattle, WA 98125-7624
(206) 526-8321

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Russ Alarcon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 6:10:37 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Russ Alarcon
1101 N Mountain View Ave Apt 7
Tacoma, WA 98406-8400
(253) 564-7868

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gena Dilabio
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 5:41:10 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Gena Dilabio
3124 Dakota Dr
Mount Vernon, WA 98274-8902

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Krystal Wallick
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Tuesday, June 26, 2012 5:11:08 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Krystal Wallick
1241 151st Ave SE
Bellevue, WA 98007-5816

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lillian Kuehl
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 4:10:52 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Miss Lillian Kuehl
110 E Quilcene Rd
Quilcene, WA 98376-9505
(503) 913-7566

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Anita Das
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 4:10:32 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Anita Das
9522 49th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115-2628

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joseph Ulrich
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 3:33:19 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Joseph Ulrich
711 W 33rd St
Vancouver, WA 98660-1805
(503) 730-9144

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michelle Michaels-Tyner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 3:33:12 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Washington State needs to continue to move forward in the efforts to clean up the air that we all breathe, not backwards.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Michelle Michaels-Tyner
1251 S 6th Way
Ridgefield, WA 98642-9244

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Carol Gentry
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 3:32:20 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Carol Gentry
PO Box 2090
1808 W. 5th St.
Port Angeles, WA 98362-0378
(360) 461-6961

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Andrew Brinkhaus
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 3:32:15 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Andrew Brinkhaus
14600 NE 32nd St Apt I9
Bellevue, WA 98007-3691
(425) 401-9725

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kevin Darcy
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 3:05:10 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Kevin Darcy
3140 Adams Ave Apt C304
Bellingham, WA 98225-6577
(360) 920-9017

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Laura Louise
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Tuesday, June 26, 2012 3:04:48 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Miss Laura Louise
1237 Birch St
Edmonds, WA 98020-6616
(425) 771-7373

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Cameron Ellsworth
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 3:04:48 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Cameron Ellsworth
15510 NE 29th Ave
Vancouver, WA 98686-1652
(360) 977-0419

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robert & Marilyn Wilson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 3:03:11 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Robert & Marilyn Wilson
208 Gardner Rd
Burlington, WA 98233-2145
(360) 757-8537

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kathleen Burgett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 3:03:11 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Kathleen Burgett
1727 Umatilla Ave
Port Townsend, WA 98368-4831

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ellyn Sutton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 3:03:06 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Ellyn Sutton
PO Box 18754
Spokane, WA 99228-0754
(509) 701-0505

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Donald Clarke
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 3:03:01 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

I don't understand why your proposing this at this time and it is compleatly unacceptable to any caring person because it would leave stationary sources of air conta.minants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

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Sincerely,

Mr. Donald Clarke
337 Rockwood Dr
Richland, WA 99352-8572

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Dominique Mason
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Tuesday, June 26, 2012 3:03:01 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Dominique Mason
12527 NE 130th Ct Apt B11
Kirkland, WA 98034-3127

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Deb Bear
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 1:53:17 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Deb Bear
6443 Nootka Ln
Anacortes, WA 98221-9022

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Virginia Balogh
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 1:52:53 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Virginia Balogh
135 S 331st Pl Apt 501
Federal Way, WA 98003-7378
(253) 874-4035

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lance Lorz
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 1:23:00 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Lance Lorz
8511 N Austin Rd
Spokane, WA 99208-8443

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Edward Shields
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 1:22:58 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Edward Shields
6901 Delridge Way SW Apt B52
Seattle, WA 98106-3308

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Seth Snapp
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 1:22:41 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Seth Snapp
2214 H St
Bellingham, WA 98225-3316
(360) 201-2214

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Margaret Woll
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 12:52:53 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Margaret Woll
208 Highland Dr
Bellingham, WA 98225-5414
(360) 734-8427

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rocky Boss
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 12:52:50 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Rocky Boss
9030 4th Ave NW
Seattle, WA 98117-2111

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Faye Bartlett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 11:52:57 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Please.please, no giant steps backwards!

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Faye Bartlett
3382 Southbend Pl Apt 102
Bellingham, WA 98226-5697

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ben Heiselt
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 11:52:57 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ben Heiselt
1630 228th St SE
SE-H201
Bothell, WA 98021-7428

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Carol Warrior
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 11:52:47 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Carol Warrior
4200 Mary Gates Memorial Dr NE
Seattle, WA 98105-5647
(206) 434-1141

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robert Becker
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 11:52:47 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Becker
6729 17th Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98106-1624

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robert Crowder
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 11:52:45 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Crowder
5624 Nw 304th St
Ridgefield, WA 98642
(360) 887-4915

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dennis Smith
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 11:23:09 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Dennis Smith
5723 Schornbush Rd
Deming, WA 98244-9222

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kate Mccracken
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 11:22:47 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Miss Kate Mccracken
1905 J St # B
Bellingham, WA 98225-3234

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Annette Bjorklund
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 10:52:45 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Annette Bjorklund
525 99th Ave SE
Bellevue, WA 98004-6528

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Amy Liwanag
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 10:52:34 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Amy Liwanag
18721 17th Ave E
Spanaway, WA 98387-1909
(253) 219-5454

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Cay Easton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 10:52:27 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Cay Easton
4019 S 175th St
Seatac, WA 98188-3640
(206) 242-8753

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Susan Schneider
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 10:22:45 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Susan Schneider
7520 Leeside Dr
Blaine, WA 98230-9619
(360) 371-0568

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Susan Schneider
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 10:22:44 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Susan Schneider
7520 Leeside Dr
Blaine, WA 98230-9619
(360) 371-0568

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Kari Darvill-Peterson
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Tuesday, June 26, 2012 10:22:44 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Kari Darvill-Peterson
1817 Blackman Shores Pl
Snohomish, WA 98290-1725
(360) 862-8642

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joe Jowdy
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 10:22:38 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Joe Jowdy
PO Box 28025
Bellingham, WA 98228-0025

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Javier Delgado
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 9:53:18 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Javier Delgado
117 N 74th St
Seattle, WA 98103-5010

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Artemison
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 9:53:18 AM

Jun 26, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. David Artemison
7360 27th Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98126-3309
(206) 495-3044

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Doug Brown
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 9:23:19 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Doug Brown
5405 N Vista Grande Dr
Otis Orchards, WA 99027-9108

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Steve & Sybil Kohl
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 8:52:31 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Steve & Sybil Kohl
18103 NE 159th Ave
Brush Prairie, WA 98606-8738
(360) 666-1313

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Chris Southwick
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 8:52:29 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Chris Southwick
16376 28th Pl NE
Shoreline, WA 98155-6417
(206) 363-4910

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kathy Wilson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 8:52:29 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Kathy Wilson
680 Rainier Ln
Port Ludlow, WA 98365-9775
(360) 437-1022

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Alice Lockhart
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 7:52:27 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Backsliding on climate change is unacceptable. Washington state can and should be a leader in this area.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Alice Lockhart
10016 Interlake Ave N
Seattle, WA 98133-9412

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ksenia Smith
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 7:52:14 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Ksenia Smith
9010 20th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115-3230

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Paul Zinner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 7:52:14 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. John Paul Zinner
220 Swofford Rd
Mossyrock, WA 98564-9410

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jennie Lucker
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 7:52:14 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jennie Lucker
5107 N Starr Rd
Newman Lake, WA 99025-9676

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Earnest Brown
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 7:26:48 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Earnest Brown
525 14th Ave E Apt 108
Seattle, WA 98112-4557
(206) 324-6855

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Linda Bainbridge
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 7:26:43 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Linda Bainbridge
4459 Towhee Ln
Greenbank, WA 98253-6326
(360) 331-5948

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robert Rolsky
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 6:56:45 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Rolsky
PO Box 348
Suquamish, WA 98392-0348
(480) 513-1090

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mark Davis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 6:56:41 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Mark Davis
1509 23rd St
Everett, WA 98201-2811

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Florence & Robert Dietz
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 5:26:30 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Florence & Robert Dietz
7906 E Mercer Way
Mercer Island, WA 98040-5824

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Melinda Morse
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 2:56:08 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Melinda Morse
PO Box 772
Port Orchard, WA 98366-0772
(360) 813-1070

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jacob Anderson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 1:56:05 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jacob Anderson
24919 E Ludlow Ave
Liberty Lake, WA 99019-9477

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Amanda Davis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 1:56:04 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Amanda Davis
130 SW 112th St Apt D202
Seattle, WA 98146-4356
(206) 293-8505

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sarah Kavage
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 12:56:06 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sarah Kavage
180 Nickerson St Ste 202
Seattle, WA 98109-1631
(206) 547-6433

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Andria Herron
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 12:56:03 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Miss Andria Herron
1819 NE Clemens St
Bremerton, WA 98310-9713
(206) 949-1233

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sylvia Marquez
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 12:56:03 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Sylvia Marquez
9408 188th St E
Puyallup, WA 98375-6122

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Celia Hawley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 12:55:50 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Celia Hawley
2201 233rd Ave NE
Sammamish, WA 98074-6567
(206) 962-0229

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Edris Jorgensen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 12:55:50 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Edris Jorgensen
27010 SE 170th St
Issaquah, WA 98027-8268
(425) 313-1025

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rebecca Merrill
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 12:25:59 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Rebecca Merrill
PO Box 1590
Allyn, WA 98524-1590

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Trina Cooper
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 12:25:48 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Trina Cooper
2239 SW 331st St
Federal Way, WA 98023-2831

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Keith Horton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 11:56:09 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Keith Horton
2025 230th Pl NE
Sammamish, WA 98074-6542

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Deborah Jacquemin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 11:55:57 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Deborah Jacquemin
4021 E 5th Ave
Spokane, WA 99202-5042
(509) 534-9493

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Summer Kozisek
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 11:55:56 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Summer Kozisek
10210 215th Ave E
Bonney Lake, WA 98391-3761
(414) 817-6826

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Paula Ford
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 11:55:55 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Paula Ford
4316 NE 51st Ave
Vancouver, WA 98661-3569
(360) 953-8211

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ann Pinoges
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 11:55:47 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Ann Pinoges
3702 78th Avenue Ct W Apt V302
University Place, WA 98466-3206

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Shirley Konizeski
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 11:26:01 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Shirley Konizeski
1314 191st Dr SE
Snohomish, WA 98290-9527
(425) 293-3776

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Barbara Leen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 11:26:01 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Barbara Leen
13420 90th Pl NE
Kirkland, WA 98034-1869
(425) 823-2786

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jim Puckett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 11:25:59 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jim Puckett
3843 NE Campus Ln
Bremerton, WA 98311-9424

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dale Russ
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 11:25:59 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Dale Russ
13533 23rd Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98125-3319
(206) 786-1515

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of PAUL HANSEN
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 11:25:50 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. PAUL HANSEN
340 Frost Rd
Sequim, WA 98382-7208
(360) 681-6306

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Barbara Leen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 11:25:50 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Barbara Leen
13420 90th Pl NE
Kirkland, WA 98034-1869
(425) 823-2786

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sherry Hession
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:56:06 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sherry Hession
PO Box 261
Nine Mile Falls, WA 99026-0261

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joy Gardner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:56:06 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Joy Gardner
21121 77th Pl W Apt 5
Edmonds, WA 98026-7127
(425) 672-7690

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joy Gardner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:55:51 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Ms. Joy Gardner
21121 77th Pl W Apt 5
Edmonds, WA 98026-7127
(425) 672-7690

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lars Henrikson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:25:49 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Lars Henrikson
7956 34th Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98126-3557
(206) 938-1809

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michelle Pavcovich
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:25:44 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Miss Michelle Pavcovich
11351 20th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98125-6553
(206) 706-3435

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Mandy Avila
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Monday, June 25, 2012 9:58:49 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Mandy Avila
3310 Farragut St
Bremerton, WA 98312-4250

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Luv Barrett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:58:46 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Luv Barrett
5623 N Drumheller St
Spokane, WA 99205-7510
(509) 859-9809

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gerry Martin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:56:01 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Gerry Martin
4501 Grandview Dr W Unit T211
University Place, WA 98466-1106

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Carole Huelsberg
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:55:46 PM

Jun 25, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Carole Huelsberg
4807 Willamette St
Port Townsend, WA 98368-1044
(360) 753-2330

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Anne Roda
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:26:05 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Anne Roda
8415 Island Dr S
Seattle, WA 98118-4731
(206) 721-7500

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Philip Chanen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:26:00 PM

Jun 25, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Philip Chanen
2573 Shoreland Dr S
Seattle, WA 98144-5632
(206) 721-0422

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mark MacDonald
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:26:00 PM

Jun 25, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Mark MacDonald
206 3rd Ave S
Kirkland, WA 98033-6507
(425) 638-3286

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michelle Galo
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:25:46 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Michelle Galo
802 N Yakima Ave
Tacoma, WA 98403-2422

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Chloe Horning
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:25:45 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Chloe Horning
9408 Linden Ave N
Seattle, WA 98103-3231

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Adam Levine
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:25:45 PM

Jun 25, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Adam Levine
1819 E Republican St Apt 311
Seattle, WA 98112-4682
(206) 328-3189

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Robert Ralph
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Monday, June 25, 2012 9:25:44 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Ralph
21002 39th Ave. West
Lynwood, WA 98036

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of James Sundberg
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:25:32 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. James Sundberg
830 Gleason Ln
Langley, WA 98260-8604

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ryan Bollman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:56:12 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ryan Bollman
17114 SE 269th Pl Apt K301
Covington, WA 98042-7331

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sarah Mcmahan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:56:01 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sarah Mcmahan
92 Lewis Ave
Port Townsend, WA 98368-9594
(360) 379-9159

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Isa Werny
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:56:01 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Isa Werny
1731 NE 98th St
Seattle, WA 98115-2326

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of James Lewis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:55:49 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. James Lewis
1517 7th Street Pl SE
Puyallup, WA 98372-4663
(253) 848-4434

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ric Garcia
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:55:44 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ric Garcia
PO Box 456
Grayland, WA 98547-0456
(360) 268-7485

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tom Woods
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:55:40 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Tom Woods
PO Box 907
Graham, WA 98338-0907
(360) 893-3342

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joan Booth
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:55:38 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Joan Booth
34418 SE Osprey Ct
Snoqualmie, WA 98065-9008

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Denee Scribner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:55:27 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Denee Scribner
1113 E 2nd Ave
Ellensburg, WA 98926-3520
(509) 933-2550

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joyce Hancock
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:26:53 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Joyce Hancock
7039 Foothill Loop SW
Olympia, WA 98512-2026
(360) 956-0308

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Elena Rumiantseva
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:26:52 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Elena Rumiantseva
8051 20th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115-4405
(206) 324-1610

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tiffany Comtois-Dion
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:26:47 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Tiffany Comtois-Dion
558 NE 100th St
Seattle, WA 98125-7414
(310) 597-9815

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sharon Wilson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:26:46 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sharon Wilson
3240 NE 96th St
Seattle, WA 98115-2528

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lynnette Anderson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:25:57 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Lynnette Anderson
504 W Smith St
Seattle, WA 98119-2537

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Nelson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:25:46 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. David Nelson
109 E 3rd Ave
Ritzville, WA 99169-1550
(509) 659-4248

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Lynn Rabenstein
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Monday, June 25, 2012 8:25:38 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Lynn Rabenstein
201 N Section St
Burlington, WA 98233-2126
(360) 755-1286

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Larry Green
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 7:56:49 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Larry Green
PO Box 6078
Bellingham, WA 98227-6078

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Thomas Wicks
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 7:56:38 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Thomas Wicks
1635 100th Ave NE
Bellevue, WA 98004-3520
(425) 462-2864

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Nastacia Voisin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 7:56:11 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Miss Nastacia Voisin
21313 NE 147th St
Brush Prairie, WA 98606-9718

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sibyl James
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 7:56:11 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Sibyl James
1712 22nd Ave S
Seattle, WA 98144-4514
(206) 323-7516

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Shannan Eid
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 7:55:28 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Shannan Eid
438 Bunker Rd
Chehalis, WA 98532-9701
(360) 748-8493

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Elizabeth Rosenthal
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 7:25:54 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Elizabeth Rosenthal
18808 Ashworth Ave N
Shoreline, WA 98133-4026
(206) 542-4979

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Elizabeth Rosenthal
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 7:25:48 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Elizabeth Rosenthal
18808 Ashworth Ave N
Shoreline, WA 98133-4026
(206) 542-4979

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sam Simone
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 7:25:33 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Sam Simone
10446 67th Ave S
Seattle, WA 98178-2517

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Laura Goggins
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 7:25:32 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Laura Goggins
10627 NE 46th St
Kirkland, WA 98033-7611

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jason Hann
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 7:25:32 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jason Hann
PO Box 354
Redmond, WA 98073-0354

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Denise Dupree
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 7:25:31 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Denise Dupree
PO Box 13426
Seattle, WA 98198-1006

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tricia Larose
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 7:25:21 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Tricia Larose
314 E 25th St
Vancouver, WA 98663-3270
(360) 693-4349

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Louise Vogel
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 6:56:01 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Louise Vogel
2001 Bradley Dr
Anacortes, WA 98221-3011

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ken Zontek
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 6:55:55 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Dr. Ken Zontek
4701 Modesto Way
Yakima, WA 98908-2580
(509) 480-0073

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robert Sendrey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 6:55:50 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA). That would be a travesty--one that can be avoided. It is up to you to do the right thing.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Sendrey
1401 Merrill Creek Pkwy
Everett, WA 98203-7133

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Marshall Goldberg
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 6:55:33 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Marshall Goldberg
4388 Tea Rose Ct
Oak Harbor, WA 98277-9427
(360) 675-5888

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mary Bonnier
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 6:26:22 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Mary Bonnier
5790 Old Mill Rd NE
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110-3138

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lorri Cox
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 6:26:06 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Lorri Cox
25416 120th Pl SE
Kent, WA 98030-6501
(253) 630-3630

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Teresa Barnhill
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 6:25:37 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Teresa Barnhill
1002 S 202nd St
Des Moines, WA 98198-4115

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Yolanda Banda
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 6:25:18 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Yolanda Banda
827 23rd Ave S
Seattle, WA 98144-3021

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Laura Saxton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 5:55:12 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Laura Saxton
1510 S 6th Pl
Renton, WA 98057-3901
(206) 714-3674

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Linda Thompsen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 5:53:31 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Linda Thompsen
18425 NE 95th St Unit 201
Redmond, WA 98052-2945
(425) 885-1141

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Carole Warneke
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 5:53:23 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Carole Warneke
PO Box 1287
71 E Hofaker Rd
Allyn, WA 98524-1287
(360) 275-6989

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Greg Roth
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 5:53:22 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Greg Roth
3201 W Commodore Way Apt 202
Seattle, WA 98199-1168

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joe Depner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 5:53:09 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Joe Depner
8702 N Pamela St
Spokane, WA 99208-8457

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Patrick Hartig
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 5:53:02 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Patrick Hartig
501 Crutcher Rd
Port Townsend, WA 98368-9051
(360) 531-4239

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kate Rosser
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 5:23:20 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Kate Rosser
1417 E Maplewood Ave
Bellingham, WA 98225-1327
(360) 671-3459

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Cathy Seay
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 5:22:34 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Cathy Seay
402 Park Pl
Everett, WA 98203-2023
(425) 252-0281

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Christine Armond
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 5:22:34 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Christine Armond
PO Box 2326
Shelton, WA 98584-5058

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Parker
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 5:22:22 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. John Parker
17829 SE 259th Pl
Covington, WA 98042-8379

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of India Leino
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 5:22:09 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. India Leino
13900 SE 44th St
Bellevue, WA 98006-2264
(425) 603-0044

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Isabelle Athmann
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 5:22:08 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Miss Isabelle Athmann
6226 22nd Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115-6918
(206) 524-5247

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Krisel Andersen
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Monday, June 25, 2012 4:52:48 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Krisel Andersen
101 N Andrew Ave
Port Townsend, WA 98368-2545
(425) 820-7786

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of paula bronte
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 4:52:41 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. paula bronte
820 NW 193rd St
Shoreline, WA 98177-2631

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Margaret Thouless
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 4:52:23 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Margaret Thouless
4959 Purdue Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98105-2145
(206) 527-5091

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Patty Saint
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 4:52:11 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Patty Saint
14502 144th St E
Orting, WA 98360-9584
(360) 893-6034

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Diana Gordon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 4:52:10 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Diana Gordon
642 I St
Washougal, WA 98671-1129
(360) 835-7748

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Alice Tobias
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 4:23:13 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Alice Tobias
6900 E Green Lake Way N Apt 115
Seattle, WA 98115-5495
(651) 644-8063

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robin Renfroe
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 4:23:12 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Robin Renfroe
10002 Aurora Ave N
Seattle, WA 98133-9347

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ian Macduff
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 4:22:43 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ian Macduff
403 23rd Ave E
Seattle, WA 98112-4741
(206) 388-4624

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sara Legler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 4:22:08 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Sara Legler
6455 NE 202nd St
Kenmore, WA 98028-8622
(206) 681-7821

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lauren Collins
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 4:22:08 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Lauren Collins
24302 Carter Rd Unit B
Bothell, WA 98021-9413
(206) 546-8904

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Colleen Isbell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 3:52:53 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Colleen Isbell
2119 NW 85th St
Seattle, WA 98117-3711
(206) 789-3115

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Nan Fulton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 3:52:31 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Nan Fulton
2823 Cedarwood Ave
Bellingham, WA 98225-1410
(360) 714-9919

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ryan Madison
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 3:52:30 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ryan Madison
7840 South Lakeshore Rd
Chelan, WA 98816

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Patty Mcinnis Gray
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 3:52:30 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Patty Mcinnis Gray
6 Aires Pl NW
Issaquah, WA 98027-3033

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Cindy O"Mealy
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 3:51:59 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Cindy O'Mealy
192 Laurel Ln
Washougal, WA 98671-7028

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rebekah Allred
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 3:23:07 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Rebekah Allred
30160 Wa-20, #e-2
Oak Harbor, WA 98277-8171

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of OLIVER CREW
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 3:22:31 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. OLIVER CREW
711 13th Ave SE Apt 207
Olympia, WA 98501-7336

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of BECKY ROUSSEAU
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 3:22:30 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. BECKY ROUSSEAU
1305 COLLEGE ST
LACEY, WA 98503
(360) 870-8748

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of JOHN RUSH
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 3:22:30 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. JOHN RUSH
1314 Evergreen Park Dr SW
Olympia, WA 98502-5968
(360) 561-5862

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Katherine Masotti
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 3:22:22 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Katherine Masotti
Apdo 37
Port Townsend, WA 98362-0006

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Cameron Vail
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 3:22:16 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Cameron Vail
3841 35th Ave W
Seattle, WA 98199-1631
n/a

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Stephen Fesperman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 3:22:15 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Stephen Fesperman
865 34th Ave
Longview, WA 98632-1926
(541) 280-6207

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of DEBORAH RUSH
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 3:22:12 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. DEBORAH RUSH
9107 N Sundance Dr
Spokane, WA 99208-9172
(509) 443-5188

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lisa Tracy
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 3:22:11 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Lisa Tracy
22229 E Lost Lake Rd
Snohomish, WA 98296-6820
(360) 668-1931

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dorothy Knudson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 3:22:10 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Dorothy Knudson
PO Box 2046
Walla Walla, WA 99362-0948
(509) 522-3916

From: Sierra Club on behalf of George Jartos
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Monday, June 25, 2012 2:52:11 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. George Jartos
1133 Railroad Ave Apt 311
Bellingham, WA 98225-5061
(360) 734-8513

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of G Copas
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 2:52:06 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. G Copas
PO Box 1008
Medina, WA 98039

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ryan Provonsha
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 2:51:57 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ryan Provonsha
15415 35th Ave W Apt G102
Lynnwood, WA 98087-8424

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Louisa Sullivan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 2:51:57 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Louisa Sullivan
14356 20th Ave NE Apt 2w
Seattle, WA 98125-3300

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jenny Gronholt
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 2:51:51 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Dr. Jenny Gronholt
315 N Yakima Ave
Tacoma, WA 98403-2217

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Danielle Holm
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 2:51:50 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Danielle Holm
5316 N 30th St
Tacoma, WA 98407-3308

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Kay Batt
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Monday, June 25, 2012 2:23:00 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Kay Batt
16960 129th Ave SE
Renton, WA 98058-6145
(425) 226-8117

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Patricia Bereczki
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 2:22:55 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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CLEAN UP OUR AIR!!!

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Sincerely,

Ms. Patricia Bereczki
17003 SE 5th St
Vancouver, WA 98684-8406
(360) 944-7401

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Roger Kurtz
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 2:22:49 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Roger Kurtz
10215 Lake City Way NE Apt 302
Seattle, WA 98125-7760
(206) 784-3382

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kira & Brian Gilmer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 2:22:43 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Kira & Brian Gilmer
4015 47th Ave S
Seattle, WA 98118-1217

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Sailer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 2:22:38 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. John Sailer
1240 W Sims Way
Port Townsend, WA 98368-3058

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Steve Wilson
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Monday, June 25, 2012 2:22:32 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Steve Wilson
PO Box 4035
West Richland, WA 99353-4000
(800) 891-6607

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Zach Grove
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 2:22:14 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Zach Grove
1226 59th Pl SW
Everett, WA 98203-5911

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sandra Kussman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 2:22:14 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sandra Kussman
24703 13th Ave S
Des Moines, WA 98198-7806

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David & Ann Cordero
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 2:22:01 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. David & Ann Cordero
2814 Lilac St
Longview, WA 98632-3529
(360) 577-8626

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Bryan Bremner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 2:22:00 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Bryan Bremner
1 Bremner Ln
Republic, WA 99166-9521

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ellen Epstein
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 2:21:57 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Ellen Epstein
1931 4th St
Bremerton, WA 98337-1003
(360) 479-4959

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Anold Lane
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 2:21:57 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Anold Lane
820 NW 193rd St
Shoreline, WA 98177-2631

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Judy Thompson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 2:21:48 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Judy Thompson
215 NW 41st St
Seattle, WA 98107-4930
(206) 784-1267

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Virginia Linstrom
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 1:53:13 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Virginia Linstrom
127 Alameda Ave
Fircrest, WA 98466-6204
(253) 565-9565

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Brandon Gregory
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 1:53:02 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Brandon Gregory
1415 E Olive St WA
Seattle, WA 98122-4061

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Doris(Jody) Wilson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 1:52:23 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Doris(Jody) Wilson
12711 NE 129th Ct Apt G104
Kirkland, WA 98034-3265
(425) 823-1948

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jeffrey Drexler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 1:52:23 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jeffrey Drexler
234 Oak St
Redmond, WA 98034

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Isabel Gonzalez
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 1:52:22 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Isabel Gonzalez
3333 164th St SW Apt 631
Lynnwood, WA 98087-3153
(425) 745-3661

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Barry Linehan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 1:52:15 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Barry Linehan
6125 S Kaniksu Ct
Spokane, WA 99206-8360

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Erin Powell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 1:15:17 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Erin Powell
1015 106th Ave SE
Bellevue, WA 98004-6801
(425) 445-3250

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Elyssa Dixon
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Monday, June 25, 2012 1:15:10 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Elyssa Dixon
4343 167th Ave SE
Issaquah, WA 98027-9016
(425) 641-4615

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Cheryl Biale
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 1:15:02 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Cheryl Biale
7711 Greenridge St SW
Olympia, WA 98512-2336
(360) 754-7727

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of rocky salskov
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 1:15:00 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. rocky salskov
116 Elliott Ave W
Seattle, WA 98119-4225
(206) 941-6000

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ej Norgard
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 1:14:59 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ej Norgard
4117 York St
Bellingham, WA 98229-5011

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Meghan Smith
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 1:14:58 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Meghan Smith
12195 Charles Pl NE
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110-1392

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Stephen Friedrick
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 1:14:58 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Dr. Stephen Friedrick
2425 Western Rd
Steilacoom, WA 98388-1317

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jordan Monez
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:45:27 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Miss Jordan Monez
425 19th Ave E
Seattle, WA 98112-5308

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Parisa Footohi
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:45:27 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Parisa Footohi
3603 NW Sierra Dr
Camas, WA 98607-7362

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tom Enlow
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:45:27 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Tom Enlow
820 S Lawrence St
Tacoma, WA 98405-2211
(253) 761-9258

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Cheryl Galt
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:45:26 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Cheryl Galt
12628 SE 169th Pl
Renton, WA 98058-6133
(425) 255-1074

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michele Carter
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:45:23 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Michele Carter
21329 76th Ave W
Edmonds, WA 98026-7534

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Barbara Ballew
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:45:04 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Barbara Ballew
1518 E Everett Ave
Spokane, WA 99207-4023

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Janet Saupp
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:44:58 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Janet Saupp
8135 NE West Port Madison Rd
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110-3044
(206) 780-1769

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Paul Myhre
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:44:58 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Paul Myhre
PO Box 173
Leavenworth, WA 98826-0173
(509) 548-7220

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Patti (patricia) Warden
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:44:58 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

This proposal is completely unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that the proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA). As one who breathes the air that this proposal would pollute, I am adamantly opposed to this kind of move.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Patti (patricia) Warden
365 Maple Ave NW
Renton, WA 98057-5131

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Monique Huang
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:44:54 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Monique Huang
3850 Klahanie Dr SE
Issaquah, WA 98029-7794

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ronald Budd
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:44:54 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ronald Budd
1310 3rd St SE
Auburn, WA 98002-5771
(805) 320-8744

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jared Moore
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:44:53 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jared Moore
PO Box 1243
Clinton, WA 98236-1243

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Judy Thomas
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:15:57 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Judy Thomas
5576 Vesel Ct
Freeland, WA 98249-9786
(360) 331-4861

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joe Anderson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:15:56 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Joe Anderson
PO Box 44
Lummi Island, WA 98262-0044
(360) 758-7573

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Roberta McBride
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:15:56 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Roberta McBride
8523 215th St SW
Edmonds, WA 98026-7319

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Karen Pelletreau
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:15:51 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Karen Pelletreau
24795 Taka Ln NE
Kingston, WA 98346-9302

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Philip Mccaslin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:15:35 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Philip Mccaslin
334 NE 89th St
Seattle, WA 98115-2941

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Donald Lamoure
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:15:33 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Donald Lamoure
7337 17th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115-5740
(206) 985-4632

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of ronnie mitchell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:15:21 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. ronnie mitchell
401 W Champion St Apt 301
Bellingham, WA 98225-4375
(360) 752-1183

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Seth Ballhorn
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:15:20 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Seth Ballhorn
2815 NW 58th St
Seattle, WA 98107-2505
(206) 218-3374

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joyce Klakken
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:15:17 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Joyce Klakken
2218 W Strong Rd
Spokane, WA 99208-8479
(509) 467-0186

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Barbara Rosenkotter
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:15:17 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Barbara Rosenkotter
201 Crest Drive
Deer Harbor, WA 98243

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Brett Aniballi
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:15:16 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Brett Aniballi
564 N Jacob Miller Rd
Port Townsend, WA 98368-9261
(360) 774-1226

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gary Meyerson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:15:15 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Gary Meyerson
1747 Harding St
Enumclaw, WA 98022-2722
(360) 825-7770

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Daniel Henling
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:14:43 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Daniel Henling
1412 NW 61st St Apt 2
Seattle, WA 98107-2994
(206) 297-1211

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Paul Myhre
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:14:23 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Paul Myhre
PO Box 173
Leavenworth, WA 98826-0173
(509) 548-7220

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Brianna Kohlenberg
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 11:44:51 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Brianna Kohlenberg
15217 63rd Street Ct E
Sumner, WA 98390-2623

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of James Porter
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 11:44:48 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. James Porter
8116 8th Ave S # 6
Seattle, WA 98108-4337
(206) 331-1490

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Pamela Harris
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 11:44:23 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Pamela Harris
3404 S 176th St
Seatac, WA 98188-4024

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Nicole Labrie
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 11:33:36 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Nicole Labrie
4122 Whitman Ave N
Seattle, WA 98103-7822

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Frank Ellis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 11:33:35 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Frank Ellis
4423 Bryce Dr
Anacortes, WA 98221-3231
(360) 588-0112

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of A Elisa Bakker
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 11:33:35 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. A Elisa Bakker
523 8th Ave
Kirkland, WA 98033-5620
(425) 828-1473

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jean Carlson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 11:33:32 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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It is disheartening to learn of proposals such as this when the programs are absolutely needed and put in place after much hard work for the benefit of all.
Jean Carlson

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Jean Carlson
900 University St Apt 6p
Seattle, WA 98101-2728
(206) 774-6649

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Eden Morrison
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 11:33:31 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Eden Morrison
11632 NE 131st Pl
Kirkland, WA 98034-2929

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mary (Meg) Gates
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 11:33:29 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Mary (Meg) Gates
9634 36th St E
Edgewood, WA 98371-2648
(253) 219-7671

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Phyllis & Ivar Dolph
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 11:33:28 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Phyllis & Ivar Dolph
2320 26th St
Anacortes, WA 98221-2490

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Barbara Peterson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 11:33:17 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Barbara Peterson
405 18th Ave E
Seattle, WA 98112-4611
(206) 322-2166

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joe Arconti
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 11:33:16 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Joe Arconti
3622 13th Ave W Apt 1
Seattle, WA 98119-1394

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Helen Metzger
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 11:33:16 AM

Jun 25, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Helen Metzger
10452 Alderbrook Pl NW
Seattle, WA 98177-5144

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Susan Olson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 11:03:06 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Susan Olson
3413 E Laurelhurst Dr NE
Seattle, WA 98105-5357
(206) 774-8646

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Seeburger
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:56:16 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. John Seeburger
8 Lakeside Country Clb SW
Lakewood, WA 98498-5244

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Destin Martini
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:56:15 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Destin Martini
5409 58th Ave SE
Olympia, WA 98513-5003
(360) 975-3021

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jaymi Priester
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:56:14 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jaymi Priester
9908 Beacon Ave S
Seattle, WA 98118-5624
(206) 725-4469

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kelly Jowett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:56:14 AM

Jun 25, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Kelly Jowett
4420 SW Admiral Way
Seattle, WA 98116-2463

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Melba Falk
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:56:02 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Melba Falk
2907 Warren Ave N
Seattle, WA 98109-1730
(206) 669-4296

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Marie Anderson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:56:02 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Marie Anderson
3249 NE 90th St
Seattle, WA 98115-3649
(206) 524-3974

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Diane Huigen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:55:56 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Diane Huigen
520 W Gordon Ave
Spokane, WA 99205-2968

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Heather Davidson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:55:56 AM

Jun 25, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Heather Davidson
3024 NW 59th St
Seattle, WA 98107-2555
(206) 783-0930

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jason Green
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:55:55 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jason Green
13401 NE 28th St
Unit 2
Vancouver, WA 98682-8010

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jean Whitesavage
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:55:54 AM

Jun 25, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jean Whitesavage
5152 Mutiny Bay Rd
Freeland, WA 98249-9204

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Leslie Fleming
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:55:54 AM

Jun 25, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Leslie Fleming
4830 S 170th St
Seatac, WA 98188-3256

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Nicholas Page
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:55:54 AM

Jun 25, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Nicholas Page
5720 Windgate Dr
Ferndale, WA 98248-9685
(360) 384-3222

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Brianna Pfeninger
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:55:53 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Brianna Pfeninger
28218 68th Ave E
Graham, WA 98338-9659

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michael Poling
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:55:40 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Michael Poling
320 Cedar St Apt 201
Seattle, WA 98121-1265

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ahmed Belazi
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:55:40 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ahmed Belazi
11114 NE 112th St
Vancouver, WA 98662-4230

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Paula Shafransky
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:55:38 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Paula Shafransky
22461 Prairie Rd
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284-8586
(360) 856-1637

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sandra Winters
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:55:38 AM

Jun 25, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sandra Winters
3822 Clark Ave
Vancouver, WA 98661-5510
(360) 892-5359

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kenneth Mills
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:55:38 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Kenneth Mills
13751 28th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98125-3504
(206) 588-0615

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Wendy Ferrier
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:55:32 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Wendy Ferrier
3583 Overlook Dr
Langley, WA 98260-8611
(360) 221-5262

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tyler Allan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:25:51 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Tyler Allan
5238 Yakima Ave
Tacoma, WA 98408-5746
(253) 348-7031

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Samuel Garbi
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:25:51 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Samuel Garbi
1614 SE 92nd Ct
Vancouver, WA 98664-2860
(360) 693-6516

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Christel Cherry
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:25:51 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Christel Cherry
11634 NE 70th Pl Apt C
Kirkland, WA 98033-8449
(425) 822-8751

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Elizabeth Barkas
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:25:45 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Elizabeth Barkas
24914 112th St E
Buckley, WA 98321-9720

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joan Kitterman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:25:39 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Joan Kitterman
3020 44th Ave W
Seattle, WA 98199-2402
(206) 282-4943

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Charlotte Sutherland
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:25:39 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Charlotte Sutherland
14835 SE 18th Pl
Bellevue, WA 98007-6801
(425) 641-0876

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robert Day
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:25:38 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Dr. Robert Day
10231 Radford Ave NW
Seattle, WA 98177-5439

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of B Buschlen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:25:38 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. B Buschlen
PO Box 1111
Chehalis, WA 98532-0167
(360) 748-4246

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of C Crockett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:25:37 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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It's disgraceful that DOE would even consider let alone put forth this proposal to weaken SIP. Your proposal is unacceptable. Shamefully intentional and craven support of industry at the expense of the people, wildlife and the environment.

This proposal leaves stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit UNLIMITED amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air CONTAMINANTS that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP.

Furthermore it is deeply concerning that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Any decision by DOE to repeal clean air protections is a violation of trust to the people of Wa State and the country as well as a violation of the responsibilities the dept is designed to regulate and uphold.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. C Crockett
PO Box 4414
Seattle, WA 98194-0414

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Teresa Wilson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:25:32 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Teresa Wilson
23313 Cedar Way
Apt N204
Mountlake Terrace, WA 98043-4354

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Catherine Adams
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:25:32 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Catherine Adams
7903 8th Ave S
Seattle, WA 98108-4319
(425) 941-6665

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Frieda Taub
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:56:18 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Why is Washington settling for minimum protection? We know better.

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Sincerely,

Dr. Frieda Taub
4007 1st Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98105-6501
(206) 484-1229

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Graham Parman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:56:13 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Graham Parman
6414 Renata Ln SW
Olympia, WA 98512-2846

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ivy Sacks
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:56:12 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Ivy Sacks
11525 SW 212th Pl
Vashon, WA 98070-6401
(206) 265-9929

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Christy Anderson-Crosen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:56:12 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Christy Anderson-Crosen
28407 W Long Lake Rd
Ford, WA 99013-9502

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kathleen Hagerman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:56:12 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Kathleen Hagerman
2414 G St
Bellingham, WA 98225-3404

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gary Samione
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:56:11 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Gary Samione
1403 14th Ave SW
Olympia, WA 98502-0502

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mike Sterkowicz
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:56:11 AM

Jun 25, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Mike Sterkowicz
Ne 166th St
Shoreline, WA 98155

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Beatrice Tiersma
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:55:55 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Miss Beatrice Tiersma
8939 Stein Rd
Custer, WA 98240-9240

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Niki Vogt
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:55:50 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Niki Vogt
17502 SE Evergreen Hwy
Vancouver, WA 98683-9475
(360) 256-1742

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Peter O"Connor
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:55:44 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Peter O'Connor
3924 Crystal Springs Dr NE
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110-2076

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jack Caldicott
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:55:32 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jack Caldicott
121 Olympic Ranch Ln
Sequim, WA 98382-9564

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Constance & James Bain
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:55:27 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Constance & James Bain
2056 23rd Ave E
Seattle, WA 98112-2936
(206) 323-6869

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of LYNDA CUNNINGHAM
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:25:52 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. LYNDA CUNNINGHAM
5505 E Evergreen Blvd Apt 109
Vancouver, WA 98661-6643
(360) 521-9891

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of P.A. Christensen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:25:45 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. P.A. Christensen
3407 SE 136th Ct
Vancouver, WA 98683-3904

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Buzz Marcus
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:25:40 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Buzz Marcus
5575 Winona Ln
Langley, WA 98260-8626

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Aaron Burke
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:25:39 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Aaron Burke
4403 Hoyt Ave Apt A
Everett, WA 98203-2354
(425) 344-6455

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Denise O"Dell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:25:39 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Denise O'Dell
28002 73rd Ave NW
Stanwood, WA 98292-4723

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Pamela Butler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:25:39 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Pamela Butler
420 E 8th St
Port Angeles, WA 98362-6220
(360) 460-4438

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Laura Ramon
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Monday, June 25, 2012 9:25:39 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Laura Ramon
24126 SE 261st Pl
Maple Valley, WA 98038-8371
(425) 413-4832

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Connie Gagnon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:25:39 AM

Jun 25, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Connie Gagnon
11502 40th Dr SE
Everett, WA 98208-7758
(425) 337-4519

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Everett Phillips
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:25:38 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Everett Phillips
415 18th Ave E
Seattle, WA 98112-4647

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robin Durham
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:25:38 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Robin Durham
393 S 41st Ave
West Richland, WA 99353-5003
(509) 967-2228

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kenneth Crandall
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:25:32 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Kenneth Crandall
2712 107th Ave NE
Bellevue, WA 98004-2034
(425) 822-8332

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kathleen Burgett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:25:27 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Kathleen Burgett
1727 Umatilla Ave
Port Townsend, WA 98368-4831

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Sky Barstow
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Monday, June 25, 2012 9:25:26 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Sky Barstow
365 Taylor Ave NW
Renton, WA 98057-5115
(425) 269-4536

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Thomas Morganroth
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:25:26 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Thomas Morganroth
PO Box 743
Black Diamond, WA 98010-0743
(360) 886-0471

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Steven Uyenishi
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 9:25:25 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Steven Uyenishi
12425 74th Ln S Apt 24
Seattle, WA 98178-4327
(206) 772-4918

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Alisha Freeman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:56:25 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Alisha Freeman
6875 E Cascade Dr
Port Orchard, WA 98366-8415

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Harriet Stay
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:56:07 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Harriet Stay
737 Misty Rdg
Port Townsend, WA 98368-9712
(360) 765-4432

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jessica Vaughan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:56:06 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Miss Jessica Vaughan
6525 25th Ave NW
Seattle, WA 98117-5823
(206) 321-9109

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Chuck Haunreiter
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:56:06 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Chuck Haunreiter
General Delivery
Chehalis, WA 98532-9999

From: Sierra Club on behalf of William Merz
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Monday, June 25, 2012 8:55:57 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. William Merz
10774 Madison Ave NE
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110-1372
(206) 780-5721

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Chasity Spencer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:55:46 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Miss Chasity Spencer
7792 Highland Park Way SW
Apt 106
Seattle, WA 98106-4206

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Erik Breiner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:55:46 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Erik Breiner
669 SE Pine Rd
Port Orchard, WA 98367-7781
(253) 851-4235

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michael Scavezze
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:55:41 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Michael Scavezze
16850 NE 14th Pl
Bellevue, WA 98008-2802
(425) 644-5395

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Pat Rasmussen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:55:34 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Pat Rasmussen
PO Box 13273
Olympia, WA 98508-3273

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Chris Thompson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:55:29 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Chris Thompson
12611 S Starr Rd
Rockford, WA 99030-9720

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Charles Gosk
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:55:28 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Charles Gosk
1107 S 25th St
Tacoma, WA 98405-3410

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of PEGGY SCOTT
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:55:22 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. PEGGY SCOTT
444 S State St
Apt 109
Bellingham, WA 98225-6143
(360) 647-2027

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Diane Schroeder
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:25:45 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Diane Schroeder
1903 E Evergreen Blvd
Vancouver, WA 98661-4236
(360) 721-6957

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Krista Patten
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:25:45 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Krista Patten
7508 Ridge Way
Edmonds, WA 98026-5563
(425) 776-1718

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Karrie Sanderson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:25:40 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Karrie Sanderson
364 Blaine St
Seattle, WA 98109-2842

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Deborah Chester
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Monday, June 25, 2012 8:25:39 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Deborah Chester
3645 S Lucile St
Seattle, WA 98118-2253

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mark Schiller
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:25:39 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Mark Schiller
523 N 64th St
Seattle, WA 98103-5629

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sandeep Raichur
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:25:31 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Sandeep Raichur
16560 5th Ave NE
Shoreline, WA 98155-5002

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of William Mcgunagle
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:25:30 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. William Mcgunagle
1727 E Olympic Ave
Spokane, WA 99207-4133
(509) 489-5230

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Martha Miller
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:25:30 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Martha Miller
7627 230th St SW Apt 20
Edmonds, WA 98026-8420

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Amy Boatright
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:25:30 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Amy Boatright
1310 Glass Ave NE
Olympia, WA 98506-4218

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jim Hesketh
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:25:23 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Jim Hesketh
12041 SE 313th Pl
Auburn, WA 98092-0905
(206) 383-7864

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Howard Pellett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:25:22 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Howard Pellett
5293 Guemes Island Rd
Anacortes, WA 98221-9041
(360) 293-8128

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kelly & Ralph Hochendoner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:08:35 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Shame on you! Just whose interests are you protecting? Certainly not the citizens of this state!

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Kelly & Ralph Hochendoner
367 Ne Spring Pl
White Salmon, WA 98672-8966
(509) 493-5296

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Julie Munoz
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:08:34 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Julie Munoz
4110 236th St SW
Apt N204
Mountlake Terrace, WA 98043-6324
(206) 407-4039

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Nathan Althauser
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:08:33 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Nathan Althauser
7506 Kittiwake Dr SE
Olympia, WA 98513-5617

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dung Nguy
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:08:28 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Dung Nguy
PO Box 14548
Seattle, WA 98114-0548

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kristin Michael
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:08:11 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Kristin Michael
7717 44th Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98136-2205
(206) 923-0376

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Bill Barmettler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:08:05 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Bill Barmettler
PO Box 1462
Chehalis, WA 98532-0399
(136) 074-8826

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Paul Demianew
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:07:59 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Paul Demianew
10101 Edgecombe Pl NE
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110-4334

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Barbara Meyer
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Monday, June 25, 2012 8:07:52 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Barbara Meyer
114 SE 103rd Ave
Vancouver, WA 98664-4045

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jodi Robin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 7:38:26 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jodi Robin
1605 131st Dr NE
Lake Stevens, WA 98258-8693
(360) 352-2212

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Carol Colleran
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 7:38:22 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Carol Colleran
10603 83rd Ave SW
Lakewood, WA 98498-5663
(253) 983-0064

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Robin Richardson
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Monday, June 25, 2012 7:37:58 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Robin Richardson
2819 Montwood Ln
Bremerton, WA 98312-1936

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Porter
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 7:37:56 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. David Porter
4471 139th Ave SE
Bellevue, WA 98006-2211
(425) 644-2572

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Adam Hall
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 7:37:55 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Adam Hall
PO Box 3015
Issaquah, WA 98027-0135

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Coral Shaffer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 7:37:55 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Coral Shaffer
1022 NE 68th St
Seattle, WA 98115-6622

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Heather Davis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 7:37:54 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Heather Davis
2210 354th Street Ct S
Roy, WA 98580-9147

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Sandra Morris
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Monday, June 25, 2012 7:37:48 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Sandra Morris
2212 Rainier Ave
Everett, WA 98201-2437
(425) 387-3922

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Chad Stemm
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 7:08:32 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Chad Stemm
4505 NW Washington St
Vancouver, WA 98663-1254

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Russell Philip
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 7:08:16 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Russell Philip
PO Box 45457
Seattle, WA 98145-0457
(206) 789-6915

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Katherine Price
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 7:07:58 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

For my children and my grandchildren and the elderly in my community who already suffer from impaired air quality, please, please, please do not weaken standards.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Katherine Price
603 S 9th St
Shelton, WA 98584-2609
(360) 432-8540

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ian Habeck
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 6:38:44 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ian Habeck
55619 317th Ave E
Ashford, WA 98304

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Diann Sheldon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 6:37:52 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Diann Sheldon
311 Champion St
Steilacoom, WA 98388-1107
(253) 777-8226

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Wendy Kliment
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 6:37:44 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Wendy Kliment
9624 22nd Ct NW
Seattle, WA 98117-2439

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Neal Foley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 6:37:42 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Neal Foley
950 SE Oak Rd
Port Orchard, WA 98367-8117

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Brendan Gardner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 6:08:14 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Brendan Gardner
2409 Walnut St
Bellingham, WA 98225-2726
(360) 671-0382

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Shirley Garrett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 6:08:04 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Shirley Garrett
563 Graham Rd
Colville, WA 99114-9214

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lee Greenawalt
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 5:37:46 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Lee Greenawalt
3122 141st Street Ct NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98332-9203
(253) 514-8393

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Janalee Roy
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 5:08:04 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Janalee Roy
4828 Slayden Rd NE
Tacoma, WA 98422-1859
(253) 952-6183

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Eggleston
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 5:07:43 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. David Eggleston
1115 N Broadway
Everett, WA 98201-1411
(425) 280-5128

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ana Rocha
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 5:07:33 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Miss Ana Rocha
Praceta Eugénio De Castro Nº9,
82009
Carnaxide, WA 98674

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Laura Craig
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 4:07:35 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Laura Craig
21840 Piessner Rd SE
Yelm, WA 98597-7950
(360) 894-1418

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Walt Jones
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 3:37:37 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Walt Jones
116 Ridgecrest Dr
Longview, WA 98632-9267
(360) 431-7611

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Eddy
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 3:07:23 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. John Eddy
622 N Fairview Dr
Tacoma, WA 98406-1015
(253) 564-4351

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Anthony Procopio
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 2:37:47 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Anthony Procopio
3215 NW Market St
B
Seattle, WA 98107-3322

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Nik Dewitt
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 2:37:34 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Nik Dewitt
2625 Lincoln Way
Apt E16
Lynnwood, WA 98087-5629
(425) 787-6876

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Leonard Dixon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 2:37:21 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Dr. Leonard Dixon
2415 E Mill Plain Blvd
Vancouver, WA 98661-4369

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Anthony Procopio
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 2:37:21 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Anthony Procopio
3215 NW Market St
B
Seattle, WA 98107-3322

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Alyssa Boyd
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 2:07:16 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Miss Alyssa Boyd
19720 21st Ave NW
Shoreline, WA 98177-2305
(206) 542-9446

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Eric Fosburgh
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 1:37:37 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Eric Fosburgh
1415 E Republican St Apt 203
Seattle, WA 98112-4551

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jennifer Depta
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 1:37:36 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Jennifer Depta
2830b Monfore Dr
Joint Base Lewis McChord, WA 98433-1048

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Suraj Pinto
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 1:37:36 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Suraj Pinto
900 139th Pl NE Apt B6
Bellevue, WA 98005-2959

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tom Bellamy
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 1:37:21 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Tom Bellamy
115 Riverton Dr
Rossmoyne
Perth, WA 98356

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Margaret Mehegan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 1:37:21 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Margaret Mehegan
4226 Tarawa Pl NE
Lacey, WA 98516-5348

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Illissa White
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 1:37:18 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Illissa White
16225 NE 12th Ct Apt F81
Bellevue, WA 98008-3674

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Wendy Ogaard
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 1:07:39 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Wendy Ogaard
2213 Everett Ave E
Seattle, WA 98102-4139
(206) 937-7524

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Barbara Myers
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 1:07:14 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Barbara Myers
180 E Connemara Way
Shelton, WA 98584-6609
(360) 868-2251

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gerald Hinton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:37:09 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Gerald Hinton
23000 55th Ave W Apt 314
Mountlake Terrace, WA 98043-4748
(425) 778-6717

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Shannon Marcum
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:37:09 AM

Jun 25, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Shannon Marcum
25 S 333rd Ln
Federal Way, WA 98003-4509

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of James Ledford
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:37:08 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. James Ledford
8 W 5th St
Cheney, WA 99004-1417
(509) 235-5729

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Susan Eagan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:37:08 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Susan Eagan
24406 Gabrielle Ln NW
Poulsbo, WA 98370-9453

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rosario Reyes
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:37:08 AM

Jun 25, 2012

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Sincerely,

Dr. Rosario Reyes
6605 202nd St SW
Lynnwood, WA 98036-5935
(425) 672-4255

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rand Guthrie
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:37:08 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Rand Guthrie
7102 77th Ave SE
Snohomish, WA 98290-5815
(360) 568-2665

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Marguerite Winkel
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:37:07 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Marguerite Winkel
2012 W 3rd Ave
Spokane, WA 99201-5465
(509) 455-9937

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Michael Green
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Monday, June 25, 2012 12:37:07 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Dr. Michael Green
4115 Meridian Ave N
Seattle, WA 98103-8307
(509) 823-0812

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Raelyn Michaelson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:07:29 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Raelyn Michaelson
14244 29th Ave S
Seatac, WA 98168-3856
(206) 829-9367

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Heather Durand
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:07:28 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Heather Durand
2511 26th Ave NE
Olympia, WA 98506-2906

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Marianne Larkins-Strawn
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:07:04 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Marianne Larkins-Strawn
16415 NE 11th St
Vancouver, WA 98684-9414
(360) 892-1603

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of E Hoppin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:07:03 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. E Hoppin
1616 15th Ave
Seattle, WA 98122-4050

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Darlene Ogrady
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:07:03 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Do not weaken Washington's State Implementation Plan! I urge you to keep polluting industries in check, to protect Washington citizens' rights to clean air.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Darlene Ogrady
17340 136th Pl SE
Monroe, WA 98272-9764
(360) 794-3452

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sharon Fetter
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:37:36 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Sharon Fetter
PO Box 521
Puyallup, WA 98371-0054
(253) 848-2148

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Robert Pitman
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:37:36 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Pitman
1001 NE 105th St Apt 12
Vancouver, WA 98685-4512

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lael Bradshaw
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:37:14 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Lael Bradshaw
325 Forest Glen Ln
Camano Island, WA 98282-7664
(360) 387-1884

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sherri Kenney
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:37:09 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sherri Kenney
20323 81st Ave W
Edmonds, WA 98026-6713
(425) 672-3657

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Abigail Chastain
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:37:08 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Abigail Chastain
31431 Swede Heaven Rd
Arlington, WA 98223-9257
(360) 436-9212

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Debra Aldrich
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:37:02 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Debra Aldrich
28002 187th Ave SE
Covington, WA 98042-5436

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Regina Wilhelm
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:07:28 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Regina Wilhelm
14040 15th Ave NE Apt 14e
Seattle, WA 98125-3118

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Richard Williams
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:07:28 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Richard Williams
2399 Highland Loop
Port Townsend, WA 98368-5924
(360) 379-2981

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Barbara Mckee
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:07:10 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Barbara Mckee
8824 Boulder Ave
Vancouver, WA 98664-2548
(360) 513-1408

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sally Good
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:07:10 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Sally Good
3304 114th Dr NE
Lake Stevens, WA 98258-8787

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robert Bosserman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:07:10 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Bosserman
8190 NE Baker Hill Rd
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110-2253

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mark & Jamie Luce
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:07:04 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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THIS IS A NO BRAINER !

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Sincerely,

Mr. Mark & Jamie Luce
4509 80th St SW
Mukilteo, WA 98275-3042
(206) 632-4185

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jennifer Clark
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:07:04 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jennifer Clark
1516 243rd Pl SE
Bothell, WA 98021-8877

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Julie Buetow
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:06:59 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Julie Buetow
12306 Maplewood Ave
Edmonds, WA 98026-3115
(425) 481-1692

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Teri Travis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:06:59 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

I'm Appalled at your proposed Rule change. This proposal is completely Unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the Federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

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Sincerely,

Ms. Teri Travis
9736 Sand Point Way NE
Seattle, WA 98115-2651
(206) 947-7878

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Bill Shumway
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:06:58 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Bill Shumway
1604 X St Apt 2
Vancouver, WA 98661-4052

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Peter Glarborg
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:06:58 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Peter Glarborg
2102 E 15th Ave
Spokane, WA 99203-3662
(508) 481-0112

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ed and Ann Marie Frodel
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:37:23 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Ed and Ann Marie Frodel
PO Box 342
Poulsbo, WA 98370-0342
(360) 779-4301

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lisa Thomas
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:37:22 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Lisa Thomas
14135 233rd Pl SE
Issaquah, WA 98027-6441

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Carol Fulcher Hepburn
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:37:15 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Carol Fulcher Hepburn
1221 E Shelton Springs Rd
Shelton, WA 98584-8728

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Patricia McLachlan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:37:15 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Patricia McLachlan
5505 Oyster Bay Rd NW
Olympia, WA 98502-9596
(360) 866-7031

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Catherine Kocarek
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:37:14 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Dr. Catherine Kocarek
7563 California Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98136-2155
(206) 937-6418

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sara Steuben
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:37:14 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Your job is to protect the citizens from harmful pollutants from being released into the environment. Why then are you going to make it easIer for industry to do so by rolling back institutional protections? Who aside are you on, big industries or the peoples?

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Sara Steuben
5206 S 3rd Ave
Everett, WA 98203-4146
(206) 963-5631

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rey Weldert
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:37:10 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Rey Weldert
816 S Hussey St
Walla Walla, WA 99362-8281

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Simina Popa
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:37:09 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Simina Popa
2410 E Lynn St Apt 13
Seattle, WA 98112-2663

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Pat O"Neill
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:37:04 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Do ANY OF YOU FORGET WE ALL HAVE TO BREATHE.

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Sincerely,

Dr. Pat O'Neill
6753 Humphrey Rd
Clinton, WA 98236-9602

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kristina Ruiz
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:37:04 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Kristina Ruiz
27 Vernon Rd
Lake Stevens, WA 98258-3111

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Nina French
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:37:03 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Nina French
10627 61st Ave S
Seattle, WA 98178-2415

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Shawn O"Grady
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:07:09 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Shawn O'Grady
23010 139th Ave NE
Arlington, WA 98223-8525
(360) 435-8728

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sharon Ellard
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:07:06 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sharon Ellard
2341 11th Ave E
Seattle, WA 98102-4013
(206) 323-5515

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ann Wechsler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:07:05 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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This action will jeopardize our state's ability to regulate greenhouse gases in a future that is increasingly uncertain with respect to climate change. I urge you to protect the public's health, not succumb to the short term and detrimental interests of industrial polluters.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Ann Wechsler
835 NE 100th St
Seattle, WA 98125-7415
(206) 729-0087

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Elizabeth Jelineo
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:07:05 PM

Jun 25, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Elizabeth Jelineo
2231 Williams St
Bellingham, WA 98225-2824

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Katherin Balles
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:07:04 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Katherin Balles
2122 Brewster Pl
Bremerton, WA 98310-4518
(360) 377-0233

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Deborah Cruz
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:07:04 PM

Jun 25, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Deborah Cruz
1454 Willeys Lake Rd
Ferndale, WA 98248-9774
(360) 392-8552

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kathleen Bailey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:07:04 PM

Jun 25, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Kathleen Bailey
13550 35th Ave S
Tukwila, WA 98168-3931
(206) 933-0378

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Shelley Shelton-Wilson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:07:03 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Shelley Shelton-Wilson
474a Dexter Ln
Friday Harbor, WA 98250-5003

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rebecca Buell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:07:03 PM

Jun 25, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Rebecca Buell
1206 S 33rd Ave
Yakima, WA 98902-4921
(509) 469-2170

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Leann Bush
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:07:03 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Leann Bush
3626 Madrona Dr SE
Port Orchard, WA 98366-2650

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Mackey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:07:03 PM

Jun 25, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. David Mackey
449 E Pointes Dr E
Shelton, WA 98584-8850

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tom Devine
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:07:03 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Tom Devine
2002 Capitol Way S
Olympia, WA 98501-2827

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Linda Ellsworth
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:07:03 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Linda Ellsworth
61 Rosehip Rd
Eastsound, WA 98245-8966
(360) 376-2154

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Francis Wood
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:06:57 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Dr. Francis Wood
412 36th Ave
Seattle, WA 98122-6416
(206) 323-2296

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Adrienne Ross
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:06:57 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Adrienne Ross
540 N 66th St
Seattle, WA 98103-5308
(206) 789-4012

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Eric Ross
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:06:57 PM

Jun 25, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Eric Ross
21313 N Panorama Rd
Colbert, WA 99005-9489
(509) 468-8373

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Timothy Pemberton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:06:57 PM

Jun 25, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Timothy Pemberton
1319 Oriental Ave
Bellingham, WA 98229-2538

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Marci Oliver
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:06:57 PM

Jun 25, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Marci Oliver
375 Union Ave SE Unit 29
Renton, WA 98059-5168
(425) 271-0639

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Charles Riddle
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:06:57 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Charles Riddle
4005 91st Ave SE
Mercer Island, WA 98040-4103
(425) 281-5590

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Kathleen Pierce
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:06:57 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Kathleen Pierce
607 Sunridge Ave
Dallesport, WA 98617-0820

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michael Rosser
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:06:57 PM

Jun 25, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Michael Rosser
1574 Gulf Rd
Point Roberts, WA 98281-9007
(604) 736-9991

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Madelaine Moir
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:06:56 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Madelaine Moir
233 Riverside Rd
Sequim, WA 98382-9732
(360) 775-5192

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mary Naylor
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:06:56 PM

Jun 25, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Mary Naylor
PO Box 247
White Salmon, WA 98672-0247

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of O"Neill Louchard
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:06:56 PM

Jun 25, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. O'Neill Louchard
PO Box 1628
Port Townsend, WA 98368-0119

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jon Lamoreux
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:06:56 PM

Jun 25, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jon Lamoreux
1506 S Highland Ave
Tacoma, WA 98465-2210

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of james michel
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:06:56 PM

Jun 25, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. james michel
827 W 6th St
Port Angeles, WA 98363-2116

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robert Jaffe
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:06:55 PM

Jun 25, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Jaffe
2265 Steamboat Loop E
Port Orchard, WA 98366-4856
(360) 769-0752

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Betsy Wright Loving
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:06:55 PM

Jun 25, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Betsy Wright Loving
11918 246th St NE
Arlington, WA 98223-8129
(360) 435-0992

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jeffrey Green
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:37:09 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jeffrey Green
2097 Tidepool Pl E
Port Orchard, WA 98366-4831

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Patricia Mellon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:37:09 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Patricia Mellon
99 NE Teri Ct
Bremerton, WA 98311-2564

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Raymond Ligrano
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:37:01 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Raymond Ligrano
28815 Vashon Hwy SW
Vashon, WA 98070-8805
(206) 463-3145

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Melinda Kubiak
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:36:55 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Melinda Kubiak
7579 NE Bergman Rd
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110-1271
(206) 842-7230

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Hazel Douglas
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:19:29 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Hazel Douglas
815 S 216th St
Des Moines, WA 98198-6332
(253) 752-7111

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of James Roberts
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:19:29 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. James Roberts
215 S Ellis St
Palouse, WA 99161-8700
(509) 878-1631

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of E Dimond
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:19:29 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. E Dimond
4103 236th St SW
Mountlake Terrace, WA 98043-4962

From: Sierra Club on behalf of George And Stephen Miller-Zauner
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:19:22 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. George And Stephen Miller-Zauner
112 Lowery Rd
Glenoma, WA 98336-9708

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ruth Lorenz
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:19:22 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Ruth Lorenz
7918 236th St SW Apt 311
Edmonds, WA 98026-8843
(206) 361-1069

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Shawn Wilson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:19:22 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Shawn Wilson
1101 Prospect Ave NE Apt 16
Olympia, WA 98506-4019
(360) 489-8997

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Fran Hammond
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:19:20 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Dr. Fran Hammond
9307 NE 81st Way
Vancouver, WA 98662-2890
(360) 892-1266

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rosalie Mcallister
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:19:20 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Rosalie Mcallister
PO Box 13269
Burton, WA 98013-0269
(206) 463-4388

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Samantha Zwicker
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:19:15 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Samantha Zwicker
1411 N 55th St
Seattle, WA 98103-5901

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Bayer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:19:15 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. John Bayer
3599 X St
Washougal, WA 98671-9161

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Brynn Utela
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:19:14 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Brynn Utela
PO Box 315
Ashford, WA 98304-0315
(360) 569-2663

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sue Kohler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:19:14 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Sue Kohler
812 149th Street Ct E
Tacoma, WA 98445-2575

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Paulette Doulatshahi
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:19:14 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Paulette Doulatshahi
4525 Ferncroft Rd
Mercer Island, WA 98040-3819
(206) 818-7151

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Carolyn Munn
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:19:09 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Carolyn Munn
8917 220th St SW
Edmonds, WA 98026-8139
(307) 638-0645

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Elsbeth Mcleod
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:19:08 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, biomass generators and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA)! If you are no longer concerned with Ecology, what will you call your department in the future?

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Elsbeth Mcleod
532 E Sequim Bay Rd
Sequim, WA 98382-7642
(360) 681-6213

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kevin Deritis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:19:08 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Kevin Deritis
350 4th St
Langley, WA 98260

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Holly Irvine
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:19:08 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Holly Irvine
300 N Oak Harbor St Apt C201
Oak Harbor, WA 98277-4447
(360) 682-6787

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lee Ann Greaves
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:19:03 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Lee Ann Greaves
13810 E 41st Ave
Spokane, WA 99206-9332
(509) 922-3664

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jo Reasons
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:19:02 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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PLEASE DON'T TAKE US BACKWARDS! YOU EXIST TO PROTECT US, OUR AIR, OUR LAND AND OUR WATER WAYS!

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jo Reasons
14400 Carney Lake Rd SW
Port Orchard, WA 98367-7322

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Elizabeth Wise
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:19:02 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Dr. Elizabeth Wise
206 W 5th St
Cle Elum, WA 98922-1152
(509) 674-5262

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Fred Zapf
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:19:02 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Fred Zapf
24510 SE 42nd Pl
Issaquah, WA 98029-7565
(425) 391-8187

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Christina Ness
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:27 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Christina Ness
9252 Sunrise Rd
Custer, WA 98240-9601
(360) 366-0423

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kathryn Logan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:25 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Kathryn Logan
5930 6th Ave
Apt G24
Tacoma, WA 98406-2038

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rodolfo Franco
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:25 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Rodolfo Franco
4526 Delridge Way SW
Seattle, WA 98106-1327
(206) 228-7842

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kathryn Logan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:25 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Kathryn Logan
5930 6th Ave
Apt G24
Tacoma, WA 98406-2038

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Chris Smith
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:25 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Chris Smith
46021 SE 137th St
North Bend, WA 98045-8864

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Laura Wrixon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:25 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Laura Wrixon
3423 W Glass Ave
Spokane, WA 99205-2130
(509) 995-0453

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Scott Jensen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:25 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Scott Jensen
156 S Browne St
Apt 46
Spokane, WA 99201-3642
(360) 317-4048

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Stephanie Austin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:25 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Stephanie Austin
PO Box 1745
Port Townsend, WA 98368-0179
(360) 379-3060

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Janet Perilman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:20 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Janet Perilman
14507 Chesapeake Pl NE
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110-4199
(206) 842-4291

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Nancy Vandenberg
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:19 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Nancy Vandenberg
5021 134th Pl SE
Snohomish, WA 98296-5214
(425) 337-9210

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dreama Gibson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:19 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Dreama Gibson
2455 G. Way
F126
Richland, WA 99354
(509) 392-9352

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Amanda Keller-Scott
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:13 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Miss Amanda Keller-Scott
30452 9th Ave S
Federal Way, WA 98003-4116

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kyle Waller
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:08 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Kyle Waller
12021 140th Street Ct E
Puyallup, WA 98374-3594

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Margaret Graham
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:07 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Margaret Graham
7043 23rd Ave NW
Seattle, WA 98117-5630

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michael Purser
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:07 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Michael Purser
1318 37th St
Everett, WA 98201-4683

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Nathan Diller
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:07 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Nathan Diller
PO Box 46337
Seattle, WA 98146-0337
(503) 585-7397

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Peter Lemley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:07 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Peter Lemley
1717 2nd St
Cheney, WA 99004-1909

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ian Harper
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:06 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ian Harper
1251 6th Ave S
Edmonds, WA 98020-4613
(425) 582-2761

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Constance Rodman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:01 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Constance Rodman
1920 1st Ave Apt 507
Seattle, WA 98101-1002
(206) 271-9057

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Judith Schwab
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:01 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Judith Schwab
3501 254th Ave SE
Issaquah, WA 98029-7725
(425) 391-4167

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Marilyn Dickey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:01 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Marilyn Dickey
13911 13th Dr SE Unit L
Mill Creek, WA 98012-5568
(425) 337-6011

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Craig Johnson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:00 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Craig Johnson
575 Dolphin Dr
Freeland, WA 98249-9695
(360) 331-1910

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sue Ann Kent
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:19:58 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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ZEN TIP #92: "JUST TO BREATHE IS ENOUGH TO MAKE YOU HAPPY."
DON MIGUEL RUIZ

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sue Ann Kent
2317 E Hartson Ave
Spokane, WA 99202-4123
(509) 863-8968

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Bob Unger
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:19:53 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Bob Unger
2282 NW Vinland Vw
Poulsbo, WA 98370-9418
(360) 598-6199

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Fred Rakevich
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:19:47 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Fred Rakevich
124 Elma McCleary Rd Trlr 13
Elma, WA 98541-9401
(360) 482-1492

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joe Evans
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:19:41 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Joe Evans
2611 Morris Ave S
Renton, WA 98055-5060
(425) 235-2573

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Naren M
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:19:41 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Naren M
4555 15th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98105-4599
(000) 000-0000

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tanya De Bruijn
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:19:41 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Tanya De Bruijn
Swanson Road
Palouse, WA 99161

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rachel Standinger
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:19:41 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Rachel Standinger
Columbia Beach Dr
Clinton, WA 98236

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Kleweno
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:19:26 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. David Kleweno
19823 55th Ave NE
Lake Forest Park, WA 98155-3113

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jeff Harger
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:19:26 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jeff Harger
PO Box 2069
Blaine, WA 98231-2069

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gavin Thorinson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:19:24 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Gavin Thorinson
6632 71st Ave NE
Marysville, WA 98270-7731

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of zephyr wood
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:19:22 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. zephyr wood
1541 James St
Bellingham, WA 98225-4944

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michael Law
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:19:22 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Michael Law
4209 30th Ave SW Apt 204
Seattle, WA 98126-2560
(206) 937-0140

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Charles Fornia
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:19:22 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Charles Fornia
12220 E Gibson Rd Apt 3
Everett, WA 98204-8698
(425) 259-4201

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tatiana Korry
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:19:21 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Tatiana Korry
956 10th Ave E Apt 305
Seattle, WA 98102-4558

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Andreas Enderlein
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:19:20 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Andreas Enderlein
7328 17th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115-5741
(206) 524-0357

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Martha Bishop
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:19:20 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Martha Bishop
1867 Miracle Mile Dr E
Port Orchard, WA 98366-8555
(360) 871-7301

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of R Bollen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:19:20 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. R Bollen
5316 SW Lander St
Seattle, WA 98116-2234
(206) 535-5450

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Claire Mikalson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:19:15 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Claire Mikalson
PO Box 135
East 302 Washington
Farmington, WA 99128-0135
(509) 333-1984

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kari Thoreen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:19:14 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Kari Thoreen
907 10th Ave E Apt B
Seattle, WA 98102-4536

From: Sierra Club on behalf of June & Ronald MacArthur
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:19:08 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. June & Ronald MacArthur
1045 Hillandale Dr E
Port Orchard, WA 98366-3830

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gretchen Gubelman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:59 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Gretchen Gubelman
208 Julie Rd
Friday Harbor, WA 98250-5801
(860) 870-4660

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Austin Biery
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:57 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Austin Biery
3730 187th Pl SE
Bothell, WA 98012-8807

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Eric Dolph
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:49:42 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Eric Dolph
2707 Brackett Ave
Yakima, WA 98902-4057
(509) 452-2396

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of patricia hansen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:49:42 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. patricia hansen
PO Box 3300
Friday Harbor, WA 98250-3300

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Andrea Higgins
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:49:40 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Andrea Higgins
1602 143rd Pl SE
Mill Creek, WA 98012-1349

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rich Sweeney
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:49:27 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Rich Sweeney
4114 N Lincoln St
Spokane, WA 99205-1224

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Valeria Coontz
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:49:21 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Valeria Coontz
3716 85th Ave NW
Olympia, WA 98502-9642

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Elliott Weyand
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:49:16 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Elliott Weyand
26700 Minkler Rd
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284-7935

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Cindy McInnis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:49:16 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Cindy McInnis
2421 159th Ave SE
Bellevue, WA 98008-5418
(425) 562-3461

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Stan Lattin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:49:10 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Stan Lattin
586 E Bosn Rd
Shelton, WA 98584-9410
(360) 432-8451

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robert Lindberg
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:49:10 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Lindberg
410 NW 151st St
Vancouver, WA 98685-1748
(360) 546-1598

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Klaus Wiemer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:49:09 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Klaus E, Wiemer PhD

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Sincerely,

Dr. Klaus Wiemer
20229 134th Ave NE
Woodinville, WA 98072-8685

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Edwin and Betty Coon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:49:04 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Edwin and Betty Coon
4583 71st St SW
Mukilteo, WA 98275-2541

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Carol Sunde
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:49:03 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Carol Sunde
PO Box 2331
Westport, WA 98595-2331
(360) 268-9530

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Leonard Obert
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:49:03 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Leonard Obert
15426 SE 116th St
Renton, WA 98059-6006
(206) 242-9942

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Shari Goss
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:49:03 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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I am confused. How would turning back protections help the environment and the people of Washington State? Please do not let money control our health.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Shari Goss
12618 NE 5th Ave
Vancouver, WA 98685-3051

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Peggy Page
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:48:54 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Peggy Page
24324 Miller Rd
Stanwood, WA 98292-6268
(360) 631-9641

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Megan Frazier
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:48:54 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Not only does this issue negatively affect today's people and their environment, but it has far-reaching repercussions on future generations and their quality of life - their right to breathe healthy, clean air. Please protect us from harmful pollutants and invest in a healthy future!

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Sincerely,

Miss Megan Frazier
1200 6th Ave N Apt 7
Seattle, WA 98109-3432

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mary Rausch
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:48:53 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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This should NOT happen especially in Washington State, we must have clean air to live healthy lives. Our state is and should be a leader in clean energy and clean air.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Mary Rausch
15201 Admiralty Way
Unit C7
Lynnwood, WA 98087-2437
(425) 745-6553

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Patricia Hilleary
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:48:53 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Patricia Hilleary
13105 E Boone Ave
Spokane Valley, WA 99216-1003
(509) 922-9036

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robert Spears
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:19:04 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Spears
15617 258th Pl SE
Issaquah, WA 98027-8257
(425) 427-6730

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robin Zahler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:19:02 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Robin Zahler
103 S MaBchias Rd
Snohomish, WA 98290-5613
(425) 239-2574

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Willie Mccoy
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:56 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Willie Mccoy
702 2nd Ave W Apt 3
Seattle, WA 98119-3763

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Shambhavi Taylor
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:56 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Shambhavi Taylor
10742 Lakeside Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98125-6936
(510) 435-1699

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gerald And Phyllis Patterson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:55 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Dr. Gerald And Phyllis Patterson
4208 Glasgow Way
Anacortes, WA 98221-1111
(360) 299-8832

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Karen Goschen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:55 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Karen Goschen
401 Pond Ln
Sequim, WA 98382-8925
(360) 683-5023

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kyle Rook
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:55 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Kyle Rook
14140 74th Pl NE Apt D
Kirkland, WA 98034-4946

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joyce Grajczyk
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:54 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Joyce Grajczyk
12026 SE 216th St
Kent, WA 98031-2272

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Nancy Jacobs
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:54 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Surely you must value your own health. Please value also the health of Washington State and all who live here who will be impacted by your decision. We have come a long way in protecting our environment and understanding why that is vital to our health. We simply must not move backwards on this issue. Our health depends on your decision. Please do the right thing.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Nancy Jacobs
12203 NE 37th St
Bellevue, WA 98005-1210
(425) 883-6406

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Glen Zorn
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:54 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Glen Zorn
1310 E Thomas St
Seattle, WA 98102-6101
(425) 344-8113

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Marilyn Walther
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:48 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Marilyn Walther
10204 Steamboat Island Rd NW
Olympia, WA 98502-9763
(360) 866-8792

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ursula Shoe
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:48 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Ursula Shoe
14911 NE 76th Ct
Redmond, WA 98052-6809
(425) 558-3505

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gary Larson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:47 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Gary Larson
30 W Pine St
Walla Walla, WA 99362-1839
(509) 522-1099

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tracy Ouellette
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:47 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Dr. Tracy Ouellette
14078 Mactaggart Ave
Bow, WA 98232-9246
(360) 766-4490

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rick Barrett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:47 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Rick Barrett
1711 N 122nd St
Seattle, WA 98133-7714
(206) 362-4884

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Christine Tolotti
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:49:57 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Christine Tolotti
3451 Cook Underwood Rd
Bingen, WA 98605-9044

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Irene Ingalls
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:49:51 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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It is unacceptable to imagine rolling back legislation we have all worked so hard for. OUr planet is all we have and it is this kind of short sitedness that must stop so we can have our children inhereit a planet that they can thrive on.

Please continue to allow Washington to lead in clean air quality!!!

thank you, Irene Ingalls

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Irene Ingalls
807 N 36th St
Seattle, WA 98103-8806

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tina Ilvonen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:49:27 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Tina Ilvonen
131 NE 54th St
Seattle, WA 98105-3730
(206) 898-8980

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Eileen Deutsch
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:49:16 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Eileen Deutsch
2755 30th St
Port Townsend, WA 98368-4730
(360) 989-9378

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Nichole Rip
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:49:15 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Miss Nichole Rip
905 SE 136th Ave Apt J12
Vancouver, WA 98683-3547

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Karl Tollefson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:49:15 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Karl Tollefson
15008 NE 25th Ct
Vancouver, WA 98686-1501

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lynn Emerson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:49:13 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Lynn Emerson
14607 NE 169th St
Woodinville, WA 98072-6973

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Blair Anundson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:49:11 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Blair Anundson
2265 S Southeast Blvd Apt 3
Spokane, WA 99203-4598
(509) 944-0829

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kate Mcclure
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:49:04 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Miss Kate Mcclure
217 E St SW
Auburn, WA 98001-5282

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Stephen Mclaughlin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:49:04 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Stephen Mclaughlin
1709 18th Ave Apt 301
Seattle, WA 98122-7005
(206) 240-7341

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Brian Nelson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:48:52 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Brian Nelson
10270 NE Sunrise Pl
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110-1168
(206) 855-8060

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Bob Brown
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:48:51 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Bob Brown
2111 S Rustle Rd
Spokane, WA 99224-4822
(509) 838-4786

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lisa Maurer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:48:46 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Please reconsider the proposal; don't weaken nor roll back standards for clean air! It is as crucial and moreso, that we invest in clean energy that won't pollute our air, our water, and anything else on our planet, that relies on a clean environment to survive and to have the ultimate quality of life that no amount of money can truly buy!

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Lisa Maurer
2121 26th Ave S Apt 609
Seattle, WA 98144-4760
(206) 226-6986

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Henry Mcguire
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:19:35 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Henry Mcguire
1526 11th Ave W
Seattle, WA 98119-3205

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Hal Glidden
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:19:34 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Hal Glidden
419 Briar Rd
Bellingham, WA 98225-7809

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dottie Bell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:19:29 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Dottie Bell
PO Box 518
Veradale, WA 99037-0518
(509) 389-8593

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ann Kittredge
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:19:29 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Ann Kittredge
PO Box 763
Quilcene, WA 98376-0763

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ronald Von Hoffmann
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:19:29 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ronald Von Hoffmann
20328 46th Pl NE
Lake Forest Park, WA 98155-1718

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Britt Bandel
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:19:16 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Britt Bandel
6233 31st Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115-7211
(307) 699-0387

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joanne Anton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:19:16 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Joanne Anton
1631 16th Ave Unit 219
Seattle, WA 98122-4062

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Linda Gillespie
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:19:10 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Linda Gillespie
17347 Clear Creek Rd NW
Poulsbo, WA 98370-8291
(360) 598-6621

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of George Hamilton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:19:02 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Don't violate my trust in you to protect the environment. I really don't understand your position.
George Hamilton

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. George Hamilton
13807 NE Valley View Ln
Battle Ground, WA 98604-7875
(360) 263-4725

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tanya Fan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:19:02 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Please keep our air clean, which also helps keep our water and soil clean

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Tanya Fan
715 Garden Ln
Sultan, WA 98294-9414
(425) 418-3187

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michael Mccabe
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:19:02 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Michael Mccabe
3114 Falk Rd
Vancouver, WA 98661-5606

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lisa Perle
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:19:01 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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It's time we all take a stand and tell the polluters that enough is enough and the earth and its inhabitants can not take any more. Have some concern for the earth and the people and don't cower to the big industries in our state. Do not roll back the clean air standards that are vital to us all.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Lisa Perle
3618 McCormick St SE
Olympia, WA 98501-4279
(360) 705-3718

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Verna Mcculloch
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:19:00 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Verna Mcculloch
21829 98th Ave W
Edmonds, WA 98020-3925

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Thomas Caracciolo
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:19:00 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Thomas Caracciolo
2007 Cay Way
Anacortes, WA 98221-2977

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tamara Turner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:18:59 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Tamara Turner
1931 E Calhoun St
Seattle, WA 98112-2644

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rachel Mccausland
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:18:52 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Rachel Mccausland
5836 Pacific Rim Way Apt 49
Bellingham, WA 98226-7304
(425) 418-2064

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dana Swanson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:18:52 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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In addition to protecting our climate, the provisions are important for protecting Washington families and our future. Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

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Sincerely,

Miss Dana Swanson
6521 15th Ave NW
Seattle, WA 98117-5506

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Cassie Sevigny
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:18:47 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Cassie Sevigny
9727018th Ave W
Everett, WA 98204

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Peggy Keough
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:18:46 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Peggy Keough
214 239th Way SE
Sammamish, WA 98074-3685

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Poggi
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:18:46 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. John Poggi
1509 4th St
Bellingham, WA 98225-7726
(360) 647-9021

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of nora regan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:49:27 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. nora regan
1331 Olympic Ave
Port Townsend, WA 98368-4039

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Stetler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:49:27 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. David Stetler
203 Dorn Ave
Apt C
Everett, WA 98208-2646

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Polly Tarpley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:49:22 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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This "backing down" has absolutely no basis in truth and, unfortunately, smacks of money coming in the back door from and for nefarious reasons. I hate to think this about my legislators, but there has (so far) been no reasonable explanation for their backing down! I am ashamed, and want this reversed. You have been elected to serve OUR purposes, not your own!

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Polly Tarpley
848 NW Bracken Ct
Poulsbo, WA 98370-6956
(360) 394-8344

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Josh Mann
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:49:20 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Josh Mann
11726 Bartlett Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98125-5835
(206) 913-2617

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ken Steinman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:49:06 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ken Steinman
1502 55th St NE
Tacoma, WA 98422-1401
(253) 952-7185

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Marianna Haniger
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:49:00 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Marianna Haniger
305 Old Homestead Rd
Lopez Island, WA 98261-8637
(360) 468-3160

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Stephen Wille
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:59 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Stephen Wille
704 NE Countryside Dr
Vancouver, WA 98684-4115
(360) 260-8882

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Linda Martin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:59 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Linda Martin
1976 Onion Creek Rd
Colville, WA 99114-9678
(509) 685-2168

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Claudia and Lionel Klikoff
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:54 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Claudia and Lionel Klikoff
PO Box 937
Winlock, WA 98596-0937
(360) 785-3259

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jamie Brehm
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:53 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jamie Brehm
318 NW 40th St
Vancouver, WA 98660-1706
(360) 314-4796

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gary Smith
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:53 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Dr. Gary Smith
PO Box 1112
Camas, WA 98607-0112
(360) 904-6503

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Libby Hazen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:53 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

This is NOT the time to reverse the progress that has been made!

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Sincerely,

Ms. Libby Hazen
116 Bayside Pl
Bellingham, WA 98225-7706

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sandra Fuller Wilson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:53 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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The islands I live on are near a refinery. Please protect our air from hazardous pollutants. We have the right to continue to breathe as toxic free air as possible considering the state of the environment now.
Thank you.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Sandra Fuller Wilson
PO Box 2209
Friday Harbor, WA 98250-2209
(360) 378-6732

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Emily Willoughby
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:49 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Emily Willoughby
17000 53rd Ave S
Tukwila, WA 98188-3250
(206) 241-5885

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Charlie Martof
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:48 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Charlie Martof
14290 Madison Ave NE
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110-4135

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Bonnie Brunt
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:47 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Bonnie Brunt
1314 E 16th Ave
Spokane, WA 99203-3515
(509) 230-5089

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Lamont
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:47 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. John Lamont
3115 NE 98th Ave
Vancouver, WA 98662-7524

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Brad Curtis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:47 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Brad Curtis
20316 24th Ave NE
Shoreline, WA 98155-1325
(206) 364-5750

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sue Jarrard
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:47 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sue Jarrard
214 Chapman Rd Unit 6
Castle Rock, WA 98611-9661
(360) 274-6242

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lance Miller
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:42 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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WE ARE WATCHING!

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Sincerely,

Mr. Lance Miller
1143 Bremerton Ct NE
Renton, WA 98059-4689

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jan Wilson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:41 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jan Wilson
16035 26th Ave NE
Shoreline, WA 98155-6405
(206) 365-6938

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of ernest tamura
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:41 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. ernest tamura
3640 Madrona Dr SE
Port Orchard, WA 98366-2650

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Beverly Hawkins
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:41 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Beverly Hawkins
7918 236th St SW Apt 209
Edmonds, WA 98026-8842
(206) 992-3479

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Spring Hartke
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:41 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Spring Hartke
14523 C St S
Tacoma, WA 98444-4517
(253) 495-8969

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mirko Clarke
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:19:29 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Mirko Clarke
7024 S 12th St Apt 3104
Tacoma, WA 98465-1742
(253) 666-0881

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Hawkins
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:19:23 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. David Hawkins
1126 Olympic Ave
Bremerton, WA 98312-3821

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lois Livingston
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:19:23 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Lois Livingston
11925 NE 151st Pl
Kirkland, WA 98034-4629

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Khava Dobrenski
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:19:23 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Khava Dobrenski
8620 35th Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98126-3604

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Richard Ress
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:19:18 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Richard Ress
200 James St Apt 405
Edmonds, WA 98020-3573
(425) 967-3457

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Charles & Malena McCrone
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:19:17 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Charles & Malena McCrone
16222 Issaquah Hobart Rd SE
Issaquah, WA 98027-6964
(425) 391-5881

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ferdi Businger
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:19:11 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Ferdi Businger
10 Sinclair Is
Anacortes, WA 98221-9405

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dawn French
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:19:04 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Dawn French
1235 SW 132nd Ln Apt 913
Burien, WA 98146-3093

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Blair
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:19:04 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. David Blair
1311 E Maplewood Ave
Bellingham, WA 98225-1325
(360) 733-3911

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Theresa Sullivan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:18:58 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Theresa Sullivan
15321 Virginia Loop Rd NE
Poulsbo, WA 98370-8066

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Brian Haberly
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:18:56 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Greenhouse gas emissions are a serious and increasingly dangerous threat to the health of not just Washington State residents, but resisdents of all of America and the world.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Please do not weaken Washington State's Implementation Plan.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Brian Haberly
4603 191st Pl NE
Sammamish, WA 98074-4635
(425) 836-0187

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jennifer Etzwiler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:18:55 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Miss Jennifer Etzwiler
20611 Bothell Everett Hwy
E199
Bothell, WA 98012-7146

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robert B. Kaplan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:18:55 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Robert B. Kaplan
PO Box 577
Port Angeles, WA 98362-0105

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Alden And Carol Quimby
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:18:53 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Alden And Carol Quimby
4101 Samish Way
Bellingham, WA 98229-3495
(360) 671-9228

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Eugenia Rocca
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:18:52 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Eugenia Rocca
7337 Miller Rd
D-5
Anacortes, WA 98221-8318
(360) 298-1263

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Megan Mcinnis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:18:44 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Megan Mcinnis
39555 SE Park St Apt 213
Snoqualmie, WA 98065-9517
(425) 749-9269

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kathleen Tei
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:18:38 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Kathleen Tei
1408 A St
Home, WA 98349

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rex Kosack
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:18:38 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Rex Kosack
429 Monroe St
Port Townsend, WA 98368-5600

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mary Kay Van Ekeren
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:18:38 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Mary Kay Van Ekeren
2562 La Mesa Dr
Coupeville, WA 98239-9775

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sara Collum
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:18:38 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sara Collum
1739 N 23rd Ave
Pasco, WA 99301-3331

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Daniel Sandvig
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:18:37 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Daniel Sandvig
21727 Calhoun Rd
Monroe, WA 98272-8752
(360) 794-4282

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Carol Holm
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:49:05 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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FACT: Clean air is ABSOLUTELY CRUCIAL to our health and well being, let alone our very survival, as humans on this planet.

We cannot surrender the legal strides we have made so far to clean up and protect our air for our children and generations to come. We only have ONE planet and protecting It for future life is imperative. Weakening the SIP will do certain damage to our climate by essentially protecting the practices and interests of those mercenary businesses that will unquestionably continue polluting the air in their fundamental goals of increasing their almighty "bottom line."

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Carol Holm
4519 N Frace Ave
Tacoma, WA 98407-1205

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tom Lux
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:49:04 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Tom Lux
17502 47th Ave NE
Lake Forest Park, WA 98155-4304
(206) 367-0288

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Shannon Treen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:49:04 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Miss Shannon Treen
4549 S 11th St
Tacoma, WA 98405-1220
(253) 353-0390

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of William Kreuter
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:49:04 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

I was asked to participate in this campaign by the Sierra Club, of which I'm a dues-paying member. I agree completely with the Sierra Club. State policy has been to reduce Washington's contributions of greenhouse gases. That policy should be adhered to and strengthened.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. William Kreuter
716 N 84th St
Seattle, WA 98103-4328

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robert Simpson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:49:03 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

How many air pollutants does it take to kill our planet? Enough to justify profits and re-election payouts????
Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

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Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Simpson
254 Trumpeter Way
Friday Harbor, WA 98250-7207
(818) 268-6530

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Susan Levine
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:48:54 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Susan Levine
1003 S Cedar St
Spokane, WA 99204-4025
(509) 747-3983

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jim Ploger
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:48:54 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jim Ploger
1909 S Charles St
Seattle, WA 98144-2932
(206) 372-4212

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Anthony Bencivengo
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:48:53 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Anthony Bencivengo
12516 37th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98125-4655
(206) 363-6347

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Erika Shriner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:48:53 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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I am currently visiting relatives in Southern Michigan. This is a rural, very conservative area and even here they are talking about climate change. The corn is dying, the grasses are brown, there has been no rain in weeks. They get it. And after a winter and spring of record breaking temperatures, a good part of the Southwest on fire - even the professional deniers are softening to accepting at least some of the science.

I have been proud of my state - Washington seems to understand that we are up against the biggest challenge of our time. Why in the world would we start now to soften any regulation which would help to curb climate change???

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Erika Shriner
8190 NE Baker Hill Rd
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110-2253
(206) 201-3420

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Hal Enerson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:48:52 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Hal Enerson
PO Box 1375
Port Angeles, WA 98362-0255

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Wendy Bartlett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:48:52 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Miss Wendy Bartlett
255 N Forest St Apt 116
Bellingham, WA 98225-5828
(360) 392-0984

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Melody Mayer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:48:51 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Melody Mayer
6321 Swayne Dr NE
Olympia, WA 98516-9146
(360) 438-6750

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Carol Stevens
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:48:51 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Carol Stevens
13510 N Creek Dr Apt S1
Mill Creek, WA 98012-4401
(425) 338-1514

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Corey Mayer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:48:51 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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We all need clean air. We should all share the price for this. Keeping smokestack and other emissions to a minimum is part of the cost of production, whether it be energy or cement. I disagree with any changes to present rules and regulations that will allow more air pollution - I would rather that we do more to minimize what is presently produced. Greenhouse gases, in particular, are known to negatively impact the entire world. We should be the leaders in regulating and decreasing the production of these climate-altering gases.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Corey Mayer
314 Milroy St NW
Olympia, WA 98502-4930
(360) 357-1106

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Roni Jo Patterson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:48:49 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Roni Jo Patterson
2614 4th Ave
Apt 206
Seattle, WA 98121-1201

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Carolyn Wood
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:48:49 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Carolyn Wood
2719 93rd Ave NE
Clyde Hill, WA 98004-1728

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Judith Gammon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:48:46 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Judith Gammon
2308 S Forest Estates Dr
Spokane, WA 99223-3400
(509) 363-0535

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Pawnee Furra
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:48:45 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Pawnee Furra
15601 NE 15th Ave
Vancouver, WA 98686-6405
(505) 296-4390

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Edwards
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:48:42 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. David Edwards
1607 East Bay Dr NE
Olympia, WA 98506-3214
(360) 866-7165

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robert Lix
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:48:42 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Lix
8706 233rd Street Ct E
Graham, WA 98338-7033
(253) 905-2125

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Blair Hopkins
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:48:41 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Blair Hopkins
936 W Metaline Ave
Kennewick, WA 99336-3469
(509) 586-3005

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Milton Schulman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:19:19 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Milton Schulman
4601 Phinney Ave N Apt 206
Seattle, WA 98103-6386

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dee Hudson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:19:00 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Please DO NOT LET THIS STUPIDITY CONTINUE!!!

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Sincerely,

Ms. Dee Hudson
1424 148th Ave SE Apt B3
Bellevue, WA 98007-5728
(425) 289-9761

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Graham Mathes
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:19:00 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Graham Mathes
2720 E Roy St
Seattle, WA 98112-4153
(206) 324-2068

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Russell Underhill
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:19:00 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Russell Underhill
15105 125th Avenue Ct E
Puyallup, WA 98374-9646

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Claudia Frahm
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:18:48 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Claudia Frahm
15810 NE 41st St
Vancouver, WA 98682-7470
(360) 254-7925

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Claudia Frahm
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:18:48 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Claudia Frahm
15810 NE 41st St
Vancouver, WA 98682-7470
(360) 254-7925

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lee Johnston
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:18:48 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Lee Johnston
3765 Celeste Ct SE
Port Orchard, WA 98366-1700
(253) 853-7203

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Carole Stevens
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:18:48 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Carole Stevens
13510 N Creek Dr Apt S1
Mill Creek, WA 98012-4401
(425) 948-6315

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Beverly Meyers
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:18:48 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Beverly Meyers
5311 193rd Pl SW
Lynnwood, WA 98036-5464
(425) 775-7803

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of George Brown
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:18:48 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. George Brown
1415 84th St SE Unit 181
Everett, WA 98208-2104
(425) 353-2146

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Janice Wieser
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:18:41 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Janice Wieser
PO Box 1402
Auburn, WA 98071-1402
(253) 833-6346

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gloria Sting
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:18:41 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Gloria Sting
16017 21st Ave SW
Burien, WA 98166-2631
(206) 242-5363

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Greg Goodwin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:18:36 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Greg Goodwin
13804 26th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98125-3419
(206) 526-8378

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kathleen Randall
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:18:35 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Kathleen Randall
4315 7th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98105-4701
(425) 241-5227

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mark Hutson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:18:35 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Mark Hutson
18463 Blueberry Ln Apt J202
Monroe, WA 98272-1393
(541) 929-7746

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sharon Eliason
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:18:35 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sharon Eliason
2210 73rd St SE # B
Everett, WA 98203-6826

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jeff Martin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:18:35 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jeff Martin
865 NW 73rd St
Seattle, WA 98117-5149
(206) 781-8915

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Bruce Barnum
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:18:34 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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This is the kind of action that one could expect from the corporate world who's only concern for the environment is how to sidestep provisions put in place to protect the public. If we can't reply on those very institutions charged with protecting the public from the unscrupulous actions of corporations gone wild then who are we to turn to?

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Sincerely,

Mr. Bruce Barnum
3220 NW Esplanade
Seattle, WA 98117-2625
(206) 235-2350

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Marcus Morin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:18:34 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Let us set a strong standard so that future generations don't have to clean up our mess. Let us enjoy the idea of leading the nation in clean air and the reduced health costs associated with it.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Marcus Morin
16902 172nd Pl NE
Woodinville, WA 98072-9613
(425) 686-4487

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Breanna Binder
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:18:34 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Breanna Binder
7416 4th Ave NE Apt A
Seattle, WA 98115-8606

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Terry Ebersoleq
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:18:34 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Terry Ebersoleq
151 Monticello Dr
Longview, WA 98632-9543
(360) 414-4087

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dorethea Simone
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:18:33 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unbelievably against science, against humanity and favors pollution! What makes you think it is OK to leave those stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP????
I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

I think the Dept of Ecology should not make these sick jokes! You are kidding, right? ....If not the stone age is coming back. Heaven help us all!

As a Registered Nurse, I am shocked that so many corporations are somehow making BIG businesses' every evil inclination into imagined "progress." Filth and contamination are not helping our families to be healthy.

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Sincerely,

Miss Dorethea Simone
2828 NE Everett St Unit 20
Camas, WA 98607-9204
(541) 400-8935

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Brenda Dutton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:18:30 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Brenda Dutton
25713 E Longfellow Ave
Newman Lake, WA 99025-9306

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mark Simpson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:18:29 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Mark Simpson
1313 W Cota St Trlr 9
Shelton, WA 98584-3812
(360) 868-2077

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Erica Wohlers
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:49:47 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Erica Wohlers
6511 45th St W
Tacoma, WA 98466-5648
(253) 459-2097

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Patricia Jerrells
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:49:47 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Oh my goodness! What are you folks thinking? This is not what the majority of the people in the state want to hear from you. People matter more than polluters.

I live in a town that has a lot of oyster and sea food industry, such as Taylor United and other smaller outfits. We depend on clean water which depends on clean air for a great deal of pollutants come from the toxins in the air. Our jobs are at stake. Please reconsider this proposal. People with money (industry) can clean up their toxins a lot easier than we can our problems if we lose jobs and get sick from the pollutants. Money seems to buy about anything, and those who live pretty much pay-day to pay-day cannot deal with this.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Patricia Jerrells
320 SE Nighthawk Pl
Shelton, WA 98584-7603

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lorrin Nelson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:49:19 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Lorrin Nelson
6218 55th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115-7811

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mary Ratermann
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:49:19 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Mary Ratermann
1015 E Rio Vista Ave
Burlington, WA 98233-2338
(360) 755-1332

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Adriana Faria
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:49:02 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Adriana Faria
PO Box 99
Kapowsin, WA 98344-0099
(253) 847-6319

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jill Mcinturff
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:49:02 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jill Mcinturff
110 S Lakeside Rd
Liberty Lake, WA 99019-9575
(509) 255-5437

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Scott Bloom
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:48:50 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Scott Bloom
7772 10th Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98106-2020
(206) 484-0544

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joann Curtis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:48:50 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Joann Curtis
210 E Fairfield Ct
Shelton, WA 98584-7686
(360) 868-2110

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of J Francis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:48:36 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. J Francis
12910 NE 25th Pl
Bellevue, WA 98005-1722
(425) 522-4823

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Paul Burns
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:48:36 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Paul Burns
16506 SE 29th St
Apt 83
Vancouver, WA 98683-2342

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Garret Raemhild
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:48:36 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Garret Raemhild
6233 51st Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115-7709
(206) 324-1380

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joanne Jorgensen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:48:35 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Joanne Jorgensen
4806 51st Street Ct E
Tacoma, WA 98443-2573
(253) 922-0942

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Erin Nelson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:48:30 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Erin Nelson
2628 E Union St
Seattle, WA 98122-3162

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Don Fidler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:48:25 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Don Fidler
4527-45th AVE S.W. 301 S
Seattle, WA 98116

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Angela Smith
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:48:25 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Angela Smith
13641 26th Pl S
Seatac, WA 98168-3807

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Linda Stokes
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:48:25 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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This is my state, I was born here 54 years ago, and I love it dearly. Not only for it's beauty, but for it's clean and CLEAR air, lets keep it that way.
Why would you want to ruin one of the most majestic states in our country, shame on you for even thinking of this, I will sign every petition and fight you all the way to the end if need be to keep our air clean and clear and safe, along with everyone else in the Sierra Club. The people of our state are important and our health matters.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Linda Stokes
2320 Colby Ave
Everett, WA 98201-2889
(425) 645-9131

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Felicity Devlin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:48:24 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Felicity Devlin
2417 N Washington St
Tacoma, WA 98406-5839
(253) 761-8066

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sharon Peckham
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:48:24 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Sharon Peckham
1911 SE Blairmont Dr
Vancouver, WA 98683-8440
(360) 253-8923

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sharon Peckham
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:48:24 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Sharon Peckham
1911 SE Blairmont Dr
Vancouver, WA 98683-8440
(360) 253-8923

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Linda Harris
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:48:24 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Linda Harris
1214 16th Ave E
Seattle, WA 98112-3313

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Valerie August
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:19:08 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Valerie August
2101 SW Sunset Blvd
Apt E404
Renton, WA 98057-6147
(425) 276-5823

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mark Wirth
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:19:07 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Mark Wirth
101 Boylston Ave E Apt 35
Seattle, WA 98102-5656

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Cherie Howe
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:19:06 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Cherie Howe
8342 Whittaker Rd NW
Olympia, WA 98502-9518

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Sparling
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:19:05 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. David Sparling
PO Box 88637
Steilacoom, WA 98388-0637
(253) 588-9611

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Janet Brown
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:19:05 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Janet Brown
2328 W Pacific Ave
Spokane, WA 99201-5864
(509) 847-5592

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Edward Schwieterman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:19:05 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Edward Schwieterman
7416 4th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115-8605

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Bill Becker
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:19:04 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Bill Becker
111 N 50th St
Seattle, WA 98103-6001
(206) 789-8874

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ken Nielsen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:19:01 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ken Nielsen
PO Box 187
Sequim, WA 98382-4303

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Josie Nedved
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:19:01 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Josie Nedved
5054 W Casberg Burroughs Rd
Deer Park, WA 99006-9420

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kathy Swinehart
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:19:01 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Kathy Swinehart
9926 SW 206th Ct
Vashon, WA 98070-6500
(206) 463-6136

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Niki Quester
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:18:58 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Niki Quester
PO Box 502
9459 Loughrey Ave NE
Indianola, WA 98342-0502

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dave Bilsland
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:18:57 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Dave Bilsland
229 W 2nd Ave Apt 208
Spokane, WA 99201-3603
(509) 301-1823

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jessica Parsons
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:18:57 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jessica Parsons
Nw 106th St
Vancouver, WA 98685

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Nelson Cone
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:18:50 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Have you people lost your minds. Have you forgotten your mission is to protect the public, we the people for whom you are supposed to be working. You should be formulating and implementing stronger instead of weaker rules. Is it any wonder people have lost faith in their government. Get back on track!

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Nelson Cone
52 Hanusa Ln
Port Angeles, WA 98362-8500
(360) 683-0861

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Alexander Hosea
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:18:50 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Alexander Hosea
637 N Trafton St Apt C
Tacoma, WA 98403-1075

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Marie Weis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:18:49 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Marie Weis
248 Shorewood Court Fi
Fox Island, WA 98333-9725
(253) 549-2600

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Eric Holtz
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:18:49 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Eric Holtz
716 2nd St
Kirkland, WA 98033-5551
(425) 889-4769

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Stanger
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:18:49 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. John Stanger
1805 14th St
Port Townsend, WA 98368-8207
(360) 379-5147

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Saliha Abrams
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:18:48 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Saliha Abrams
PO Box 452
Carson, WA 98610-0452

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Rittal
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 3:18:43 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. John Rittal
10814 402nd St E
Eatonville, WA 98328-9598
(661) 860-9608

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Daniel Walker
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:49:15 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Daniel Walker
1815 E 3rd St
Port Angeles, WA 98362-4911

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Deborah Toland
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:49:15 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Deborah Toland
17811 Hall Rd Kpn
Vaughn, WA 98394

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mark Redmond
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:49:15 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Mark Redmond
1605 E Olive St Unit 206
Seattle, WA 98122-2789
(206) 329-9820

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Nancy Matlock
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:49:15 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Nancy Matlock
8027 28th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115-4639
(206) 523-2885

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Heather Hall
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:49:10 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Heather Hall
749 N 105th St
Seattle, WA 98133-9232

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Frances Lawren
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:49:10 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Frances Lawren
24622 SE Mirrormont Blvd
Issaquah, WA 98027-8287
(206) 618-7006

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of William Marin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:49:09 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. William Marin
1976 Onion Creek Rd
Colville, WA 99114-9678

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Merlin Hay
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:49:02 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Merlin Hay
1, St. Bridges Close
Sand Bay
Weston-Super-Mare, WA 98040

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michelle Jacobsen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:49:01 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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It is frightening to imagine the future given global climate change. For the sake of the planet and our progeny, you should be protecting us, not selling out to the polluters!

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Michelle Jacobsen
2006 Boyer Ave E
Seattle, WA 98112-2926
(206) 322-7836

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Deborah Rush
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:48:53 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Deborah Rush
9107 N Sundance Dr
Spokane, WA 99208-9172
(509) 443-5189

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Deborah Machon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:48:53 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Deborah Machon
5301 Erskine Way SW
Seattle, WA 98136-1050
(206) 932-1676

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Andrew Odendhal
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:48:53 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Andrew Odendhal
3116 NE 164th St
Ridgefield, WA 98642-7952

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Diane & Robert Thompson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:48:53 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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This is a time when we must move forward on the environmental protection front, not backwards which can only be viewed as a "cave in" to big business interests.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Dr. Diane & Robert Thompson
16316 Alpine Dr E
Enumclaw, WA 98022-8043
(360) 663-2282

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Debbie Thorn
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:48:53 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Debbie Thorn
710 18th Ave W
Kirkland, WA 98033-4818
(425) 827-3804

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Rousseau
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:48:52 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. David Rousseau
2027 13th St
Clarkston, WA 99403-3101
(509) 758-8254

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Akshay Chalana
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:48:48 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Akshay Chalana
17625 48th Ave SE
Bothell, WA 98012-6792

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Karline Bird
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:48:47 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Karline Bird
5118 Nettot Ct NW
Olympia, WA 98502-9543
(360) 915-6707

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Ron Stepchuk
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:48:47 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ron Stepchuk
1507 E 12th Ave
Spokane, WA 99202-3529
(509) 536-3876

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robert Leas
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:48:43 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Leas
15800 84th Ave NE
Kenmore, WA 98028-4449

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tonya Stiffler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:48:43 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Tonya Stiffler
18051 Sunnyside Ave N
Shoreline, WA 98133-4625
(206) 601-9688

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Eugene Thorne
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:48:33 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Eugene Thorne
5646 S Warner St
Tacoma, WA 98409-4220
(253) 238-3965

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Gordon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:48:22 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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How can you justify to the citizens of the state choosing to change the law rather than enforcing it? This seems like choosing corporate greed over public safety and response to climate science.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. John Gordon
231 Woodland Ave
Port Townsend, WA 98368-5059
(360) 385-5019

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joe Thompson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:48:22 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Joe Thompson
809 N 5th St
Kalama, WA 98625-9536

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of James & Joann Beaumont
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:48:21 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. James & Joann Beaumont
13436 Mahonia Pl NE
Redmond, WA 98053-6274
(425) 968-8757

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Julie Kim
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:48:21 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Julie Kim
11531 19th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98125-5121

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Donna Slayback
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:48:21 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Donna Slayback
7412 N Creek Loop NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98335-8398

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Russ Ripp
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:48:20 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Russ Ripp
9811 Elwood Dr SW
Lakewood, WA 98498-4464

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dona Mcadam
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:48:20 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable!

It would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. And your proposed rule change would constitute "backsliding", unlawful, and in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Dona Mcadam
119 Crockett St
Seattle, WA 98109-2515
(206) 282-7679

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Maya Manchester
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:19:00 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Maya Manchester
130 11th Ave
Kirkland, WA 98033-5519
(206) 696-6792

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mike Blackwell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:19:00 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Mike Blackwell
6967 Faye Pl
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284-5045

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ruth Tooley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:19:00 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Ruth Tooley
150 E Fairfield Ct
Shelton, WA 98584-7407
(360) 426-9567

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jamie Kitson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:59 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA). Please do the right thing for the people of Washington and their health. Allowing the industrial sector to operate with no air pollution regulations is unlawful and absolutely asking for environmental degradation. We the people can not accept this as a solution.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Jamie Kitson
3006 Nassau St
Everett, WA 98201-3925

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jack Bolton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:53 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jack Bolton
1414 Orange Pl N
Seattle, WA 98109-3144
(206) 280-8493

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Richard Kirchhoff
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:50 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Richard Kirchhoff
2716 Fairview Ave E
Seattle, WA 98102-3113
(206) 329-3437

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Susan Gill
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:49 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Susan Gill
23307 SE 225th St
Maple Valley, WA 98038-8425

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of James Smith
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:48 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. James Smith
7011 16th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115-5734

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Shirley Wright
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:48 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Shirley Wright
505 Pine St Apt 203
Edmonds, WA 98020-4061
(425) 673-1049

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Marilyn Hall
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:48 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Marilyn Hall
10527 NE 148th Ct
Bothell, WA 98011-4846

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Seana Blake
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:48 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Seana Blake
114 W 10th Ave
Ellensburg, WA 98926-2914
(509) 962-1239

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Welsh
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:48 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. John Welsh
1700 Evergreen Park Ln SW
Olympia, WA 98502-5995

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Toni Howard
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:47 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Toni Howard
12841 SE 175th Ct
Renton, WA 98058-6710

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Barbara Whitson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:46 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Barbara Whitson
3116 S Dose Ter
Seattle, WA 98144-4930
(206) 325-1607

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Martha Norwalk
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:46 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Martha Norwalk
19916 Old Owen Rd
Monroe, WA 98272-9778
(206) 525-9334

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gerry Sperry
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:46 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Also, so-called greenhouse gases are useful elements than can be recaptured and used in other profitable processes. Dumping waste in the atmospere in not only harmful, it's inefficient and unprofitable.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Gerry Sperry
4804 66th Ave E
Puyallup, WA 98371-3732
(253) 209-1362

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Nancy Evans
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:46 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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I have two young grandsons that I would like to have the privilege of living the rest of their lives in the state of Washington which I thought was way ahead of the curve in protecting the environment when I moved here from the Washington D.C. area three years ago. I hope that I was right and that this back step will not happen weakening the Washington State Implementation Plan by the Department of Ecology.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Nancy Evans
3008 44th Ave W
Seattle, WA 98199-2402
(240) 994-0653

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michael Winger
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:39 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Michael Winger
2507 41st St SE
Puyallup, WA 98374-1730
(253) 845-1286

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Melodie Martin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:39 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Melodie Martin
2339 11th Ave E
Seattle, WA 98102-4013
(206) 322-3341

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Laurence Anderson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:39 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Laurence Anderson
534 N 78th St
Seattle, WA 98103-4706
(206) 947-4625

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Madeline Harris
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:38 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Miss Madeline Harris
6210 Boardman Rd NW
Olympia, WA 98502-9668

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ashlee Sprugel
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:38 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Ashlee Sprugel
1302 Grand Blvd
Vancouver, WA 98661-4730

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kristi Waddell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:38 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Kristi Waddell
16533 34th Ave NE
Lake Forest Park, WA 98155-6511
(206) 362-1345

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Warren Land
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:38 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Warren Land
530 Broadway E Apt 505
Seattle, WA 98102-6228

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kerri Grace
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:37 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Kerri Grace
19314 Beall Rd SW
Vashon, WA 98070-6126
(206) 463-4008

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Janet Needler
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:37 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Janet Needler
617 Bayside Rd
Bellingham, WA 98225-7807
(360) 676-1751

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tanya Holland
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:37 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Tanya Holland
724 Sheets Rd
Buckley, WA 98321-9545
(360) 829-2219

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Season Rockwell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:37 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Season Rockwell
1504 Alabama St
Bellingham, WA 98229-1401

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Steven Huens
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:37 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Steven Huens
1220 NE 143rd St
Seattle, WA 98125-3195

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Eric Cochenour
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:37 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Eric Cochenour
8008 NE 163rd Ave
Vancouver, WA 98682-1516

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lucinda Boudreau
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:36 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Lucinda Boudreau
31 E Cardigan Ct
Shelton, WA 98584-9613
(805) 915-8954

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Suzanne Immonen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:36 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Suzanne Immonen
4447 Moresby Way
Ferndale, WA 98248-9510
(360) 739-8537

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rachel Burnett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:32 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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You cannot nix the commitment because it's inconvenient or because someone else coughed up more money.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Rachel Burnett
17206 97th Pl SW Apt 6
Vashon, WA 98070-4932

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Amanda Haines
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:32 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Amanda Haines
951 3rd Ct NE
Issaquah, WA 98029-5407
(425) 827-9686

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dan Schneider
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:30 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Dan Schneider
814 NE 84th St
Seattle, WA 98115-4217
(206) 527-1841

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dennis Rushforth
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:30 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Dennis Rushforth
3806 Spadoni Ln
Gig Harbor, WA 98335-4912

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Marsha Adams
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:25 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Marsha Adams
2201 Maple Valley Hwy Apt 82
Renton, WA 98057-3932
(425) 228-6584

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of mary decher
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:24 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. mary decher
5249 140th Ave NE
Bellevue, WA 98005-1024

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ted Ebert
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:24 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ted Ebert
665 Palisades Dr
Coupeville, WA 98239-9759
(360) 678-1805

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Eric Ecker
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 2:18:24 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Eric Ecker
10541 Stone Ave N Apt 305
Seattle, WA 98133-8987
(206) 227-0495

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Nancy Stejskal
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:49:21 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Nancy Stejskal
9515 Burnham Dr NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98332-5706

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Carolyn Morillo
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:49:18 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Carolyn Morillo
91 Chinook Ln
Port Angeles, WA 98363-9606
(360) 928-9727

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ray Couture
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:49:18 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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I moved to Washington State to avoid the gross pollution in California. The air here is pretty clean so I am not interested in ruining it for myself andmy children. Wake up to realoity....money is not everything.....life is everything....bad air kills.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Ray Couture
3755 S 162nd St
Seatac, WA 98188-3035

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Earhart
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:49:16 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. John Earhart
9776 Windcove Ln NW
Silverdale, WA 98383-8315
(360) 620-2480

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Amanda Haines
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:49:14 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Amanda Haines
951 3rd Ct NE
Issaquah, WA 98029-5407
(425) 827-9686

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Todd Mathews
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:49:14 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Todd Mathews
3141 Kelly Rd
Bellingham, WA 98226-7579

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of T Bishop
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:58 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mrs. T Bishop
1710 Giles Ave NW
Olympia, WA 98502-4734

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Norman Moldestad
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:58 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Norman Moldestad
19017 Broadway Ave
Snohomish, WA 98296-5112
(425) 485-5223

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Charles Wright
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:58 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Charles Wright
5810 Illahee Rd NE
Bremerton, WA 98311-9692

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Richard Curtis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:58 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Richard Curtis
210 E Fairfield Ct
Shelton, WA 98584-7686
(360) 868-2110

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mark Gannett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:57 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Mark Gannett
914 N Washington St
Tacoma, WA 98406-5521
(253) 759-4140

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gloria Schmidt
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:57 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Gloria Schmidt
PO Box 7912
Bonney Lake, WA 98391-0988
(253) 863-0767

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jan Aszman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:57 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Jan Aszman
2277 Glenwood Hwy
Goldendale, WA 98620-3017

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Gerald Crouch
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:57 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Gerald Crouch
465 N 45th St Apt 101
Seattle, WA 98103-6465
(206) 418-6163

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Polly Taylor
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:57 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Polly Taylor
312-18th Ave SE
Olympia, WA 98501-2302
(360) 943-3554

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Taylor Jones
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:56 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Taylor Jones
415 N I St Apt 305
Tacoma, WA 98403-1957

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Paul Gerhardt
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:56 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Paul Gerhardt
4005 53rd Street Ct E
Tacoma, WA 98443-2059

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Diane Brown
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:50 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Diane Brown
39 Rancho Villa
Walla Walla, WA 99362-4377

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Donna Hanson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:48 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Donna Hanson
1555 NW Leland St
Pullman, WA 99163-3769
(509) 334-3167

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Stephen Friedrick
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:47 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Stephen Friedrick
2425 Western Rd
Steilacoom, WA 98388-1317

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Nelia Swayze
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:47 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Nelia Swayze
PO Box 366
Port Townsend, WA 98368-0366

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Athena Fitch
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:46 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Athena Fitch
621 High Ave
Bremerton, WA 98337-1055

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Vern Rutter
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:46 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Vern Rutter
3681 NE Tahuya River Rd
Tahuya, WA 98588-9720

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mary-Alice Strom
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:46 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Those who would weaken our protections must inhabit this planet as well as we do, so, whatever their motives to do so, they will only hurt themselves in the end. We only have ONE PLANET: earth. PLEASE don't trash it anymore than it has already been trashed!!!

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jessica Wright
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:35 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jessica Wright
15914 44th Ave W Apt E304
Lynnwood, WA 98087-8917

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Shannon Hudgens
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:35 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Our natural resources are finite and need to be protected for future genartions to enjoy. Washington needs to be a leader in enviromental protection. Lets set higher standards.
Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

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Sincerely,

Ms. Shannon Hudgens
2004 W Pacific Ave Apt 2
Spokane, WA 99201-7657
(206) 387-1306

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rev Jessie Rees
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:34 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Rev Jessie Rees
645 S Regent St
Burlington, WA 98233-2349

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michael Hasse
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:34 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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I should personalize this message as it is indeed from an individual who is concerned about these issues, but really, the boiler-plate which is provided says it all: "Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA)."
So, as usual, Do The Right Thing and actually make decisions based on constituents rather than whomever is providing the greenest pocket-lining...

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Michael Hasse
PO Box 773
Lynnwood, WA 98046-0773

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Bourke
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:34 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. John Bourke
189 Van Wyck Rd
Bellingham, WA 98226-8787
(136) 939-8333

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Josiah Fike
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:28 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Josiah Fike
3128 E Mill Plain Blvd
0
Vancouver, WA 98661-4887

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Eycke Strickland
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:28 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Eycke Strickland
613 Cedar Park Dr
Port Angeles, WA 98362-8427

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ellen Dorfrman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:28 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Ellen Dorfrman
1823 Orange St SE
Olympia, WA 98501-3055

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Brian Mitchell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:19 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Brian Mitchell
7607b Ginkgo Dr SW
Mcchord Afb, WA 98439-2219
(253) 301-4916

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robert Elder
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:19 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Elder
2734 57th Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98116-2226
(206) 932-3594

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Matthew Miller
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:19 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Matthew Miller
9301 NW 3rd Ave
Vancouver, WA 98665-7630

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kathy Mccann
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:19 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Kathy Mccann
843 Harvest Ct SE
Tumwater, WA 98501-8622

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Monica Dailey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:19 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Monica Dailey
18200 SE 42nd St
Vancouver, WA 98683-8288

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jerry Parkison
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:19 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jerry Parkison
18405 SE 162nd St
Renton, WA 98058-0940
(206) 713-9888

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michael Katz
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:18 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Michael Katz
29326 32nd Pl S
Auburn, WA 98001-1463

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Christina Jones
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:48:18 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Christina Jones
6813 17th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115-6844

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Mary Chavez
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:19:35 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Mary Chavez
2024 W Florence Ln
Spokane, WA 99218-3506
(509) 499-7054

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Susan Stevens
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:19:34 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Susan Stevens
4321 210th Ct NE
Sammamish, WA 98074-9360
(425) 868-3003

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Shirley Peters
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:19:33 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Shirley Peters
10815 110th St SW
Tacoma, WA 98498-1444
(253) 212-1987

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jason Fischer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:19:29 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jason Fischer
115 N 105th St
Seattle, WA 98133-8701
(206) 335-6059

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mark Weick
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:19:29 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Mark Weick
5724 Campbell Rd
Peshastin, WA 98847-9714
(509) 548-4388

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Greg Malmberg
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:19:29 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Greg Malmberg
2953 Mission Ridge Rd
Wenatchee, WA 98801-8811
(509) 663-3973

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kirsten Boldt-Neurohr
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:19:29 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Dr. Kirsten Boldt-Neurohr
1326 N Brook Ct
Ellensburg, WA 98926-2204

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Beverly Schubert
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:19:28 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Beverly Schubert
4125 Ashworth Ave N
Seattle, WA 98103-8147

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of William Morton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:19:27 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. William Morton
7305 Varsity Ln NE
Bremerton, WA 98311-9422

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Trevor Strandness
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:19:27 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Trevor Strandness
PACIFIC Lutheran University
Tacoma, WA 98447-0001
(360) 850-2675

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Bob Farrell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:19:27 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Bob Farrell
6307 California Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98136-1892
(206) 339-8719

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kristin Adams
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:19:27 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Dr. Kristin Adams
PO Box 13306
Burton, WA 98013-0306
(253) 383-6134

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Shelle Bowman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:19:23 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Miss Shelle Bowman
1632 E Everett Ave
Spokane, WA 99207-4025

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Noreen Parks
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:19:22 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Noreen Parks
52 Becker St
Port Townsend, WA 98368-9093

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lani Lee
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:19:22 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Lani Lee
1954 Conifer Dr
Ferndale, WA 98248-9776
(360) 380-1934

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Brian Floyd
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:19:22 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Brian Floyd
14126 E Forker Ridge Ln
Spokane, WA 99216-2290
(509) 279-0851

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Caroline Poulas
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:19:21 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Caroline Poulas
17430 Ambaum Blvd S
Seattle, WA 98148-1751
(206) 248-3840

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mike Smith
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:19:21 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Mike Smith
1531 1st Ave
Seattle, WA 98101-1561
(206) 623-1179

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Charles Martin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:19:21 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Charles Martin
5950 39th Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98136-1630
(206) 938-6700

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Kerr
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:19:20 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. David Kerr
PO Box 871201
Vancouver, WA 98687-1201
(360) 450-1597

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Donna Stonecipher
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:19:20 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Donna Stonecipher
6702 6th Ave NW
Seattle, WA 98117-5017

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Pamela Cordon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:19:20 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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The fact that the US has a history of caring for its citizen's health and safety is something that sits us apart from countries like Mexico and China. We are not a good civilization if we put profits above public satety,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Pamela Cordon
435 S Walnut St
Colville, WA 99114-2754
(509) 685-0725

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Karinw Werner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:19:19 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Act in behalf of Humanity.
Sincerely Dr. Karine J Werner

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Sincerely,

Dr. Karinw Werner
5111 Inglewood Dr
Langley, WA 98260-8619
(360) 221-3242

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Catherine Keys
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:19:19 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Catherine Keys
13610 97th Ave NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98329-7091
(253) 514-6061

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Alex & Pauline Nakamura
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:19:19 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Alex & Pauline Nakamura
2012 130th Ave SE
Bellevue, WA 98005-3954
(425) 641-6279

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dennis Norman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:18:57 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Dennis Norman
21711 3rd Ave SE
Bothell, WA 98021-8206
(425) 486-6606

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of M Wahosi
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:18:57 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. M Wahosi
840 Retsil Rd E
Port Orchard, WA 98366-5047

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Marcella Pennyweight
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:18:57 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Marcella Pennyweight
121 N Duckabush Dr W
Hoodsport, WA 98548-9715
(360) 877-9328

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ken Woolard
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:18:52 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ken Woolard
2817 Grandview Dr W Apt 7
University Place, WA 98466-2602
(253) 216-3613

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Marcella Pennyweight
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:18:51 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Marcella Pennyweight
121 N Duckabush Dr W
Hoodsport, WA 98548-9715
(360) 877-9328

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of William P. Ostrander, Jr.
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:18:46 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. William P. Ostrander, Jr.
1117 37th St
Bellingham, WA 98229-3131
(360) 734-4945

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of M. Janet and Ronald Nelson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:18:46 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. M. Janet and Ronald Nelson
1100 N Alder St Apt 2
Ellensburg, WA 98926-2684

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Glenn and Janice Perry
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:18:46 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Glenn and Janice Perry
6016 N Highlands Pkwy Apt 375
Tacoma, WA 98406-2181

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sandra Russell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:18:46 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Sandra Russell
925 SE Kamiaken St
Pullman, WA 99163-2233
(509) 334-2409

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Elen Dorfman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:18:41 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Elen Dorfman
PO Box 7596
Olympia, WA 98507-7596
(619) 269-8280

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jacqui Styrna
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:18:40 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Miss Jacqui Styrna
4300 Stoney Brook Ln
Bellingham, WA 98229-6935
(206) 708-3365

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mike Setzer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:18:40 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Mike Setzer
27800 69th Ave NW
Stanwood, WA 98292-6035

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jean Teach
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:18:40 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jean Teach
3708 E Evergreen Blvd
Vancouver, WA 98661-5417
(360) 694-9753

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mary Travers
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:18:39 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Mary Travers
4120 48th Ave S
Seattle, WA 98118-1226
(206) 325-5907

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Katherine Duff
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:18:39 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Katherine Duff
960 Thornton Dr
Sequim, WA 98382-8084

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Douglas Parkin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:18:39 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Also, don't you think that we should be doing the opposite, and make the clean air regulations better, rather than ignoring the problem.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Douglas Parkin
5410 W Monroe Rd
Deer Park, WA 99006-9570
(509) 276-5364

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ron Jewchyn
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:18:32 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ron Jewchyn
402 Val Vista Dr
Montesano, WA 98563-9732

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Patricia Scott
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:18:32 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Patricia Scott
2020 NE 89th St Apt 104
Seattle, WA 98115-8208
(206) 526-8888

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ardith Arrington
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:18:31 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Ardith Arrington
9538 Phinney Ave N
Seattle, WA 98103-3026
(206) 669-7651

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Doug Swanson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:18:31 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Doug Swanson
PO Box 679
White Salmon, WA 98672-0679

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jean Hodgson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:18:30 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jean Hodgson
10421 129th Ave NE
Kirkland, WA 98033-4730

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Bob Plischke, Jr.
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:18:25 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Bob Plischke, Jr.
3111 6th Ave
Tacoma, WA 98406-6216
(253) 756-6623

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Elizabeth Caton-Phelps
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:18:19 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Elizabeth Caton-Phelps
711 W Casino Rd Apt 4b4
Everett, WA 98204-8121
(425) 359-6638

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Bruce Winter Jr
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:18:19 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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I am also so amazed about the IRONY of the Dept. of Ecology who are willing to SACRIFICE here. Our planet is ALREADY experiencing Severe Weather CHANGES, because of ALL of the POLLUTION in OUR ENVIRONMENT. Does anyone ever READ the SCIENTIFIC FACTS about the amount of TIME LEFT for OUR PLANET (Not a lot) before we have IRREVERSIBLE DAMAGE? I am in DISMAY over this proposal.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Bruce Winter Jr
4461 138th Ave SE
Bellevue, WA 98006-2205

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Ludden
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:18:13 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Regardless your agenda, and despite my asthma, I am rather fond of breathing & I VOTE.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. David Ludden
2401 NE Blakeley St Apt 302
Seattle, WA 98105-3281

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Terran Steinberg
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:49:05 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Terran Steinberg
11808 31st Pl NE
Seattle, WA 98125-5602

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gordon Raphael
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:49:00 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Gordon Raphael
2028 152nd Ave SE
Bellevue, WA 98007-6323

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Caroline Dringle
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:59 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Caroline Dringle
17638 NE 88th Pl
Redmond, WA 98052-3252

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jaime Hollis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:59 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Jaime Hollis
2516 W Houston Ave
Spokane, WA 99208-4445

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gordon Raphael
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:59 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Gordon Raphael
2028 152nd Ave SE
Bellevue, WA 98007-6323

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Leslie Hinton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:59 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Leslie Hinton
11513 NE 29th St
Vancouver, WA 98682-8729

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jayson Luu
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:58 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jayson Luu
10455 62nd Ave S
Seattle, WA 98178-2340
(206) 372-3764

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of James Worthington
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:58 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. James Worthington
608 209th Avenue Court Kp S
Lakebay, WA 98349-9405
(253) 884-1769

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gladys Chase
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:58 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Gladys Chase
14118 81st Pl NE
Kirkland, WA 98034-5077
(425) 820-1253

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jerry Liebermann
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:54 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jerry Liebermann
1214 16th Ave E
Seattle, WA 98112-3313
(206) 328-0137

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michael Phillips
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:54 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Your proposal is unacceptable because the rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA). and it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP.

Your job is to work on behalf of the citizens of Washington - not on behalf of industry. Clean air is everyone's god-given right. It is not a right to foul that clean air with known pollutants. Don't take us backward. We citizens prefer our air clean, as clean as we can make it.

Stop weakening Washington's clean air laws. Show some backbone. Strengthen them.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Michael Phillips
1702 E 15th Ave
Spokane, WA 99203-3608
(509) 534-8859

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Anthony Buch
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:54 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Anthony Buch
6179 NE Radford Dr
Seattle, WA 98115-7985

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joy Kosola
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:54 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Joy Kosola
575 Dolphin Dr
Freeland, WA 98249-9695
(206) 910-3890

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Galen Davis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:53 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Galen Davis
9114 8th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115-2811

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of DeeAnn Nelson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:52 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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The serious health impacts from plants burning biomass to make electricity must be addressed. Burning biomass is opposed by the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Lung Association, the American Heart Association, three state medical societies and more than 70,000 physicians across the country.

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Sincerely,

Ms. DeeAnn Nelson
28721 View Dr NE
Poulsbo, WA 98370
(360) 930-9406

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ivan White
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:52 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ivan White
25903 27th Pl S Apt Q103
Kent, WA 98032-7940
(253) 347-1969

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Beverly Bassett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:52 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Good grief! What's the problem here?

I would be happy to advocate for the Department of Ecology any way I can. Let me help you guys do your job better by telling me what you need me to do to help!!! Call me in Olympia at 360.705.1544--my home phone--and tell me how I can help personally for my precious State.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Beverly Bassett
1218 Marion St NE
Olympia, WA 98506-4435
(360) 705-1544

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Leila Merosands
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:52 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Leila Merosands
3805 College St SE Unit 26
Lacey, WA 98503-3583

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Cynthia Davis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:51 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Big business -- all businesses, actually -- need to be first accountable to the environments they effect.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Cynthia Davis
3436 Pennsylvania St
Longview, WA 98632-4743

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jordan Penner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:50 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Miss Jordan Penner
Chehalis Wa
Chehalis, WA 98532

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Patti Allen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:50 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Patti Allen
17356 NE 97th Way
Redmond, WA 98052-8649

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Selim Uzuner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:50 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Selim Uzuner
PO Box 750
Carnation, WA 98014-0750

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Barbara Maria Vinberg
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:50 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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I ask you to uphold health and virtue in your decisions.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Barbara Maria Vinberg
3722 27th Pl W Apt 301
Seattle, WA 98199-2039
(206) 283-0545

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Judy Callahan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:48 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Judy Callahan
2711 S Ferdinand St
Seattle, WA 98108-2058

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tiana Graziano
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:48 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Miss Tiana Graziano
5410 W Monroe Rd
Deer Park, WA 99006-9570

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Matt Reynolds
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:48 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Matt Reynolds
14310 126th Ave NE Apt A304
Kirkland, WA 98034-7897

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Howard Zimmerman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:47 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Howard Zimmerman
3706 Oxford Loop SE
Lacey, WA 98503-4196
(360) 701-2184

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of A Wahl
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:46 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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And in addition to the above text of the message, please see the Seattle Times article from last Friday on the Washington state oyster industry. Our Puget Sound waters are now so acidic (in large part because of the CO2 being taken up by the oceans) that oysters can no longer survive in water here unaided. Please take carbon emissions more seriously!

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. A Wahl
10526 NE 68th St
Kirkland, WA 98033-7004

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Cassy Brown
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:45 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Cassy Brown
7421 W Lanzce Ct
Nine Mile Falls, WA 99026-8628

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joseph and Diane Williams
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:45 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Joseph and Diane Williams
3880 Stikes Dr SE
Lacey, WA 98503-8207
(360) 491-4865

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Saul
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:33 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. John Saul
14212 73rd Ave NE Apt C202
Kirkland, WA 98034-4027
(206) 853-1314

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Julia Burwell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:33 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Miss Julia Burwell
31 Crescent Ky
Bellevue, WA 98006-1009
(425) 891-1118

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Amanda Mikalson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:26 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Amanda Mikalson
PO Box 135
Farmington, WA 99128-0135
(509) 288-1697

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dean Willett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:26 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Stop caving in to special interest groups that only care about their own short term financial gains and start standing up for the health of those who suffer the consequences from air pollution.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Dean Willett
9522 132nd St NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98329-7050

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Patrick Maunder
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:26 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Patrick Maunder
6200 Sand Point Way NE
Seattle, WA 98115-7970

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Barbara Micheel
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:25 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Barbara Micheel
3300 NE 164th St Apt E3
Ridgefield, WA 98642-8930
(360) 574-5506

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Larry Brandt
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:16 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Larry Brandt
18 Island View Ln
Cathlamet, WA 98612-9538
(360) 795-0899

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Eileen Schimpf
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:16 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Eileen Schimpf
2820 N Cherry St Apt C103
Spokane Valley, WA 99216-5009
(509) 315-8194

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michael Sarratt
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:16 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Michael Sarratt
775 Monroe St
Wenatchee, WA 98801-2811
(206) 200-8075

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lois & Marcia Kinney
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:12 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Lois & Marcia Kinney
216 130th Pl NE
Bellevue, WA 98005-3362
(425) 637-3358

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Bernard Phillips
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:11 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Bernard Phillips
600 Ellingson Rd Apt H1
Pacific, WA 98047-1281

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lance Welch
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:11 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Lance Welch
185 W Alder St
Sequim, WA 98382-3316
(360) 460-9953

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rosita Becker
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:11 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Rosita Becker
4706 Harbour Heights Dr
Mukilteo, WA 98275-5834

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Craig Swanson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:11 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Craig Swanson
16220 SE 28th Pl
Bellevue, WA 98008-5601

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sandra Oellien
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:11 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sandra Oellien
PO Box 13534
Burton, WA 98013-3534

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Anne Baker
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:11 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Anne Baker
2616 Neals Ln
Vancouver, WA 98661-5113
(360) 600-6189

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Anya Ruoss
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:10 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Anya Ruoss
24923 161st Pl SE
Covington, WA 98042-4156

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Alene Cisney
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:10 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Alene Cisney
1463 Pritchard Rd E
Port Orchard, WA 98366-8526
(360) 871-3121

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Donovan C. Wilkin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:10 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Donovan C. Wilkin
Sequim Avenue
Sequim, WA 98382

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kevin McMahon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:10 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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We have done our part to reduce greenhouse gases by buying an all electric car last year. Since that time we have driven over 7000 fossil free miles. We also have switched to an electric lawn mower, electric garden tiller, electric weed eater, electric bush trimmer, electric boat motor, and electric chainsaw. We have switch to greenpower from PSE. We are not backsliding and there is not any valid reason for our government to backslide true progress.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Kevin McMahon
18832 244th Ave SE
Maple Valley, WA 98038-7310
(425) 432-0240

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Peter Schilling
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:19:34 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Peter Schilling
10116 Vickery Ave E
Tacoma, WA 98446-3649

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of T Izeppi
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:19:13 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Miss T Izeppi
3056 60th Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98116-5824

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Judy Larson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:19:13 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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This proposed SIP allows stationary sources (like oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants) to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants which then would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls. This proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

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Sincerely,

Ms. Judy Larson
1070 W Palo Verde Loop
Sequim, WA 98382-3222

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Larry Mahlis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:19:13 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Larry Mahlis
9611 12th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115-2205
(206) 522-6012

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Janna Elijah
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:19:07 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Janna Elijah
15814 N Edencrest Dr
Spokane, WA 99208-9776
(509) 466-8411

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Valerie Reeves
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:19:02 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Valerie Reeves
2205 Sleater Kinney Rd SE
Lacey, WA 98503-3160
(360) 438-5676

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Christopher Lawrence
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:19:02 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Christopher Lawrence
19 E 32nd Ave
Spokane, WA 99203-2651
(509) 624-9639

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Frances Alexander
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:19:01 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Frances Alexander
1722 26th Ave S
Seattle, WA 98144-4728

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Patricia Lenzen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:19:01 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Patricia Lenzen
12800 NE 4th St Apt 57
Vancouver, WA 98684-5064
(360) 607-1316

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Patricia Lenzen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:19:01 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Patricia Lenzen
12800 NE 4th St Apt 57
Vancouver, WA 98684-5064
(360) 607-1316

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Clarice Arakawa
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:19:01 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Clarice Arakawa
PO Box 1024
Port Angeles, WA 98362-0176
(360) 460-4741

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sam Hanson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:19:01 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sam Hanson
6128 N Beulah Ave
Ferndale, WA 98248-9381

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Patricia Lenzen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:19:00 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Patricia Lenzen
12800 NE 4th St Apt 57
Vancouver, WA 98684-5064
(360) 607-1316

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Austin Jacobs
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:19:00 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Austin Jacobs
3317 NW 112th St
Vancouver, WA 98685-3409
(360) 953-3986

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Raymond Smith
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:19:00 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Raymond Smith
506 W 16th St
Vancouver, WA 98660-2829
(360) 694-5481

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Doug Macnamara
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:50 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Doug Macnamara
2304 Jefferson Ave
Tacoma, WA 98402-1405
(253) 330-1025

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Roy Niendorf
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:49 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Roy Niendorf
8602 5th Ave S
Seattle, WA 98108-4525

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Laurie Black
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:38 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Laurie Black
3333 Wallingford Ave N Apt 103
Seattle, WA 98103-9001
(206) 696-6515

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Bonny Mccormick
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:34 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Bonny Mccormick
7300 Ne Van Mall Dr
D42
Vancouver, WA 98662
(360) 241-6874

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Charles Hartik
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:34 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Charles Hartik
PO Box 461
Tonasket, WA 98855-0461
(509) 486-2560

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Millard Martin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:33 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Millard Martin
37194 Bay St NE
Hansville, WA 98340-9774
(360) 638-1585

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Amy Schoppert
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:33 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Amy Schoppert
3320 N 30th St
Tacoma, WA 98407-6253
(253) 759-5467

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sally Newell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:26 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Sally Newell
142 Dona Rd
PO Box 186
Underwood, WA 98651-9107
(509) 493-3624

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Elizabeth Stucki
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:25 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Elizabeth Stucki
517 Carlyon Ave SE
Olympia, WA 98501-3412

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Diane Norman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:25 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Diane Norman
805 Highland Dr
Bellingham, WA 98225-6413
(360) 527-2990

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of leslie smith
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:25 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. leslie smith
3733 E Smith Rd
Bellingham, WA 98226-9573

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Haven & Sharon Doane
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:20 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Haven & Sharon Doane
PO Box 965
Gig Harbor, WA 98335-0965
(209) 588-1595

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Magenta Loera
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:19 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Magenta Loera
2381 132nd Ave SE
Bellevue, WA 98005-4230
(650) 741-4075

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Diane Langgin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:19 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Diane Langgin
1170 Harrison St
Seattle, WA 98109-5343

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ruth Darden
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:19 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Ruth Darden
900 University St Apt 401
Seattle, WA 98101-2724
(206) 748-7395

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Patrick Squeri
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:19 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Patrick Squeri
1390 SE Vallair Ct
Port Orchard, WA 98366-5653

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Martina Abba-Richard
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:15 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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How can we let this happen at a horrible time . This is unconscienable. please hear "we the people.AA).

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Martina Abba-Richard
1505 Hancock St
Port Townsend, WA 98368-8526
(360) 379-8779

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jeanine Paris
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:14 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jeanine Paris
2000 N Alder St Apt 46
Ellensburg, WA 98926-2279

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Frances Popstojanovic
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:14 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Frances Popstojanovic
2550 Thorndyke Ave W Apt 404
Seattle, WA 98199-3539
(206) 284-1376

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Craig Stimson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:13 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Craig Stimson
PO Box 2355
Chelan, WA 98816-2355
(509) 682-5440

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Patricia Layden
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:13 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Laws notwithstanding, it is suicidal not to address this problem. We all live on the planet, breathe the air, eat the foods that are grown in the area. We are not separate from the problem; it is our lives we are saving here - or not.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Patricia Layden
17341 Military Rd S
Seatac, WA 98188-3651
(206) 244-4264

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sheila Sutton Carter
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:13 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sheila Sutton Carter
730 112th St SW Unit F1
Everett, WA 98204-4837
(425) 338-9010

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Aleese Zehm
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:13 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Aleese Zehm
8104 NE 9th St
Vancouver, WA 98664-2034
(360) 993-5294

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Doris Gerhart
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:13 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Doris Gerhart
12108 E 21st Ave
Spokane Valley, WA 99206-5766
(509) 924-3017

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kenneth Brinkerhoff
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:13 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Kenneth Brinkerhoff
17005 NE 20th St
Bellevue, WA 98008-2608
(425) 502-8117

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Janelle Olvey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:12 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Janelle Olvey
5196 Graveline Rd
Bellingham, WA 98226-9055
(360) 384-6852

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gail Schwartz
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:12 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Gail Schwartz
13711 32nd Ave NE Apt 100
Seattle, WA 98125-3625
(206) 257-0094

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jim Gayden
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:12 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jim Gayden
1620 NE 162nd Ave
Vancouver, WA 98684-9426
(360) 883-9325

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Melody Risner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:12 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Melody Risner
1040 Michael Way
Camano Island, WA 98282-6522
(360) 387-7556

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Bethany Ionta
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:07 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Bethany Ionta
19113 244th Ave NE
Woodinville, WA 98077-5008

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Carolyne Wright
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:06 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Carolyne Wright
13741 15th Ave NE Apt C7
Seattle, WA 98125-3125

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of William Hernandez
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:06 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. William Hernandez
2322 Pacific St
Bellingham, WA 98229-4682

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Anne Newcomb
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:06 PM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Anne Newcomb
16650 246th Pl SE
Issaquah, WA 98027-8403
(425) 466-5266

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Alfonso Gonzalez
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:05 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Alfonso Gonzalez
76 Cherry Ave
Chimacum, WA 98325-9736
(360) 453-7021

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Laura Boss
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:05 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Laura Boss
3020 SW Thistle St
Seattle, WA 98126-3753

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lisa Jester
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:05 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Lisa Jester
PO Box 173
Vancouver, WA 98666-0173

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Helen Lauritzen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:18:05 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Washington citizens expect and depend on the Dept. of Ecology to do what is best for our environment. What could be more crucial at this time than to limit greenhouse gases! Even in a time of economic difficulty, the overall well-being of our planet cannot be neglected.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Helen Lauritzen
325-33rd St.
Port Townsend, WA 98368

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Muhammad Thompson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:48 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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As a Washington resident, I find it shameful that this is even being considered. The economy is bad, yes, but we in America always take the path of immediate gratification without ever thinking of the long term. A slow, responsible recovery is much better than one where we pull out all the stops and allow this sort of dereliction of our duty to future generations. Step back, take a deep breath, and just say "NO" to all the entities that are clamoring for short-term profits at the expense of the health, safety and well-being of our citizens, those alive today and those to come after us.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Muhammad Thompson
1520 Marine Dr NE
Tulalip, WA 98271-7300

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Erik Johnson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:48 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Erik Johnson
19601 E State Route 106
Belfair, WA 98528-8503

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Susan Averett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:48 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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If anything, we need to toughen our rules, not make them more lax! Thank you!

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Susan Averett
2288 White Fir Pl
Freeland, WA 98249-9507

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joe Froembling
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:47 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Joe Froembling
28001 232nd Pl SE
Maple Valley, WA 98038-8164

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Allyson Matsumoto
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:47 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Allyson Matsumoto
12327 48th St E
Edgewood, WA 98372-9297

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Bob & Toni Bailey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:47 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Please, you can't let this happen. We have enough children with asthma and adults with lung fibrosis. Your proposal would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

What are we coming to. We can go to the moon, but we can't for the life of us figure out how to have clean air without the bad emissions. I can't believe this. Why is DOE doing this?

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Bob & Toni Bailey
350 Neil Bay Dr
Friday Harbor, WA 98250-9156
(360) 370-5127

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Barnard
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:47 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. John Barnard
1208 N Garden St Apt 102
Bellingham, WA 98225-5194
(360) 393-0431

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Danny Dwinell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:47 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Danny Dwinell
1522 NE 175th St Unit 204
Shoreline, WA 98155-5274

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ruth Owen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:47 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Ruth Owen
6263 Thorndyke Rd
Quilcene, WA 98376-9699

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Vilaihak Khamkeo
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:47 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Vilaihak Khamkeo
13030 Linden Ave N
Seattle, WA 98133-7587
(360) 966-7380

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Cheryl Robinson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:46 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Cheryl Robinson
8823 NE Cross Way
Kingston, WA 98346-9790

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Raymond Wells
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:46 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Raymond Wells
109 E Queen Pl
Ellensburg, WA 98926-4222

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kristina Reed
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:46 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Kristina Reed
19627 119th Ln SE
Yelm, WA 98597-7935
(360) 458-9528

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jon Hansen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:46 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jon Hansen
228 SW 186th St
Normandy Park, WA 98166-3958

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kathleen Schormann
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:46 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Kathleen Schormann
7960 N Fork Rd
Yakima, WA 98903-9014
(509) 972-9009

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Troy Kaumans
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:45 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Troy Kaumans
14221 240th St SE
Snohomish, WA 98296-7801

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Erika Ray
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:45 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Erika Ray
3911 Airport Way S
Seattle, WA 98108-5237
(253) 278-7584

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Helen Yee
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:45 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Helen Yee
24795 Taka Ln NE
Kingston, WA 98346-9302

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Devon Mcweeny
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:44 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Devon Mcweeny
1514 Fones Rd SE
Olympia, WA 98501-2722

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Christy Cornelsen
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:44 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Christy Cornelsen
212 E Hillside
Warden, WA 98857-9674
(509) 270-7677

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Chris Stapelfeldt
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:44 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Chris Stapelfeldt
1264 View St
Camano Island, WA 98282-7509
(360) 387-6239

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Matthew Tatham
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:44 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Matthew Tatham
20237 149th Pl NE
Woodinville, WA 98072-8460

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tom Amend
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Tom Amend
3015 Cowgill Ave
Bellingham, WA 98225-7615
(360) 319-8133

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Graham Ellis
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:39 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Graham Ellis
1300 NE Williams St
Pullman, WA 99163-4371

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jean Ogilvie
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:39 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jean Ogilvie
11422 105th Ave SW Apt L1
Lakewood, WA 98498-6861
(253) 528-6802

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Melanie Matthews
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:38 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Melanie Matthews
4222a Winslow Pl N
Seattle, WA 98103-7329
(206) 427-2390

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Andrew Hospador
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:38 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Andrew Hospador
445 E Pointes Dr E
Shelton, WA 98584-8850
(610) 791-3326

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ella Melik
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:38 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Ella Melik
PO Box 866
Moxee, WA 98936-0866
(509) 457-6634

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jean Davis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:32 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Jean Davis
36 N St
Hoquiam, WA 98550-2214
(360) 538-0680

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Patricia Meeks
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:32 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Patricia Meeks
PO Box 1978
White Salmon, WA 98672-1978
(509) 493-8746

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Holly Hall
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:31 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Holly Hall
PO Box 1086
Winthrop, WA 98862-1086

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Elizabeth Torrance
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:31 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Elizabeth Torrance
3730 Densmore Ave N
Seattle, WA 98103-8236
(206) 545-1324

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tony Printz
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:24 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Tony Printz
PO Box 844
Snohomish, WA 98291-0844
(425) 330-8593

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Stephen Eichelberger
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:24 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Stephen Eichelberger
4022 N 19th St
Tacoma, WA 98406-4706
(253) 879-0228

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Diane Shaughnessy
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:24 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Diane Shaughnessy
7308 N Skyview Pl Apt A208
Tacoma, WA 98406-1379
(253) 282-8485

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gloria Salmon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:23 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Gloria Salmon
111 W 5th St
Aberdeen, WA 98520-2401

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Derek Olfky
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:23 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Derek Olfky
5219 48th Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98136-1005
(937) 689-7264

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mark Johnston
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:23 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Mark Johnston
2312 21st St
Everett, WA 98201-2413

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Susan Roberts
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:23 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Susan Roberts
1500 Lake Park Dr SW Apt 14
Tumwater, WA 98512-8151
(360) 705-2189

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jeff Chapman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:22 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jeff Chapman
5510 172nd St SW
Lynnwood, WA 98037-3026

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Sielaff
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:22 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. David Sielaff
3827 Bagley Ave N
Seattle, WA 98103-8412
(206) 675-8090

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rita Moore
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:22 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Clean air is a right for everyone and everything.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Rita Moore
4509 Ferncroft Rd
Mercer Island, WA 98040-3819
(206) 275-3883

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Derek Oliver
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:21 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Derek Oliver
21804 183rd Ave SE
Yelm, WA 98597-8958

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rose Lehuallani Perry
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:21 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Rose Lehuallani Perry
5809 Highway Pl
Everett, WA 98203-6036

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Greg & Diane Stone
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:20 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Greg & Diane Stone
6452 Longwood Ln
Clinton, WA 98236-8511
(360) 321-5259

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ernest Windberg
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:20 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ernest Windberg
15214 NE 8th St Apt G17
Bellevue, WA 98007-4844
(425) 957-1866

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rachel Pearson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:20 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Rachel Pearson
5527 36th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98105-2313
(206) 524-9187

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mike Sherman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:20 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Mike Sherman
11556 Greenwood Ave N
Seattle, WA 98133-8637
(206) 595-0633

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mary Masters
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:20 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Mary Masters
PO Box 338
123 Falling Tree Rd.
Orcas, WA 98280-0338
(360) 376-5529

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jamie Briscoe
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:20 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jamie Briscoe
5721 N Bemis St
Spokane, WA 99205-7658
(509) 328-5578

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Caitlin Nielsen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:19 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Caitlin Nielsen
27205 SE 146th St
Issaquah, WA 98027-8391

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Victoria Grayland
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:19 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Victoria Grayland
20308 73rd Ave NE
Kenmore, WA 98028-2010
(206) 650-1003

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Milburn & Dorine Murgittroyd
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:19 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Milburn & Dorine Murgittroyd
10037 SE 7th St
Bellevue, WA 98004-6113
(425) 454-5740

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dan Dickinson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:18 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Dan Dickinson
1916 Harris Ave
Bellingham, WA 98225-6741
(360) 392-0360

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sean Quinlan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:18 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Sean Quinlan
12205 269th Ave NE
Duvall, WA 98019-8219
(206) 388-7599

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Roger Darden
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:17 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Roger Darden
4201 E Fourth Plain Blvd Apt D13
Vancouver, WA 98661-8601
(360) 513-3499

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Norman Baker
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:00 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Norman Baker
3789 Lost Mountain Rd
Sequim, WA 98382-7924
(360) 683-8046

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Linda Curry
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:48:00 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Linda Curry
253 Crescent Dr
Kelso, WA 98626-5308
(360) 577-1515

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kenneth Ennor
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:19:12 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Kenneth Ennor
11322 42nd St SE
Snohomish, WA 98290-5577
(425) 397-4074

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Steven Fenwick
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:19:11 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Steven Fenwick
4929 Cooper Point Rd NW
Olympia, WA 98502-3619
(360) 867-1877

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jennifer Woodbridge
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:19:00 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jennifer Woodbridge
910 54th St
Port Townsend, WA 98368-1500
(360) 385-9757

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Terri L Monroe
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:19:00 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Terri L Monroe
7606 Tyee Rd
Everett, WA 98203-6314

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ray Grace
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

YOU HAVE NO RIGHT TO BEND TO POLITICAL AND GREED ORIENTED PRESSURES AT OUR HEALTH'S EXPENSE!Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Ray Grace
1419 36th Ave NE
Olympia, WA 98506-2410

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rochelle House
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Rochelle House
1817 25th Ave S
Seattle, WA 98144-4703

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Cooper de Ruiter
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Cooper de Ruiter
3209 Vallette St
Bellingham, WA 98225-1847

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Patricia & Eric Larson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Patricia & Eric Larson
PO Box 2151
Olympia, WA 98507-2151
(360) 943-0911

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lloyd Johnston
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Lloyd Johnston
13421 26th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98125-4307
(206) 367-4841

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Penny Stjohn
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:55 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Penny Stjohn
397 Sentinel Firs Rd
Port Hadlock, WA 98339-9763
77

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ernie Robeson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ernie Robeson
15504 N Fircrest Cir
Spokane, WA 99208-8791
(509) 467-8830

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ernie Robeson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ernie Robeson
15504 N Fircrest Cir
Spokane, WA 99208-8791
(509) 467-8830

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Camille von Eberstein
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:53 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Camille von Eberstein
613 NW 83rd St
Seattle, WA 98117-4059
(206) 789-6853

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Penny Stjohn
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:53 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Penny Stjohn
397 Sentinel Firs Rd
Port Hadlock, WA 98339-9763
77

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michael Lab
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:53 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Michael Lab
PO Box 1432
Port Townsend, WA 98368-0034

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sraddha Durand
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:53 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sraddha Durand
8311 Quail Hill Rd NE
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110-3623
(206) 399-6798

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Brad Turner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:53 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Brad Turner
230 E Sleaford Rd
Shelton, WA 98584-7524

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Eileen Lamar
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:53 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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We need clean air to breathe - all of us.To jeopardize our health and not address the damage that can be caused to the overall environment over time, is extremely shortsighted. A decision to relax standards must be because of industry pressure and puts the cost on the general public.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Eileen Lamar
8320 Camano Loop NE
Lacey, WA 98516-6256
(360) 413-1211

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kenneth Garringer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:52 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Kenneth Garringer
114 SE 96th Ave
Vancouver, WA 98664-3423
(360) 980-7063

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of James Curtis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:47 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. James Curtis
5800 Hill St
Port Townsend, WA 98368-1311
(360) 774-1000

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Hannah Gardner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:47 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Miss Hannah Gardner
3607 227th St SW
Brier, WA 98036-8078

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Peggy Doulos
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:35 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Peggy Doulos
302 Jessup Rd
Cook, WA 98605-9102
(509) 538-2476

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ron & Marci Moore
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:32 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ron & Marci Moore
708 Bunker Hill Rd
Longview, WA 98632-9770
(360) 414-1488

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Brianna Noach
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:29 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Brianna Noach
PO Box 2703
Port Angeles, WA 98362-0331

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Shelley Moore
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:23 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Shelley Moore
20 Decatur Is
Anacortes, WA 98221-9402
(360) 375-6096

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Laurie Geller
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:23 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Laurie Geller
17309 NE 5th St
Vancouver, WA 98684-9389
(360) 604-0293

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Elizabeth White
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:23 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Elizabeth White
1402 N 135th Pl
Seattle, WA 98133-7607
(206) 417-3177

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mike Conlan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:23 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Mike Conlan
6421 139th Pl NE Apt 52
Redmond, WA 98052-4588
(425) 881-2593

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Pam Obst
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:18 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Pam Obst
3212 36th Ave W
Seattle, WA 98199-2504

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Leslie Geller
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:18 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Leslie Geller
15102 SE 43rd St
Bellevue, WA 98006-2412
(425) 649-9742

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dan Von Seggern
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:18 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Dr. Dan Von Seggern
116 N 76th St
Seattle, WA 98103-4604
(206) 947-2096

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Autumn Frizzell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:18 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Autumn Frizzell
17444 Allen Rd
Bow, WA 98232-9711

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of James Cliff
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:17 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. James Cliff
9051 2nd Ave NW
Seattle, WA 98117-2010
(301) 233-8790

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sunny Thompson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:17 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sunny Thompson
54922 Kernahan Rd E
Ashford, WA 98304-9761
(360) 569-2285

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gary Sayler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:17 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Gary Sayler
2525 Hickory Ave
Longview, WA 98632-9499
(360) 501-4358

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Enid Braun
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:09 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Enid Braun
7441 Barred Owl Way
Clinton, WA 98236-9700

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robert Brown
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:09 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Dr. Robert Brown
PO Box 351640
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195-0001
(206) 524-4490

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kathryn Schetzer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:09 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Kathryn Schetzer
923 Liberty St
Bellingham, WA 98225-5632
(360) 733-2764

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jerry Kessinger
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:09 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jerry Kessinger
19122 2nd Ave SE
Bothell, WA 98012-7006
(206) 372-8515

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of William Sweet
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:09 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. William Sweet
2008 Yale Ave E Apt C
Seattle, WA 98102-7224
(206) 605-6279

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Maggie Larrick
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:09 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Maggie Larrick
15007 24th Ave SW
Burien, WA 98166-1616
(206) 246-2126

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tim Upham
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:09 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Tim Upham
PO Box 1016
Tumtum, WA 99034-1016
(503) 225-1164

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Nancy Brown
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:08 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Nancy Brown
930 14th St SW
Puyallup, WA 98371-7346
(760) 937-1324

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jo Harvey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:03 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jo Harvey
318 4th Ave SE
Pacific, WA 98047-1426
(253) 221-9775

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Turnoy
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:03 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. David Turnoy
178 Lovers Ln Apt A203
Eastsound, WA 98245-9122

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Martha Huey Franklin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:03 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Martha Huey Franklin
19510 SE May Valley Rd
Issaquah, WA 98027-8518

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Peter Asprey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:02 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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I live near a refinery, and it is BARELY acceptable under current standards. PLEASE, do NOT reduce clean air standards!

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Sincerely,

Mr. Peter Asprey
1210 Northwind Cir
Bellingham, WA 98226-8065
(360) 543-5633

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jen Matthews
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:02 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jen Matthews
5324 S 236th St
Kent, WA 98032-3388
(253) 856-0770

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Anne Pope
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:02 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Anne Pope
PO Box 156
Friday Harbor, WA 98250-0156
(360) 378-4332

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Eric Gehner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:02 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Eric Gehner
3468 Walnut Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98116-3443

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sandra And Richard Jones
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:02 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Sandra And Richard Jones
5911 E 19th Ave
Spokane Valley, WA 99212-3211
(509) 951-5267

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Millie Magner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:17:57 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Millie Magner
4228 28th Pl W
Seattle, WA 98199-1441
(206) 283-3451

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jeanne Pascal
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:17:57 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jeanne Pascal
PO Box 727
Monroe, WA 98272-0727

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gregry Loomis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:17:57 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Gregry Loomis
8330 13th Ave NW
Seattle, WA 98117-4205
(206) 789-6778

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Flynn
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:17:57 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. John Flynn
2510 W Bertona St Apt 325
Seattle, WA 98199-2243
(206) 683-4577

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dave Hofeditz
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:41 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Dave Hofeditz
4922 214th St SE
Woodinville, WA 98072-8389
(425) 487-3873

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Aileen Taylor
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Aileen Taylor
620 W 7th Ave Apt 208
Spokane, WA 99204-2717
(509) 838-9766

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Susan Bradford
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Susan Bradford
PO Box 39
Deer Harbor, WA 98243-0039

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Sturek
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. David Sturek
9655 42nd Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98136-2816
(206) 963-1146

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mike Macdougall
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Mike Macdougall
10105 N Parkside Dr
Nine Mile Falls, WA 99026-9269
(509) 464-2537

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Henry Lyman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Henry Lyman
11709 SE Black Rd
Olalla, WA 98359-9767

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of James Carter
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. James Carter
4223 Lupine Dr
Mount Vernon, WA 98273-6619
(360) 428-8650

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Julie Grobelny
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Julie Grobelny
2506 E 28th St
Vancouver, WA 98661-3927
(503) 804-6082

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Janet Riordan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:39 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Janet Riordan
12739 7th Ave NW
Seattle, WA 98177-4231
(206) 498-9413

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Amy Heyneman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:39 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Amy Heyneman
10579 NE Manor Ln
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110-4189

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Anne Caughlan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:39 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Anne Caughlan
614 NW 82nd St
Seattle, WA 98117-4056
(206) 706-9579

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jill Hawtrey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:39 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jill Hawtrey
4550 38th Ave SW Apt 406
Seattle, WA 98126-2774

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Donald Firth
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:34 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Donald Firth
626 13th Ave E Apt 2
Seattle, WA 98102-5127
(206) 329-6066

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of stephen BOYD
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:34 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Dr. stephen BOYD
PO Box 1717
Port Townsend, WA 98368-0160
(360) 379-3710

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jessy Jones
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:34 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jessy Jones
1418 Bowman Ave NW
Olympia, WA 98502-4676

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Shirley Luxem
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:34 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Shirley Luxem
9500 315th Ave SE
Issaquah, WA 98027-8740

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Salvatore Ricciardi
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:34 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Salvatore Ricciardi
10919 113th Ct NE Apt F308
Kirkland, WA 98033-3830
(425) 765-0108

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Penelope Hosler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:34 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Penelope Hosler
152 Happy Lane
Sequim, WA 98382

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Andrew Wollman-Simson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:33 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Andrew Wollman-Simson
PO Box 626
Deming, WA 98244-0626
(360) 592-0515

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gabi Mccarthy
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:33 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Gabi Mccarthy
8028 20th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115-4406
(206) 524-7249

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of craig stetina
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:33 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. craig stetina
13522 37th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98125-3728

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kathy Seabrook
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:33 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Kathy Seabrook
1906 C St
Vancouver, WA 98663-3330

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Laura Wright
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:32 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Miss Laura Wright
401 NE 40th St
Seattle, WA 98105-6553

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jean Cyr
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:32 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jean Cyr
15638 SE 11th St
Bellevue, WA 98008-5010
(206) 329-9610

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Bill Rehberg
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:32 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Bill Rehberg
10315 SE 16th St
Bellevue, WA 98004-7011
(425) 454-1674

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of James Daniel
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:32 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. James Daniel
15 Caseyview Dr
Goldendale, WA 98620-3432

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mary Mahar
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:32 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Air is a common that should be clean for all. Clean it up!

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Sincerely,

Ms. Mary Mahar
4251 Greenwood Ave N Apt 2
Seattle, WA 98103-7043
(206) 632-1432

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mark Russell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:26 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Mark Russell
5256 Beach Dr SW
Seattle, WA 98136-1042

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of William Howald
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:26 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. William Howald
13309 47th Dr NE
Marysville, WA 98271-8670
(360) 658-1329

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mark Hampton Pugh
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:25 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Mark Hampton Pugh
5201 S 10th St
Tacoma, WA 98465-2402

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dalene Davies
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:25 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Dalene Davies
3110 E Chattaroy Rd
Chattaroy, WA 99003-8822
(509) 362-2408

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jeri Ichikawa
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:20 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jeri Ichikawa
18816 SE Lake Youngs Rd
Renton, WA 98058-0523

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lesley McCormmach
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:20 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Lesley McCormmach
1021 Valencia St
Walla Walla, WA 99362-1355

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Grace Kim
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:15 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Grace Kim
9029 Carol Ave S
Lakewood, WA 98499-9122

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Carol Porter
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:15 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Carol Porter
11311 85th Ave S
Seattle, WA 98178-3311

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Grace Kim
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:14 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Grace Kim
9029 Carol Ave S
Lakewood, WA 98499-9122

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Carol Freese
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:14 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Carol Freese
370 S Osborne St
Kennewick, WA 99336-6144
(509) 396-7299

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Barry Kelman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:14 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Barry Kelman
9607 172nd Ave NE
Redmond, WA 98052-3228
(425) 269-9872

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kimberly Chandler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:14 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Kimberly Chandler
7302 63rd Street Ct W
University Place, WA 98467-4525

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gerry Milliken
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:14 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Gerry Milliken
522 W Cotta Ave
Spokane, WA 99204-3760
(509) 251-9999

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Leslie Faris
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:09 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Leslie Faris
18210 Dayton Ave N
Shoreline, WA 98133-4341

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michael & Barbara Hill
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:09 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Michael & Barbara Hill
PO Box 323
Elbe, WA 98330-0323
(360) 492-3016

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ted Dennis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:08 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ted Dennis
PO Box 184
Sequim, WA 98382-4303

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Schenck
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:08 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. John Schenck
14931 SE 66th St
Bellevue, WA 98006-5023
(425) 698-1145

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of J Bower
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:07 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. J Bower
1904 Gary St
Sumner, WA 98390-1236
(253) 863-8911

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Keith Cowan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:07 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Keith Cowan
3709 SW Trenton St
Seattle, WA 98126-3642
(206) 932-9064

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Darryl Sclater
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:07 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Darryl Sclater
1210 NE 41st St Apt B
Seattle, WA 98105-6300

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Darren Cohen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:07 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Darren Cohen
17712 NE 96th Way Unit 2
Redmond, WA 98052-6978
(425) 867-1037

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sandy Wood
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:07 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Sandy Wood
PO Box 871660
Vancouver, WA 98687-1660
(360) 989-6825

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Natalie Mietzner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:07 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Natalie Mietzner
4211 210th Pl NE
Sammamish, WA 98074-9357

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mark Tyskiewicz
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:07 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Mark Tyskiewicz
1417 NW 102nd Cir
Vancouver, WA 98685-5149

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jausen Hyldahl
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:06 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jausen Hyldahl
333 30th Ave S
Seattle, WA 98144-2549

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sean Raffety
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:06 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Sean Raffety
23304 75th Ave W
Edmonds, WA 98026-8519

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Peter Marcoe
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:06 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Peter Marcoe
4431 16th Ave SE
Lacey, WA 98503-2666
(360) 339-2339

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of George Penfield
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:06 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Dr. George Penfield
15717 136th Avenue Ct E
Puyallup, WA 98374-9688
(360) 893-1576

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Susan Welenofsky
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:06 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Susan Welenofsky
8304 47th Ave NE
Marysville, WA 98270-6418
(425) 358-3566

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Colleen Stromer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:06 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Colleen Stromer
26627 NE Kennedy Dr
Duvall, WA 98019-8406

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jeffrey Scholl
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:06 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jeffrey Scholl
15932 88th St SE
Snohomish, WA 98290-6162
(360) 563-4979

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jeff Douglass
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:06 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jeff Douglass
611 M St
Port Townsend, WA 98368-4124

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Katherine Evans
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:05 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Dr. Katherine Evans
516 31st Ave
Seattle, WA 98122-6322
(206) 328-8234

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sean Tatol
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:05 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Sean Tatol
1212 5th Ave SW
Olympia, WA 98502-5416

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Geary Lewis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:05 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Geary Lewis
2128 W 2nd Ave
Spokane, WA 99201-5416
(509) 993-8258

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Billie Judy
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:05 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Billie Judy
1143 Benton St
Port Townsend, WA 98368-6423

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Caryn Woodward
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:00 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Caryn Woodward
16023 27th Ave NE
Shoreline, WA 98155-6451
(206) 365-4389

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Andi Poulson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:47:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Andi Poulson
10524 NE 140th St
Kirkland, WA 98034-2009

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Brandon Baker
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:47:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Brandon Baker
1727 NW 61st St Apt 4
Seattle, WA 98107-2376

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Steven Gammon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:47:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Steven Gammon
2544 Crescent St
Ferndale, WA 98248-9684
(360) 603-4149

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Shirley Snyder
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:47:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Shirley Snyder
3850 Klahanie Dr SE Apt 22-203
Issaquah, WA 98029-5647
(206) 422-3396

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ruth Pyren
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:47:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Ruth Pyren
2154 Jason Ct
Ferndale, WA 98248-8306
(360) 224-9772

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jarrett Wheeler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:47:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jarrett Wheeler
2408 Kentucky St
Bellingham, WA 98229-3998
(360) 920-6944

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joseph Slepski
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:47:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Joseph Slepski
17313 187th Pl SE
Renton, WA 98058-0723
(425) 433-8155

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joshua Counsil
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:47:58 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Joshua Counsil
10701 Main St Unit 613
Bellevue, WA 98004-0006

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jeff Mcconaughy
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:47:58 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jeff Mcconaughy
1301 24th St
Bellingham, WA 98225-7237

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jacqueline Milligan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:47:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jacqueline Milligan
1634 Scenic Ave
Freeland, WA 98249-9718
(360) 321-7136

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kylie Stoneburner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:47:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Kylie Stoneburner
Woodland Ct. Ne
Bremerton, WA 98311

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Colin Bateson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:47:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Colin Bateson
816 N 38th St
Seattle, WA 98103-2707

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mike Schwitzke Jr
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:47:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Mike Schwitzke Jr
2521 Allen St Apt 8
Kelso, WA 98626-5406
(360) 431-9510

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michael Thorne
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:47:53 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Michael Thorne
31918 36th Ave SW
Federal Way, WA 98023-2138

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Betty Morrow
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:47:53 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Betty Morrow
2101 Creekside Cir
Anacortes, WA 98221-2461

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jennifer La Due
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:47:52 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Jennifer La Due
24213 13th Ave S
Des Moines, WA 98198-7802

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sandra Perkins
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:47:52 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sandra Perkins
13226 42nd Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98125-4627

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Norm Kosky
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:19:00 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Norm Kosky
908 Sands Ln
Camano Island, WA 98282-6507

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Judi Leader
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Judi Leader
11537 Matsu Pl NE
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110-6205
(206) 842-4370

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Marsha Osborn
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Marsha Osborn
6241 S Wapato Lake Dr
Tacoma, WA 98408-2206
(253) 683-4300

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ronald Digiacomo
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:55 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Dear Director,
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Thank you.
Ron DiGiacomo

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Sincerely,

Dr. Ronald Digiacomo
2307 22nd Ave E
Seattle, WA 98112-2604
(206) 322-2987

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Wendy Jacklin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:55 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Wendy Jacklin
8514 163rd Street Ct E
Puyallup, WA 98375-2331
(253) 466-3444

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David French
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. David French
646 Wanamaker Rd
Coupeville, WA 98239-3804
(360) 678-1799

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robert De Dea
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:53 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Robert De Dea
8022 Burke Ave N
Seattle, WA 98103-4521
(206) 719-6157

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Karen Crosby
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:52 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Karen Crosby
226 NE 94th St
Seattle, WA 98115-2727
(206) 527-8353

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Annalisa Larson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:49 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Annalisa Larson
PO Box 257
Pmb3169
Olympia, WA 98507-0257

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Zandra Saez
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:49 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Zandra Saez
1805 E 34th Ave
Spokane, WA 99203-4007

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jennifer Westra
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:45 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jennifer Westra
518 E 8th Ave
Spokane, WA 99202-1208

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joan Mcgraw
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:44 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Joan Mcgraw
5035 Par Dr
Freeland, WA 98249-9769
(360) 321-7851

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Steve Schneider
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:44 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Steve Schneider
14802 9th Pl NE
Shoreline, WA 98155-7003

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Anne Fitzgerald
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:44 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Anne Fitzgerald
4601 Phinney Ave N Apt 204
Seattle, WA 98103-6385
(206) 781-4844

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Janusz Ostrycharz
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:44 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Janusz Ostrycharz
3015 SW Avalon Way Apt 107
Seattle, WA 98126-4444

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Teri Breitenbach
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:44 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Please protect our health

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Teri Breitenbach
832 291st Ave NE
Carnation, WA 98014-9603
(425) 333-6183

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lynn Garner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:44 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Lynn Garner
1715 Harrison Ave NW
Olympia, WA 98502-5242
(360) 943-3074

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lee Ann Gekas
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:43 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Lee Ann Gekas
1226 23rd Ave
Longview, WA 98632-2720
(360) 425-7876

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Preston Burkett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:43 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Preston Burkett
6533 17th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115-6842

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Grego Rachko
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:43 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Grego Rachko
1105 Spring St Apt 805
Seattle, WA 98104-3516

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sara Mower
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:43 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Sara Mower
3110 Tullibee Cir
Silverdale, WA 98315-9326

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Judy Barnes
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:43 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Judy Barnes
PO Box 176
Rochester, WA 98579-0176

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Meyer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:43 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. John Meyer
2100 Westlake Ave N
Seattle, WA 98109-5802
(206) 281-9694

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kristen Zimmer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:42 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Miss Kristen Zimmer
6919 N Douglass St
Spokane, WA 99208-3766

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michael Adams
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:42 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Michael Adams
6210 37th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115-7408

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Chasity Hungerford
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:42 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Chasity Hungerford
9525 NE 140th St
Kirkland, WA 98034-5130

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Nancy White
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:42 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Nancy White
13311 E Forrest Ave
Spokane Valley, WA 99216-0202
(509) 922-3855

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Barbara Hilliard
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:42 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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To go backwards is NOT the right direction for this imperiled earth.

Sincerely,

Barbara Hilliard
25 W. Highland Dr. Apt. 24
Seattle, WA. 98119
206-420-1122

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Sincerely,

Ms. Barbara Hilliard
25 W Highland Dr Apt 24
Seattle, WA 98119-3505
(206) 420-1122

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Stan Parker
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:35 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Stan Parker
2520 Jefferson St
Bellingham, WA 98225-2023
(360) 738-0770

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of mary mck
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:35 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. mary mck
tmi
Bremerton, WA 98310

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Delia Surprenant
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:35 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Delia Surprenant
26107 11th Pl S
Des Moines, WA 98198-9141

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Janel Brick
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:34 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Janel Brick
3602 S Loretta Dr
Spokane Valley, WA 99206-5993

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Karen Hedwig Backman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:29 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Karen Hedwig Backman
31010 18th Ave S Apt 4
Federal Way, WA 98003-4934
(253) 946-3472

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Susan Bechtholt
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:29 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Susan Bechtholt
5290 Banner Rd SE
Port Orchard, WA 98367-9764
(360) 871-6994

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joshua Gordon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:29 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Joshua Gordon
618 NW 98th St
Vancouver, WA 98665-7542

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kristina Gravette
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:25 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Kristina Gravette
425 Mt Park Blvd SW
Issaquah, WA 98027-3618

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jill Gustafson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:25 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Jill Gustafson
3640 Ridgeview Blvd
Wenatchee, WA 98801-9096

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Stephen Farmer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:25 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Stephen Farmer
700 N Reed St Unit 2
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284-2106
(360) 856-9063

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jakob Shank
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:24 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jakob Shank
275 Prestwick Dr
Camano Island, WA 98282-8741

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Steven Hartholz
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:24 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Steven Hartholz
615 12th Ave E Apt 303
Seattle, WA 98102-5145
(206) 324-7197

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Julie Petrocelli
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:24 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Julie Petrocelli
8412 NE 139th St
Kirkland, WA 98034-1713
(425) 242-1089

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joseph Caggiano
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:23 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Joseph Caggiano
330 Snyder St
Richland, WA 99354-1944
(509) 375-3318

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Valerie Lukens
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:23 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Valerie Lukens
35312 N Newport Hwy Trlr 1
Chattaroy, WA 99003-9798
(509) 292-9964

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Nick Barcott
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:23 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Nick Barcott
1318 N Lake Stickney Dr
Lynnwood, WA 98087-2029
(425) 741-0070

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Cami Cameron
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:23 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Cami Cameron
1521 X St
Vancouver, WA 98661-4036

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Nicholas Jurus
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:23 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Nicholas Jurus
10124 SW 268th St
Vashon, WA 98070-8410

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Marilyn Bruning
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:23 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Just when we think we're beginning to win the battle for our environment the 'polluters' raise the subject again. It's all about $$$ and the tax payers and citizens will pay again in a multitude of ways

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Sincerely,

Ms. Marilyn Bruning
183 Flanders Rd
Sequim, WA 98382-9214
(360) 683-9449

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gayle Garringer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:22 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Gayle Garringer
7213 Kentucky Dr
Vancouver, WA 98664-1207

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Nina Barnes
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:22 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Nina Barnes
1433 Piedmont Rd
Port Angeles, WA 98363
(360) 461-1633

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mark Koehnen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:22 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Mark Koehnen
PO Box 185
Quincy, WA 98848-0185

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Erin Evans
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:22 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Erin Evans
3529 108th Pl NE
Bellevue, WA 98004-7670

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Margaret Hashmi
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:17 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Margaret Hashmi
3704 Tree Farm Ln
Bellingham, WA 98226-1718
(360) 752-0075

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michael Turnauer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:17 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Michael Turnauer
18809 SE 17th St
Vancouver, WA 98683-9737

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Diane Brewer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:17 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Diane Brewer
2939 Cedar Ln
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284-9509

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robert Salskov
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:17 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Salskov
17050 Northup Way Apt 6
Bellevue, WA 98008-3067

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Janice Blase
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:17 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Janice Blase
2511 6th St NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98335-7857

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Teresa Kohler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:16 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Teresa Kohler
PO Box 406
717 Ave A /
Index, WA 98256-0406

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Sandra Matheson
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:16 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Sandra Matheson
228 E Smith Rd
Bellingham, WA 98226-9763

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Bremer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:16 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. John Bremer
2604 Kentucky St
Bellingham, WA 98229-4058
(360) 527-3503

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kellie Bullard
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:16 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Kellie Bullard
25713 198th Pl SE
Covington, WA 98042-5021

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sandra Wood
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:16 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sandra Wood
9730 48th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115-2626
(206) 523-7155

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Shannon And Ted Romer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:10 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Shannon And Ted Romer
2557 9th Ave W
Seattle, WA 98119-2264
(206) 352-6939

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Steve Koehler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:10 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Steve Koehler
80 Percy Ln
Sequim, WA 98382-9545
(360) 683-8816

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Daniel Sniadoski
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:10 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Daniel Sniadoski
9134 45th Ave SW Apt 11
Seattle, WA 98136-2668
(206) 799-7197

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of April Gerell-Stiles
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:10 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. April Gerell-Stiles
21820 SE 238th St
Maple Valley, WA 98038-8568

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kathleen Grainger
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:06 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Kathleen Grainger
3700 W Blakely Ave NE
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110-2289
(206) 842-9805

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Luther E. Franklin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:06 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Dr. Luther E. Franklin
19510 SE May Valley Rd
Issaquah, WA 98027-8518
(425) 204-0641

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Erika Stewart
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:04 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Erika Stewart
2030 E Phillips Lake Loop Rd
Shelton, WA 98584-8859
(360) 427-3253

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Carlann Copps
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:04 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Carlann Copps
510 5th St
Anacortes, WA 98221-1617
(360) 588-8726

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Maryann Mabbott
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:03 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Maryann Mabbott
13340 198th Ave NE
Woodinville, WA 98077-7615

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gregory Severson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:03 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Gregory Severson
15414 35th Ave W Unit 6
Lynnwood, WA 98087-5030
(425) 835-0055

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Leah Tanner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:17:55 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Leah Tanner
PO Box 1836
Silverdale, WA 98383-1836
(360) 698-5075

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rachael Bigham
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:17:55 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Rachael Bigham
3031 25th Ave W
Seattle, WA 98199-2813
(206) 285-8177

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of William Walcott
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:17:55 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Please don't let the short term financial profits for a few ruin the quality of life for generations of people to come.

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Sincerely,

Dr. William Walcott
14136 Woodcrest Loop NW
Silverdale, WA 98383-9530
(360) 697-6900

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robert Boyce
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:17:55 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Dr. Robert Boyce
19070 11th Ave NW
Shoreline, WA 98177-2611
(206) 542-4874

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Becci Boyd
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:17:55 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Becci Boyd
1304 Division Ave
Tacoma, WA 98403-1346

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Hopkinson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:17:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Dr. David Hopkinson
1446 Franklin St Apt B
Bellingham, WA 98225-4976
(360) 441-7639

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gloria Briseno
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:17:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Gloria Briseno
4004 Lincoln Ave
Vancouver, WA 98660-1547

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ray Mckinnon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:17:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ray Mckinnon
1717 W Casino Rd
Apt B208
Everett, WA 98204-6915

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tiana Owens
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:17:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Tiana Owens
30024 8th Ave S
Federal Way, WA 98003-3723

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Arnie Martin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:17:53 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Arnie Martin
631 Chenault Ave
Hoquiam, WA 98550-1822
(360) 612-0437

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Travis Price
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:17:53 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Travis Price
12314 32nd Ave NE Apt 203
Seattle, WA 98125-5550
(407) 413-0319

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Forrest Rode
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:17:53 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Forrest Rode
1616 Summit Ave Apt 502
Seattle, WA 98122-2372
(206) 920-6117

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of K. Freya Skarin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:17:48 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. K. Freya Skarin
2167 Boyer Ave E
Seattle, WA 98112-2114
(206) 322-6357

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joann Polley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:17:48 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Joann Polley
18570 State Highway 305 NE
Poulsbo, WA 98370-8739
(360) 779-5205

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Bette Nelson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:49:09 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Bette Nelson
1219 SW 126th St Apt 1
Burien, WA 98146-3049
(206) 988-6929

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Eric Helgeson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:49:09 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Eric Helgeson
14311 168th St E
Orting, WA 98360-9535

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Richard Williams
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:49:07 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Richard Williams
2311 W 16th Ave
Spokane, WA 99224-4460

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sarah Blum
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:49:07 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sarah Blum
303 O St NE
Auburn, WA 98002-4645

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Wendy Davis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:49:07 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Wendy Davis
1233 Milo St
Port Townsend, WA 98368-4037
(360) 379-9524

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Scott Roberts
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:49:06 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Scott Roberts
1316 S Woodlawn Rd
Spokane Valley, WA 99216-2349
(509) 990-0012

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jenon Laurene
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:49:06 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

It took a lot of work and time to get the damages caused by dirty polluted air recognized and acceptable standards passed. Now our Department of Ecology wants to send us back to the dark ages???

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA)

Please BE Responsible. We need more regulations to combat climate change, not fewer.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Jenon Laurene
PO Box 66004
Seattle, WA 98166-0004
(206) 433-1400

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Marilyn Watson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:49:03 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Furthermore, the health of Washingtonians will be put at greater risk, leading to an increase in respiratory illnesses which is completely unacceptable.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Marilyn Watson
7910 San Juan Ave
Clinton, WA 98236-9214

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Holly Sevate
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:49:03 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Holly Sevate
123 Nowhere Road
Nowhere, WA 98101

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rowena Donelson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:49:03 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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I am also growing alarmingly concerned about the particulate emissions from such plants and the diesel trucks and trains that service them. This pollution rests in the lungs and cannot be dispelled. Accumulation over time is a direct link to lung cancer.

Support the current standards or better yet, increase the protection they provide.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Rowena Donelson
7637 Woodland Rd
Ferndale, WA 98248-9714
(360) 380-4211

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Carol Else
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:49:02 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Carol Else
9702 Veterans Dr SW
Lakewood, WA 98498-1151
(253) 584-2603

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michael Zacharias
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:49:02 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Michael Zacharias
12319 35th Ave NE Unit B
Seattle, WA 98125-5622

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dorothea Hover-Kramer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:49:01 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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WA state needs to demonstrate clear leadership in clean air and water, not demote its regulations to fit the needs of industries who have only short-term profits in mind. we live here and care about our environment1 You represent us not large corporations!

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Dr. Dorothea Hover-Kramer
743 Finn Hall Rd
Port Angeles, WA 98362-8497

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Angela Windes
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:49:01 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Angela Windes
3009 Leonard Dr
Everett, WA 98201-2548

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kelsey Colliander
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:56 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Kelsey Colliander
27 193rd Pl SW
Bothell, WA 98012-9711

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Penny Palmer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:55 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Penny Palmer
16918 174th Ave NE
Woodinville, WA 98072-9643
(425) 487-2813

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Bonita Wutzke
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:55 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Bonita Wutzke
490 S State St Apt F
Bellingham, WA 98225-6135

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mike Naughton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:55 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Please protect the air we breath. Money cannot be a higher consideration than health. Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

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Sincerely,

Mr. Mike Naughton
233 Blueberry Hill Dr
Quilcene, WA 98376-9667

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rik Smith
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Dr. Rik Smith
304 E 1st Pl
Kennewick, WA 99336-4050

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Alison Cortsen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Alison Cortsen
731 S Southern St
Seattle, WA 98108-4358

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Aimee Cervenka
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:49 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Aimee Cervenka
1001 S Westcliff Pl Apt A12
Spokane, WA 99224-2077

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Nate Tepper
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:48 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Nate Tepper
3519 N Union Ave Unit 2
Tacoma, WA 98407-6165
(253) 759-0385

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of F And N Breckenridge
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:43 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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As the a person who has numerous folks in their life with lung and breathing difficulties, it is unacceptable and even inhumane to reduce the protections we have in Washington and to endanger further the health of these and numerous people like them. One of the special things that Washington has to offer is clean air. Spend a week in NJ or NY on a hot summer day, or even Washington, DC (my hometown), and I can tell you first-hand that you have something very special here in Washington State--clean air!

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. F And N Breckenridge
7840 Delphi Rd SW
Olympia, WA 98512-2158
(360) 866-8277

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jeff Guay
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:43 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jeff Guay
PO Box 1281
Chewelah, WA 99109-1281
(509) 230-7580

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Samantha Rich
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:43 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Samantha Rich
13710 Burke Ave N
Seattle, WA 98133-7252
(206) 660-7655

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Claire Keeble
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:43 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Claire Keeble
3228 N Christensen Rd
Medical Lake, WA 99022-8666

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dunja Ruljancich
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:37 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Dunja Ruljancich
8940 NE 13th St
Clyde Hill, WA 98004-3321
(425) 455-0220

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Carol Kibble
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:37 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Carol Kibble
6833 48th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115-7640
(206) 527-4615

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Eric Hanson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:36 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Eric Hanson
2604 180th Ave E
Lake Tapps, WA 98391-9471
(253) 332-2273

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Phillip Jennings
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:36 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Phillip Jennings
458 Wall Street
Kent, WA 98042

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Steven Wells
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:30 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Steven Wells
9249 1st Ave NW
Seattle, WA 98117-2004

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of T Eans
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:30 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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For our future and our children's

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

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Sincerely,

Mr. T Eans
Seattle
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 363-6338

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jamie Caya
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:30 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Jamie Caya
9401 Silver Star Ave
Vancouver, WA 98664-3450
(360) 260-2641

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Natasha Julian
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:29 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Natasha Julian
6301 50th Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98136-1338

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Frank Lockwood
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:29 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Frank Lockwood
3281 Hope Valley Rd
Eltopia, WA 99330-9769
(509) 619-2263

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Peter Karakondis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:29 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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To: Dept. of Ecology,
And another thing:
Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).
Please re-consider before you take steps that will put us closer to third world status.
Thank You,
Peter Karakondis
2409 S. Chase St.
Port Angeles, WA 98362

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Peter Karakondis
2409 S Chase St
Port Angeles, WA 98362-6521
(360) 457-0297

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Carole Roecks
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:29 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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After all the work that has been done to make our future cleaner I believe
your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).
Think again,of making this world a better place than a place for pollution to again override our environment and let the health problems that it creates to gain a foothold again.
AAAAARRRRRRRRGGGGGGGGGHHHHHHH.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Carole Roecks
8700 NE Bothell Way Apt F102
Bothell, WA 98011-3680
(425) 408-0647

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Hugh Lentz
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:29 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Hugh Lentz
612 Governor Stevens Ave SE
Olympia, WA 98501-3456
(360) 943-7144

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Barbara Zeff
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:23 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Barbara Zeff
PO Box 516
Bothell, WA 98041-0516
(206) 226-4391

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lindell Haggin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:23 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Lindell Haggin
15418 N Little Spokane Dr
Spokane, WA 99208-9520
(509) 466-4118

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Anne Pequignot
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:18 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Anne Pequignot
10709 37th St SE
Lake Stevens, WA 98258-5155

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of James Dick
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:18 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Please think of the children that you are exposing to the toxins carried by the wind. Children will develop lung disorders and cancer from exposure to these pollutants. They may be your children.

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Sincerely,

Mr. James Dick
801 Lilly Rd NE
Apt 731
Olympia, WA 98506-7030
(360) 459-3224

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Charles Gadway
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:13 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Charles Gadway
256 Bates Rd
White Salmon, WA 98672-8504

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Marilyn Evenson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:12 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Marilyn Evenson
16016 29th Avenue Ct E
CT-E
Tacoma, WA 98445-7205
(330) 461-2000

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Diana Patterson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:12 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Diana Patterson
2904 17th St
Everett, WA 98201-2139

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Isabel Sanden
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:07 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Isabel Sanden
16783 39th Ave NE
Lake Forest Park, WA 98155-5603
(206) 453-4567

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kent Heuer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:07 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Kent Heuer
PO Box 353
Bellingham, WA 98227-0353
(360) 933-4245

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Beth Martof
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:07 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Beth Martof
14290 Madison Ave NE
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110-4135

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Anna Cohen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:07 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Anna Cohen
1621 Garfield Ave NW
Olympia, WA 98502-4906

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Marsha Barton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:07 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Marsha Barton
6807 164th Pl SW
Edmonds, WA 98026-4918
(425) 969-3307

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Peter Rimbos
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:06 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Peter Rimbos
19711 241st Ave SE
Maple Valley, WA 98038-8926
(425) 432-1332

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Michelle Peterson
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:06 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Keep Washington Green!

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Sincerely,

Ms. Michelle Peterson
2700 Allen St Apt E202
Kelso, WA 98626-5493
(702) 823-4944

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Christopher Juhl
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:06 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Christopher Juhl
6001 30th Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98126-2980

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jean Pauley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:06 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jean Pauley
414 Malden Ave E Apt D
Seattle, WA 98112-4516
(206) 320-8755

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ingrid Erickson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:06 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Ingrid Erickson
1104 E Maryland St Apt 1
Bellingham, WA 98226-3566
(360) 595-0188

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Frank Lockwood
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:05 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Frank Lockwood
3281 Hope Valley Rd
Eltopia, WA 99330-9769
(509) 619-2263

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of William & Janelle Butcher
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:05 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. William & Janelle Butcher
5511 Bridgeport Way W
University Place, WA 98467-2001
(253) 564-4746

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ina O"Donnell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:05 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Ina O'Donnell
2529 Michigan St
Bellingham, WA 98226-4040
(360) 738-3713

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lee Haines
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:05 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Lee Haines
4302 Tacoma Ave S
Tacoma, WA 98418-6645

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Eric & Elisabeth Krauss
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:05 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Eric & Elisabeth Krauss
6050 44th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115-7514
(206) 528-3833

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of June Dean
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:05 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. June Dean
641 W Horton Way Apt 130
Bellingham, WA 98226-7341
(760) 213-0920

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gary Fredrick
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:04 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Gary Fredrick
42 Thunder Rd
Port Townsend, WA 98368-9455
(360) 379-9065

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jean Mullen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:04 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Four generations of my family live in this state. I have no reason to put the greed and selfishness of industry above my concern for my family's health. If you feel more concern for profit for a few than the health of the many, then you are not fit to serve as the guardians of our environment.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Jean Mullen
2624 E 6th St
Vancouver, WA 98661-7721
(408) 849-1566

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Suzann Bick
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:04 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Suzann Bick
141 Columbus Ave
Port Angeles, WA 98362-2501

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Annie Palmer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:47:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Dr. Annie Palmer
PO Box 836
Washougal, WA 98671-0836

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Linda Spellman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:47:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Linda Spellman
2218 54th Street Ct NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98335-2474
(253) 851-6661

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kathleen Skeels
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:47:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Dr. Kathleen Skeels
347 22nd Ave E
Seattle, WA 98112-5325
(206) 324-6379

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Shelley Simcox
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:47:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Shelley Simcox
12921 NW Canyon Trl
Bremerton, WA 98312-9614
(360) 830-3157

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tony Girolami
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:47:58 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Tony Girolami
5516 105th Ave NE
Kirkland, WA 98033-7405
(425) 214-6650

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Peter Karakondis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:47:58 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Why is Washington State going backwards?
Why are you taking steps that will only jeopardize our health and environment?
I won't go into the details as to why your decision is wrong, (you must already know that), but would like to add that burning biomass is opposed by the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Lung Association, the American Heart Association, three state medical societies and more than 70,000 physicians across the country.
This is the type of decision that has helped put the U.S. down to position no.38 on the of countries by life expectancy.
Thank you for deciding for as to whether we want to stay in this state. In fact, we have decided to leave this country.
Please wait a few years to give us time to do so before you make any more rash decisions that will take us back to the Dark Ages,
Thank You,
Peter Karakondis
2409 S. Chase St.
Port Angeles, WA 98362

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Peter Karakondis
2409 S Chase St
Port Angeles, WA 98362-6521
(360) 457-0297

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Teresa Bryan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:47:58 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Teresa Bryan
224 Louise St
Kelso, WA 98626-1813

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Maureen Buckley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:47:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Maureen Buckley
67 Bay View Dr
Point Roberts, WA 98281-9503

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Anthony Long
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:47:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Anthony Long
4111 Englewood Ave
Yakima, WA 98908-2621
(509) 972-8558

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tod Braunwart
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:47:53 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Tod Braunwart
3302 E 17th St
Vancouver, WA 98661-5322
(360) 314-5353

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Doraine Raichart
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:47:53 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Doraine Raichart
12702 NE Hollyhills Dr
Bothell, WA 98011-2513

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joel Dumesle
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:47:52 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Joel Dumesle
207 E Indiana Ave
Spokane, WA 99207-2319

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tony Girolami
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:47:52 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Tony Girolami
5516 105th Ave NE
Kirkland, WA 98033-7405
(425) 214-6650

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Anne Danford
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:47:52 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Anne Danford
PO Box 71
Marblemount, WA 98267-0071

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lija Gese
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:47:52 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Lija Gese
2410 G St
Bellingham, WA 98225-3404

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Habib
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:47:51 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. David Habib
2623 134th Ave NE
Bellevue, WA 98005-1813
(425) 702-8160

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Bravender
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:47:51 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. David Bravender
PO Box 250
Freeland, WA 98249-0250
(360) 730-0733

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lauree Naval
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:47:51 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Recognizing the need for Clean Air and it's relativity to job creation is the bottom line to this issue. The Oil companies have the money and need to invest in this technology for the future. Now is a good time to get Industry investing in new technology and thereby creating some jobs.

We can do this, and now is a good time!

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Sincerely,

Ms. Lauree Naval
2029 220th Ave SE
Sammamish, WA 98075-9576

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jennifer Twill
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:47:51 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jennifer Twill
505 N 72nd St
Seattle, WA 98103-5130

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Toni Lawrence
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:47:51 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Toni Lawrence
488 Harkum Rd
Pe Ell, WA 98572-9722
(310) 358-9593

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Donna Flanagan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:47:51 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Donna Flanagan
PO Box 2373
Yelm, WA 98597-2373

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Greg Smith
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:47:51 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Let's get tough and clean up our air!

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Dr. Greg Smith
118 E Broadway St
Goldendale, WA 98620-9150

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Elaine Field
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:47:46 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Elaine Field
2019 238th St SE
Bothell, WA 98021-9620
(425) 486-0868

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Catherine Mcgarry
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:47:45 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Catherine Mcgarry
600 E Olive St Apt 105
Seattle, WA 98122-2330

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robert Mueller
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:19:19 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Please, please, stand-up for our clean air and our future by following the law instead of trying to change it.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Mueller
7247 NE 171st Ln
Kenmore, WA 98028-6215
(425) 486-8171

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Byron Byers
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:19:19 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Byron Byers
6109 S C St
Tacoma, WA 98408-6309
(253) 124-8217

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Pate
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:19:04 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. David Pate
5066 Bayview Rd
Langley, WA 98260-9775

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Doris Blair
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:19:00 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Doris Blair
20 E Annas Ct
Shelton, WA 98584-9089
(360) 426-3636

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jaemi Keymer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:19:00 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Jaemi Keymer
318 Kenwood St
Walla Walla, WA 99362-1634

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Vanessa Simshauser
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Vanessa Simshauser
1042 Cascade Ln
Camano Island, WA 98282-8451
(360) 387-3475

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joseph Connell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Weakining these laws willnot only harm Washington citizens health, but advance the endless march we are taking to unstoppable climate change.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Joseph Connell
3416 S Conway Ct
Kennewick, WA 99337-3053
(509) 582-0114

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Darcey Snow
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Darcey Snow
353 W Nebraska Ave
Spokane, WA 99205-6357
(509) 489-3654

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Donna Mccleary
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Donna Mccleary
1207 NW 46th St
Vancouver, WA 98663-1739
(503) 449-7969

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Elaine Dolan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Elaine Dolan
15534 25th Ave NE
Shoreline, WA 98155-6423
(206) 330-3485

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Katherine Phelps
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:53 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Katherine Phelps
7727 SW 237th Pl
Vashon, WA 98070-7140

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kat Thomas
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:53 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Kat Thomas
1007 E Alder St
Seattle, WA 98122-5367

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ann Stockdale
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:53 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Ann Stockdale
1714 20th Street Ct NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98335-8801

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rick & Cassi Marshall
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:52 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Rick & Cassi Marshall
521 NE 17th Ave
Camas, WA 98607-1204
(360) 210-4463

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Harland Sylling
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:52 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Harland Sylling
2601 NE Cecilia Ln
Bremerton, WA 98310-8322

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lawrence Sciortino
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:52 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Lawrence Sciortino
2235 Prescott Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98126-2038

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mila Pollina
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:52 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Mila Pollina
PO Box 1744
Port Townsend, WA 98368-0179

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Susan Bakke
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:46 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Susan Bakke
1214 Skyridge St SE
Lacey, WA 98503-1857
(360) 493-6379

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Norman Keegel
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:46 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Norman Keegel
508 Madrona Way NE
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110-1822
(206) 842-7417

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Diane Knutson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:41 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Diane Knutson
29306 O St
Ocean Park, WA 98640-4829
(509) 292-7049

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Linda Dennis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:41 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Linda Dennis
PO Box 184
Sequim, WA 98382-4303
(360) 516-0834

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kathy Grimmett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Kathy Grimmett
158 Northview Dr
Chehalis, WA 98532-9729

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Allan Nicholson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:35 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Allan Nicholson
16th ave.
Seattle, WA 98168-2250

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Betty Lou Mullay
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:35 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Betty Lou Mullay
319 E 29th St
Bremerton, WA 98310-2100
(360) 373-9475

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Seth May-Patterson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:32 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Seth May-Patterson
4456 Whitman Ave N
Seattle, WA 98103-7349

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Anthony Nelson
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:32 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Anthony Nelson
4245 27th Ave W
Seattle, WA 98199-1527
(206) 419-6325

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Niendorf
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:31 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. John Niendorf
508 Kelsando Cir
Friday Harbor, WA 98250-9271

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Scheer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:31 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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To me, clean air is one of the most important factors in life, if not THE most important!

Think about it----EVERYTHING you do starts with breathing! Every cell in your body only works as well as the air---and nutrients---its getting. Compromise that and you're compromising the entire health and function of your body. And collectively, if everyone isn't breathing at 100%, then they're not functioning at 100%. And society gets worse, not better. A leads to B leads to C leads to..., etc., etc. See how essential proper air is?

Good heavens, get those air pollution controls into place!

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Sincerely,

Dr. David Scheer
2715 Cody Cir Apt 102
Bellingham, WA 98225-8280
(360) 933-4913

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Linda Luzadder
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:30 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Linda Luzadder
24640 130th Ave SE
Kent, WA 98030-5076
(253) 639-1634

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tamara Wood
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:30 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Tamara Wood
4929 Panther Lake Rd
Snohomish, WA 98290-9375

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Paul Larned
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:29 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Paul Larned
2829 Katherine St
Port Townsend, WA 98368-4716

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Trula Thompson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:29 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Do you think that you and your families and friends are immune to the health damage from atomspheric pollution just because you have the advantage of being in a position to make such decisions, or that you make enough money to think that this protects you from this? Think again.....the quality of air we breathe is one of the last full common denominators for all people. Don't let denial of the facts, nor offers of money or other benefits allow you to make a decsion that will make things worse and roll back what previous work has achieved.

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Sincerely,

Dr. Trula Thompson
PO Box 1178
Gig Harbor, WA 98335-3178
(585) 100-1009

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Steven Serbousek
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:29 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Steven Serbousek
6885 Holland Rd NW
Bremerton, WA 98311-8903
(360) 613-1328

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jim Bechtel
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:29 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jim Bechtel
4131-11th.ave.n.e.
apt.109
seattle, WA 98105
(206) 834-0204

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Bernadette Mccrea
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:29 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Bernadette Mccrea
14419 Greenwood Ave N
366
Seattle, WA 98133-6865

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Donald Decker
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:29 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Donald Decker
2442 NW Market St # 96
Seattle, WA 98107-4137
(206) 724-7835

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Vicki Gardner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:28 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Dr. Vicki Gardner
24640 130th Ave SE
Kent, WA 98030-5076
(253) 639-1634

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Thomas Lawrence
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:27 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Thomas Lawrence
8732 Phinney Ave N Apt B1
Seattle, WA 98103-3747
(206) 445-4668

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Greg Misarti
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:27 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Greg Misarti
37138 SE Gibson Rd
Washougal, WA 98671-6727

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Linda Hiser
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:26 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Linda Hiser
151 Island Boulevard Fi
Fi
Fox Island, WA 98333-9753
(253) 549-2140

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of john farrell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:26 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. john farrell
4347 Colony Mountain Dr
Bow, WA 98232-8548

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Melissa Heilweil
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:26 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Melissa Heilweil
16715 NE 101st Pl
Redmond, WA 98052-3145
(425) 895-0266

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Osborn
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:26 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. John Osborn
1412 S Bennett St
Seattle, WA 98108-2352
(206) 767-4172

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Heidi Larsen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:26 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Heidi Larsen
5114 Sunset Dr NW
Olympia, WA 98502-1577

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gary Porter
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:26 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Gary Porter
8127 212th St SW Apt 2
Edmonds, WA 98026-7467
(425) 778-5545

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Craig Coxe
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:25 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Craig Coxe
PO Box 1357
Eastsound, WA 98245-1357
(360) 376-1459

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michael Acker
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:25 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Michael Acker
1117 NW 138th Way
Vancouver, WA 98685-1258

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ronaye Tylor
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:25 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Ronaye Tylor
PO Box 2182
Ferndale, WA 98248-2182

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Pamela Desmond
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:25 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Pamela Desmond
5121 NE 187th St
Lake Forest Park, WA 98155-4343
(206) 365-3483

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Magdalene Bumford
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:25 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Air is vital to life. How much sicker does the government intend to make us? Clean air is vital to good health. Don't mess with keeping our air as clean as possible in these modern times.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Magdalene Bumford
10941 Creekwood Dr SW
Olympia, WA 98512-8595
(360) 786-8829

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Liz Deniro
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:25 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Dr. Liz Deniro
16226 N Sands Rd
Mead, WA 99021-7831

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of lauren farrell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:25 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. lauren farrell
4347 Colony Mountain Dr
Bow, WA 98232-8548
(360) 766-7905

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rollin Odell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:24 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Dr. Rollin Odell
13210 NE James Way
Kingston, WA 98346-9197
(360) 297-9531

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tom Payne
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:24 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Tom Payne
17813 Overlake Ct SE
Yelm, WA 98597-9012
(360) 894-0841

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Karen Carlsen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:23 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Karen Carlsen
PO Box 599
Burley, WA 98322-0599

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Glenn Fain
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:23 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Glenn Fain
3015 NW Market St Apt B102
Seattle, WA 98107-4227

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Perry Williams
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:23 AM

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Perry Williams
3722 159th St E
Tacoma, WA 98446-1429

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Andres Ferrer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:23 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Andres Ferrer
18900 SE 13th St
Vancouver, WA 98683-9624

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Karen Heunisch
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:23 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Karen Heunisch
9948 184th Ave NE
Redmond, WA 98052-6997

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Obenchain
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:22 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. David Obenchain
PO Box 439
Bremerton, WA 98337-0107
(712) 347-2944

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Edward Mills
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:22 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Edward Mills
264 W Lake Sammamish Pkwy NE
Bellevue, WA 98008-4221
(425) 641-4779

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jerahmeel Rueben Males
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:22 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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No doubt, it's the children that you're doing this for. My, my, my .....

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Jerahmeel Rueben Males
715 Foote St NW
Olympia, WA 98502-4810
(360) 402-3823

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Murphy
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:21 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. John Murphy
16546 23rd Ave NE
Shoreline, WA 98155-6113

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Denise Beard
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:16 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Denise Beard
1532 7th Ave W
Seattle, WA 98119-3219
(206) 282-0258

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Saab Lofton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:16 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Saab Lofton
619 3rd Ave
Seattle, WA 98104-1817
(206) 291-3815

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Nathan Crowell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:16 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Nathan Crowell
4722 78th Pl SW
Mukilteo, WA 98275-2729
(425) 374-2765

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Stephen Koepp
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:15 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Stephen Koepp
10621 64th Pl W
Mukilteo, WA 98275-4553
(425) 493-9188

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Pauline Druffel
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:15 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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I cannot understand how people cannot see that our climate is changing in a way that is harmful via extreme weather conditions as well as requiring adaptation for all of life including our human life. We cannot let wealthy corporations do whatever they want with no regard to the effects on the rest of humanity/the ecosystem. You, as the Department of Ecology, have a special responsibility to take care of the ecosystem. Please act responsibly.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Pauline Druffel
930 S Cannon St Apt 13
Spokane, WA 99204-4372

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dave Berger
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:15 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Dave Berger
728 Seventh St
Lyle, WA 98635-9015
(509) 365-3103

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Molly Brown
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:10 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Molly Brown
2233 Ne 60th
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Luan Pinson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:10 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Luan Pinson
826 SE Morgan Rd
Vancouver, WA 98664-1762
(360) 695-0661

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gregory Pauley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:10 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Gregory Pauley
548 26th Ave
Seattle, WA 98122-6122

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Erin Duvall
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:10 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Erin Duvall
17934 151st Way NE
Woodinville, WA 98072-6208

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Levi Stewart
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:03 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Levi Stewart
1510 Humboldt St
Bellingham, WA 98225-4936
(303) 638-5817

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Janice Holkup
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:17:57 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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We all breathe the same air, polluters and non-polluters alike, and depend on air for life. What happens to one happens to all. The results of the earthquake in Japan last year are now touching our shores. We share this one planet Earth for our very lives.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Janice Holkup
1147 N 93rd St
Seattle, WA 98103-3303
(206) 528-4671

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Janet Meyer
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:17:57 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Janet Meyer
8034 Kenton Ln SE
Tumwater, WA 98501-6884
(360) 357-7324

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Marilynn Burns
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:17:51 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Marilynn Burns
14517 Ashworth Ave N
Shoreline, WA 98133-6223
(206) 829-8670

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Christopher Allan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:17:48 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Christopher Allan
910 Medical Center Dr
Unit A102
Arlington, WA 98223-1703

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sue Moon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:17:48 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sue Moon
1300 Lake Washington Blvd S
Seattle, WA 98144-4018
(206) 322-2177

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michael Wasserman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:17:48 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Michael Wasserman
7439 Corliss Ave N
Seattle, WA 98103-4932
(206) 523-0311

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Laurie Countryman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:17:47 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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How many Washington citizens will see their quality of life diminished due to this ill advised proposal? People with asthma, COPD, emphysema, and other breathing disorders will be a greater risk, not to mention all of us as the result of longer term degradation of the atmosphere.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Laurie Countryman
15810 143rd Ave SE
Yelm, WA 98597-9169
(360) 894-4713

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Leslie Sanders
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:17:47 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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We need clean air to live healthful lives. We depend on you to make sure our environment is safe. Please do not 'roll back' any regulations. If anything, they should be strengthened. My husband has lung issues as do many people I know whether it is children with asthma or older folks with COPD. We all depend on you to protect us from industry.

Thank you for listening to my concerns.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Leslie Sanders
5037 N Mildred St
Tacoma, WA 98407-1354
(253) 761-9153

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Walter & Katherine Hoesel
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:17:47 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Walter & Katherine Hoesel
11925 325th Ave NE
Duvall, WA 98019-7016
(425) 788-5912

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dwen Meade
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:17:47 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Dwen Meade
4105 Maple St
Vancouver, WA 98660-1646
(360) 695-2441

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Andrew Lewis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:17:47 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Andrew Lewis
221 35th Ave E
Seattle, WA 98112-4921
(206) 323-4459

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Laurie Hansen-Petersen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:17:46 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Laurie Hansen-Petersen
415 Lakeview Rd Unit K15
Lynnwood, WA 98087-2117

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Randy Whitman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:17:46 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Randy Whitman
525 16th St SW
Puyallup, WA 98371-5659

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Scott Bishop
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:17:46 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Scott Bishop
1710 Giles Ave NW
Olympia, WA 98502-4734
(360) 943-1938

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Walseth
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:17:46 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Dr. David Walseth
1919 NE 123rd Ave
Vancouver, WA 98684-5557
(360) 433-2972

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dawn Levy
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:17:46 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Dawn Levy
1271 Shanti Ln NE
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110-1611

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Anna Dever-Scanlon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:17:46 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Anna Dever-Scanlon
1500 S Atlantic St
Seattle, WA 98144-3533

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sue Connell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:17:45 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Sue Connell
3053 NE 87th St
Seattle, WA 98115-3528
(206) 523-9438

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Bailey Moritz
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:17:45 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Bailey Moritz
13801 171st Ave NE
Redmond, WA 98052-1731

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Donna Jesch
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:12 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Donna Jesch
19933 Otoole Rd SE
Yelm, WA 98597-9285
(253) 343-8286

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Betty Morgan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:12 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Betty Morgan
4316 Island Crest Way
Mercer Island, WA 98040-4035

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Bronwen Evans
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:11 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Bronwen Evans
210-130e15thave
vancouver, WA 98101
(604) 874-2523

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Karin Behland
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:11 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Karin Behland
6308 E Lk Sam Pkwy NE Apt 306
Redmond, WA 98052-6141

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Stephen Yates
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:11 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Stephen Yates
PO Box 744
Port Townsend, WA 98368-0744
(360) 385-4330

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Randy Shoemaker
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:10 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Randy Shoemaker
24025 Bothell Everett Hwy # 76
Bothell, WA 98021-9342
(425) 478-3610

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Cherise Millhouse
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:05 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Cherise Millhouse
1713 NE 94th St
Seattle, WA 98115-3256
(206) 527-2278

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Shelley Cotrell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:01 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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You are responsible to do the right thing. Thank you.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Shelley Cotrell
1939 SE Blair Rd
Washougal, WA 98671-8470
(360) 835-7057

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Patricia Dell Veneri
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:00 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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PLEASE, Don't cave in to weaken our Washington State clean air regulations and roll back pollution standards and regulations. Recent studies have shown that our world is rapidly nearing a "Tipping Point" and the entire Ecosystem will fail and the damage will be irreversible. One can only conclude this would be the point at which we have totally destroyed the ability of the earth to sustain life. The air, water and all of the systems that sustain our environment will be so polluted that the planet will rendered uninhabitable. Please don't let our clean air regulations be gutted by big money. It is a critical time and a show of strength is needed to impress the polluters by refusing to weaken clean air regulations. .

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Patricia Dell Veneri
1345 E 14th Cir
La Center, WA 98629-5584

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ronlyn Schwartz
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:00 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Ronlyn Schwartz
PO Box 905
3648 Davie Ln
Langley, WA 98260-0905

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Martens
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:00 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. David Martens
PO Box 2267
Gig Harbor, WA 98335-4267
(360) 941-2444

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jens Hansen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:49:00 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jens Hansen
30 Lake Louise Dr
Bellingham, WA 98229-2781
(208) 898-1636

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Christine Balcom
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Christine Balcom
315 Willapa Ave
South Bend, WA 98586-9070

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Bruce Countryman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Bruce Countryman
6940 62nd Ave NE Apt 215
Seattle, WA 98115-5008
(206) 261-7549

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Diane Jacobson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Please continue to protect our beautiful state. We must do all we can to protect and provide for future generations. I have had the privilege to enjoy beautiful clean air living here for over 30 years and want the same for future generations. Thank you for considering what is the best action to sustain our healthy environment for all people in the years ahead.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Diane Jacobson
416 Green Acres Pl
Algona, WA 98001-8523

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Holly Schmitz
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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We moved here five years ago from Rhode Island because we fell in love with Washington and The Gorge. Please keep it as beautiful and clean as it is now. Already the inversion during the winter because of pollutants is such a negative thing. Let's not make it worse with more pollutants.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Holly Schmitz
1010 Panorama Point Rd
White Salmon, WA 98672-8694
(509) 637-5419

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kerry Logan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Kerry Logan
3091 Stemilt Creek Rd
Wenatchee, WA 98801-8905

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jim Gay
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jim Gay
12745 37th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98125-4652
(206) 783-0790

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of patsy Reynolds
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Please try to protect what quality of life we still have. Our environment has consistantly become more poluted. Our people are becoming more sick because of our diminishing clean air.

Sincerely,
Patsy Reynolds

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. patsy Reynolds
2910 W Yakima Ave
Yakima, WA 98902-2843

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of William Nerin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:55 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. William Nerin
11221 35th Avenue Ct NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98332-8917

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Preston Wheaton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:55 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Preston Wheaton
PO Box 1403
Olympia, WA 98507-1403

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Steven Jung
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:55 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Please do the right thing, rather than the expedient.Thank you.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Dr. Steven Jung
91 Coastline Dr
Olga, WA 98279-9366
(360) 376-3497

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of K Alexandra
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:55 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. K Alexandra
4311 Ginnett Rd
Anacortes, WA 98221-8581
(360) 293-8606

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sara Eldridge
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sara Eldridge
1834 NE 96th St
Seattle, WA 98115-2350

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michael Caufield
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Michael Caufield
3717 SW Henderson St
Seattle, WA 98126-3856
(206) 937-0359

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of James Blamey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. James Blamey
2121 Brashem Ave
Bremerton, WA 98310-5111
(360) 377-8735

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Karen Campbell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Karen Campbell
17705 133rd Pl SE
Renton, WA 98058-7886

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Bryan Mckeller
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Bryan Mckeller
32240 24th Ave SW
Federal Way, WA 98023-2506

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of James Blamey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:53 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Mr. James Blamey
2121 Brashem Ave
Bremerton, WA 98310-5111
(360) 377-8735

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kate Becker
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:53 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Kate Becker
911 Pine St
Seattle, WA 98101-1818

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Laurrie Thompson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:50 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Laurrie Thompson
3046 NE 94th St
Seattle, WA 98115-3540
(206) 522-3572

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Otto Youngers
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:49 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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It has been quite obvious that for decades BIG OIL, COAL, &GAS control politics, policies, and people, and when they devastate an area or body of water they pick up and leave and prices at the pump increase. We, the recipients of such waste and stupidity are left holding the dead animals, useless contracts, and never ending medical bills for unexplainable illnesses that of course could not have anything to do with horrendously high source point pollution to our water, soil, and air from BIG COAL, OIL, &GAS AND THEIR ILK! You work for the Department of Ecology not the Department of De-ecology, don't sacrifice everyone and everything's future for the wealthy few who know no bounds or have anything on their agenda other than absolute corporate control and narcissism. Global climate catastrophe is real and will occur more often and in more places from cumulative pollution everywhere, there will be no visitation from god or gods to save us, the continuation of neglect, greed, stupidity, poisoning will be our very own. Please do not be part of the problem, be a shining beacon of intelligence, new ideas, and stewards of an amazing BIG BLUE BALL in space.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Otto Youngers
3523 S Wilkeson St
Tacoma, WA 98418-1826
(253) 222-2590

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Roy Martin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:49 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Roy Martin
714 Harvard Ave E
Apt 101
Seattle, WA 98102-4689
(425) 264-7547

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Samuel Finn
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:47 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Samuel Finn
945 21st Ave E
Seattle, WA 98112-3510

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Craig Olson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:47 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Dr. Craig Olson
96 Benson Creek Dr
Twisp, WA 98856-9606

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gary Bell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:41 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Dr. Gary Bell
7717 E Garnet Ln
Spokane, WA 99212-3527
(509) 953-6188

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Natasha Musil
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Miss Natasha Musil
3310 Wallingford Ave N
Seattle, WA 98103-9039

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Timothy Bankson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Timothy Bankson
30 Miller Rd
Chelan, WA 98816-9502
(509) 470-1762

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Wendy Cornell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Wendy Cornell
8132 Island View Dr NE
Olympia, WA 98506-9753

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jeremy Gerling
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jeremy Gerling
205 Summit Ave E Apt 201
Seattle, WA 98102-6320

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Susan Hunt
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:39 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Susan Hunt
860 Rocky Point Dr
Camano Island, WA 98282-7310
(360) 387-4911

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jeremy Gerling
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:39 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jeremy Gerling
205 Summit Ave E Apt 201
Seattle, WA 98102-6320

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Eric Zingler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:39 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Eric Zingler
19414 Aurora Ave N Unit 109
Shoreline, WA 98133-3936

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Darren Smith
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:38 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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This proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other contaminants. These would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Darren Smith
12195 Charles Pl NE
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110-1392

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mary Ann Kirkland
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:28 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Mary Ann Kirkland
PO Box 175
49 Woodcanyon Rd
Twisp, WA 98856-0175

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Judith Heath
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:26 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

The need, now, for strong regulations to protect air quality is greater not less. Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Judith Heath
2535 Ivy St
Port Townsend, WA 98368-6821
(360) 302-5037

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of S Westman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:26 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. S Westman
21622 3rd Ave SE
Bothell, WA 98021-8205

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Neil Doh
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:21 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Neil Doh
120 181st St SW
Bothell, WA 98012-6233

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Brita Brahce
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:17 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Brita Brahce
4502 119th Ave SE
Bellevue, WA 98006-2740
(360) 840-0875

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Shelly Peterson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:16 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Shelly Peterson
301 S 82nd St Apt 5
Tacoma, WA 98408-5813
(253) 267-1068

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Maureen Piper
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:15 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Maureen Piper
1730 Rosewood St
Port Townsend, WA 98368-3317
(360) 385-5461

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Christopher Russell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:15 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Christopher Russell
7602 12th Ave NE
Lacey, WA 98516-5606
(315) 771-5629

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Blair Kangley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:15 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Blair Kangley
2531 W Dravus St
Seattle, WA 98199-2843
(206) 283-6599

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lyle Collins
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:15 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Lyle Collins
200 N 70th Ave Apt 4
Yakima, WA 98908-1308

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Darcy Schmidt
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:15 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Darcy Schmidt
2820 Lyle St
Bellingham, WA 98225-2519

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mary Lou Johnson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:15 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Mary Lou Johnson
3319 W 23rd Ave
Spokane, WA 99224-4747
(509) 991-5512

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jeanniemaira Barbour
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:14 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Jeanniemaira Barbour
5146 Foxglove Ln
Langley, WA 98260-8226
(360) 221-6501

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sonja Bowden
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:14 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sonja Bowden
7039 S 126th St
Seattle, WA 98178-4337

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Deb Pittack
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:14 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Deb Pittack
PO Box 1403
Medical Lake, WA 99022-1403
(509) 299-7689

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rene Cournoyer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:14 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Rene Cournoyer
3115 S 19th St
Tacoma, WA 98405-2431
(425) 391-6686

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kathy Bennett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:14 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Kathy Bennett
23710 NE 61st St
Redmond, WA 98053-8113

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Karen & John Loeser
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:14 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Karen & John Loeser
4228 91st Ave NE
Yarrow Point, WA 98004-1210
(425) 450-1798

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Allison Davie
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:14 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Allison Davie
724 S Ivory St
Spokane, WA 99202-2449

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Laurel Hughes
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:13 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Laurel Hughes
8814 236th St SW Apt 23
Edmonds, WA 98026-8926
(206) 437-4421

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Barb S
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:13 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Barb S
141
Wdnville, WA 98077-7819
(206) 550-6123

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Catherine Wright
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:10 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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We were once leaders in clean air standards. Why reduce our standards when there was still work to do? Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

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Sincerely,

Ms. Catherine Wright
PO Box 716
Hoquiam, WA 98550-0716
(360) 533-4882

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Al Werner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:10 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Al Werner
117 E Louisa St # 274
Seattle, WA 98102-3203
(206) 569-4437

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mary Ann De Lellis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:09 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Miss Mary Ann De Lellis
1135 Mary Ave
Blaine, WA 98230-9126

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Christopher Lee Jacobs
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:08 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Christopher Lee Jacobs
20418 13th Avenue Ct E
Spanaway, WA 98387-1807

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Pedro Serna
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:07 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Pedro Serna
609 N 112th St
Seattle, WA 98133-8201

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Peter Paget
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:07 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Peter Paget
12551 Thrall Rd
Ellensburg, WA 98926-9611
(509) 899-2367

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Karol Morphew
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:07 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Karol Morphew
8119 Lopez Dr
Clinton, WA 98236-9236

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Hudson Mann
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:06 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Hudson Mann
3887 Swallows Nest Ct
Clarkston, WA 99403-1741
(509) 243-4008

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Natalie Richards
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:06 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Natalie Richards
7900 NE Loowit Loop
Vancouver, WA 98662-7913

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sindy Allen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:01 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Miss Sindy Allen
629 SW 183rd St
Normandy Park, WA 98166-3939
(206) 291-6253

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jerry Nokes
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:01 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jerry Nokes
5025 N Irrigon St
Newman Lake, WA 99025-9504

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kristine M Smith
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:48:01 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Have you been bought by the polluters, swayed by their money, sabotaged by their morals?

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Kristine M Smith
9905 48th Ave E
Tacoma, WA 98446-4637

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Katherine Nelson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:47:55 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Miss Katherine Nelson
9445 S 232nd St
Kent, WA 98031-3166
(206) 352-7947

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Nancy Dean
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:47:55 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Nancy Dean
8082 Wayne Ave
Stanwood, WA 98292-6112
(360) 652-7181

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mary Bandura
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:47:55 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Mary Bandura
5135 Indian Rd NE
Olympia, WA 98506-1820
(360) 866-0598

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Michael Wakefield
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:47:55 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Michael Wakefield
1403 N River Vista St
Spokane, WA 99224-5674
(206) 201-1842

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mary Johnston
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:47:50 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Mary Johnston
7829 NE 147th St
Kenmore, WA 98028-4698
(206) 683-0297

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Terrance Ryan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:47:50 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Terrance Ryan
1020 Carl Johnson Rd
Quilcene, WA 98376-9702
(360) 765-0792

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Benjamin Wagner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:47:50 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Benjamin Wagner
3470 Viewsound Ln SE
Port Orchard, WA 98366-8950

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of James Micka
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:47:50 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. James Micka
626 13th Ave E Apt O
Seattle, WA 98102-5127
(206) 601-0198

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of William Conable
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:47:49 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. William Conable
815 Villard St
Cheney, WA 99004-1222
(509) 270-7492

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Susan Ecklund
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:47:44 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Please be a "Big Picture Thinker" and do what is absolely the right thing for our state. Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

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Sincerely,

Ms. Susan Ecklund
16209 SE 19th St
Vancouver, WA 98683-4428

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Julie Stevens
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:47:44 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Julie Stevens
PO Box 32
N Bonneville, WA 98639-0032

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ron Sharp
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:47:44 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ron Sharp
1433 Arnold Rd
Oak Harbor, WA 98277-8220
(360) 679-7472

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jerry & Andrea Fenwick
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:47:44 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jerry & Andrea Fenwick
601 Highland Dr
Bellingham, WA 98225-6409
(360) 325-2363

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Leah Dorn-Coaton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:47:44 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Leah Dorn-Coaton
10701 NE 25th Pl
Vancouver, WA 98686-4709

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sarah Knudsen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:47:43 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sarah Knudsen
PO Box 952
Winthrop, WA 98862-0952

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Frank James
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:47:43 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Dr. Frank James
3511 Chuckanut Ave
Bellingham, WA 98229-9335

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kathyryn Oliver
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:47:43 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Kathyryn Oliver
1710 30th Ave W
Seattle, WA 98199-4221
(206) 828-9876

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of bennett pearson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:47:43 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. bennett pearson
PO Box 193
Clinton, WA 98236-0193

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jane Finch
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:47:43 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jane Finch
1507 Western Ave
Seattle, WA 98101-1563
(206) 264-2431

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of steve smith
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:47:43 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. steve smith
142 Bayview St
Port Townsend, WA 98368-9730

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of R Joyce
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:47:43 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. R Joyce
17623 E 6th Ave
Spokane Valley, WA 99016-8712

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Charlene Freyberg
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:45 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Charlene Freyberg
24010 Brier Rd
Brier, WA 98036-8476

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Angela Klock
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:44 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Angela Klock
1021b Philpott Rd
Colville, WA 99114-8281
(509) 685-2310

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of ANN MANK
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:44 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. ANN MANK
659 129th Pl NE
Bellevue, WA 98005-3325

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Felicia Dale
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:28 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Felicia Dale
321 Avenue G
Snohomish, WA 98290-2625
(360) 440-0654

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Randy Eastman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:27 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Randy Eastman
2205 Bonnie Doon Ave # A
Yakima, WA 98902-4100

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Shatoiya De La Tour
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:27 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Shatoiya De La Tour
1275 State Route 20
Port Townsend, WA 98368-9382
(360) 379-5364

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Larry Braniff
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:23 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Larry Braniff
1703 Cherie Ln
Mount Vernon, WA 98274-5336
(360) 428-2723

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jon Eggers
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:22 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

DO YOUR JOB!!
THE ONE WE HAVE PAID YOU TO DO, FOR DECADES!!!
DO IT, OR LOSE IT!!!
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Sincerely,

Ms. Jon Eggers
2353 Addy Gifford Rd
Addy, WA 99101-9712

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Judith Hoffman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:22 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Judith Hoffman
19330 Valley View Dr
Arlington, WA 98223-4032
(206) 473-3379

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Roy Munroe
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:22 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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There is NOTHING on this planet that is more important than Clean, Safe and Healthy Ecosystems. If these big polluters have their way we will have nothing eventually. If these polluters have the time and resources to create pollution they should have the time and resources to create safe, clean and health driven ways to be pollution free!!!!! If they can't then they should not be in the business any longer. This is not 1900 and they have had ample time and ample profits to deal with this many years ago. It is time to place our homes, lives, ecosystems into being first on the list of protection!

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

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Sincerely,

Mr. Roy Munroe
127 Decatur St NW
Olympia, WA 98502-5220
(360) 534-9263

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Marcia Thumma
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:21 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Why are we moving backwards in our effort to improve the quality of life in Washington? I moved here from Texas where the smog is frequently unhealthy for many people. Don't let us become a Texas!

Be a leader. Stay strong and committed to clean air!

Thank you

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Marcia Thumma
10732 Willow Rd
Lake Stevens, WA 98258-9114

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of margaret borgens
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:21 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Decisions made now should be made as if our descendants lives depended on them.

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Sincerely,

Ms. margaret borgens
5648 Orchard Dr
Ferndale, WA 98248-9133
(360) 384-0861

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Charles Kramer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:21 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Why do you want to loosen controls on air and tighten them on water uses?

None of your actions make sense.

Charles E. Kramer, Ph.D.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Dr. Charles Kramer
743 Finn Hall Rd
Port Angeles, WA 98362-8497
(360) 457-5228

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Judith Alexander
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:21 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Are we REALLY going backwards? What is happening to our commitment to care for the world we live in, the air we breathe, the the food we eat? Please wake up to the ecologic situation - not just the economic situation. We have to find ways to live in balance with life.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Judith Alexander
1442 30th St
Port Townsend, WA 98368-4834
(360) 385-5794

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Judy Friesem
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:21 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Judy Friesem
353 Wallace Way NE Apt 25
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110-2832
(206) 855-9606

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Fred Klemmer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:20 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Fred Klemmer
1900 Lakemoor Pl SW
Olympia, WA 98512-5539

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Grant Low
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:20 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Grant Low
2110 Highland Dr
Prosser, WA 99350-1195
(509) 786-2429

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Vicky Matsui
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:20 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Vicky Matsui
541 19th Ave
Seattle, WA 98122-5739
(206) 369-6740

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Margaret Seymour
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:15 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Please keep our SIP regulations for Washington State strong. Business and industry need to understand that we all flourish with a healthy environment.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Margaret Seymour
8205 Lupine Ln
Clinton, WA 98236-8916
(360) 579-2759

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rebecca Replogle
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:15 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Rebecca Replogle
6501 150th St SW Apt 208
Lakewood, WA 98439-2141

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ruth Janes-Allen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:15 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Ruth Janes-Allen
13800 84th St NE
Lake Stevens, WA 98258-8830

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jabe Blumenthal
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:14 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jabe Blumenthal
1236 21st Ave E
Seattle, WA 98112-3533
(206) 323-3865

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Stephan Derout
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:14 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Stephan Derout
13240 Wallace Rd SE
Olalla, WA 98359-9521

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mary Solum
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:09 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Mary Solum
5 Berry Wood Pl
Bellingham, WA 98229-7846

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Winifred Rich
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:09 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Winifred Rich
6034 Ponderosa Blvd NE
Hansville, WA 98340-9762
(360) 638-0446

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Haley Barshis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:09 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Haley Barshis
1993 N Shepherd Rd
Washougal, WA 98671-8336
(360) 609-9690

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Vera Backstrom
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:09 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Miss Vera Backstrom
9770 US Highway 12
Naches, WA 98937-8761

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Julie Hentrich
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:08 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Julie Hentrich
400 Libby Creek Rd, #196
Carlton, WA 98814

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gnanulan Canagaratna
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:08 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Gnanulan Canagaratna
6332 1st Dr SE
Everett, WA 98203-3448
(425) 710-9295

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mikki James
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:08 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Mikki James
1310 N 152nd St
Shoreline, WA 98133-6282

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Julie Hentrich
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:08 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Julie Hentrich
400 Libby Creek Rd, #196
Carlton, WA 98814

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Karolyn Burdick
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:08 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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We need more regulation, more monitoring, more attention to the pollutants that are affecting our air quality. Don't retreat from what you know to be the right direction - protecting the air we breathe.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Karolyn Burdick
25293 Highway 112
Clallam Bay, WA 98326-9607
(360) 963-2438

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Marion Curlin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:08 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Marion Curlin
117 E Louisa St
Seattle, WA 98102-3203

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Darrell Anderson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:08 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Darrell Anderson
3211 Point White Dr NE
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110-4063

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Hardtla
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:07 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. John Hardtla
17 Holly Hill Dr
Mercer Island, WA 98040-5325
(206) 232-9577

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Katherine Pierini
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:07 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Katherine Pierini
715 30th Ave
Seattle, WA 98122-5011

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kathleen Malley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:03 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Kathleen Malley
8021 Fawcett Ave
Tacoma, WA 98408-5215

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of William Prickett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:02 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. William Prickett
2215 Highway 25 N
Evans, WA 99126-9718
(509) 684-5414

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lindsey Brown
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:02 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Lindsey Brown
5580 Vesel Ct
Freeland, WA 98249-9786

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Brooks Anderson
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:02 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Brooks Anderson
905 Wilson Ave
Bellingham, WA 98225-7352
(360) 220-6938

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tracy Powell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:02 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Tracy Powell
30 Tulalip Way
La Conner, WA 98257-9503
(360) 840-3826

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Thomas Dorosz
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:02 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Thomas Dorosz
6207 Madrona Dr NE
Tacoma, WA 98422-1223
(253) 952-3436

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jean Dilley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:02 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jean Dilley
164 Palos Verdes
White Salmon, WA 98672-8949
(509) 493-4834

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Eric Youngren
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:01 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Eric Youngren
PO Box 894
Eastsound, WA 98245-0894

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Denis Martynowych
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:01 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Denis Martynowych
7020 18th Ave SW Unit F12
Seattle, WA 98106-1833
(206) 291-6596

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jeanette Redmond
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:01 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Jeanette Redmond
1908 Piper Cir
Anacortes, WA 98221-3124
(360) 293-9258

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Malia Kawaguchi
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Please don't do this. We live in Washington because of the natural beauty and wonderful environmental awareness of the people here. Don't undermine that by going backwards.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Malia Kawaguchi
9156 162nd Pl NE
Redmond, WA 98052-7573

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gordon Yumibe
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Gordon Yumibe
811 E Allison St
Seattle, WA 98102-3803

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lynne Oulman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Lynne Oulman
1212 Old Fairhvn Pkwy Apt 201
Bellingham, WA 98225-7440
(360) 961-5447

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sarah Collmer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sarah Collmer
704 W 20th St
Vancouver, WA 98660-2420
(360) 735-1652

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of P Atti
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:56 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. P Atti
17819 E Clear Lake Blvd SE
Yelm, WA 98597-9308

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Diana Somerville
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:56 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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The serious health impacts from plants burning biomass to make electricity must be addressed. Burning biomass is opposed by the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Lung Association, the American Heart Association, three state medical societies and more than 70,000 physicians across the country.

More details at
http://cascade.sierraclub.org/directory/groups/northolympic

We're counting on you to protect our health and the health of our environment.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Diana Somerville
PO Box 744
Port Angeles, WA 98362-0129
(360) 452-1212

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Harry Matlin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:56 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Harry Matlin
900 Shushuskin Ridge Rd
Ellensburg, WA 98926-5052
(509) 933-1330

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Cunninghham
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:55 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. David Cunninghham
2942 McLeod Rd
Bellingham, WA 98225-1057
(360) 739-1338

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Debera La Lande
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:55 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Debera La Lande
21121 Church Lake Dr E
Bonney Lake, WA 98391-8656

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Becky Mckibben
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Becky Mckibben
20111 130th Ave SE
Kent, WA 98031-1710

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Toolie Estrada
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Toolie Estrada
21227 SE 29th St
Sammamish, WA 98075-9582
(425) 557-8245

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Paul Dutky
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Dr. Paul Dutky
6018 Peregrine Ct
Bremerton, WA 98312-8822
(360) 479-2683

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robert Trainer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Trainer
11163 Aquila Pl NE
Poulsbo, WA 98370-7912
(360) 613-5018

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Cristina Wood
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Cristina Wood
1630 Landes St
Port Townsend, WA 98368-8327

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Aviyah KURTZ
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Aviyah KURTZ
4408 Delridge Way SW
Seattle, WA 98106-1347

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Greg Ridge
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:53 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Greg Ridge
18210 NE 159th Ave
Brush Prairie, WA 98606-8737
(360) 723-0751

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Donna Davis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:53 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Donna Davis
338 Viewcrest Rd
Bellingham, WA 98229-8975

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of mary clarke
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:53 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. mary clarke
3304 N Sheridan Ct
Spokane, WA 99205-3958

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jessica Smith
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:51 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Jessica Smith
118 E Broadway St
Goldendale, WA 98620-9150
(509) 250-3305

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Russell Miller
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:51 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Russell Miller
806 Clay St
Port Townsend, WA 98368-5824

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Eric Mayer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:51 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Dr. Eric Mayer
3481 Brown Rd
Ellensburg, WA 98926-8968
(310) 392-8009

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Cathy Lindsay
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:49 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Cathy Lindsay
2025 NE 100th St
Seattle, WA 98125-7621
(206) 325-5430

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Katy Bluhm
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:49 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Katy Bluhm
14383 Gibralter Rd
Anacortes, WA 98221-8635
(360) 708-1412

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Audrey Lyle
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:48 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Audrey Lyle
7540 Earl Ave NW
Seattle, WA 98117-4542
(206) 782-3987

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lawrence Schuchart
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:47 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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ROLLING BACK THE CLEAN AIR ACT WILL KILL ALL OF US!!!

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Sincerely,

Mr. Lawrence Schuchart
6204 N Morton St
Spokane, WA 99208-3649

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of William Bushey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:47 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. William Bushey
8505 Lawndale Ave SW
Lakewood, WA 98498-2414
(253) 459-4516

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Brad Wiley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:47 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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No! No! No! No! No!

Is that clear enough?

I pay attention and I VOTE!

Thank you.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Brad Wiley
1833 13th Ave Apt 307
Seattle, WA 98122-2555

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Betty Merten
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:46 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Betty Merten
2808 9th Ave W
Seattle, WA 98119-2222
(206) 282-4358

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of James Tostevin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:46 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. James Tostevin
1043 Connection St
Shelton, WA 98584-1812

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joanna Fowler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:43 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Joanna Fowler
6367 208th Ave NE
Redmond, WA 98053-7808
(425) 868-8310

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Paul Davies
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:43 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Paul Davies
3110 E Chattaroy Rd Trlr 24
Chattaroy, WA 99003-9689
(509) 238-6071

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dan Freeman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:43 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Dan Freeman
4395 Rollinghill Rd
Clinton, WA 98236-8439

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Raine Dyani
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:48:20 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Raine Dyani
19625 SE 150th St
Renton, WA 98059-8123

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kathryn Plitt
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:48:19 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Kathryn Plitt
1410 Sea Cliff Dr NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98332-9599

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tim Fuller
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:48:19 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Tim Fuller
2806 Cedarwood Ave
Bellingham, WA 98225-1411
(360) 383-0696

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Elizabeth Dawson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:48:10 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Elizabeth Dawson
PO Box 562
Port Hadlock, WA 98339-0562
(360) 821-2920

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Douglas Larson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:48:10 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Douglas Larson
4024 224th St SE
9
Bothell, WA 98021-8076

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Blake Pellman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:48:09 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Blake Pellman
7715 15th Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98106-2074

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Alice Thomassen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:48:08 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Alice Thomassen
24170 NE State Route 3 Apt 21
Belfair, WA 98528-9631
(360) 275-3458

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jan Thorne
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:48:08 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jan Thorne
406 S CdA Ave Apt E
Spokane, WA 99201

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Anthony Buch
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:48:08 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Anthony Buch
6179 NE Radford Dr Apt 1713
Seattle, WA 98115-7986
(206) 931-8552

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ray Bloom
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:48:07 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ray Bloom
1227 S Lake Stickney Dr
Lynnwood, WA 98087-2027

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Colleen Odonnell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:48:07 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Colleen Odonnell
PO Box 1846
White Salmon, WA 98672-1846
(541) 490-3792

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Steven Bluhm
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:48:06 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Steven Bluhm
10217 Samish Island Rd
Bow, WA 98232-9407
(360) 766-4236

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Ballard
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:48:04 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. John Ballard
16700 23rd Ave SE
Bothell, WA 98012-6017

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Paul Stoner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:48:04 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Paul Stoner
13726 Ashworth Ave N
Seattle, WA 98133-7120
(206) 909-8743

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sherry Eiswald
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:48:00 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sherry Eiswald
22115 5th Dr SE
Bothell, WA 98021-8262
(425) 481-3204

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Stanley Sacks
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Stanley Sacks
1424 S 260th Pl
Des Moines, WA 98198-8925
(253) 839-5414

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jack Lockhart
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jack Lockhart
424 Morgan Rd
Everett, WA 98203-5501
(425) 348-8457

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Cheryl Hood
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:58 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Cheryl Hood
9408 10th Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98106-2903
(206) 499-8853

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sandra Herndon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:53 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Our state should continue to be a genuine leader in the U.S., not simply one that barely meets minimum standards for its citizens' safety.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Sandra Herndon
449 E Pointes Dr E
Shelton, WA 98584-8850
(360) 426-8667

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Angel Lindsey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:53 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Angel Lindsey
31223 20th Ave S
Federal Way, WA 98003-5436

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ann Rappaport
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:52 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Ann Rappaport
431 Edgecliff Dr
Langley, WA 98260-9668
(360) 221-8065

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Melanie Arends
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:51 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Melanie Arends
140 S Solmar Dr
Sequim, WA 98382-7522

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Linda & Chris Benafel
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:51 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Linda & Chris Benafel
515 Whitecap Rd
Bellingham, WA 98229-8911
(360) 647-7161

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sean Eppers
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:51 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Sean Eppers
900 Main St Unit 302
Leavenworth, WA 98826-1476
(509) 607-2838

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sandra Hoffelt Olson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:51 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sandra Hoffelt Olson
5455 Vistaire Pl
Langley, WA 98260-9286

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Anne Mcclain
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:51 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Anne Mcclain
1210 32nd St
Bellingham, WA 98225-6918
(360) 676-7815

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Timothy Brennan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:48 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Timothy Brennan
804 Garfield St
Mount Vernon, WA 98273-3238

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lani Riday
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:47 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Lani Riday
13004 NE 88th St
Kirkland, WA 98033-5941

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Susan Alter
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:47 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Keep Washington air clean!

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Susan Alter
204 N 195th St
Shoreline, WA 98133-3404

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robert Stone
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:46 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Stone
2917 E Brockdale Rd
Shelton, WA 98584-9797
(136) 042-6458

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ronald Seratte
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:46 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ronald Seratte
120 SE Everett Mall Way
Apt 1113c
Everett, WA 98208-3226

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dennis Merz
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:46 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Dennis Merz
2330 Schirm Loop Rd NW
Olympia, WA 98502-9687

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sandra Bush
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:46 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sandra Bush
PO Box 1832
Vancouver, WA 98668-1832

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of S Zajonc
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:46 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. S Zajonc
8514 S Sagewood Rd
Spokane, WA 99223-9271
(509) 443-1187

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Shari Bruun
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:46 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Shari Bruun
631 NE Garfield St
Camas, WA 98607-2147

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Holli Smith
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:46 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Holli Smith
16725 NE 98th Pl
Redmond, WA 98052-3187

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Barbara Tarburton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:46 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Barbara Tarburton
23003 Marine View Dr S
B10
Des Moines, WA 98198-8465
(206) 878-6502

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Bonnie Symonds
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:45 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Bonnie Symonds
1118 Playfield Ave
Prosser, WA 99350-1403

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ola Edwards
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:45 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Dr. Ola Edwards
4025 NE 57th St
Seattle, WA 98105-2243
(206) 523-6649

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Bennedson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:45 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. John Bennedson
110 2nd St S
Kirkland, WA 98033-6515

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lisa Wright
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:45 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Miss Lisa Wright
3614 Wetmore Ave Apt 5
Everett, WA 98201-4745
(425) 783-0126

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sharon Oswalt
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:44 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sharon Oswalt
1031 SE Swofford Ln
Port Orchard, WA 98367-9648
(360) 876-4842

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Teresa Tomasek
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:44 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Teresa Tomasek
Madrona Blvd
Hansville, WA 98340

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Leaf Schumann
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:44 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Leaf Schumann
6290 Rutsatz Rd
Deming, WA 98244-9405

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Marian Hoblitt
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:44 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Please think about the world we are leaving for our children and grandchildren. There is a point of no return in the environment and we are balancing on the edge of it already. Our environment needs more protection not less.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Marian Hoblitt
18221 NE Garden Dr
Vancouver, WA 98682-3610
(360) 256-4405

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kongkham Sonsaykeo
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:44 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Kongkham Sonsaykeo
9630 30th Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98126-4109

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Russel West
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:44 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Russel West
1622 NE Perkins Way
Shoreline, WA 98155-2344
(206) 361-9837

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of J B Hoover
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:44 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. J B Hoover
1121 A N 94th St
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Suzanne Hamer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:43 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Suzanne Hamer
17227 NE 195th St
Woodinville, WA 98072-6611
(206) 427-4531

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Charles Adams
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:43 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Charles Adams
5514 S Roxbury St
Seattle, WA 98118-5728

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Leslie Sweeney
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:43 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Leslie Sweeney
PO Box 31734
Bellingham, WA 98228-3734
(360) 738-4827

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ken Bobrow
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:42 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ken Bobrow
1109 Frankland St
Walla Walla, WA 99362-2380

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Geoff Briggs
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:42 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Geoff Briggs
8404 31st Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115-4736
(206) 729-9880

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mitchell Jancic
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:42 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Dr. Mitchell Jancic
1705 Edwards Ct
Bellingham, WA 98229-2163
(360) 734-0517

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Morgan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:42 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. David Morgan
104045 Titus Rd
Leavenworth, WA 98826
(509) 548-2239

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Genevieve Raymond
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:42 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Genevieve Raymond
13324 SW 220th St
Vashon, WA 98070-6306
(206) 408-7042

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sarah Sanford
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:42 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sarah Sanford
14150 NE 20th St # 309
Ste F1
Bellevue, WA 98007-3700
(425) 590-9506

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michael & Kate Bluske-Coklin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:41 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Michael & Kate Bluske-Coklin
5237 Fauntleroy Way SW Apt 103
Seattle, WA 98136-1200

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of James Conner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:41 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. James Conner
2306 Barge St
Yakima, WA 98902-2853

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dale Randall
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:41 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Dale Randall
13402 7th Ave S
Burien, WA 98168-2712
(206) 859-3853

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Betty And William Hittler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:41 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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We need to lead the way in protecting people from pollution.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Betty And William Hittler
2615 NE 359th Ave
Washougal, WA 98671-8506
(360) 835-5510

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rachael Fox
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:41 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Miss Rachael Fox
12645 NE 68th Pl
Kirkland, WA 98033-8566

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Julie O"Donnell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Julie O'Donnell
10046 13th Ave NW
Seattle, WA 98177-5214

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lila M. Parton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Lila M. Parton
PO Box 243
370 Bay View Ave
Neah Bay, WA 98357-0243
(360) 640-8673

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Hill
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. John Hill
22523 9th Dr SE
Bothell, WA 98021-8287
(425) 736-7976

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Linda Terry
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Linda Terry
18204 E Mission Ave
Spokane Valley, WA 99016-8513

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tao Edwards
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Miss Tao Edwards
16 Valley View Cir
Bellingham, WA 98229-2745

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Amelia Pryor
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Amelia Pryor
2512 Monroe St
Bellingham, WA 98225-2041
(360) 647-7593

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michael Cole
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Michael Cole
4131 48th Ave S
Seattle, WA 98118-1225
(206) 947-2774

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Doria Mcgahey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:39 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Doria Mcgahey
21627 SE 20th St
Sammamish, WA 98075-7120
(425) 442-7527

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Peter Baltaxe
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:39 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Don't fall for the "environmental rules cost jobs" line from big business. Retrofitting dirty business with clean technology creates jobs.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Peter Baltaxe
3315 58th Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98116-3001

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Judy Bolton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:39 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Judy Bolton
1202 S 3rd St
Mount Vernon, WA 98273-4973

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robin Hirsch
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:38 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Robin Hirsch
193 Polar Cir
Orcas, WA 98280
(206) 245-7353

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tom Swoffer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:38 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Tom Swoffer
32607 SE 341st St
Ravensdale, WA 98051-8921

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Randy Godfrey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:47:38 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Randy Godfrey
3833 Cindy Ln
Bellingham, WA 98226-9470
(360) 319-0840

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tami Glenn
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:51 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Tami Glenn
229 W Cleveland Ave
Spokane, WA 99205-3140
(509) 325-7545

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dennis Sullivan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:51 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Dennis Sullivan
1231 SW Kalama Loop
Oak Harbor, WA 98277-4556

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Claudia Bainbridge
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:50 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Claudia Bainbridge
4233 Harper Hill Rd SE
Port Orchard, WA 98366-8934
(360) 871-1021

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Deanna Penwell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:50 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Deanna Penwell
1746 NW 193rd St
Shoreline, WA 98177-2818

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Laine Atcheson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:46 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Laine Atcheson
1231 17th Ave E
Seattle, WA 98112-3316

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Chris Wagner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:45 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Chris Wagner
10437 67th Ave S
Seattle, WA 98178-2518
(206) 725-9323

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Howard Lazzarini
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:45 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Howard Lazzarini
12105 51st Ave SE
Everett, WA 98208-9648
(425) 337-1705

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Susan Glines
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:44 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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I really thought the people at Ecology had a soul, I guess I was wrong, SHAME ON YOU.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Susan Glines
1505 Woodard Ct NW
Olympia, WA 98502-3112

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jim Gay
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:44 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jim Gay
12745 37th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98125-4652
(206) 783-0790

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Claudia Barry
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:44 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Claudia Barry
93 E Seashore Ln
Sequim, WA 98382-8876

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sherry Narens
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:38 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sherry Narens
3825 34th Ave W
Seattle, WA 98199-1644

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Richard Gray
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:38 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Richard Gray
520 Grandview Dr
Sequim, WA 98382-7871

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mary Majestic
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:38 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Mary Majestic
3011 Smugglers Cove Rd
Greenbank, WA 98253-9763

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Suska Davis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:38 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Suska Davis
5721 Libby Rd NE
Olympia, WA 98506-1929

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sharon Pederslie
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:38 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Sharon Pederslie
525 14th Ave E Apt 1004
Seattle, WA 98112-4559
(206) 726-0634

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Julia Brayshaw
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:38 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Julia Brayshaw
424 38th Ave NE
Olympia, WA 98506-2418
(360) 943-3752

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Judy Downey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:38 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Judy Downey
5666 Correll Dr Apt 105
Ferndale, WA 98248-8988
(360) 380-0795

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Barbara Tountas
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:32 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Barbara Tountas
20407 30th Ave NE
Shoreline, WA 98155-1531

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Andrea Pellissier
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:32 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Andrea Pellissier
4331 S Thompson Ave
Tacoma, WA 98418-4943
(253) 761-9737

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lou Mathews
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:31 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Lou Mathews
5910 47th Ave S # A
Seattle, WA 98118-2819
(206) 349-1764

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joe Mcinnis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:31 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Joe Mcinnis
1301 112th St S Apt 1
Tacoma, WA 98444-4046
(253) 537-2620

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mike Galos
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:31 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Mike Galos
12804 NE 39th St
Bellevue, WA 98005-1333

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joanna Bruno
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:23 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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It is vitally important to the health of our communities that you NOT roll back this plan. It is also important to the environment that these rules be implemented ASAP. We cannot continue to damage our beautiful state to benefit corporations!

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Joanna Bruno
1217 E Washington Ave
Burlington, WA 98233-2003
(360) 755-9872

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rowena Wedemeyer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:22 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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I want our grandchildren and their grandchildren to live in an enviornment that is as clean as or cleaner than I enjoyed as a child. That was 76 years ago. With all the scientific knowledge we have gained since then, we know how to reverse the poluting trend that has dirtied our enviornment. Now use that information and clean up the mess we've made in the last 76 years and don't allow any more polution.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Rowena Wedemeyer
10619 Sand Point Way NE
Seattle, WA 98125-6923
(206) 364-7921

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Barry Zimdars
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:22 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of the Clean Air Act and is an insult to the people of this state.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Barry Zimdars
PO Box 953
Edmonds, WA 98020-0953
(206) 546-5141

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ngai Vo
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:22 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ngai Vo
684 Newport Ct NE
Renton, WA 98056-3851

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dorene Robinson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:21 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Dorene Robinson
12911 SE 7th Pl
Bellevue, WA 98005-3613
(425) 246-1441

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ann White
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:21 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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What is wrong with you people?! Please remember that we are OBLIGATED BY CONSCIENCE to protect this world for our children and grandchildren!

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Sincerely,

Ms. Ann White
2442 NW Market St # 200
Seattle, WA 98107-4137
(206) 963-3433

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michelle Reitmajer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:15 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Michelle Reitmajer
1714 74th Street Ct E Apt C110
Tacoma, WA 98404-3388
(253) 536-7061

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Matt Wallace
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:15 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Matt Wallace
50b S Chandler Ct
Port Ludlow, WA 98365-9541
(360) 437-2071

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Monique Maas
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:15 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Monique Maas
131 Center Is
Anacortes, WA 98221-9461
(360) 375-6135

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jerry Thompson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:15 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jerry Thompson
6111 88th St SW
Mukilteo, WA 98275-3307
(425) 347-1437

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jeffry Yaplee
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:14 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jeffry Yaplee
2817 34th Ave S
Seattle, WA 98144-6121
(206) 722-8115

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lance & Ginny Packer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:14 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Dr. Lance & Ginny Packer
1371 SE 8th Ave
Oak Harbor, WA 98277-4053
(360) 339-2377

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Eric Burr
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:14 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Eric Burr
585 Lost River Rd
Mazama, WA 98833-9734
(509) 996-3101

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Roger Oborn
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:13 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Let us remember that our state is better than that... lets do the right
thing, dont roll back.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Roger Oborn
5823 202nd St SW Apt 4
Lynnwood, WA 98036-6298
(425) 775-0209

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ronda Snider
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:13 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Ronda Snider
13805 Easy Street Kp N
Gig Harbor, WA 98329-5131

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Chris Falcone
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:08 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Chris Falcone
28314 Old Owen Rd
Monroe, WA 98272-3010

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Emmerich Juhas
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:03 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Emmerich Juhas
315 Maynard Ave S Apt 2
Seattle, WA 98104-2709
(206) 617-1484

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Cosetta Painter
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:03 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Cosetta Painter
807 SE 141st Ave
Vancouver, WA 98683-6919
(360) 609-0940

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ted Treanor
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:17:50 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ted Treanor
1354 NE Hoffs Dr
Poulsbo, WA 98370-8080

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jim Popper
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:17:50 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Look. I don't have kids therefore no grand kids. God willin' I'll be outa here in 30 - 40 years... So this is really nothing to me personally... But to those of you that do... Really? Do you really want to crap up their future? For a few bucks?

Do the right thing. You know what it is.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Jim Popper
44201 Fir Rd
Gold Bar, WA 98251-9352
(360) 793-3559

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of James Milstead
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:17:50 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Dr. James Milstead
1469 Oriental Ave
Bellingham, WA 98229-5033
(360) 671-9961

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Diane George
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:17:50 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Diane George
PO Box 219
19610 290th Ave SE
Hobart, WA 98025-0219
(425) 432-3212

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sarah Salter
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:17:41 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sarah Salter
19432 71st Pl W
Lynnwood, WA 98036-5015

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of L G Beckerman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:17:41 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Miss L G Beckerman
5832 176th Pl SE
Bellevue, WA 98006-5938

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Detlef Wieck
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:17:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Detlef Wieck
835 Miller Rd
Friday Harbor, WA 98250-7028
(360) 378-2358

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Bryan Blair
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:17:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Please don't turn Washington into another Texas. I love my state and want to see it remain as beautiful as it is.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Bryan Blair
382 Pine St
Woodland, WA 98674-9266
(360) 225-7533

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kevin Lundeberg
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:17:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Kevin Lundeberg
8109 Riverview Rd
Snohomish, WA 98290-5887
(425) 344-8847

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jacques & Meghan Tate
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:17:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jacques & Meghan Tate
723 14th St
Bellingham, WA 98225-6301

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Daviso
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:17:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. John Daviso
PO Box 1018
PO Box 1018
Morton, WA 98356-1018
(360) 496-3303

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Les & Diane Uhrich
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:17:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Les & Diane Uhrich
4009 N Vassault St
Tacoma, WA 98407-1140
(253) 752-6585

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Christopher Kenna
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:17:34 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Christopher Kenna
7918 87th Ave NE
Marysville, WA 98270-7414

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Larry Crist
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:48:21 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Larry Crist
3306 E Terrace St
Seattle, WA 98122-6456
(206) 328-9136

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of James Head
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:48:19 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. James Head
M
98660
Vancouver, WA 98660

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Leslie Seitz
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:48:19 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Leslie Seitz
11721 NE 131st Pl Apt E14
Kirkland, WA 98034-2944

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Charles Foster
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:48:19 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Charles Foster
1208 18th St
Bremerton, WA 98337-1628

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michael von Sacher-Masoch
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:48:13 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Michael von Sacher-Masoch
PO Box 5273
Everett, WA 98206-5273

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michelle Keating
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:48:13 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Michelle Keating
517 SE 99th Ave
Vancouver, WA 98664-4008
(360) 256-4822

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tom Shea
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:48:13 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Tom Shea
PO Box 200
Snoqualmie, WA 98065-0200

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Troy George
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:48:13 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Troy George
1400 Harding Rd
Aberdeen, WA 98520-6432

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Roger Delmar
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:48:09 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Roger Delmar
293 Boardwalk Ave
Port Townsend, WA 98368-9553
(360) 379-1482

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Richard Johnson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:48:08 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Richard Johnson
PO Box 3138
Bellingham, WA 98227-3138
(360) 543-5689

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mike Mccormick
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:48:07 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Mike Mccormick
1414 NE 70th St
Seattle, WA 98115-5633
(206) 525-9998

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sheila Ryan Hara
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:48:07 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sheila Ryan Hara
1076 Lake Washington Blvd NE
Medina, WA 98039-3924

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Julie Wilson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:48:06 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Julie Wilson
1112 Tennant Way Unit 237
Longview, WA 98632-2444
(360) 749-6007

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jennifer Hickman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:48:06 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jennifer Hickman
949 Aberdeen Ave NE Apt D311
Renton, WA 98056-2879
(206) 375-2629

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Johnny Townsend
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:48:03 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Johnny Townsend
10020 59th Ave S
Seattle, WA 98178-2325
(206) 760-1786

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Vaclav Tomek
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:48:02 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Vaclav Tomek
809 NW 122nd St
Seattle, WA 98177-4323
(206) 306-8788

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michael Bryarly
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:48:02 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Michael Bryarly
18913 W Alki Ave
Medical Lake, WA 99022-9673
(509) 951-9226

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Nina Vukmanic
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:48:02 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Nina Vukmanic
6507 19th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115-6939

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mike Stahl
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:48:00 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Mike Stahl
77 S Washington St
Seattle, WA 98104-2519
(206) 295-1624

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ronald Wavra
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:47:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ronald Wavra
5355 Alameda St SW Unit A
Port Orchard, WA 98367-7648

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Debbie Murphy
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:47:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Debbie Murphy
504 NW 110th St
Seattle, WA 98177-4847

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Steven Fuehrer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:47:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Steven Fuehrer
1805 NE 94th St
Vancouver, WA 98665-9147

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Shelli Drummer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:47:55 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Shelli Drummer
PO Box 12562
Olympia, WA 98508-2562
(360) 866-1186

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michelle Levar
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:47:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Michelle Levar
18913 W Alki Ave
Medical Lake, WA 99022-9673
(509) 951-9225

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Mccalmont
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:47:53 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. David Mccalmont
909 4th Ave NE
Issaquah, WA 98029-5403

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michael and Stacey Gary
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:47:51 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Michael and Stacey Gary
8004 NE Hazel Dell Ave
Vancouver, WA 98665-8228
(360) 281-4343

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Alexis O"Donahue
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:47:51 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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In addition, I had to live in Central California for a year for business, and got horribly Ill from the pollution. We must NEVER let that happen to beautiful Washington!
Ms. A. O'Donahue

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Alexis O'Donahue
4250 W Lake Sammamish Pkwy NE
Apt I2054
Redmond, WA 98052-5688
(207) 850-4432

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jessica Dumond
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:47:51 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Nobody trusts those in power anymore because of their flagrant abuse of the power they hold. What ever happened to common sense, morals, and human decency? How much MORE money do these wealthy abusers truly need at the cost of the public's health and wellbeing?
And, coming back and raising taxes to "punish" those of us whom this will effect says more about them, than it does us, the "plebeian", poor class.

SHAME.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Jessica Dumond
21471 Howard Ave NE
Kingston, WA 98346-9104

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Hillary Tiefer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:47:50 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Hillary Tiefer
2406 SE 190th Ave
Vancouver, WA 98683-9798
(360) 883-0466

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sharon Crump
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:47:50 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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PLEASE PROTECT OUR AIR!

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sharon Crump
4800 37th Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98126-2724

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Steve Green
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:47:50 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Steve Green
29008 Outlook Ln
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284-8416
(360) 856-6154

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Brad Mcneil
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:47:49 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Brad Mcneil
1413 3rd St
Snohomish, WA 98290-2707
(360) 563-0457

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Herbert Beddoe
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:47:48 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Herbert Beddoe
633 221st St SW
Bothell, WA 98021-8120
(206) 317-3997

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Glen Anderson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:47:48 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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SHAME ON YOU FOR VIOLATING THE PUBLIC TRUST!

The people of Washington State count on you to PROTECT OUR AIR FROM POLLUTION.

YOUR PROPOSAL WOULD HURT OUR AIR QUALITY by failing to clean up stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants. You would leave them free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP.

Your proposed rule change would constitute UNLAWFUL "BACKSLIDING" in violateion of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Glen Anderson
5015 15th Ave SE
Lacey, WA 98503-2723
(360) 491-9093

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Art Bogie
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:47:42 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Art Bogie
PO Box 2104
La Conner, WA 98257-2104
(360) 840-9092

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Nancy Cubbage
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:47:41 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Nancy Cubbage
12955 22nd Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98125-4204

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gary Bostwick
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:47:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Gary Bostwick
PO Box 1531
Elma, WA 98541-1531
(360) 482-8012

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Andy Leffler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:47:36 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Andy Leffler
1539 Lincoln St
Bellingham, WA 98229-6211
(360) 733-3652

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of James Tandoo
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:47:36 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. James Tandoo
15028 64th Ave W
Edmonds, WA 98026-4002
(425) 743-2233

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mary Daniels
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:47:36 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Mary Daniels
14701 Dayton Ave N Apt 314
Shoreline, WA 98133-6442
(360) 359-0872

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Pat Colyar
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:47:33 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Pat Colyar
15030 418th Ave SE
Gold Bar, WA 98251-9528

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ricardo Cottrell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:18:13 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ricardo Cottrell
31612 13th Ave S
Federal Way, WA 98003-5328

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Darrell Barker
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:18:13 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Darrell Barker
5501 E Agate Rd
Shelton, WA 98584-8152
(360) 490-1749

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Hilary Emmer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:18:12 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Hilary Emmer
6605 SW 240th St
Vashon, WA 98070-7234

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Cheryl McAtee
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:18:12 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Cheryl McAtee
18924 NE Fourth Plain Rd
Vancouver, WA 98682-9013
(360) 944-8766

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kenneth Freeman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:18:12 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Kenneth Freeman
2719 Donovan Ave
Bellingham, WA 98225-7625
(360) 733-7204

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robert Meyer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:18:12 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Meyer
322 NW 74th St
Seattle, WA 98117-4931
(206) 781-3264

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Leslie Baumgartner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:18:11 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Personally, I work hard to keep our environment clean and healthy for everyone!
I expect you to continue to do the same.

Leslie Baumgartner

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Leslie Baumgartner
7425 114th Ave SE
Newcastle, WA 98056-1019
(425) 228-5589

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Alex Zecha
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:18:11 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Alex Zecha
716 Donovan Ave
Bellingham, WA 98225-7317

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Evelyn Von Reis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:18:06 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Evelyn Von Reis
PO Box 10544
Bainbridge Is, WA 98110-0544

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Myrna Overstreet
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:18:05 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Myrna Overstreet
1220 Grand Ave
Everett, WA 98201-1511
(425) 252-6542

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ricky Hiebert
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:18:05 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ricky Hiebert
2709 Walnut St
Bellingham, WA 98225-2309
(360) 738-1959

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mary Magee
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:18:05 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Mary Magee
6621 Cromwell Beach Dr NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98335-7513

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Matt Remle
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:18:05 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Matt Remle
3029 S Brighton St
Seattle, WA 98108-3772

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mary Ann Kirsling
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:18:05 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Mary Ann Kirsling
PO Box 3063
Pasco, WA 99302-3063

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kirk & Kate Liesemer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:18:05 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Dr. Kirk & Kate Liesemer
319 Martin St
Steilacoom, WA 98388-1109

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lynda Cunningham
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:18:01 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Lynda Cunningham
5505 E Evergreen Blvd Apt 109
Vancouver, WA 98661-6643
(360) 521-9891

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Brenda Stryjewski
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:18:00 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Dr. Brenda Stryjewski
1703 14th St SW
Puyallup, WA 98371-8507
(808) 343-4941

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Brian Sullivan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:18:00 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Dr. Brian Sullivan
7220 99th Ave SW
Lakewood, WA 98498-3352
(253) 278-1026

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gail Ringsage
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:18:00 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Gail Ringsage
214 S Silver St
Centralia, WA 98531-4013
(360) 669-0214

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Keith Abel
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:17:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Keith Abel
PO Box 2338
6808 180th St. SE
Snohomish, WA 98291-2338
(360) 840-7768

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ann Larson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:17:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Ann Larson
Route 106
Union, WA 98592

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Paul Jenkins
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:17:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Paul Jenkins
4400 NE 11th St
Renton, WA 98059-4413

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Megan Otto
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:17:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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My health and the health of all people is NOT for sale! It is abhorrent that you would do something that will increase health care costs and decrease the quality of life for the people of Washington and we don't live in a bubble! What we do affects other states and the world!!

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Megan Otto
1821 230th Ave NE
Sammamish, WA 98074-6565

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Galen Hansen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:17:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Galen Hansen
2420 76th Avenue Ct NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98335-7455
(253) 861-8468

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Craig Miller
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:17:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Craig Miller
7025 7th Ave NW
Seattle, WA 98117-4950

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kenneth Stinnett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:17:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Kenneth Stinnett
119 Belcher Rd
Randle, WA 98377-9012
(360) 494-0745

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gary Robotkai
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:17:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Gary Robotkai
4507 McChord Dr SW
Lakewood, WA 98499-3481

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Verna Forristal
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:17:53 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Verna Forristal
15520 2nd Ave S Apt A4
Burien, WA 98148-1024
(316) 807-8629

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Elaine Taylor
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:17:53 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely, Elaine Taylor

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Sincerely,

Ms. Elaine Taylor
9101 Thunderbird Ln
Concrete, WA 98237-9357
(360) 826-3420

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jean-Pierre Lelarge
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:17:53 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jean-Pierre Lelarge
403 173rd Pl NE
Bellevue, WA 98008-4130
(206) 947-9444

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Nancy Lee Farrell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:17:47 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Nancy Lee Farrell
4005 N 24th St
Tacoma, WA 98406-4804

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gary Tribble
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:17:47 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Gary Tribble
16455 SE 35th St
Bellevue, WA 98008-5816

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Albert Nakano
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:17:47 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Albert Nakano
12616 NE 118th St Apt 4
Kirkland, WA 98034-4136

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Scott Higgins
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:17:47 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Scott Higgins
1602 143rd Pl SE
Mill Creek, WA 98012-1349
(425) 379-5779

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Dorothy Horn-Waner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:17:47 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Dorothy Horn-Waner
4070 NE 87th St
Seattle, WA 98115-3735
(206) 523-4710

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Marcia And Robert Toby
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:17:46 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Ms. Marcia And Robert Toby
1440 Garfield Ave
Blaine, WA 98230-8008
(360) 371-9011

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of M. Graham
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:17:45 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. M. Graham
221 NW 203rd St
Shoreline, WA 98177-2021

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Eugene Kiver
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:17:45 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mr. Eugene Kiver
4210 Tyler Way
Anacortes, WA 98221-3244
(360) 299-2759

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Frank Davis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:17:44 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Frank Davis
19306 89th Pl W
Edmonds, WA 98026-6117

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Niobe Larsen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:17:44 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Niobe Larsen
Hood Place
Walla Walla, WA 99362

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Louise Harrison
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:17:44 AM

Jun 24, 2012

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Louise Harrison
14020 38th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98125-3802

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Randy Bush
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:17:42 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Randy Bush
5147 Crystal Springs Dr NE
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110-2083
(206) 780-0436

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Patricia Rasmussen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:17:42 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Patricia Rasmussen
PO Box 13273
Olympia, WA 98508-3273
(509) 669-1549

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sallie Teutsch
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:17:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Sallie Teutsch
1961 26th Ave E
Seattle, WA 98112-3015
(206) 324-2079

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Kerlick, Ph.D.
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:17:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave very large and significant stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

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Sincerely,

Mr. David Kerlick, Ph.D.
6342 34th Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98126-3148
(206) 935-7762

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jared Strand
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:17:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jared Strand
10224 Beacon Ave S
Seattle, WA 98178-2039

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Terry Hutchinson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:17:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Terry Hutchinson
430 N Standstill Dr S
Hoodsport, WA 98548-9779
(360) 877-5230

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jack Stansfield
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:17:32 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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The health and well being of the American people trumps corporate profit and expediency--every time.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jack Stansfield
16314 62nd Ave NW
Stanwood, WA 98292-8981

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kaley Kirkpatrick
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:21 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Kaley Kirkpatrick
9301 Avondale Rd NE
Redmond, WA 98052-3381

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Fred Fiedler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:15 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Fred Fiedler
9547 Berkshire Ct SE
Lacey, WA 98513-4844
(360) 459-2276

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rich Rupley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:15 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Rich Rupley
21432 99th Ave S
Kent, WA 98031-2004

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Fraznces Marcolli
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:15 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Miss Fraznces Marcolli
5290 Banner Rd SE
Port Orchard, WA 98367-9764
(360) 871-6994

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jennifer Wheeler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:14 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Jennifer Wheeler
503 Reiner Rd
Gold Bar, WA 98251-9311
(360) 863-3837

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Noah Ashenhurst
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:07 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Noah Ashenhurst
231 E Old Meadow Rd
Shelton, WA 98584-9497

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tam Katzin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:06 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Tam Katzin
4762 Whitworth Pl S Unit P102
Renton, WA 98055-8359
(425) 443-8079

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Eileen Nehl
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:05 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Eileen Nehl
115 Shamrock Dr E
Yakima, WA 98908-3025
(509) 965-2734

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Scott Otterson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:05 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

The SIP is obviously intended to preserve our (still) healthy environment; oil refineries and power plants are an equally obvious threat. I think excluding them is probably not legal, and is certainly irresponsible.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Dr. Scott Otterson
2836 NW 63rd St
Seattle, WA 98107-2563
(206) 706-9243

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Patricia Garrison
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:05 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Patricia Garrison
111 Peavine Rd
Ellensburg, WA 98926-8982
(509) 925-1141

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Blad
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:05 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. David Blad
12925 SW Bachelor Rd
Vashon, WA 98070-8836
(206) 463-4506

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Wendy Weger
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:00 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Wendy Weger
1806 Military Rd
Centralia, WA 98531-8812
(360) 807-4596

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michelle Playter
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:00 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. Michelle Playter
206 Lilly Rd NE Apt C4
Olympia, WA 98506-5041
(360) 250-0474

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Amber Joy
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:47:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Our overall health is at stake here. Yours, mine and our childrens and grand childrens. What is the Dept.of Ecol. thinking !
Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Amber Joy
1005 Terrace St Apt 1108
Seattle, WA 98104-2415

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Dana
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:47:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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A history of "cracking down" on smaller, financially weak companies and letting the BIG companies "slide" is like shooting a shoplifter with a can of food in their pants, then hiring a limo for bankrobbers to get-a-way.
Why do you make a huge deal out of writing environmental regulations and then quietly REFUSE to enforce them in "selected" cases.
As a trade-off, ignore the pollution requirements (California style) for autos in Washington State! In fact, shut down the cash cow "sniff test" stations in Washington; what kind of "kick back" are you getting out of that operation?
The whole thing is "just gas", and NOT from a greenhouse!
Grow a pair!

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. David Dana
305 Pelly Ave N
Renton, WA 98057-5710
(425) 228-2813

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Rebecca Cook
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:47:55 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Rebecca Cook
164 Dougherty Ln Apt A
Friday Harbor, WA 98250-9313
(360) 610-3086

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Crystal Anne Aguilar-Mcmillan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:47:55 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Crystal Anne Aguilar-Mcmillan
1295 140th Pl NE
Bellevue, WA 98007-4049

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Muriel Lawty
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:47:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Ms. Muriel Lawty
1122 E Pike St PMB 672
Seattle, WA 98122-3916
(206) 402-3361

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Juan Sarmiento
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:47:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Juan Sarmiento
5007 51st Ave S
Seattle, WA 98118-2053

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Barbara Matthiessen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:47:49 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Barbara Matthiessen
4553 Eastway Dr SE
Port Orchard, WA 98366-8851

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Matthieu Marescaux
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:47:48 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Matthieu Marescaux
4146 41st Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98116-4217
(425) 442-9710

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Stephen Johnson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:47:43 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Stephen Johnson
10503 NE 67th St
Vancouver, WA 98662-5379
(360) 254-1595

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Stephen Austin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:47:43 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Stephen Austin
PO Box 7522
Spokane, WA 99207-0408
(509) 329-6630

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lowell Bushey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:47:43 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Lowell Bushey
1630 NE Valley Rd Apt Q101
Pullman, WA 99163-4408

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ted Schulze
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:47:43 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Ted Schulze
85 Pike St Apt 303
Seattle, WA 98101-2048
(206) 623-1410

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gary Matson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:47:36 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. Gary Matson
1623 Hollow Dale Pl
Everett, WA 98204-8701

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Elizabeth Rutledge
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:47:35 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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This is not an intelligent way to save money. It is frustrating when voters are short-sighted and don't vote to pay for what we need. But clean air is something we owe to future generations and should not be negotiable.
Thank you for standing firm for what is right.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Elizabeth Rutledge
12208 SE 25th St
Bellevue, WA 98005-4130

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Pochmara
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:47:30 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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Sincerely,

Mr. John Pochmara
14307 NE 257th St
Battle Ground, WA 98604-9767

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Suzi Hokonson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:47:29 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Dr. Suzi Hokonson
1315 W Woodside Pl
Spokane, WA 99208-4264
(509) 326-2216

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mark Craig
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:47:29 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

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I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Mark Craig
PO Box 617
Gold Bar, WA 98251-0617

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Elizabeth Rutledge
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:18:17 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Ms. Elizabeth Rutledge
12208 SE 25th St
Bellevue, WA 98005-4130

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Josh Hardy
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:18:16 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Sincerely,

Mr. Josh Hardy
8707 81st Dr NE
Marysville, WA 98270-9302
(206) 355-3166

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Claudia Walker
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:18:16 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mrs. Claudia Walker
1004 E Laurel St
Kent, WA 98030-6230
(253) 854-2206

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Brian Green
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:18:16 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

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Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Brian Green
1606 15th Ave
Seattle, WA 98122-4050

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of C Braaten
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:18:15 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Ms. C Braaten
8950 s basso st
kent, WA 98032
(360) 675-6041

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Arthur Laliberte
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:18:05 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Arthur Laliberte
1114 W Holly St Apt 2
Bellingham, WA 98225-2939

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John & Yvonne Palka
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:17:59 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Sincerely,

Dr. John & Yvonne Palka
PO Box 135
Langley, WA 98260-0135
(360) 321-5603

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ransom D Stone
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:17:52 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Ransom D Stone
5320 NE 81st Ave Apt 388p
Vancouver, WA 98662-6366
(360) 896-8490

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Roseanne Laan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, July 18, 2012 9:42:44 PM

Jul 18, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

I LIVE IN BELLINGHAM WASHINGTON AND I AM DISGUSTED WITH THE FACT THAT WE HAVE TO FIGHT FOR THE RIGHT TO LIVE WITHOUT COAL TRAINS RUNNING THROUGH OUR TOWN. WE ARE LIVING IN THE PAST. THIS IS F**** REALLY STUPID. AND WHO PAYS FOR THE CLEANUP? TAXPAYERS DO. WAKE UP AMERICA. OUR GOVERNMENT AND THE STATE IS SELLING US OUT TO CHINA. NO COAL TRAINS IN MY TOWN OR ANY TOWN THANK YOU. ACID RAIN AND MERCURY IS KILLING THE PLANET. OUR OCEANS ARE DYING. YOUR CHILDREN HAVE TO BREATHE THE SAME AIR AS THE REST OF US. WHO ARE YOU KIDDING. WE HAVE TO STOP BURNING FOSSIL FUELS. DOESN'T MATTER IF IT IS HERE OR IT IS IN CHINA. WHAT GOES INTO THE ATMOSPHERE COMES DOWN SOMEWHERE AND WE ALL HAVE TO BREATH IT IN.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Roseanne Laan
123 Anytown USA
Bellingham, WA 98225

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Leroy Gay
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 11:55:55 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

This summer I visited the north rim of the Grand Canyon. It was a bad air day. Haze from air pollutants was quite visible. Do wonder how many years it will be before folks will not be able to see the rim on the other side due to bad air days.

On Mt Rainier they use to, and probably still do, measure their air quality. It has been declining over the years. Do not know if the major contributor is traffic. It seems like we need to solve all sorts of air quality problems. Not monitoring air contaminants from oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants is a step backwards.

Do wonder if your biggest reason for not wanting to keep monitoring these things is due to lack of manpower and funds. The slow economy is hurting us in many ways. However, a short to medium term solution of not monitoring things may result in long term problems of how to clean the air from damages caused by companies increasing their profits from taking advantage of the non-monitoring situation.

Hope you find better solutions to the problems that make you want to stop monitoring these things. Taking a step backwards seems to be a desperate move on your part. For our kids and grandkids sake, for the views we hope to preserve for them, and the air they will breath... do hope you will continue monitoring industries that have a tendency to pollute for more profit.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Leroy Gay
5406 33rd Ct SE

Lacey, WA 98503-3600
(360) 491-8385

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Cheryl Mitchell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:56:06 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

I can't believe that the Department of Ecology would knowingly try to permit more pollutants into the atmosphere. I live in Spokane, where the City tells residents to throw their CFL light bulbs into the regular trash. All of our trash goes to the waste-to-energy plant. This means a lot of mercury goes into the atmosphere.

Your proposal to change existing rules would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. As an attorney, I have concerns that your proposed "rule change" would violate federal law at Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Who is behind this move to allow more pollution? As a mother of a child who suffers from serious asthma, I believe that your proposed rule change will cause a lot more illness and corresponding increases in health care costs. I have a lot of clients who suffer from COPD and other serious lung conditions. Has no one considered the effect on persons who have breathing problems?

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Cheryl Mitchell
28 W Augusta Ave
Spokane, WA 99205-4813
(509) 327-5181

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Aaron Robins
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:25:30 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal to roll back the SIP to only NAAQS pollutants would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants. Continued uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will quicken the diminishment of mountain snowpack, contribute to more frequent extreme weather events, increased forest fires, rising sea levels, and reduced hydropower electricity generation.

I am also concerned that your proposed rule change is unlawful. The federal Clean Air Act clearly prohibits any revision of a SIP that would interfere with attainment and reasonable further progress. It is well-recognized that climate change will worsen ozone pollution across most, if not all, of the United States. EPA itself has previously recognized this link. In fact, EPA researchers were involved in a number of the scientific publications identifying this link and the research related to it. Failure to control greenhouse gases will allow the U.S. to continue on the most extreme track for climate change which in turn will contribute to worsening ozone pollution. Curbing greenhouse gas emissions will help combat ozone pollution, thus your proposal will certainly interfere with attainment of further progress.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Aaron Robins
7009 232nd Ave NE
Redmond, WA 98053-7923

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Joann Donohue
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 2:22:27 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

I have cancer, two of my friends have cancer - one terminal and she is only 50 years old. Every time I turn around - someone else I'm familiar with has cancer. This is primarily due to the polluted air we breath, the refined foods that so many comsume and the pesticides that we allow growers to use. So if you personally are willing to move next door to an oil refinery and you and your family breath this air on a daily basis then perhaps you know something that I don't know. But if you are not willing to live next door - then why are you so willing to subject us to these contaminants?

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Joann Donohue
801 State Ave
Marysville, WA 98270-4236

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Terri Jones
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 1:15:12 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Don't trade away our future to appease short-term and short-sighted businesses that don't give a *$%# towards our future well-being, only the immediate profits that it will make for their companies. "Creating jobs" is a false promise these same companies claim as they ship their jobs overseas and leave us with the mess.

We've come a long way... Has it all been for nothing?

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Terri Jones
6740 Jones Ave NW
Seattle, WA 98117-5743

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Louise Stonington
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 1:14:34 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Global warming is a hazard to our national security, our economy, and our freedom. Billions of dollars worth of damages to our air, land and water have already been caused by emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants.These costs are increasing.
Raising the price of oil by making the refiners pay more of the entire cost of their product is an appropriate government function and should be a priority policy.
Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

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Sincerely,

Ms. Louise Stonington
1922 15th Ave E
Seattle, WA 98112-2829
(206) 322-7193

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Carl Olson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:45:27 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Pitting environmental protection against economic growth is a false equivalency. Just the opposite is true in that enhanced will generate stronger economic growth in the long term.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Carl Olson
1971 Jackson Ave SE
Port Orchard, WA 98366-3458

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lisa Drost Nash
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:15:34 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Please remember you were elected to serve the needs of your constituents and it is our health and environment you are degrading. Please represent the majority in your state that demand a healthful environment and request that you keep regulations stringent for restricting pollutants and emissions from refineries and other major industrial polluters. Please do the job we sent you to Washington to do.

Thank you.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Lisa Drost Nash
10753 Palatine Ave N
Seattle, WA 98133-8726
(206) 363-2678

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jay Goodwin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:56:19 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

At a time when corporate profits continue to set records, the argument that govt regulation is hurting the economy is nonsense. The reality is that to continue to emit greenhouse gases, and other pollutants, will certainly lead to higher profits now for a few, and long term disaster for the rest of us. Please do not weaken WA SIP.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

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Sincerely,

Dr. Jay Goodwin
4113 172nd St NE
Arlington, WA 98223-7737
(360) 873-8672

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Mixon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:25:22 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

It is the job of government to make decisions on behalf of the people. We must regulate ourselves effectively to keep from destroying the very things that are vital for humanity. While the decisions may be difficult and challenging to follow, we have to do what is best for the greater good.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. John Mixon
735 N 77th St
Seattle, WA 98103-4726
(206) 529-0520

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of christopher marrs
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 6:37:53 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA). Living close to a plup mill I would like to see the standards raised not lowered.Ecology seems to be moving further in the wrong direction.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. christopher marrs
157 Haada Laas Rd
Port Townsend, WA 98368-9237

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Anne Engstrom
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:48:57 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

We need to clean up our poop. Please do not change the regulations and enforce regulating air contaminants. A rising Carbon fee on the Source and return of the dividends would help change the direction of investments to clean energy in this country.
Please take care of our environment and regulate greenhouse gases under SIP

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Anne Engstrom
143 N 82nd St
Seattle, WA 98103-4205
(206) 784-1850

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tomi Okano
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:19:34 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).It is already affecting our food supply, as noted by oyster growers, in that the ocean is so acidic from greenhouse gasses that the oyster spawn cannot grow! Lower greenhouse gasses, not raise them!

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Tomi Okano
2205 1/2 Boylston Ave E
Seattle, WA 98102-3424
(206) 323-9259

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Linda Knight
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:47 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

You need to protect us, the people of WA state, my patients, my family - all of us who breathe the air. No way should you be doing anything to compromise the gallons of it we take in each day, lodge in our lungs, process through our various organs. Moreover, the greater effect, if the focus is purely on dollars- that of health care and the health of our waters.

As acidic water is killing the oyster industry here by preventing spawning of oysters, it is only time that it will affect many other ocean and lake species. We will then be dying not of the gases we breathe but from the pollution effects on our waters. A friend who is a nationally recognized research oceanographer has told his son to not have children. There will be no sea life he is projecting.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Dr. Linda Knight
16061 SE 16th St
Bellevue, WA 98008-5020
(425) 643-0722

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Richard Frith
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:54 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

As a previously certified tank-yanker I followed the rules. When coordinating UST removals for the Seattle Parks Department I followed the rules. When personally removing asbestos I followed the rules. When buying old homes and demolishing them for new Park lands I followed the rules.

WHY DID I/WE HAVE TO FOLLOW THE RULES WHEN YOU WILL LET THE REALLY BIG POLLUTORS A FREE PASS DUE TO THEIR 'ECONOMIC HARDSHIP'?

Individually I endured economic hardship, and as a Senior Real Property Agent for the Seattle Parks Department I spent a lot of money that otherwise could have been put towards our goal of purchasing more land for Natural Areas.

Please don't prove what so many people have said to me: 'YOUR LAWS ONLY APPLY TO THE LITTLE PEOPLE AND TO OTHER, COOPERATIVE GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES.'

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Richard Frith
3011 NW 94th St
Seattle, WA 98117-2944
(206) 789-2567

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Ed Chadd
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:35 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

The serious health impacts from plants burning biomass to make electricity must also be addressed. Burning biomass is opposed by the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Lung Association, the American Heart Association, three state medical societies and more than 70,000 physicians across the country.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Ed Chadd
307 W 6th St
Port Angeles, WA 98362-5901

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Esther Faber
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:18:10 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Of course you know that your action will most likely result in a law suit by the leading environmental organizations who will cite Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act. And that will be costly and egregious to our state finances and would likely end in your Department being forced to follow the law.
But most of all, your job is to protect us from pollution and promote a healthy environment for all living things. Your action does the opposite.

Do the right thing. do your job for all of us, not just the corporate polluters.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Esther Faber
2716 Williams St
Bellingham, WA 98225-2316
(360) 676-4949

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Marise Schader
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA). This is just unacceptable when the clean-up, including expensive additional health care, is overwhelming the state's resources. We need to keep looking at the long-term implications of our present actions and reserve as much premiere air quality as we can for our residents and the nature around us.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Marise Schader
8017 N Thorne Ln SW
Lakewood, WA 98498-2104

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Paul Harshman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:53 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Stop polluters!!!! We need stronger air quality laws not weaker laws! What will your grandchildren do when we let big business pollute our air at will? The only way we can allow pollution laws to be reduced would be if the population was say 1Billion people not 7Billion people and growing. When polluters pollute it goes somewhere not just away!

DO THE RIGHT THING!!!!

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Paul Harshman
8106 74th Pl NE
Marysville, WA 98270-7764

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Lana Merriam
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:18:27 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

I am allergic to the FHA inhalers and nebulizer treatments used for asthma. The one inhaler I was safetly able to use was the CFC Primateen Mist inhaler. Now that inhaler has been pulled off of the market in order to comply with the clean air act. Not having access to the Primatten mist inhalers has placed myself and many others in a very dangerous position. I have asthma! If I am going to end up possibly dying from RDS RESPITORY distress syndrome one day in order to comply with the CAA rules, then your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lana Merriam
12504 124th St E
Puyallup, WA 98374-5243
(253) 722-4676

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Dominic Cattadoris
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 8:17:43 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

PS (and this is to the governor)

FUCK YOU FOR GIVING ME A DUI WHEN SOMEONE ASSAULTED ME FOR STANDING UP FOR MY GIRLFRIEND. FUCK YOU FUCK YOU FUCK YOU

greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Dominic Cattadoris
3911 W Randolph Rd
Spokane, WA 99224-5209

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Anne Botwin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 11:42:22 PM

Jul 13, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Sorry, your SIP proposal is unacceptable. It would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, including oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit UNLIMITED amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP.

I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

It's important for us (and for our earth) to limit all toxic gases that promote climate change. DON'T LET CORPORATE GREED OUTWEIGH THE PEOPLE'S RIGHTS TO A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Anne Botwin
349 Cove Rd
Bellingham, WA 98229-8924

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Richard K. Curtis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, July 09, 2012 6:02:05 PM

Jul 9, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

I have one personal question? Why must we citizens continually fight our our protective agencies? Remember the "Adage" debacle here in Mason County? We were right!

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Richard K. Curtis
210 E Fairfield Ct
Shelton, WA 98584-7686
(360) 868-2110

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Marie Hitchman
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, July 08, 2012 7:51:30 AM

Jul 8, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

We have 2 oil refineries and an aluminum plant in Whatcom Co. Their emissions need to be regulated.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Marie Hitchman
601 16th St
Bellingham, WA 98225-6316
(360) 671-3243

From: Sierra Club on behalf of William Looney
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Tuesday, July 03, 2012 11:05:56 PM

Jul 4, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Our grandkids and yours deserve a better, not a worse, world.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. William Looney
PO Box 3845
Silverdale, WA 98383-3845
(360) 697-3518

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Barbara Johnson
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Tuesday, July 03, 2012 12:09:36 PM

Jul 3, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Two of my grandchildren has asthsma, and this could be a matter of life and death for them. Clean air is a neccesity, not an option!

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Barbara Johnson
28 Odonnall Ave
Elma, WA 98541-9429
(360) 482-4629

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of John Espe
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, July 02, 2012 11:08:05 PM

Jul 3, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Pollution of our environment should be protected by the EPA not undermined or dismissed. This also applies to massive coal transportation on mile long trains as well. Green house gasses eminating form the oil refineries and the coal generated electrical plants need to be regulated not only for to abate global warming but also for the health of Wasington's citizens. Rob Mckenna is not governor yet and I hope he never is or our health form poluiotn from these sources will only get worse.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. John Espe
23405 Humber Ln
Edmonds, WA 98020-6158
(206) 546-8977

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of EMILY MARCUS
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, July 01, 2012 7:12:42 PM

Jul 1, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

I hate to think of going backwards in our fight to preserve our environment.
I hate to think of my friends and patients who will suffer or need to move out of state to breathe day to day.
i hate to think of all the money we will have to spend in the future to un-do all of the mess that will be created by allowing this change.
"What were we thinking back then in 2012?" Let's avoid that.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. EMILY MARCUS
477 Glass Rd
Port Angeles, WA 98362-8662

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jason Smith
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Saturday, June 30, 2012 4:10:29 PM

Jun 30, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

It is totally unacceptable to allow a reduction of the protection to the people simply because of pressure by big industries. We need to make it better not worse.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Jason Smith
501 23rd St SE Apt C
Auburn, WA 98002-7650
(253) 804-6216

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Danylle Chalcraft
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Thursday, June 28, 2012 12:54:48 PM

Jun 28, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA). It is your responsibility to make sure that the COMMON GOOD IS PROTECTED. It is the 99% that pay for your dept. to exist. your loyalty should be to us and to the environment that we are borrowing from our children, not toe corp. interests.
Sincerely,
Danylle Chalcraft

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Danylle Chalcraft
32002 8th Ave S
Federal Way, WA 98003-5915

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Connie Voget
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 9:12:42 PM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

CLIMATE CHANGE IS THE MOST SERIOUS RISK WE FACE. WE CITIZENS DEPEND ON YOU TO PROTECT US FROM THIS THREAT. PLEASE UPHOLD YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO US.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Connie Voget
1615 N 41st St
Seattle, WA 98103-8211
(206) 632-8953

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Michael Foster
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 12:42:15 PM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

How does refining and burning oil and coal benefit us in terms of ecology? What sort of science are you using to come up with a proposal for limiting pollutant regulations?

Ecological science? No. Economic science? Maybe. But a long-term cost-benefit analysis should prove that it makes economic sense to protect our home.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Michael Foster
3808 Carr Pl N
Seattle, WA 98103-8126
(206) 999-3477

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Holland Elstrott
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 10:42:37 AM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Cleanliness is next to Godliness.Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Holland Elstrott
3303 Moore St SE
Tumwater, WA 98501-3520
(360) 451-3126

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Koon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 8:41:31 AM

Jun 27, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Air, water, and food. The three most essential ingredients for sustaining life. It is critical you protect these three things above all else or we are destined to kill our children.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. David Koon
11060 1st Ave NW
Seattle, WA 98177-4825
(206) 819-0614

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tui Lindsey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 8:11:08 PM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

As a leader in protecting our environment, I know you bear a heavy burden when it comes to deciding between the best for the country and the best for economy, but I want to encourage you to search your conscience. Do not be swayed by propaganda, and instead act for the health of the planet.
We formed your institution to protect us from reckless pollution, and this de
regulation only turns the clock back at a time when no one can fix the pollution we are already making.
Please LEAD !!!!

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Tui Lindsey
1528 95th St SW
Everett, WA 98204-1437
(509) 276-1171

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Marguerite Brown
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Tuesday, June 26, 2012 7:26:43 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

It's bad enough that we're recipients of pollution from Japan. Let's keep our
air as clean as possible. We have enough pollution to deal with currently.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Marguerite Brown
81 SE Crescent Dr
Shelton, WA 98584-9211
(360) 480-9511

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Suzanne Cunliffe
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 5:56:23 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

I am confident that when you reconsider you will see that your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Suzanne Cunliffe
861 Olele Point Rd
Port Ludlow, WA 98365-9413
(360) 437-0292

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mary Branson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 1:56:23 AM

Jun 26, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Oh my!! I can't believe this is going on in MY STATE. WE want to iMPROVE not go backwards. We want all pollutants that are dangerous for our health regulated, not just a few.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Mary Branson
115 1/2 S Oak St
Centralia, WA 98531-4241
(360) 508-8024

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robert Grimm
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:56:02 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Are you crazy? We need stronger protection from polluters not less. Asthma is rampant and wasn't 100 years ago. Why? Because of all the CRAP in our air. DO YOUR JOB!!!!!!!

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Grimm
PO Box 1076
Fall City, WA 98024-1076
(206) 868-5955

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kristin P
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 3:22:17 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).
We pay you to represent us. Do the job we are paying you to do.
Thank you,
Kristin

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Kristin P
3333 Rainier Ave S
Seattle, WA 98144-6816

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Daniel Weise
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 1:52:13 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

What the heck is going on here? We have to control stationary sources of greenhouse gasses. We have to stengthen the laws, not weaken them. Don't you want your children to inherit a planet that will support them?

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Dr. Daniel Weise
6619 132nd Ave NE
Pmb 218
Kirkland, WA 98033-8627

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Claire Lumina
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 1:15:15 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP.

By doing this, you would leave tens of thousands of people -- children, the elderly, and those with respiratory illnesses -- vulnerable to the effects of this pollution, and that would be a huge public health problem.

I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Dr. Claire Lumina
9222 Roosevelt Way NE Apt 107
Seattle, WA 98115-2856

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Nancy Knechtel
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:15:56 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Who is paying your salary? BP or the tax payers? Don't give us any cock-n-bull about budget cuts either. Despite the Supreme Court ruling BP, Intalco and all the rest are not citizens. Why don't you be brave and do what's right instead of ruining our lives and our children's lives because you don't have the backbone to stand up to men running big companies. If you can't do it then let someone with some courage have your job.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Nancy Knechtel
PO Box 1931
Ferndale, WA 98248-1931

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Cheryl Laura Marlow
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:15:20 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).
Isn't it time to seriously consider what we are doing to the planet and the future of the children?
It is with extreme selfishness and shortsightedness that we insist on never trying something different, perhaps better, regarding our "stewardship" of our planet and our lives. What we do now, right now, will impact all of these things forever. Whatever we do, or refuse to do, will change the future, so why not do the thing that could help make things better?
Put people in place who understand the critical nature of what negative changes are taking place, as the rest of us idly sit back and "trust" those who are not trust-worthy. Get rid of those who have vested interest in seeing that nothing changes in order for them to keep lining their pockets. Let's invest in those few brave and lonely people and small companies who are working for a better way to solve our pollution problems .Great ideas are being wasted because we're still investing in the status quo.
It's a no-brainer. No animal fouls its' nest like we humans. Our Earth is our nest and those who can't or won't change for the better must be left in the dust, before we are ALL left in the disaster of our own making. This is for real.
Thanks for your attention,
Cheryl Laura Marlow

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions

goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Cheryl Laura Marlow
4804 66th Ave E
Puyallup, WA 98371-3732

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Tamara Stephas
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 8:25:31 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP.

Regardless of whether your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA), this is the wrong way to treat the people of our state, and our precious natural resources.

Our state must do our part to protect the climate, and holding large polluters responsible is part of that. We are extremely vulnerable to the effects of greenhouse gases --- just look at our Cascade and Olympic glaciers; our forests and crops which suffer from erratic weather and exotic pests; our dependence on snowpack water for cities, farms, and salmon; and the increasing acidification of Puget Sound which threatens to kill our shellfish industry.

We depend on the Department of Ecology to ensure that a few industries do not ruin the air and climate for the rest of our businesses, citizens, and wild lands.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Tamara Stephas
809 23rd Ave E
Seattle, WA 98112-4103
(206) 726-9845

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kelly Porter
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 4:07:35 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

This proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that the proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Kelly Porter
1816 Bellevue Ave
Seattle, WA 98122-6806

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Marilyn Harbaugh
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 1:07:39 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Without clean air to breathe and clean water to drink, what is to become of life as we know it on this planet? What good are jobs if the workers and their families and the creatures who share our earth are sickened by the by-products of industry? We all count on you to do the right thing and strengthen the environmental health of our state.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Marilyn Harbaugh
312 W 5th St
Port Angeles, WA 98362-2210
(360) 417-8949

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Margaret Brown
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:07:04 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

I absolutely cannot believe that the Department of Ecology is trying to weaken the laws governing air pollution. Do you not also live in the State of Washington? How can you possibly want to weaken the laws governing air pollution that would also affect the very air that we all (including you and your families) have to breathe also?Please consider the log term affects that would have on the whole state. Thank you.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Margaret Brown
850 SE Binns Swiger Loop Rd
Shelton, WA 98584-7654

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Marian Schwarzenbach
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 12:07:03 AM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

What a great accomplishment it was when, FINALLY, during this administration, the Clean Air Act was put in service with actual limits and useful requirements! What a great day that was!

Now, I don't understand why anyone (but a greedy, air polluting corporation that had no concern whatsoever about the resulting damage to our citizens health and that of our planet as a whole) would want to compromise those limits and make the whole thing useless. This would be a terrible travesty and a traitorous attack on our citizenry and our country.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Marian Schwarzenbach
4542 Stanford Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98105-2149
(206) 525-4086

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Anne Otis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 11:07:04 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Clean coal is an oxymorin,

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Anne Otis
2663 20th Ave NE
Issaquah, WA 98029-3666

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of jeff bartel
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:37:09 PM

Jun 25, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

STOP RAPING THE EARTH~

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. jeff bartel
10435 41st Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98146-1112
STOP RAPING THE EARTH~

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Diane Boteler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:36:55 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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We live in a beautiful place, but we must safeguard the cleanliness and clarity of the air and water we breathe. Washington state should be at the forefront of regulating clean air not falling back to the minimum federal guidelines.

Please do not weaken these regulations.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Dr. Diane Boteler
PO Box 639
Eastsound, WA 98245-0639
(360) 376-2561

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kay Ellison
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:19:14 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Just today I drove past the paper mill plant in Camas, Washington, and thought how wonderful it didn't smell, and even better that it wasn't polluting like it used to. Now I hear that we are wanting to change our environmental laws. You are kidding!

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Kay Ellison
4303 NE 14th Ave
Vancouver, WA 98663-3606
(360) 696-4840

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sharon Loder
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:49:42 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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Who are you guys? I want names and numbers. Did someone pay you off personally? How else could the Ecology Dept do such a fast turn-around. ?
Where do you live? - on a 'clean' street? I'm going to pay attention to my e-mails and follow any actions that will protect my state.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Sharon Loder
309 Golden Gate Ave
Fircrest, WA 98466-7301

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Kathleen Claire
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:18:48 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

You live here in this state, can you honestly say it is ok to adopt a limiting of the pollutants allowable in this state? Do you not remember what is is like 20 or 30 or 40 years ago? When you could see a lot better, breathe a lot easier? I do and unless you are being compromised by money to let it all go even further away from those memories you have when it didn't hurt to breathe and you didn't have an annoying cough and you coud see further away than now, remember there was vey little haze? Get real, do your job!

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Kathleen Claire
919 Marshall Ave
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284-1933
(425) 280-1193

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jeff Lyles
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:49:12 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

The reason why we went to ultra low sulfur diesel is because of the children getting asthma from the diesel exhaust of school buses. What will happen when industry is not allowed to pollute is that the health of children and adults will go up and that will reduce the expensive cost of health care.

I would much rather have oil refineries not pollute then to have people continue to go to the doctor and the doctor treat the symptoms of air pollution and not be able to cure the person.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Jeff Lyles
17300 NE Hooper Wollam Rd
Yacolt, WA 98675-5002
(360) 281-1523

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Suzanne Scollon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:18:38 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

The federal government and the United Nations have failed to limit air pollution and carbon emissions. Our only hope is at the local and state level.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Dr. Suzanne Scollon
4501 Midvale Ave N Apt 201
Seattle, WA 98103-6662

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Angela Bellacosa
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:18:34 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

It's crucial that we not allow our country to backslide on clean air and water laws and regulations. We must stand strong and firm against the big money interests and insist that our elected and appointed (by our elected) officials do not cave to big money interests and pressure, and instead, represent the best interests of their constituents.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Angela Bellacosa
4249 9th Ave NE Apt 1
Seattle, WA 98105-6905

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Mark Schuller
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 4:18:30 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

As a former Habitat Manager with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and having had almost daily contact with WDOE concerning water quality violations in my area of north Puget Sound, I am writing to voice my opinion that your agency needs to reconsider your plan to stop regulating these contaminants under SIP. When I first started with WDFW, your agency had a very difficult time trying to enforce water quality laws related to dairy farming. After many years and many discussions and onsite meetings, the WDOE finally set up a field station and began enforcing the law and working on a one-on-one relationship with the polluters. It seemed to be working quite well when I left the area 20 years ago.

I believe you should not back down from the local business pressures and keep your presence know to them by being strict regulators.

Thank you.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Mark Schuller

26615 E Nebraska Ave
Newman Lake, WA 99025-9617
(509) 226-2870

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jonathan Pasley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 1:49:17 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is not acceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

For example, this leaves Steam Seattle free to implement a new waste wood burning plant in downtown Seattle. It is inconceivable that an energy generating plant that pollutes worse than coal can be built in the middle of the largest city in the state. And then the electricity sold outside Seattle because Seattle is fed with 90% hydro-power by Seattle City Light.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Jonathan Pasley
3916 NE 109th St
Seattle, WA 98125-7932

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Jeffrey Panciera
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:51 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA). But then again, if no one is concerned about cadmium and the other heavy metals put into the air by the coal trains, I suppose there is no point in trying to defend peoples' health against any pollutants, right?

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Jeffrey Panciera
3636 S Orcas St
Seattle, WA 98118-2260
(206) 721-8851

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Carol Patterson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 12:48:47 PM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP.

I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

In short, this proposal appears to amount to a travesty of what you should be doing as government employees, and looks to be a product of rampant corruption rather than a proposal made by professionals. Please get a grip on reality and get the corrupt as%holes who wrote this crap to resign. Immediately.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Carol Patterson
2912 NE 43rd St
Vancouver, WA 98663-2106
(360) 721-5441

From: Sierra Club on behalf of Laurance Kisinger
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date: Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:48:40 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

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> Occupying Minds Since 2003
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> Please post and forward as appropriate
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Local hunger strikers to protest Congress starving the USPS

Three local members of the American Postal Workers Union (APWU) will stage a hunger strike in Washington state June 25 through 28, in solidarity with their fellow unionists and community activists in Washington, D.C. and other locations throughout the nation. The local APWU hunger strikers, Clint Burelson from Olympia, Anthony Foster from Tacoma, and David Yao from Seattle, contend that U.S. Postal Service cuts are a direct result of a 2006 law that pumps more than $5 billion per year from USPS coffers into the Federal Treasury. They say Congress is responsible for its failure to reverse that law.

Labor and community supporters of the hunger strikers are invited to join them as they carry out public protests across the state:

OLYMPIA -- Monday, June 25, 1-2 p.m. at the Main Post Office, 900 Jefferson St. SE
VANCOUVER -- Monday, June 25, 4-5 p.m. at the Main Post Office, 2700 Caples Ave.
PASCO -- Tuesday, June 26, 4-5 p.m. at the Post Office, 3500 West Court St.
WENATCHEE -- Wednesday, June 27, 4-5 p.m. at the Post Office, 301 Yakima St.
SEATTLE -- Thursday, June 28, 5-6 p.m. at the Federal Building, 915 2nd Ave.
Activists will carry a large facsimile check for $22 billion,

representing the amount paid by the USPS to the U.S. Treasury from 2006-2011.

READ ON: http://www.thestand.org/?p=14956

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THE NEW GOLDEN AGE

Recently the economist Dr. Ravi Batra was interviewed on the Thom Hartman show. He suggested that people contact former Speaker of the House of Representatives Nancy Pelosi and urge her to continue to push for the reforms he'd recommended during an hour he had spent with her discussing governmental actions which can be immediately implemented to help avoid the imminent dreaded "double dip" into depression, and hasten our ascent into a NEW GOLDEN AGE of sustainable prosperity and stability.

One of the most intrigueing governmental actions he is campaigning for is the creation of a FEDERALY OWNED AND OPERATED CREDIT CARD COMPANY which would charge only FIVE PERCENT INTEREST ! This would almost instantly force all of the present credit card operations to cease and desist from their current usurious TEN TO THIRTY PERCENT rates, in order to meet the competition and stay in business!

You can help steer our country out of our bankster-monopolized economy of poverty and despair into the new golden age of universal prosperity:

CONTACT NANCY PELOSI and ask her to CONTINUE URGING THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS TO HEED DR. BATRA'S ADVICE.

You can easily do this by copying&pasting this into Nancy Pelosi's email form (along with your comments if desired.) Also email to other law-makers, the President, the media, etc., as well as to your mailing list. Her email form is here:
http://www.democraticleader.gov/contact

This URL goes to excerpts from Ravi Batra's book, THE NEW GOLDEN AGE:
http://walterkarp.tripod.com/weareenteringanewgoldenage

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Ben and Jerry's co-founder wants to rubber-stamp dollar bills with Occupy messages

Ben Cohen, co-founder of Ben & Jerry's ice cream and one of the deep pockets behind the Occupy movement, says he is helping launch a campaign this summer to highlight the influence of corporate money in American politics.

Cohen and the Move to Amend advocacy group will distribute rubber stamps with anti-corporate election spending messages so that the politically minded can mark their dollar bills. The end goal: To secure a constitutional amendment saying corporations do not enjoy the same protected rights as individuals and that money is not a form of speech.

Cohen plans to put a giant stamping machine on a national tour in August to encourage "thousands of people to buy rubber stamps and stamp any currency that comes into their possession," he tells Yahoo News. According to his attorney, this is legal, as long as the bills are still legible after the stamping. The Occupy movement tried the stamp tactic last October, defacing dollar bills with:
http://news.yahoo.com/blogs/lookout/occupy-next-move-stamping-bills-message-limiting-spending-141125568.html

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N O R T H E R N L I G H T

By Chris Hedges

I gave a talk last week at Canada's Wilfrid Laurier University to theCongress of the Humanities and Social Sciences. Many in the audience had pinned small red squares of felt to their clothing. Thecarre rouge, or red square, has become the Canadian symbol of revolt. It comes from the French phrase carrement dans le rouge, or "squarely in the red," referring to those crushed by debt.

The streets of Montreal are clogged nightly with as many as 100,000 protesters banging pots and pans and demanding that the old systems of power be replaced. The mass student strike in Quebec, the longest and largest student protest in Canadian history, began over the announcement of tuition hikes and has metamorphosed into what must swiftly build in the United States--a broad popular uprising. The debt obligation of Canadian university students, even with Quebec's proposed 82 percent tuition hike over several years, is dwarfed by the huge university fees and the $1 trillion of debt faced by U.S. college students. The Canadian students have gathered widespread support because they linked their tuition protests to Quebec's call for higher fees for health care, the firing of public sector employees, the closure of factories, the corporate exploitation of natural resources, new restrictions on union organizing, and an announced increase in the retirement age. Crowds in Montreal, now counting 110 days of protests, chant "On ne lâche pas"--"We're not backing down."

The Quebec government, which like the United States' security and surveillance state is deaf to the pleas for justice and fearful of widespread unrest, has reacted by trying to stamp out the rebellion....

READ ON: http://www.truthdig.com/report/item/northern_light_20120603/

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Find Out WHAT REALLY HAPPENED ON 9/11! Watch this movie preview now.

http://www.911ExpertsSpeakOut.org

Invalid tag: [[[[Tips for Integrating this Information]]. Look at both sides of the issue. Carefully consider credentials, quality of science, and quality of documentation. Ask questions.

Are you experiencing cognitive dissonance in relation to 9/11? Does the evidence presented by AE911truth challenge your fundamental beliefs? What are those beliefs?

Practice self-empathy. As you review this information frequently ask yourself this question, "How am I feeling and what is most important to me? (Wariness, anxiety, fear, shock, disbelief, confusion, sadness...? Trust, choice, safety, respect, discernment, clarity, honesty...?)

Do you have trusted friends, family members or colleagues who tend to be open minded and good at listening? Would you like to show the documentary to them and ask them to consider this information with you?

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Dear Some of The Above News,

Thank you for signing our petition against T-Mobile call center closures on Change.org. Now, please take a look at our new campaign video.

http://www.cwa-union.org/notnice

T-Mobile hit the nail on the head with the tag line in their latest commercial No More Mr. Nice Girl."

Because the truth is that T-Mobile isn't playing nice when it comes to supporting American jobs or supporting their employees.

Next month, T-Mobile is closing seven call centers and putting 3,300 people out of work. Meanwhile, T-Mobile USA currently employs about 6,000 workers in overseas call centers in the Philippines, Mexico, Honduras, Guatemala, and Panama.

No more Mr. Nice Girl, indeed. Check out our version of what T-Mobile's latest ad should really look like: http://www.cwa-union.org/notnice

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A Monetary Policy for the 99%: Twelve-Year-Old Reformer Goes Viral

Ellen Brown, Truthout: "The YouTube video of 12-year-old Victoria Grant speaking at the Public Banking in America conference last month has gone viral, topping a million views on various web sites. Monetary reform - the contention that governments, not banks, should create and lend a nation's money - has rarely even made the news, so this is a first. Either the times they are a-changin', or Victoria managed to frame the message in a way that was so simple and clear that even a child could understand it."
Read the Article and Watch the Video:
http://truth-out.org/news/item/9430-out-of-the-mouths-of-babes-video-of-12-year-old-money-reformer-tops-a-million-views#.T8VDC9ZoiaY.email

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Interview With Chris Hedges About Black Bloc ("cancer" in the 99%)

by: J.A. Myerson, Truthout | Interview

Chris Hedges' syndicated Truthdig column "Black Bloc: The Cancer in Occupy [5]," printed Tuesday at Truthout and elsewhere, created quite a stir among members of Occupy Wall Street (OWS). Some endorsed the sentiment. Among others, including some central organizers who helped plan the action over the summer, the column raised eyebrows and hackles. I compiled what I considered to be the best critiques of the piece that I came across (as well as my own questions) and interviewed Hedges over the phone.

Read Interview:

Source URL:
http://www.truth-out.org/interview-chris-hedges-about-black-bloc/1328799148

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THE CANCER IN OCCUPY

http://www.truthdig.com/report/item/the_cancer_of_occupy_20120206/

By Chris Hedges

The Black Bloc anarchists, who have been active on the streets in Oakland and other cities, are the cancer of the Occupy movement. The presence of Black Bloc anarchists--so named because they dress in black, obscure their faces, move as a unified mass, seek physical confrontations....

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NEW RULES FOR RADICALS: 10 Ways To Spark Change in a Post-Occupy World

By Sara Robinson, AlterNet

http://www.alternet.org/story/153972/new_rules_for_radicals%3A_10_ways_to_spark_change_in_a_post-occupy_world

Editor's note: AlterNet is excited to announce the launch of a full-fledged, future-oriented "Visions" section. Click here to sign up for the new Visions newsletter.

The first rule is this: The world is different now. The rules have changed.

Since Occupy, we all understand this. Nothing works now the way it did even just a couple of years ago. Political tactics that haven't budged public opinion in years like petitions and big street demonstrations are suddenly working again. Narratives that seemed unassailable like the primacy of free markets and low taxes are being openly questioned. Doors that used to be closed to us are now opening. The media that once ignored us is now starting to listen. The conservatives are shaken and fumbling, stuck on autopilot and unable to re-route away from their old course even as disaster looms dead ahead. What's going on here?

What's going on is that we are (finally!) in the first giddy months of a deep-current sea change in American politics, the kind of realignment that happens once every several decades. This change has put us into a whole new political era, one that runs by an entirely new set of rules and one in which a great many impossible things may, all of a sudden, become possible.

The reasons for this shift are complex and wonky, and are the stuff of other articles. But we all sense it, and we all want to know what it means.

As a Silicon Valley brat-turned-futurist, I've spent a lot of my life in a culture that churned constantly with this kind of upending, unending change. There are things tech people know in their bones, survival strategies and cultural knowledge and habits of mind and specific attitudes that allow one to stay loose and adaptive in times of turbulent transformation.

So, with that, we are already on to Rule Two, which is really the most important one:

2. No despair. Despair is a waste of time and energy.

Anger is useful. It gets the blood moving. It gets people out of their chairs and into the streets. Harnessed quickly to constructive action, it's the fuel that drives change. But anger, once generated, also cools and congeals quickly into frustration, cynicism and despair. Indulging in our daily two-minute hate may be cathartic, but ultimately, it doesn't change a damn thing about our situation. Even worse: it curdles, producing paralysis. Worst of all: once it starts festering, there's nothing left to do with it but turn it on each other.

So: let's drop that cool, cynical, I've-seen-it-all, let's-not-get-too-excited-here stance. Stepping back from the pain by telling ourselves sagely that it's all too much, our enemies are too strong, and there's nothing we can do that's the lazy way out. Yes, you are no doubt right: and yes, it sucks mightily. But the answer to that isn't to sit around indulging in a group bitch session about how awful it all is. The answer is to get off our butts and get back to work, because life is short and there's a whole planet out there that needs to be fixed on our watch.

3. Try everything.

Because I have no idea what will work now, what we can ask for or

expect, or where the boundaries of this new landscape lie. And neither do you. (Thrilling, isn't it?) It's all up for grabs. So, try everything. Try it, even if you've tried it before and it didn't work. Try it, even if it doesn't seem to make a lot of sense. Try it, just because it's there. It's going to take many thousands of experiments before we really understand the contours of this new political and economic reality we're living in.

Of course, there are boundaries: don't try anything that violates our principles, or replicates the things we hate the most about the other side. There will be no cheating, no lying, and no crazies with guns taking out people we disagree with. We have to be better than that: if we betray our values, we lose everything.

But apart from that: Go. The sooner we get going, the sooner we'll figure this thing out.

4. Trust the vision.

Those of a progressive bent and by "progressive,I mean anybody who believes that business-as-usual is no longer acceptable and that real progress is not only possible, but necessary for our very survival have a strong, vivid vision of what this nation can and should become. In our mindseyes, we can see that future as clearly as we can conjure the familiar rooms of our old childhood homes. And for most of the past few decades, it seems like it's been just about as far away.

Still, we can close our eyes and linger over every shimmering detail. The optimistic comfort of a middle-class life in which most Americans have dignified work, happy families, and enough wealth plus some to share. The relief of knowing that our basic needs for adequate shelter, healthy food and water, safe work, inspired education, useable transportation, essential healthcare, world-class recreation, and a good retirement are met through strong, trustworthy community commitments we can count on. The peace of mind that comes from knowing that we're providing all of this in ways that won't deprive our grandchildren of options crucial to their own survival. We want justice, equity, opportunity, and a government and an economy that are finely tuned to the spritely and practical rhythms of the common good. We want to be rich in the things that genuinely matter, rather than slaves to predatory institutions that produce things that don't.

That's our vision, and we're sticking to it. The problem is: until very recently, a lot of us have felt isolated, like this alternate reality existed nowhere else except inside our own skulls. Few corporations paid it anything more than lip service. Their pet media declared our ideas dangerously crazy and unworthy of "seriouscoverage. Our federal government, even in Democratic hands, has been almost totally non-responsive (unless somebody screws up). The cultural authorities who used to defend and uphold our values without restraint or apology the academy, the scientific community and non-fundamentalist religious congregations were systematically discredited and silenced. Progressivism is literally being written out of history, its heroes co-opted, its astonishing victories erased. The very words we once used to describe these very American ideals have been redefined to the point where it's sometimes impossible to even talk about it.

It's hard to trust a vision that nobody else recognizes, let alone validates. After a while, even you might even start to agree that this is all just a weird personal delusion that's best kept under wraps.

The new rule is: Trust the dream. Trust it enough to not only talk about it, but defend it proudly to any and all bullies. Trust the deep wisdom and sanity of it. Trust your own craziness in believing in it. Trust the other people who share it. Trust the change that you create while you pursue it. Trust that much of that imagined world has existed before; and trust also that it will in a new and better form rise

again.

5. Focus on our goals, not on our enemies.

This one builds on #1, the "No despairrule.

I've made a career writing about the conservative movement's uncanny skill at thwarting our dreams. This is red meat to progressives (and a perennially effective traffic booster at lefty Web sites). No blogger ever goes wrong by describing, explaining, or expressing spittle-flecked outrage over the overwhelming will, reach and resources arrayed against us. It's easy, and not entirely wrong, to tell ourselves that we're being stalled by the unfathomable cunning and treachery of our enemies.

But we've got a lot to do, and are strapped for time, energy and resources to do it with. Every moment we spend focusing on How Evil They Are is a moment we are not focusing on creating the next America where we (and they) will all be spending the future. Yes, absolutely: we need to name our villains, clearly call out the threat they pose, and put names to the tools they're using to stop us. But vanquishing them is not the ultimate goal. We've got bigger, better, more rewarding work to do. All they are to us is in the way. And all the energy they deserve is however much it will take to get them out of the way.

6. Expect resistance.

It's the political corollary to Newton's Third Law of Motion: Every action creates an equal and opposite reaction. Whatever you do, you are going to piss somebody off. (In fact, I've always thought that this is an important life metric: if you're not pissing somebody off, you're not doing enough to change the world. Call it Robinson's First Law of Politics.) It is a waste of energy to be surprised by this. It's also political malpractice not to think ahead to figure out where it's likely to come from, what form it will probably take, and what you're going to do about it.

Also: there are people (and not all of them are on the other side, sadly) who have made a lifelong commitment to resisting change. For them, obstructionism is a spiritual path. And they're masterful at it. It's a waste of energy to be surprised by them, too. Obstructionists are a force of nature all their own; you cannot be angry at them, any more than you can be angry at a rattlesnake for wanting to bite you. It's who they are. It's what they do. It's part of the Zen of change-making.

Anticipate resistance as much as you can, and do whatever it takes to steer clear of known sources. If surprised, find the flow and go with it. As an Aikidoka friend once put it: If someone attacks you, lean into them. Become part of their attack. And then: become the part that goes horribly, catastrophically wrong.

7. Find and nurture innovators.

We're building a lot of new stuff very fast right now. New politics, new media, new cities, a new economic paradigms, a new relationship with the planet it's daunting. We need new answers much faster than we're able to generate them.

There are people in our midst who are really good at this stuff, and times like this tend to be good ones for them. In more stable times, these folks are often pushed to the side: they often look and talk goofy, they have weird ideas, they don't fit in, and nobody really gets what they're talking about a lot of the time. Also: trailing in their wake you'll find quite a few successes, along with a few stunning failures the sure sign of somebody who's comfortable taking a lot of risks, and not afraid of bombing out.

Genius comes in all ages, genders and colors. It's the old Boomer codger who's got a thousand tricks up his sleeve, and forgotten more than you'll ever know. It's the young kid who's never been told it can't be done, so she just went ahead and figured out how to do it. I've seen world-changing political innovation come from farmworker organizers in Phoenix, women's activists in Atlanta and rural organizers from Montana and Oregon. There are often no markings on the package it comes in that give you a clue as to what's going on inside, so you have to drop your biases, and look closely.

We need to seek out these folks and put their amazing brains to work. To do their best work, they need time and space to think. The basic necessities of life. Really good and worthy problems to solve. Permission to let their minds wander, unfettered and free. Permission to fail spectacularly. And then fail again. And again, over and over, because really complicated problems usually require outrageous quantities of failure before success is achieved. The process takes time, patience, and faith; this is what innovation runs on.

And then we need to listen to them, which is often the hardest part of all.

8. Expect iterations, not perfection.

Even when we find some solution that's shiny, new, and actually working, it's smart to expect that the early successes will be so compromised that they'll create a whole new round of problems of their own. It will take a while, sometimes a long while, to knock the rough edges off to the point where it's an unqualified Good Thing. That's part of the process, too.

In technology, this fact is well understood. The first version of the product is never as good as later versions; this is new stuff, and we expect that we're going to keep getting smarter about it. In politics, though, this is often the point at which the innovator is kicked to the curb. "She's really smart, but that thing she does; well, there are problems. Move on to something else.We lose a lot of brilliant people this way. In this new era, it's a loss we can't afford any more. If there's promise, stick with it, and give the innovator the chance to keep making it better.

9. Celebrate every win, no matter how small. Every one matters.

We may be the world's worst winners. We can get 75 percent of what we want, and spend the next three days whining about the 25 percent we didn't get. (Also: we'll probably forget to reward the politicians who actually managed to deliver the goods for once. And then we'll wonder why they don't help us out again next time.) We'll eagerly do the two-minute hate, but ask us to spend two minutes feeling good about something, and we'd much rather drop back into that lazy cynicism thing instead.

This has got to stop. Whatever we focus our attention on, we do tend to get more of. And as long as we're spending more time focusing on failure than success, we shouldn't be surprised that that's exactly what we get. Would it really hurt us to break out the champagne, turn on the music, and just enjoy the win once in a while? (I sometimes wonder how much of the conservative success was simply built on the fact that those people know how to throw a party, and will do it even when they lose.)

No, that city ordinance didn't change the world, or even all that much in this town. But for once, we made sure the bastards also didn't get exactly what they wanted. That, right there, is something to celebrate. So let's party.

10. Replicate success.

College teaches us to value original ideas. (Borrowing thoughts from others is called "plagiarism,and it's frowned on.) But guess what: this ain't college any more. Out here in the real world, it's OK not to spend valuable time and energy reinventing perfectly good wheels that have already been dreamed up by other people. If it works, use it. Good ideas belong to everybody, and nobody is going to flunk you for stealing them.

There's a corollary to this. This is a big movement, encompassing tens of millions of people and more moving parts than you can possibly imagine. And we've spent a decade building up some really good infrastructure. So every time you find yourself grousing: "Why isn't someone doing X, dammit?your next thought should be to assume that someone already IS doing X. Because the odds are good that they probably are. And your next move is to find out who that person is, and offer to extend, help with, or replicate what they're doing.

Ten new rules for the new era. We'll probably figure out a lot more as time goes on and this weird new era we're in becomes more familiar to us. I'd love to hear what other rules you're discovering that help you navigate the post-Occupy world; if I get enough of them, I'll turn them into a future column.

Sara Robinson is AlterNet's Visions editor. One of the few trained social futurists in North America, she has blogged on authoritarian and extremist movements at Orcinus since 2006, and is a founding member of Group News Blog.

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View this story online at: http://www.alternet.org/story/153972/

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A NEW 9/11 INVESTIGATION - Coming to a Theater Near You? Hollywood Stars Seek to Make Feature Film Focused on WTC Demolitions

http://actorsandartistsfor911truth.com/

http://www.ae911truth.org/en/news-section/41-articles/602-a-new-911-investigation-coming-to-a-theater-near-you-hollywood-stars-seek-to-make-feature-film-focused-on-wtc-demolitions-.html

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O C C U P Y A C O U R T H O U S E N E A R Y O U !

We the People, Not We the Corporations

On January 21, 2010, with its ruling in Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission, the Supreme Court ruled that corporations are persons, entitled by the U.S. Constitution to buy elections and run our government. Human beings are people; corporations are legal fictions.

We, the People of the United States of America, reject the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling in Citizens United, and move to amend our Constitution to firmly establish that money is not speech, and that human beings, not corporations, are persons entitled to constitutional rights.

The Supreme Court is misguided in principle, and wrong on the law. In a democracy, the people rule. We Move to Amend.

Read our proposed amendment: http://movetoamend.org

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GOING NOWHERE FAST

....our Earth is taking part in a fantastic cosmic ballet. First, it pulls us through space at a speed of nearly twenty miles per second during its annual journey around the Sun. The Sun then drags the Earth with it during its voyage through the Milky Way at a speed of 140 miles per second. The Milky Way is falling in turn at approximately fifty-five miles per second toward Andromeda. And there's more to come. The Local Group that contains our galaxy and Andromeda is falling at about 375 miles per second toward the Virgo cluster of galaxies, which is in turn moving toward a large complex of galaxies called the Great Attractor. Aristotle's static, immutable Heaven is dead and gone. Everything is changing and nothing is permanent. There can be no doubt that impermanence is all around us.

From THE QUANTUM AND THE LOTUS. A journey to the frontiers where science and buddhism meet.

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9/11: EXPLOSIVE EVIDENCE! Experts Speak Out is the exciting new documentary film by Architects & Engineers for 9/11 Truth. Watch the four-minute trailer above. Then share it with all your friends via Facebook, email, etc.

Watch the preview of this INCREDIBLE NEW MOVIE now:

http://www.ae911truth.org/en/news-section/41-articles/544-eso-trailer.html

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Dear Some of The Above News,

Christians Must Choose: AYN RAND OR JESUS

(Please share widely with friends and family)

GOP leaders and conservative pundits have brought upon themselves a crisis of values. Many who for years have been the loudest voices invoking the language of faith and moral values are now praising the atheist philosopher Ayn Rand whose teachings stand in direct contradiction to the Bible. Rand advocates a law of selfishness over love and commands her followers to think only of themselves, not others. She said her followers had to choose between Jesus and her teachings.

GOP leaders want to argue that they are defending Christian principles. But, at the same time, Rep. Paul Ryan (author of the GOP budget) is posting facebook videos praising Rand's morality and saying hers is the "kind of thinking that is sorely needed right now.Simply put, Paul Ryan can't have it both ways, and neither can Christians. As conservative evangelical icon Chuck Colson recently stated, Christians can not support Rand's philosophy and Christ's teachings. The choice is simple: Ayn Rand or Jesus Christ. We must choose one and forsake the other....
http://americanvaluesnetwork.org/aynrandvsjesus/

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THE NEW GOLDEN AGE: The Coming Revolution against Political Corruption and Economic Chaos by Ravi Batra

http://www.amazon.com/New-Golden-Age-Revolution-Corruption/product-reviews/1403975795/ref=cm_cr_dp_all_summary?ie=UTF8&showViewpoints=1&sortBy=bySubmissionDateDescending

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THE PROGRESSIVE AGENDA:

Matthew Chapter 25

31 "When the Son of Man comes in his glory, and all the
angels with him, he will sit on his throne in heavenly glory.
32 All the nations will be gathered before him, and he will separate
the people one from another as a shepherd separates the sheep from the
goats.
33 He will put the sheep on his right and the goats on his left.
34 "Then the King will say to those on his right, 'Come, you who
are blessed by my Father; take your inheritance, the kingdom prepared
for you since the creation of the world.
35 For I was hungry and you gave me something to eat, I was thirsty and
you gave me something to drink, I was a stranger and you invited me in,

36 I needed clothes and you clothed me, I was sick and you looked after
me, I was in prison and you came to visit me.'
37 "Then the righteous will answer him, 'Lord, when did we see you
hungry and feed you, or thirsty and give you something to drink?
38 When did we see you a stranger and invite you in, or needing clothes
and clothe you?
39 When did we see you sick or in prison and go to visit you?'
40 "The King will reply, 'I tell you the truth, whatever you did
for one of the least of these brothers of mine, you did for me.'
41 "Then he will say to those on his left, 'Depart from me, you
who are cursed, into the eternal fire prepared for the devil and his
angels.
42 For I was hungry and you gave me nothing to eat, I was thirsty and
you gave me nothing to drink,
43 I was a stranger and you did not invite me in, I needed clothes and
you did not clothe me, I was sick and in prison and you did not look
after me.'
44 "They also will answer, 'Lord, when did we see you hungry or
thirsty or a stranger or needing clothes or sick or in prison, and did
not help you?'
45 "He will reply, 'I tell you the truth, whatever you did not do
for one of the least of these, you did not do for me.'
46 "Then they will go away to eternal punishment, but the
righteous to eternal life."

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THE PROGRESSIVE REVOLUTION

The two parties which divide the state, the party of conservatism and
that of innovation are very old, and have disputed the world ever since
it was made. Now one, now the other gets the day, and still the fight
renews itself as if for the first time, under new names and hot
personalities.
-Ralph Waldo Emerson

It is the contention of this book that American history consists of one
long battle between the forces of reaction and the defense of wealth
and power, on the one hand, and the forces of progressivism and
community, on the other. If you look at our country's long history,
from the days of the first stirrings of our revolutionary impulses
against Britain to today, progressive leaders and progressive movements
have moved this country forward in the face of bitter--and frequently
violent--opposition from reactionaries and defenders of the status quo.

Consider the major advances in American history:

* The American Revolution
* The Bill of Rights and the forging of a democracy
* Universal white male suffrage
* Public education
* The emancipation of the slaves
* The national park system
* Food safety
* The breakup of monopolies

* The Homestead Act
* Land grant universities
* Rural electrification
* Women's suffrage
* The abolition of child labor
* The eight hour workday
* The minimum wage
* Social Security
* Civil rights for minorities and women
* Voting rights for minorities and the poor
* Cleaning up our air, our water, and toxic dump sites
* Consumer product safety
* Medicare and Medicaid

Every single one of those reforms, which are literally the reforms that made this country what it is today, was accomplished by the progressive movement standing up to the fierce opposition of conservative reactionaries who were trying to preserve their own power. American history is one long argument between progressivism and conservatism....

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D E C E P T I O N D O L L A R S
click over to http://www.deceptiondollar.com
"Squandering money has never been so much fun":
http://www.911blogger.com/node/7840#new
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> Get Radio Active
> HELP STOMP OUT
> KLEPTOCRATS!
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by PROGRESSIVE TALK RADIO: Find your station HERE:
> http://www.ThomHartmann.com

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SOME OF THE ABOVE NEWS
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> own.
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Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Laurance Kisinger
PO Box 1891
Shelton, WA 98584-5019
(360) 432-1424

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Vicki Browne
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:49 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

I'm sure that the recent shut-down of the Cherry Point refinery- and subsequent spike in gas prices- is partly responsible for DOE's plans to 'downsize' clean air protection. And, I want to tell you something right now:
IF I WANTED TO LIVE IN TEXAS, I'D MOVE THERE.

So, do the healthy thing for all of us... and if McKenna becomes the Governor, let it fall on HIM to bend rules for polluters. ^..^

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Vicki Browne
PO Box 13378
Burton, WA 98013-0378

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Thelma Follett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 10:18:06 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Who is paying you guys?

We are working very hard here to stop the Cherry Point fiasco and if this has anything to do with opening the door to that you will have a big fight on your hands because nobody in Whatcom County except a few paid off individuals and a few misguided individuals wants this thing.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Ms. Thelma Follett
PO Box 28804
Bellingham, WA 98228-0804
(360) 671-0434

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Darlene Schanfald
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:48:12 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Why doesn't Ecology be a leader in protecting our natural resources and public health? Why does Ecology continually position itself to weaken many of our laws? Why does Ecology position itself at the PSP tables, then in-house act to do the opposite?

If Ecology is unable to uphold environmental regulations, maybe this agency is not up to the job and the State regulators and the citizens need to consider a different and appropriate source to oversee and enforce such laws and regulations.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Dr. Darlene Schanfald
901 Medsker Rd
Sequim, WA 98382-8509

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Gary Sandin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:47:52 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Be a leader--rally the 'troops' with a vision of where we want to be in the future with clean, breathable air & climate that sustains the wonderful life we have here in the Northwest. Challenge other leaders to find a way to make the laws protecting all of us work with the staff they have.

We trust you to do the right thing.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Gary Sandin
501 NE 145th Ave
Vancouver, WA 98684-8020
(360) 885-1044

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Sarah Dean
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:53 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

We moved away from Texas to Washington because this state seemed to be working toward protecting the environment. Your proposal does not put the health of people and the environment in the priority.

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Sarah Dean
43 Mountain Vista Ct
Port Townsend, WA 98368-2598
(830) 377-3756

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Robert Zeff
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 9:18:09 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

I am a small business owner and I am willing to sacrifice. I have already invested in a low carbon vehicle for business and my personal vehicle. I have installed solar panels as well. My home is green. I have made the investment only to have the DOE fail?

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Robert Zeff
767 Stampede Dr
Sequim, WA 98382-7169

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Marianne Shapiro
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 7:17:56 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Dear Linda Whitcher,
I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

What's going on? Remember your mission?
Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110.
Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,
Marianne Shapiro
17045 Llama Ln
Bow, WA 98232-970(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions

goals.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Marianne Shapiro
17045 Llama Ln
Bow, WA 98232-9704

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of Art Petersen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 6:47:56 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Having lived under the fallout plume from the oil refineries at March Point in Anacortes, I can tell you that I don't appreciate our Washington State Department of Ecology endangering my health and the public health of the community by failing to stop the TONS of daily emissions including 6 different kinds of air pollution. And what about the millions of gallons of 'wastewater' dumped into Guemes Channel every day ?

It's a CRIMINAL ABDICATION of your responsibilities to protect public health by using your authority to regulate and reduce pollution !

No one else can stop them ! It's up to you and you are failing us !

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. Art Petersen
3518 Fremont
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	Sierra Club on behalf of David Dana
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	It"s time for clean energy solutions
Date:	Sunday, June 24, 2012 5:48:05 AM

Jun 24, 2012

Linda Whitcher

Dear Whitcher,

I was dismayed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed to weaken the Washington State Implementation Plan (SIP) by limiting it to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. I cannot believe that Ecology, which is tasked with protecting Washington's environment, would voluntarily relinquish its ability to regulate greenhouse gases under SIP. The current SIP provisions are an important tool for addressing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our climate.

Your proposal is unacceptable because it would leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air contaminants that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP. I am also concerned that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).
A history of "cracking down" on smaller, financially weak companies and letting the BIG companies "slide" is like shooting a shoplifter with a can of food in their pants, then hiring a limo for bankrobbers to get-a-way.
Why do you make a huge deal out of writing environmental regulations and then quietly REFUSE to enforce them in "selected" cases.
As a trade-off, ignore the pollution requirements (California style) for autos in Washington State! In fact, shut down the cash cow "sniff test" stations in Washington; what kind of "kick back" are you getting out of that operation?
The whole thing is "just gas", and NOT from a greenhouse!
Grow a pair!

Washington State claims to be a leader in the effort to protect our climate, yet so far the State has taken a few concrete actions to limit greenhouse gas emissions. Now is the time for Ecology to live up to its promises, roll up its sleeves, and use the available tools, such as the provisions of the SIP, to start making real progress towards protecting our climate and meeting the State's greenhouse gas emissions reductions goals.

Sincerely,

Mr. David Dana
305 Pelly Ave N
Renton, WA 98057-5710
(425) 228-2813

From:	Susan Dimitroff
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 29, 2012 6:15:54 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Sincerelyl, Susan Dimitroff

Susan Dimitroff
503 W Street SE
Tumwater, WA 98501

From:	Suzanne Grant
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 29, 2012 1:54:49 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Suzanne Grant
2723 4th Ave W
Seattle, WA 98119

From:	M. Sharon Moynihan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 27, 2012 11:38:26 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was VERY disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its DUTY to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This ISN'T the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

M. Sharon Moynihan
16612 SE 145 St.
Renton, WA 98059

From:	Tracy Ouellette
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 26, 2012 9:16:49 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Tracy Ouellette
14078 MacTaggart Ave
Bow, WA 98232

From:	Nancy A. Hogan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 26, 2012 2:41:22 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Nancy A. Hogan
3315 Tahoma Pl W #1
University Place, WA 98466

From:	Audrey Mirgon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 26, 2012 12:11:32 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Audrey Mirgon
23301 Lakeview Dr. A101
Mountlake Terrace, WA 98043

From:	john corr
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 26, 2012 11:07:58 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

john corr
23025 17th ave s
des moines, WA 98198

From:	J. David Heywood
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 26, 2012 10:39:12 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

J. David Heywood
6140 130 Ave., NE
Kirkland, WA 98033

From:	Dorothea Reinert
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 26, 2012 10:07:10 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Dorothea Reinert
353 Wallace Way NE #7
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

From:	Doreen Farrar
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 25, 2012 7:00:47 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Doreen Farrar
19812 48th Ave West, #M-3
Lynnwood, WA 98036

From:	Regina Gradias
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 25, 2012 9:37:04 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Regina Gradias
21612 78th Ave W Unit B
Edmonds, WA 98026

From:	miguel ramos
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 23, 2012 4:18:57 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

miguel ramos
4663 fremont st
bellingham, WA 98229

From:	Beth Cullison
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 23, 2012 1:46:13 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Beth Cullison
4910 54th Ave S
Seattle, WA 98118

From:	Sam Merrill
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 23, 2012 1:36:12 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I understand that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?

The DOE proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, an effort that could be reversed by this action
.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Thank you.

Sam Merrill
3024 43RD CT NW
OLYMPIA, WA 98502

From:	Suzanne Grant
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 23, 2012 12:10:20 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Suzanne Grant
2723 4th Ave W
Seattle, WA 98119

From:	William Burns
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 23, 2012 8:43:20 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

Corporations are very happy to poison the air and water of you and your family. They are happy to poison people for profit. Don't allow it.

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

William Burns
1010 6th Avenue
Tacoma, WA 98405

From:	Jonathan Walter
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 22, 2012 9:35:35 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Jonathan Walter
6531 dennis pl sw
tumwater, WA 98501

From:	Mary Ann Tasker-Thompson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 22, 2012 11:36:17 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Mary Ann Tasker-Thompson
20500 NE 179th St
Woodinville, WA 98077

From:	Nancy Pascua
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 22, 2012 10:42:40 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Nancy Pascua
15015 SE Sunpark Drive
Vancouver, WA 98683

From:	Jonathan Walter
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 22, 2012 8:50:50 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Jonathan Walter
6531 dennis pl sw
tumwater, WA 98501

From:	Patt Doyle
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 21, 2012 8:48:56 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Patt Doyle
PO Box 201
Ilwaco, WA 98624

From:	pete peterson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 21, 2012 3:22:08 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

pete peterson
p,o, box 2261
issaquah, WA 98027

From:	carol pendergraft
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 21, 2012 10:57:33 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

carol pendergraft
2812 E 9th St.
vancouver, WA 98661

From:	Susan Landon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 21, 2012 8:32:36 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Susan Landon
8440 se 47 pl
Mercer island, WA 98040

From:	Susan Bechtholt
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 21, 2012 8:03:22 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Susan Bechtholt
5290 BANNER RD SE
PORT ORCHARD, WA 98367

From:	Jane Hadley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 21, 2012 12:43:58 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Jane Hadley
1725 30th Ave
Seattle, WA 98122

From:	Barbara Cooper
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 7:41:27 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Barbara Cooper
618 St Marys place
Anacortes, WA 98221

From:	Joyce Grajczyk
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 5:40:24 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Joyce Grajczyk
12026 SE 216th St.
Kent, WA 98031

From:	Arvia Morris
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 5:10:18 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Arvia Morris
4535 Thackeray Pl NE
Seattle, WA 98105

From:	Marlene Meyer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 3:35:19 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Marlene Meyer
2408 131st Place Ne
Bellevue, WA 98005

From:	Mike Cannon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 3:19:39 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Mike Cannon
10428 California Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98146

From:	Susan Vossler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 2:10:24 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Susan Vossler
12945 64thh Ave NE
Kirkland, WA 98034

From:	Peggi Erickson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 1:59:52 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Peggi Erickson
15295 Harvey Rd NE
Bainabridge Island, WA 98110

From:	Linda Curry
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 1:30:18 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Linda Curry
253 Crescent Dr.
Kelso, WA 98626

From:	larry mahlis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 12:16:43 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

larry mahlis
9611 12
seatatle, WA 98115

From:	Joseph Vandenorth
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 12:05:42 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Joseph Vandenorth
1530 19th Ave S
Seattle, WA 98144

From:	William Looney
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 11:56:48 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

William Looney
P.O. Box 3845
SILVERDALE, WA 98383

From:	Catherine Murray
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 11:51:01 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Catherine Murray
6205 53rd AVE NE
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	Tim Newcomb
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 11:42:37 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Tim Newcomb
10411 8th ave NE
seattle, WA 98125

From:	Tracy Ouellette
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 11:13:39 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Tracy Ouellette
14078 MacTaggart Ave
Bow, WA 98232

From:	Deborah Reilly
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 11:04:41 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Deborah Reilly
P O Box 365
Vashon, WA 98070

From:	Linda Orgel
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 11:01:04 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Linda Orgel
1128 State Rte 105
Aberdeen, WA 98520

From:	Ellen Lockert
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 10:34:53 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Ellen Lockert
10191 N.E. South Beach Dr
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

From:	Dee Knapp
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 10:32:44 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Dee Knapp
11245 1st Ave NW
Seattle, WA 98177

From:	Sherry Appleton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 10:15:53 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Sherry Appleton
P.O. Box 2112
Poulsbo, WA 98370

From:	Michele McCauley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 10:15:14 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Michele McCauley
1405 S. Massachusetts St.
Seattle, WA 98144

From:	Kate Richardson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 10:15:14 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

In case you haven't looked at the 'wall' lately, it is covered with writing warning of catastrophic climate change. There are children around here: Just what kind of planet do you plan on leaving them?

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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Kate Richardson
16414 12th Ave SW
Burien, WA 98166

From:	Patrice Barrentine
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 9:28:07 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Patrice Barrentine
9830 WIndward Dr NW
Olympia, WA 98502

From:	Janine Baughn
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 9:09:35 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Janine Baughn
19411 1st Ave Ct E Sp 22
Spanaway, WA 98387

From:	Judith Hance
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 9:09:01 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Judith Hance
7300 47th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	Margaret Rivard
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 8:29:04 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Margaret Rivard
1036 W 8th St
Port Angeles, WA 98363

From:	Colleen Curtis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 7:43:01 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Colleen Curtis
1520 Chuckanut Crest Dr.
Bellingham, WA 98229

From:	Judy Hopkinson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 7:40:28 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I want the Department of Ecology (DOE) to carry out it's responsibility to the people of Washington and protect our health and future welfare from air pollution and climate change.

I am extremely disappointed to hear that the DOE has proposed dismantling a critical tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases. Granted, this restriction has been inadequate for protecting our oyster beds from acidification and merely slows the rate of environmental damage we currently experience - but it is far better than nothing.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

This country and this world are being destroyed by exactly this sort of catering to big money interests. It is time to stand up and be counted.

Judy Hopkinson
1446 Franklin St Apt B
Bellingham, WA 98225

From:	Chris Gorley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 7:38:51 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Chris Gorley
2717 Western Ave #7004
Seattle, WA 98121

From:	Joel Sisolak
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 7:18:33 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing on behalf of the Cascadia Green Building Council to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

We were very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Sincerely,
Joel Sisolak
Advocacy and Outreach Director
Cascadia Green Building Council

Joel Sisolak
Cascadia Green Building Council
410 Occidental Ave S
Seattle, WA 98104

From:	Susan Cummings
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 6:57:20 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Susan Cummings
3690 Simmons Mill Court SW A
Tumwater, WA 98512

From:	Shannon HUdgens
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 2:36:20 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Shannon HUdgens
2004 W Pacific Apt 2
Spokane, WA 99201

From:	Lucia Robinson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 2:06:42 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Lucia Robinson
5608 36th ave SW
Seattle, WA 98126

From:	Marguerite Winkel
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 12:16:53 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Marguerite Winkel
2012 W 3rd
Spokane, WA 99201

From:	Marvin Carter
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 11:47:25 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

I hold you responsible to stop those who place profit ahead of doing all you can to prevent destructive behavior. Protect us and our environment or resign.

Marvin Carter
8519 Lorsten Lane SE
Port Orcard,, WA 98367

From:	Jacquelyn Hanson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 11:26:37 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Jacquelyn Hanson
9212 45th Ave SW #7
Seattle, WA 98136

From:	Rand Guthrie
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 11:18:58 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Rand Guthrie
7102 77th ave se
snohomish, WA 98290

From:	Carlo Voli
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 11:07:47 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Carlo Voli
9605 239th St SW
Edmonds, WA 98020

From:	taryn zier
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 11:04:54 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

taryn zier
3910 NE 199th St.
Lake Forest Park, WA 98155

From:	Laura Finkelstein
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 10:42:19 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Laura Finkelstein
3646 14th Ave W, #201
Seattle, WA 98119

From:	Jeffrey Hill
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 10:23:25 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Jeffrey Hill
214 N Colville Rd.
PO Box 841
Deer Park, WA 99006

From:	willa halperin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 10:22:47 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

willa halperin
w_halperin@yahoo.com
true
seattle, WA 98115

From:	Brandon Juhl
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 10:14:50 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Brandon Juhl
4638 90th Avenue SE
Apt 104
Mercer Island, WA 98040

From:	Adrienne Ross
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 10:02:06 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Adrienne Ross
540 North 66th Street
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	Thomas Higgins
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 9:32:45 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Thomas Higgins
4195 Holcomb St
Port Townsend, WA 98368

From:	Stephen Ekholm
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 9:23:34 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Stephen Ekholm
6290 Eagle Harbor Dr. NE
Bainbridge Island
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

From:	Sally Brownfield
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 9:19:58 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Sally Brownfield
5608 Camelot Dr SW
Olympia, WA 98512

From:	Daniel Thorne
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 9:02:49 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Daniel Thorne
1932 s 331 st # A201
Federal way, WA 98003

From:	s e fox
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 9:01:24 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

s e fox
p o box 2154
Silverdale, WA 98383

From:	Janet Way
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 8:54:39 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

Please do not weaken clean air standards. Protect our communities from oil company emissions.

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Janet Way
940 NE 147th St
Shoreline, WA 98155

From:	Cindy Cole
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 8:51:20 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Cindy Cole
9802 45th SW
Seattle, WA 98136

From:	Bryan Goodrich
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 8:42:14 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Bryan Goodrich
23826 SE 225th St
Maple Valley, WA 98038

From:	Susan Bakke
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 8:36:26 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Susan Bakke
1214 Skyridge St SE
Lacey, WA 98503

From:	Patrick Dukes
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 8:34:11 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Patrick Dukes
2400 DONOVAN AVE. #6
Bellingham, WA 98225

From:	Jamie Coates-Robertson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 8:32:24 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Jamie Coates-Robertson
8321 172nd Ave NE
Redmond, WA 98052

From:	Karl Baymor
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 8:22:34 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Karl Baymor
920 3 Crabs Road
P.O. Box 2857
Sequim, WA 98382

From:	miriam israel
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 8:09:21 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

miriam israel
9229 4th ave. nw
seattle, WA 98117

From:	Jack Lockhart
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 7:54:59 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Jack Lockhart
424 Morgan Rd
Everett, WA 98203

From:	Robert Haverlock
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 7:27:47 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Robert Haverlock
8204 230th St SW
edmonds, WA 98026

From:	Lisa Jester
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 7:22:19 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Lisa Jester
PO Box 173
Vancouver, WA 98666

From:	Rebecca Teeters
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 7:18:16 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Rebecca Teeters
10955 SE 224th Pl
Kent, WA 98031

From:	Keisha Landers
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 7:12:00 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Keisha Landers
9003 NW 23rd ave
Vancouver, WA 98665

From:	jeanine hart-horner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 7:06:46 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

jeanine hart-horner
1116 37th st
bellingham, WA 98229

From:	Sybil Kohl
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 6:56:56 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Sybil Kohl
18103 N.E. 159th Ave
Brush Prairie, WA 98606

From:	Ed Heidel
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 6:55:09 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Ed Heidel
10208 50th Pl W
Mukil;teo, WA 98275

From:	Carole Henry, MSW
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 6:52:48 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Carole Henry, MSW
6109 Seabeck Holly Road NW
Seabeck, WA 98380

From:	Edwin Bentley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 6:28:41 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Edwin Bentley
970 Rockaway Lane
Camano Island, WA 98282

From:	David Scheer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 6:22:31 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

David Scheer
2715 Cody Circle...102
Bellingham, WA 98225

From:	T Kram
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 5:43:19 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I urge you to step up to your role as public servants and gaurdians of the public welfare. I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

T Kram
21530 Hobson Rd SE
Yelm, WA 98597

From:	Joanne Kingsbury
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 5:38:32 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Joanne Kingsbury
7016 87th St nW
Gig Harbor, WA 98332

From:	Carol Lynn Harp
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 5:26:10 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change. Save our health and well-being.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act. This could leave all of us less healthy and vital, and, since we will have to spend more money on healthcare, poorer.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Carol Lynn Harp
24430 Morgan Street
PO Box 36
Black Diamond, WA 98010

From:	Eric Hirst
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 5:25:31 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Eric Hirst
1932 Rhododendron Way
Bellingham, WA 98229

From:	Arnold Jolles
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 5:10:16 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Arnold Jolles
4113 Evanston Ave. N.
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	Renee DeMartin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 5:02:35 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Renee DeMartin
4408 Delridge Way SW
Seattle, WA 98106

From:	Mary Wallon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 5:01:56 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Mary Wallon
8 West Armour
Seattle, WA 98119

From:	Cheri Carlson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 4:55:27 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Cheri Carlson
20505 64th Dr NE
Arlington, WA 98223

From:	Liz Campbell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 4:46:19 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Liz Campbell
605 n 64th street
seattle, WA 98103

From:	Carolyn Sperry
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 4:33:39 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Carolyn Sperry
1416 E. Aloha
Seattle, WA 98112

From:	Denise McGregor
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 4:23:39 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Denise McGregor
121 N Vine street
Coupeville, WA 98239

From:	Carolyn Riddle
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 4:17:27 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Carolyn Riddle
Please don;t send mail
Moses Lake, WA 98837

From:	Eric Bensch
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 3:54:09 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Eric Bensch
15708 67th Ave NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98332

From:	Melinda Caulley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 3:52:01 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Melinda Caulley
4500 S Alaska St
Seattle, WA 98118

From:	Ann Rudge
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 3:48:00 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Ann Rudge
10325 East Davies Loop
Lake Stevens, WA 98258

From:	Joan Weiser
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 3:45:30 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Joan Weiser
4331 2nd Ave NW
Seattle, WA 98107

From:	Jim Davis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 3:21:29 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Jim Davis
430 NE Ravenna Blvd #203
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	Ken Albinger
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 3:20:59 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Ken Albinger
11819 103rd Ave NE
Kirkland, WA 98034

From:	Robert Beckmann
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 3:16:59 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Robert Beckmann
7432 Corliss Ave N
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	Laura Lipton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 3:10:53 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Laura Lipton
4748 N.E. 178 St.
Lake Forest Park, WA 98155

From:	SD Galindo
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 2:59:18 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

It is time to step up to protect our future environment and health from air pollution, water and soil contaimination.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-ENFORCEABLE duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air, water and soil. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human, wildlife and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want. This action would put us to the back of the pack in terms of leadership. It is disgusting to have so little regard for the planet in this day and age.

Reconsider this change and start making real progress on protecting the environment from human errors and long term degenerative influences. You need to meet or exceed the State's climate pollution limits.

SD Galindo
PO Box 518
Vaughn, WA 98329

From:	Pati An
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 2:52:44 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Pati An
16044 Ne 180th St.
Woodinville, WA 98072

From:	Philip Mitchell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 2:50:47 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Philip Mitchell
3624 Phinney Ave N Apt 204
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	Leslie Holle
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 2:45:19 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Leslie Holle
12124 NE 97th St.
Kirkland, WA 98033

From:	beth award
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 2:42:46 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

beth award
1434 31st ave
seattle, WA 98122

From:	Sheryl Anya Woestwin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 2:34:54 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Sheryl Anya Woestwin
2413 N 42nd ST
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	Erica Stressman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 2:34:20 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Erica Stressman
1300 South Puget Drive
Apt 501
Renton, WA 98055

From:	Scott Taylor
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 2:25:59 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Scott Taylor
2226 Elliott Ave #304
Seattle, WA 98121

From:	Dwight Rousu
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 2:22:28 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Dwight Rousu
13824 NE 70th Pl
Redmond, WA 98052

From:	Gayle Rothrock
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 2:11:57 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Gayle Rothrock
1104 NE 89thAvenue
Vancouver, WA 98664

From:	James Brand
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 2:07:33 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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James Brand
1602 N. Water
Ellensburg, WA 98926

From:	Geri Kromminga
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 2:07:02 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Geri Kromminga
114A Alki Rd
Vancouver, WA 98663

From:	Tom Bancroft
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 2:04:43 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Tom Bancroft
2201 Fourth Ave, Apt 619
Seattle, WA 98121

From:	Barbara Christoffersen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 2:02:36 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Barbara Christoffersen
366 Cameron road
Shaw Island, WA 98286

From:	Yvonne Snyder
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 1:57:56 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Yvonne Snyder
12004 33rd ave NE
Seattle, WA 98125

From:	Aaron Studen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 1:50:50 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Aaron Studen
PO Box 1038
Twisp, WA 98856

From:	Sammy Low
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 1:48:00 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Sammy Low
709 W Wiser Lake Rd
Ferndale
Ferndale, WA 98248

From:	Larry Harris
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 1:45:26 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Larry Harris
1773 Lancaster rd
Freeland, WA 98249

From:	Kimber Langton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 1:43:54 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Kimber Langton
716 Cedar Creek Lane
Bellingham, WA 98229

From:	Richard Smith
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 1:41:42 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Richard Smith
4800 Fremont Ave. N. #202
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	Karen Overturf
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 1:37:20 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Karen Overturf
9926 Friar Creek Rd
Monroe, WA 98272

From:	Maxine Dunkelman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 1:36:34 PM

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Maxine Dunkelman
5418 Lemon RD NE
Olympia, WA 98506

From:	Tom Fox
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 1:34:14 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Tom Fox
2613 Boylston Ave East Unit A
Seattle, WA 98102

From:	Aurora Janke
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 1:33:10 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Aurora Janke
2304 10th East Ave
Seattle, WA 98102

From:	Kim Drury
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 1:32:17 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Kim Drury
4005 Saratoga Road
Langley, WA 98260

From:	David Luxem
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 1:23:44 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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David Luxem
1903 SW Hillcrest Rd
seattle, WA 98166

From:	Judith Wagonfeld
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 1:20:43 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Judith Wagonfeld
1009 Western Ave, #1105
#1105
Seattle, WA 98104

From:	David Edelstein
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 1:19:29 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

David Edelstein
11336 23rd Avenue NE
Seattle, WA 98125

From:	kalyani Padmapriya
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 1:17:36 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

kalyani Padmapriya
1331 Mirada Dr
Olympia, WA 98502

From:	Diann MacRae
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 1:16:42 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Diann MacRae
22622 - 53rd Avenue S.E.
Bothell, WA 98021

From:	Terese VanAssche
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 1:12:18 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Terese VanAssche
P.O. Box 1356
Ferndale, WA 98248

From:	Virginia Wall
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 1:11:13 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Virginia Wall
844 NW 60th St
Seattle, WA 98107

From:	Jason Lim
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 1:10:36 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Jason Lim
620 N. 34 street
Apt. 218
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	Greg Wingard
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 1:07:32 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Greg Wingard
PO Box 4051
Seattle, WA 98042

From:	Adina Parsley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 1:06:49 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Adina Parsley
709 W Wiser Lake Rd
Ferndale
Ferndale, WA 98248

From:	Margaret Klubben
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 1:06:08 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Margaret Klubben
6220 E. Day Mt. Spokane Rd.
Mead, WA 99021

From:	Catherine Turner Bismuth
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 1:05:38 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Catherine Turner Bismuth
3713 W Wheeler St 180
Seattle, WA 98199

From:	Sandra Cole
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 1:04:05 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Sandra Cole
806 NE Pinebrook Ave
Vancouver, WA 98684

From:	Willow Russell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 1:01:49 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Willow Russell
2621 B NW 57th Street
Unit B
Seattle, WA 98107

From:	Alice Royer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 1:01:48 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Alice Royer
508 NW 43rd
Seattle, WA 98107

From:	Mary Lillie
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 1:01:30 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Mary Lillie
8629 Ravenna Ave. NE
8629 Ravenna Ave. NE
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	Anita Bowers
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 12:59:53 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Anita Bowers
2421 East Roanoke Street
Seattel, WA 98112

From:	Michael Cross
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 12:59:29 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Michael Cross
1145 N 78th Street
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	Elizabeth McIndoe
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 12:57:36 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Elizabeth McIndoe
PO box 654
Leavenworth, WA 98826

From:	Mary Bartholet
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 12:56:08 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Mary Bartholet
19827 10th Place, N.W.
Shoreline, WA 98177

From:	Gordon Wood
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 12:53:57 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Gordon Wood
906 Lake Washington Blvd S
Seattle, WA 98144

From:	Marcia Butchart
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 12:48:46 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and further climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Marcia Butchart
1236 268th Way SE
Sammamish, WA 98075

From:	John Dantoni
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 12:39:35 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

John Dantoni
11537 5th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98125

From:	Judi Gibbs
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 12:39:23 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Judi Gibbs
4338 32nd Ave. West (zip 98199)
POB 17899 (zip 98127)
Seattle, WA 98127

From:	Julie McCulloch
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 12:38:30 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Sincerely,
Julie McCulloch
Port Townsend

Julie McCulloch
1109 Hendricks
PO Box 649
Port Townsend, WA 98368

From:	Kathy Malley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 12:38:25 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Kathy Malley
9202 27th Ave NW
Seattle, WY 98117

From:	Laura Kenny
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 12:35:03 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Laura Kenny
2633 Warren Ave N
Apt 3
Seattle, WA 98109

From:	Diane Horn
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 12:35:01 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Diane Horn
202 W. Olympic Pl. #404
Seattle, WA 98119

From:	Kathy Wilmering
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 12:27:39 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change. Although someone else wrote the letter below, it says what I strongly believe more clearly than I could. Please don't roll back clean air protections:

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Kathy Wilmering
1900 N Northlake Way
Ste 127
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	Cynthia Franklin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 12:25:06 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Cynthia Franklin
520 Ridgeway Drive
Bellingham, WA 98225

From:	Stacia Lynn Peter
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 12:24:45 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Stacia Lynn Peter
5805 98th Ave. NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98335

From:	Carey Gersten
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 12:20:13 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Carey Gersten
321 Coryell Court E
Suite 53
Seattle, WA 98112

From:	Claire Newman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 12:15:51 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Claire Newman
2305 NE 55th St
Seattle, WA 98105

From:	Pamela Kosinski
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 12:15:09 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Pamela Kosinski
6500 Knight Drive Se
Port Orchard, WA 98367

From:	Aileen Gagney
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 12:14:31 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Aileen Gagney
822 John Street
Seattle, WA 98107

From:	Gregory Spatz
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 12:12:52 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Gregory Spatz
2020 south post street
Spokane, WA 99203

From:	Cheryl Waitkevich
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 12:12:42 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Cheryl Waitkevich
2027Bethel St
Olympia, WA 98506

From:	Diane Bettger
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 12:11:46 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Diane Bettger
7228 4th Ave NW
Seattle, WA 98117

From:	janet boguch
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 12:10:44 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

janet boguch
1814 e. prospect
seattle, WA 98112

From:	Sabrina Barton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 12:09:48 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Sabrina Barton
10647 Woodhaven Lane
Bellevue, WA 98004

From:	Marcy Tobin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 12:08:48 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Sincerely,
Marcy Tobin

Marcy Tobin
4047 Cascadia Ave S
Seattle, WA 98118

From:	LeeAnne Beres
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 12:08:00 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

LeeAnne Beres
4511 45th Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98116

From:	sue corcoran
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 12:07:45 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

sue corcoran
1265 23rd Ave East
seattle, WA 98112

From:	Ted Grudowski
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 12:04:42 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Ted Grudowski
7312 9th Ave NW
Seattle, WA 98117

From:	Carol Rolf
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 12:01:32 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Carol Rolf
679 1/2 N. Maple
Colville, WA 99114

From:	Miranda Redinger
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 11:56:44 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Miranda Redinger
11334 Corliss Ave. N.
Seattle, WA 98133

From:	angie crotto
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 11:55:07 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

angie crotto
1002 s. adams st.
tacoma, WA 98405

From:	Julie Whitacre
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 11:54:52 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Julie Whitacre
659 E Laurel Rd
BELLINGHAM, WA 98226

From:	William Looney
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 10:15:58 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

William Looney
P.O. Box 3845
SILVERDALE, WA 98383

From:	Kimber Langton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 19, 2012 7:13:35 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Kimber Langton
716 Cedar Creek Lane
Bellingham, WA 98225

From:	Samuel Brody
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 18, 2012 11:42:43 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and our health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate and promote a sustainable prosperity?

Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snow-pack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to promote clean energy, spur innovation and investment, and protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Samuel Brody
6100 Lynwood Center Rd NE
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

From:	James Roberts
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 18, 2012 10:07:32 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

James Roberts
215 S Ellis St
Palouse, WA 99161

From:	biff Michael Appia
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 18, 2012 9:47:14 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

"The Sky is Pink".

biff Michael Appia
108 East Bridgeport Avenue
Spokane, WA 99207

From:	Ron Lindsay
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 18, 2012 8:31:45 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Thank you,
Ron Lindsay

Ron Lindsay
7548 Mary Ave NW
Seattle, WA 98117

From:	Patrick Leslie
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 18, 2012 7:10:52 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and our health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to promote clean energy, spur innovation and investment, and protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Patrick Leslie
928 Broadway E
Unit 222
Seattle, WA 98102

From:	Brian Arbogast
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 18, 2012 6:10:59 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Brian Arbogast
1220 10th Ave E
Seattle, WA 98102

From:	EDITH DOWNING
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 18, 2012 4:21:23 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

EDITH DOWNING
1703 CIRCLE LOO SE
LACEY, WA 98503

From:	melody Butenko
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 18, 2012 1:30:11 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

melody Butenko
19716 SE 30th St.
Sammamish, WA 98075

From:	Catherine Campbell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 18, 2012 1:04:05 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Catherine Campbell
P.O. Box 435
305 Magers St, #58
Twisp, WA 98856

From:	Mary Ferm
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 18, 2012 11:18:46 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

As a 30 year resident of Washington State, I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Mary Ferm
5062 New Sweden Rd NE
BAINBRIDGE ISLAND, WA 98110

From:	Atul Deshmane
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 18, 2012 8:45:11 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Atul Deshmane
664 East Laurel Road
Bellingham, WA 98226

From:	Michelle Prieditis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 18, 2012 1:03:24 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Michelle Prieditis
406 2nd Ave Ext South
#304
Seattle, WA 98104

From:	melinda kubiak
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Tuesday, July 17, 2012 8:22:07 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

melinda kubiak
7579 NE Bergman
Bainbridge, WA 98110

From:	K Burnell Schaetzel-Hill
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Tuesday, July 17, 2012 8:20:45 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

K Burnell Schaetzel-Hill
3525 Ensign Rd NE, Ste F.
Olympia, WA 98516

From:	Barbara Rosenkotter
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Tuesday, July 17, 2012 4:12:13 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Barbara Rosenkotter
201 Crest Drive
Box 136
Deer Harbor, WA 98243

From:	Kay Paine
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Tuesday, July 17, 2012 1:03:47 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Kay Paine
3007 Rucker ave.
3356
Everett, WA 98201

From:	Kay Paine
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Tuesday, July 17, 2012 12:56:45 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Kay Paine
Rucker ave.
#356
Everett, WA 98201

From:	Jaci LeGore Hodgins
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Tuesday, July 17, 2012 12:53:22 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Jaci LeGore Hodgins
19 N. Davies Rd.
Lake Stevens, WA 98258

From:	Luke Mattheis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Tuesday, July 17, 2012 12:20:05 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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Luke Mattheis
435 Rogers St NW
Apt D
Olympia, WA 98502

From:	Joyce Gillingham
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Tuesday, July 17, 2012 11:11:57 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Joyce Gillingham
24364 Old Day Creek Rd.
Box 193
Clearlake, WA 98235

From:	Julia Paulsen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Tuesday, July 17, 2012 10:43:17 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Julia Paulsen
8237 Ravenna Ave. NE
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	John Bryan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Tuesday, July 17, 2012 9:59:21 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

John Bryan
224 Louise St
Kelso, WA 98626

From:	Margaret Johnson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Tuesday, July 17, 2012 9:49:46 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Margaret Johnson
7804 - 238th Sr SW
Edmonds, WA 98026

From:	John Lambert
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Tuesday, July 17, 2012 8:06:32 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

John Lambert
13008 276 Way NE
Duvall, WA 98019

From:	Kathleen Fellbaum
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Tuesday, July 17, 2012 7:34:44 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Kathleen Fellbaum
10429 SW Cove Road
Vashon, WA 98070

From:	Darren Gray
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Tuesday, July 17, 2012 7:25:43 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Darren Gray
10837 Bill Point Bluff NE
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

From:	Mark Lucianna
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Tuesday, July 17, 2012 6:40:34 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Mark Lucianna
703 316st ne
Stanwood, WA 98292

From:	Mary Stack
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Tuesday, July 17, 2012 1:41:14 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Mary Stack
2385 Tuttle Lane
Lummi Island, WA 98262

From:	Nancy Jacques
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 10:12:00 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Nancy Jacques
11550 Meadowmeer Cir NE
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

From:	Virginia Duncan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 9:10:32 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Virginia Duncan
10638 NE South Beach Dr
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

From:	John Duncan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 9:05:25 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

John Duncan
10638 NE South Beach Dr
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

From:	Evan Sugden
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 8:06:02 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and our health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate and promote a sustainable prosperity?

Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snow-pack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to promote clean energy, spur innovation and investment, and protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Evan Sugden
3051 NW 56th St
No 4
Seattle, WA 98107

From:	Patrick Dukes
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 6:34:00 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Patrick Dukes
2400 DONOVAN AVE. #6
Bellingham, WA 98225

From:	Janice Vocke
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 5:19:23 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Janice Vocke
P.O. Box 1664
P.O. Box 1664
Shelton, WA 98584

From:	Suzy Finch
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 3:36:29 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Suzy Finch
308 Carolina
Bellingham, WA 98225

From:	Kjell Stoknes
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 3:21:36 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Kjell Stoknes
168 wood ave. sw
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

From:	Sherry Bupp
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 2:59:04 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Sherry Bupp
PO Box 2394
Redmond, WA 98073

From:	VAlerie Randall
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 2:20:58 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

VAlerie Randall
21529 Indianola Rd
Poulsbo, WA 98370

From:	Karen Forchione
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 1:48:36 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Karen Forchione
1604 Sequalish ST
Steilacoom, WA 98388

From:	S. J. Jacky
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 1:41:10 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?

Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

I ask the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

S. J. Jacky
2411 Lexingon St
Steilacooom, WA 98388

From:	Diana Forman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 1:35:43 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

Washington State's Department of Ecology has been a model of environmental protection time after time in my experience. So I'm at a loss to understand why DOE seems intent on weakening clean air rules and dismantling an important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

In view of these puzzling decisions - and out of concern for public health and our climate future - I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change by withdrawing your proposed rule for modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Diana Forman
1213 East Shelby Street
Slip 4
Seattle, WA 98102

From:	Tim Larson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 1:01:29 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Tim Larson
6326 21st Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	Carolyn Eden
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 1:01:29 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Carolyn Eden
7254 NE New Brooklyn Rd
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

From:	Marjorie Sampson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 12:31:01 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and our health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate and promote a sustainable prosperity?

Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snow-pack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to promote clean energy, spur innovation and investment, and protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Marjorie Sampson
6555 51st Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	Marian Wineman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 12:18:12 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Marian Wineman
3611 45th Ave W
Seattle, WA 98199

From:	EDITH DOWNING
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 11:47:55 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

EDITH DOWNING
1703 CIRCLE LOO SE
LACEY, WA 98503

From:	Marilyn Stoknes
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 11:39:23 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Marilyn Stoknes
168 Wood Ave. SW
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

From:	lynda mcmaken
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 11:25:52 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

i do not understand the logic of allowing pollution. on so many levels it is just stupid. pls re think what you are doing.

lynda mcmaken
16710 agate pass
bainbridge, WA 98110

From:	MaryAnn & George Macinko
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 11:13:54 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

MaryAnn & George Macinko
1202 Craig Ave
Ellensburg, WA 98926

From:	Karen Price
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 11:10:42 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and our health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate and promote a sustainable prosperity?

Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snow-pack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for my child, grandchildren and our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to promote clean energy, spur innovation and investment, and protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Karen Price
11626 7th Ave SW
Burien, WA 98146

From:	Linda Swan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 10:33:48 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Linda Swan
P O Box 224
Snohomish, WA 98291

From:	Suzanne Scollon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 9:48:15 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed, literally appalled, to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Suzanne Scollon
4501 Midvale Ave. N. #201
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	Elise Wright
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 9:46:03 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act. How could you possibly be considering this?

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. I'm sure you are aware that allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
PLEASE reconsider your Department's requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Elise Wright
10799 Bill Point View NE
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

From:	William Purdy
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 9:34:58 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

William Purdy
831 Village Circle NW
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

From:	Sally Adams
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 9:34:14 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

We're counting on DOE to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change - not as the facilitator devastating challenges to our environment that will destroy our health and quality of life for our lifetimes in Washington state.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Sally Adams
10250 NE Darden Lane
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

From:	Michael & Judi Hoffman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 9:25:17 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Michael & Judi Hoffman
12905 NE 94th St
Kirkland, WA 98033

From:	Gary Albright
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 9:13:37 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Gary Albright
21613 Echo Lake Rd
Snohomish, WV 98296

From:	Jeannette Allan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 9:12:53 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Jeannette Allan
7919 NE 26th St.
Medina, WA 98039

From:	Colleen Hinton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 8:55:37 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Colleen Hinton
16763 Maplewild Ave SW
Burien, WA 98166

From:	Karl Ostrom
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 8:45:55 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and our health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate and promote a sustainable prosperity?

Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snow-pack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to promote clean energy, spur innovation and investment, and protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Karl Ostrom
27917 142nd Ave. SW.
Vashon, WA 98070

From:	Bob Gillespie
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 8:36:09 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Bob Gillespie
107 Schafer Street
Condo 8A
Wenatchee, WA 98801

From:	Nancy Soriano
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 8:21:32 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Nancy Soriano
P.O. Box 8
Riverside, WA 98849

From:	Lynette Weick
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 8:10:01 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Lynette Weick
7631 Westlund Rd
Arlington, WA 98223

From:	joel mulder
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 8:06:23 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

joel mulder
4312 29th Ave W
seattle
Seattle, WA 98199

From:	Rene Dubay
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 8:03:52 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Rene Dubay
13740 36th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98125

From:	Geoff Briggs
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 7:49:09 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Geoff Briggs
8404 31st Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	Timothy Keeler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 11:11:01 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Timothy Keeler
16723 74th Ave NE
Kenmore, WA 98028

From:	gary pierson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 11:09:02 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

gary pierson
126 I ST. S.E.
auburn, WA 98002

From:	Luanne Pasik
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 10:26:08 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Luanne Pasik
588 Misty Isle Drive
Friday Harbor, WA 98250

From:	Elizabeth Ilem
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 9:42:02 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Elizabeth Ilem
433 Thunderbird Court S.E.
Lacey, WA 98503

From:	Jeanne Poirier
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 8:38:59 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Jeanne Poirier
PO Box 228
Cashmere, WA 98815

From:	Jeanne Poirier
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 8:30:01 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Jeanne Poirier
PO Box 228
Cashmere, WA 98815

From:	G DiLabi
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 7:04:49 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

G DiLabi
3124 Dakota
Mount Vernon, WA 98274

From:	Diane Weinstein
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 6:48:18 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Diane Weinstein
24116 SE 45th Place
Issaquah
Issaquah, WA 98029

From:	patti jordan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 6:39:22 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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patti jordan
5593 Sandpiper Lane
blaine, WA 98230

From:	Judith Green
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 6:36:30 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Judith Green
Ellis St.
Bellingham, WA 98225

From:	Penny Derleth
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 6:22:55 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Penny Derleth
PO Box 421
Deer Park, WA 99006

From:	Mary Sue Walker
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 6:18:46 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Mary Sue Walker
1811 N. 44th ST.
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	Dorothy Walker
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 5:26:41 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Dorothy Walker
3608 Forest Beach Dr NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98335

From:	Daryl Bulkley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 5:26:29 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Daryl Bulkley
619 Clay Street
206
Port Townsend, WA 98368

From:	Mark Johnston
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 5:05:43 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Mark Johnston
14818 SE 267th Street
Kent, WA 98042

From:	JERRY WHEELER
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 4:27:03 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

JERRY WHEELER
13356 35TH AVE S
TIUKWILA, WA 98168

From:	Bettina Stokes
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 4:23:09 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Bettina Stokes
12125 SE 13th St.
Bellevue, WA 98005

From:	Laura Treadway
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 2:44:55 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Laura Treadway
11519B 28th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98125

From:	Lars Johansson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 1:49:07 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and our health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate and promote a sustainable prosperity?

Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snow-pack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to promote clean energy, spur innovation and investment, and protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Lars Johansson
1549 3rd Street
Kirkland, WA 98033

From:	Doug Smith
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 1:37:27 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Doug Smith
232 S. Horseshoe Drive
Kettle Falls, WA 99141

From:	Gerald Burnett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 12:42:11 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Gerald Burnett
4336 NE 22nd ct
Renton, WA 98059

From:	David and Ann Cordero
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 12:29:35 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

David and Ann Cordero
2814 Lilac Street
Longview, WA 98632

From:	Chris Leyerle
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 11:00:40 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and our health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate and promote a sustainable prosperity?

Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snow-pack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to promote clean energy, spur innovation and investment, and protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Chris Leyerle
1420 NW Gilman Blvd 2655
Issaquah, WA 98027

From:	Sara Kiesler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 10:08:59 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Sara Kiesler
3501 Albion Pl N apt3
Apt 3
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	Leslie Marshall
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 10:07:09 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

As a retired nurse educator, I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation - to say nothing of the negative and costly impacts on cardiac and respiratory health of our population!

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Leslie Marshall
1866 Commodore Lane
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

From:	Linda Ellsworth
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 10:03:13 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Linda Ellsworth
61 Rosehip Rd
Eastsound, WA 98245

From:	Dorothy Jordan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 8:44:22 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Dorothy Jordan
1407 Abbott Rd
Lynden, WA 98264

From:	Dorothy Jordan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 8:18:48 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Dorothy Jordan
1407 Abbott Rd
Lynden, WA 98264

From:	Linelle Russ
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 7:36:38 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Linelle Russ
2760 NW 85th
Seattle, WA 98117

From:	Diane George
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Sunday, July 15, 2012 6:36:52 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Diane George
19610 290th Ave SE
19610 290th Ave SE
Hobart, WA 98205

From:	Janalee Roy
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 11:02:46 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Janalee Roy
4828 Slayden Rd NE
Tacoma, WA 98422

From:	Mark Miller
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 10:14:38 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Mark Miller
6318 17 Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	Cherie Holman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 10:03:16 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

Our state currently has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases. But I understand
that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air.

Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events from global warming.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and make real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Please enforce the law instead of trying to change or weaken it.

Cherie Holman
4214-AQ Evanston Ave N
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	Don Ferkingstad
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 8:45:51 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Don Ferkingstad
6003 35th Ave NW
Seattle, WA 98107

From:	Billy Kemp
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 7:43:33 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Billy Kemp
P. O. Box 112396
Tacoma, WA 98411

From:	Steve Bailey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 7:00:33 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Steve Bailey
1601 H St
Apt 202
Bellingham, WA 98225

From:	Glen Anderson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Take BOLD ACTION on climate re: WAC 173-400 WAC and Wash."s SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 6:25:06 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

The people of Washington State are counting on the Dept. of Ecology to protect our environment -- including PROTECTING OUR AIR AND OUR CLIMATE.

What a SHOCK and PROFOUND DISAPPOINTMENT to learn that the Dept. of Ecology is thinking about WEAKENING our state's climate protection related to the federal Clean Air Act!

Federal law requires us to LIMIT ALL AIR CONTAMINANTS, including greenhouse gases.

THE PEOPLE OF WASHINGTON WANT OUR STATE TO VIGOROUSLY PERSIST IN DEALING BOLDLY WITH GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS -- AND TO VIGOROUSLY PROTECT OUR CLIMATE!!!!!!!!!!!!

Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Glen Anderson
5015 15th Ave SE
Lacey, WA 98503

From:	Bob Burr
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 4:59:57 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Bob Burr
1130 40th St
Bellingham, WA 98229

From:	Catherine Livingston
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 4:59:06 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate? Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, and other manner of well-discussed environmental effects.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us back with the deniers.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Catherine Livingston
3011 NE 92nd St
Seattle, WA 98115

From: Joel Carlson
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: Don"t let corrupt Republicans destroy our planet!
Date: Saturday, July 14, 2012 4:31:26 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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Joel Carlson
3634 Loren st NE
Lacey, WA 98516

From:	Moira Fulton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 3:23:23 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Moira Fulton
3304 S. Dose Terrace
Seattle, WA 98144

From:	David Casey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 3:09:29 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

David Casey
4233 Thackeray PL NE
Seattle, WA 98105

From:	Kirstin Gruver
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 2:53:48 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Kirstin Gruver
6805 92nd st ct NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98332

From:	Scott Woodward
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 2:36:32 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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Scott Woodward
480 Columbia Park Trl
Richland, WA 99352

From:	Tifni Lynch
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 1:40:32 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Tifni Lynch
PO Box 321
Shaw Island, WA 98286

From:	Rhonda Peterson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 1:03:12 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Rhonda Peterson
1800 Taylor Ave N, #102
Seattle, WA 98109

From:	Jon Quitslund
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 12:47:14 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Jon Quitslund
5192 NE Sullivan Rd
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

From:	Debbie Thorn
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 12:43:36 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Debbie Thorn
710 18th Ave West
Kirkland, WA 98033

From:	Debbie Thorn
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 12:30:05 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Debbie Thorn
710 18th Ave West
Kirkland, WA 98033

From:	Dorothea Reinert
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 12:27:24 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Dorothea Reinert
353 Wallace Way NE #7
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

From:	Rosalie Lafitte
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 11:52:39 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Rosalie Lafitte
2024 3rd Ave #407
Seattle, WA 98121

From:	Keenan Murphy
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 11:41:46 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Keenan Murphy
23816 SE 44th Ct
Issaquah, WA 98029

From:	laurie Schaetzel-Hill
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 11:39:31 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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laurie Schaetzel-Hill
5740 78th Ave NE
Olympia, WA 98516

From:	laurie Schaetzel-Hill
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 11:39:31 AM

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laurie Schaetzel-Hill
5740 78th Ave NE
Olympia, WA 98516

From:	Peter Rimbos
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 11:35:01 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Peter Rimbos
19711 241st Ave SE
Maple Valley, WA 98038

From:	John Day
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 10:47:21 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

John Day
6368 Erwin Ln
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284

From:	Mike Conlan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 10:45:55 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Mike Conlan
6421 139th Place NE, 52
Redmond, WA 98052

From:	Ray & Charlotte Kanemori
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 10:45:24 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Ray & Charlotte Kanemori
9733 112th Ave. NE
Kirkland, WA 98033

From:	Zandra Saez
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 10:28:02 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?

Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snow pack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Zandra Saez
1805 E. 34th Ave.
Spokane, WA 99203

From:	Ben Knudsen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 10:27:26 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Ben Knudsen
313 N 8th St
Mount Vernon, WA 98273

From:	Nick Barcott
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 10:20:39 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Nick Barcott
1318 N. Lake Stickney Dr.
Lynnwood, WA 98087

From:	Florence Wagner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 10:18:02 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Climate change is not something we can put on "the back burner"!! We need to start now, seriously, to do what needs to be done to delay it. We need to be leaders in this problem..for the world!

Florence Wagner
392 Whiskey Hill Rd.
P.O.BOX 312
Lopez Island, WA 98261

From:	Jim McRoberts
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 10:02:03 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I implore the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Jim McRoberts
5430 Lake Wash Blvd SE
Bellevue, WA 98006

From:	Liisa Antilla
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 9:57:21 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Liisa Antilla
11727 2nd ave nw
Ste 315
seattle, WA 98177

From:	Andrea Faste
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 9:43:07 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Andrea Faste
7713 11th NW
Seattle, WA 98117

From:	Barbara Bruell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 9:39:51 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Barbara Bruell
2605 236th Place NE
Sammamish, WA 98074

From:	Charlie Fink
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 9:39:39 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Charlie Fink
3218 61st Avenue SW
Seattle, WA 98116

From:	Robin kreidler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 9:31:43 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Robin kreidler
3481 salmonberry dr se
Port Orchard, WA 98366

From:	Dan Schwartz
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 9:28:45 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Dan Schwartz
430 18th Ave E #103
Seattle, WA 98112

From:	Lee Buffington
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 9:03:18 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Lee Buffington
2257 80th Ave Se
Mercer Island, WA 98040

From:	Sara King
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 8:59:17 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Sara King
6647 Montevista Dr SE
Auburn, WA 98092

From:	Susan Pynchon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 8:57:21 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Susan Pynchon
1132 Philleo Road
Addy, WA 99101

From:	wendy cornell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 8:41:10 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

wendy cornell
8132 island view dr ne
olympia, WA 98506

From:	Claudia Karll
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 8:39:24 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Claudia Karll
PO Box 2852
Vashon, WA 98070

From:	gregory Severson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 8:37:45 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

gregory Severson
15414 35th ave W Apt#6
Unit #6
Lynnwood, WA 98087

From:	Diane Rose
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 8:30:47 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Diane Rose
15 145th Ave NE
Bellevue, WA 98007

From:	Michael Cole
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 8:25:25 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Michael Cole
4131 48th Ave S
Seattle, WA 98118

From:	patrice bahnsen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 8:00:29 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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As a Preschool Teacher I have witnessed the increase in respiratory illness in young children as well as the increase in the use of medications for respiratory disease. I have experienced the impact to my lungs as a result of paricles in the air. This is not the time to decrease regulations in polution control but to step up and have everyone work together to keep our air and our waters pristine, or they have to pay the true price
for adding to the pollution problem.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

patrice bahnsen
13045 111th ave n.e.
kirkland, WA 98034

From:	Shanna Angel
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 7:30:57 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Shanna Angel
165 Winslow Lane
Morton, WA 98356

From:	White Bear
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 7:25:50 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

White Bear
15240 40th Ave, S.
15240-40th Ave, S.
Tukwila, WA 98188

From:	Patricia Rodgers
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 7:11:44 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Patricia Rodgers
8121 NE 141st Street
Kirkland, WA 98034

From:	Greg Malcham
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 7:00:30 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Greg Malcham
3840 81st ave s.e.
Mercer Island, WA 98040

From:	Chuck Rohrer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 6:42:57 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Chuck Rohrer
520 10th Ave E #6
Seattle, WA 98102

From:	Verne Gibbs
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 5:04:06 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Verne Gibbs
3900 SE Kamilche Pt Rd
Shelton, WA 98584

From:	Anne Otis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 4:10:15 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Anne Otis
2663 20th AVE NE
Issaquah, WA 98029

From:	Louise Stonington
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 2:51:12 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Louise Stonington
1922 15th Ave E
Seattle, WA 98112

From:	Ann E. Wales
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 2:14:40 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Ann E. Wales
2545 MacKenzie Road
Bellingham, WA 98226

From:	Amy NedrowAmyN
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 1:55:30 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Amy NedrowAmyN
7605 Crown Crest Ave.
Yakima, WA 98903

From:	Teri Travis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 12:38:38 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

Weakening clean air rules goes Against the Washingtonian Values!! I implore the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I'm angered and very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Teri Travis
9736 Sand Point Wy NE
Seattle
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	Debby Mumm Felnagle
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 12:29:16 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Debby Mumm Felnagle
1618 Wilton Rd S
Tacoma, WA 98465

From:	Brian DeLeon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 12:01:07 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Brian DeLeon
400 Broadway Apt 404
Seattle, WA 98122

From:	Adriana Faria
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 12:00:48 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Adriana Faria
17747 93rd Ave E
Street Address 2
Puyallup, WA 98375

From:	Sharon Fetter
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 11:55:45 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Sharon Fetter
PO Box 521
Puyallup, WA 98371

From:	Annie Phillips
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 10:42:29 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Annie Phillips
17600 Sylvester Rd SW
Burien, WA 98166

From:	ELIZABETH SLOSS
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 10:40:26 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

ELIZABETH SLOSS
2228 40th Ave East
Seattle, WA 98112

From:	David Habib
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 10:40:05 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

David Habib
2623 134th Ave NE
Bellevue, WA 98005

From:	Megan Bott
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 10:19:47 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Megan Bott
160 25th Avenue
Seattle, WA 98122

From:	Robert Juelich
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 10:18:25 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Robert Juelich
6914 S.12th St. Apt. 1402
Apt. 1402
Tacoma, WA 98465

From:	Anne Roda
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 10:07:39 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Anne Roda
8415 Island Dr. S.
Seattle, WA 98118

From:	Julia Glover
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	PLEASE Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP!!!
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 10:07:07 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

Please protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

How can you even consider dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act? Our state has a duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases. WHAT ARE YOU THINKING?

Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation. NOT TO MENTION THE IMPACT ON PUBLIC HEALTH FROM ALLOWING ALL THESE POLLUTANTS TO BE RELEASED INTO THE ENVIRONMENT!

PLEASE start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits. WE ARE COUNTING ON YOU TO DO THIS!

Julia Glover
7292 Maxwelton Road
Clinton, WA 98236

From:	Kathryn Schetzer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 10:03:32 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Kathryn Schetzer
923 Liberty St
Bellingham, WA 98225

From:	Mary Riley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 10:03:24 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Mary Riley
121 Karr Ave
Hoquiam, WA 98550

From:	Ingrid Erickson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 10:00:50 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Ingrid Erickson
1104 E Maryland St Apt 1
Bellingham, WA 98226

From:	Ingrid Erickson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 9:57:32 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Ingrid Erickson
1104 E Maryland St Apt 1
Bellingham, WA 98226

From:	Sandra Jean
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 9:55:42 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Sandra Jean
6707 196 Street SW
#102
Lynnwood, WA 98036

From:	Morris Williams
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 9:55:14 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Morris Williams
3526 NE 92nd St
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	Elyette Weinstein
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 9:54:21 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Elyette Weinstein
5000 Orvas Court SE
Olympia, WA 98501

From:	Barbara Nichols
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 9:53:28 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Barbara Nichols
P.O.Box 343
Freeland, WA 98249

From:	nancy corr
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 9:47:10 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

nancy corr
23025 17th ave so
des moines, WA 98198

From:	Scott Hayes
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 9:45:23 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Scott Hayes
623 NW 185th St.
Shoreline, WA 98177

From:	Dennis Richman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 9:44:38 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Dennis Richman
8538 Mary Ave. n.w.#303
Seattle, WA 98117

From:	Patricia Waterston
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 9:38:48 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Patricia Waterston
5815 Princeton Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98105

From:	david walseth
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 9:32:36 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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david walseth
1919 NE 123rd Ave
Vancouver, WA 98684

From:	Debby Mumm Felnagle
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 9:30:16 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Debby Mumm Felnagle
1618 Wilton Rd S
Tacoma, WA 98465

From:	Eleanor Dowson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 9:21:07 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Eleanor Dowson
2007 Millpointe Drive SE
Mill Creek, WA 98012

From:	Marjorie McNae
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 9:14:35 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Marjorie McNae
871 Blue Spruce Pl.
Oak Harbor, WA 98277

From:	Scott Martin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 9:03:23 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Scott Martin
2611 Eastlake Ave. E #102
Seattle, WA 98102

From:	Laura Goldberg
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 9:00:15 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Laura Goldberg
9225 N Cedarvale
Arlington, WA 98223

From:	Kara Tebeau
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 8:51:32 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Kara Tebeau
7719 Nighthawk Ct SE
Olympia, WA 98513

From:	Bruce Pringle
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 8:48:40 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

Department of Ecology

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

The proposed rule could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Bruce Pringle
17037 12th PL SW
Normandy Park, WA 98166

From:	Kathleen Wolfe
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 8:46:13 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Kathleen Wolfe
28701 6th Pl S #201
Des Moines, WA 98198

From:	Pamela M. Engler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 8:42:13 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Pamela M. Engler
7022 - 21st Avenue NE
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	FORREST RODE
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 8:38:45 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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FORREST RODE
1616 SUMMIT AVE 502
SEATTLE, WA 98122

From:	David Richard
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 8:34:48 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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David Richard
1009 W. Blaine
Street Address 2
Seattle, WA 98119

From:	William Johnsen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 8:23:15 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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William Johnsen
10922 127th Ave NE
Lake Stevens, WA 98258

From:	Mercedita del Valle
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 8:12:57 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Mercedita del Valle
102 N.Rhododendron Dr.
Port Townsend, WA 98368

From:	Lela Perkins
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 7:50:23 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Lela Perkins
15109 50th Ave SE
Everett, WA 98208

From:	Linda Woodall
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 7:49:10 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Linda Woodall
403 W. 21st Pl.
Kennewick, WA 99337

From:	biff Michael Appia
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 7:46:05 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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biff Michael Appia
108 East Bridgeport Avenue
Spokane, WA 99207

From:	Lyle Collins
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 7:32:10 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Lyle Collins
200 N 70th Ave Apt 4
Apt 4
Yakima, WA 98908

From:	Arnold Martin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 7:26:59 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Arnold Martin
631 Chenault Ave
Hoquiam, WA 98550

From:	Ginna Correa
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 7:23:10 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Ginna Correa
1722 Union Ave SE
Olympia, WA 98501

From:	Karuna Berryman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 7:05:50 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Karuna Berryman
2900 Canyon Rd Trl 77
Ellensburg, WA 98926

From:	kat thomas
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 6:59:06 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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kat thomas
1007 e alder
seattle, WA 98122

From:	alwyn jones
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 6:42:16 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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alwyn jones
1264 port stanley road
lopez island, WA 98261

From:	carol olivier
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 6:41:52 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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carol olivier
2451 s kent des moones
des moines, WA 98198

From:	elizabeth rosenthal
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 6:40:17 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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elizabeth rosenthal
18808 ashworth ave n
shoreline, WA 98133

From:	Denee Scribner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 6:37:04 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Denee Scribner
1113 E 2nd Ave
Ellensburg, WA 98926

From:	Lee Greenawalt
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 6:36:39 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Lee Greenawalt
3122 141st Street NW
Gig Harbor, WA 98332

From:	Richard Crerie
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 6:29:59 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Richard Crerie
P.O. Box 1357
P.O. Box 1357
Lyman, WA 98263

From:	Ricky Taylor
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 6:23:43 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Ricky Taylor
4221 114th ST SE
Everett, WA 98208

From:	Jean Pauley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 6:13:00 PM

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Jean Pauley
414 Malden Ave. East # D
Seattle, WA 98112

From:	Helen Pegg
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 6:11:58 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Helen Pegg
3505 Wilderness Dr SE
Olympia, WA 98501

From:	Michael Smith
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 6:10:40 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Michael Smith
28139 192nd Pl. SE
Kent, WA 98042

From:	Natalie San Pietro
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 6:07:07 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Natalie San Pietro
906 Dexter Ave N, #L523
Seattle, WA 98109

From:	Marilyn Smith
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 6:06:02 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Marilyn Smith
1415 8th St.
Clarkston, WA 99403

From:	Margie Goulden
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 5:58:30 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Margie Goulden
4710 129th Ave. E.
Edgewood, WA 98372

From:	Carolyn Boatsman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 5:54:06 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Carolyn Boatsman
3210 74th AV SE
Mercer Island, WA 98040

From:	Laura Graham
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 5:44:34 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Laura Graham
2812 NW 67th Street
Seattle, WA 98117

From:	Lois Constantine
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 5:42:04 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Lois Constantine
2315 51st SW
Seattle, WA 98116

From:	Peter Guerrero
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 5:29:27 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Peter Guerrero
816 O St.
Port Townsend, WA 98368

From:	Joe Mabel
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 5:28:03 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?

Joe Mabel
3164 NE 83rd Street
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	David Heitkemper
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 5:20:42 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

David Heitkemper
3799 NE 97th St.
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	Scott Fortman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 5:18:28 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Scott Fortman
10028 126t Ave NE
Kirkland, WA 98033

From:	DON RAHM
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 5:17:01 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

DON RAHM
15301 122ND AVE CT E
PUYALLUP, WA 98374

From:	Jeffrey Holden
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 5:11:52 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Jeffrey Holden
5126 SW 326th Street
Federal Way, WA 98023

From:	Martha Huey Franklin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 5:11:24 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Martha Huey Franklin
19510 SE May Valley Rd
Issaquah, WA 98027

From:	Temma Pistrang
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 5:10:52 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Temma Pistrang
15603 36th Ave.NE
Lake Forest Park, WA 98155

From:	Cruz Turcott
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 5:07:55 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Cruz Turcott
200 Aloha Street, #7
Seattle
WA, WA 98109

From:	Beth Burrows
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 5:06:42 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Beth Burrows
20319 92nd Ave. West
Edmonds, WA 98020

From:	Alec & Sandy McDougall
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 4:59:16 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

We are writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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We are asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Alec & Sandy McDougall
16387 Calhoun Road
Mount Vernon
Mount Vernon, WA 98273

From:	Ian Elliott
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 4:58:54 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Ian Elliott
23528 22nd ave se
Bothell, WA 98021

From:	Larry Lowther
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 4:55:28 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Larry Lowther
107 W. 9th Ave.
Address Line 2
Ellensburg, WA 98926

From:	Larry Lowther
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 4:55:27 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Larry Lowther
107 W. 9th Ave.
Address Line 2
Ellensburg, WA 98926

From:	Mark Redmond
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 4:44:03 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Mark Redmond
1605 East Olive st., #206
Seattle, WA 98122

From:	Carolyn Fletcher
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 4:43:51 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Carolyn Fletcher
150 Mt. Olympus Drive NW
Issaquah, WA 98027

From:	marilyn kimmerling
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 4:43:18 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

marilyn kimmerling
4414 n 34th st
tacoma, WA 98407

From:	Deric Gruen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 4:43:04 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Deric Gruen
502 Crockett St
Seattle, WA 98109

From:	Mr. Shelley Dahlgren, PhD
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 4:42:56 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Mr. Shelley Dahlgren, PhD
4449 242nd Ave. S. E.
Issaquah, WA 98029

From:	Tom Craighead
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 4:40:59 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Tom Craighead
23404 107th Ave SW
Vashon, WA 98070

From:	loren willson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 4:37:13 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

loren willson
13807 68th ave ct e
puyallup, WA 98373

From:	Gary Bennett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 4:34:56 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Gary Bennett
1436 Toledo st
Bellingham, WA 98229

From:	Mary Ann Kirsling
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 4:32:46 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Mary Ann Kirsling
p.o. box 3063
Pasco, WA 99302

From:	pat milliren
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 4:31:30 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

This is DOE's responsibility as far as I am oncerned. DOE does not have the choice to wimp out.

pat milliren
1703 w. 8th
port angeles, WA 98363

From:	Yvonne Kuperberg
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 4:27:52 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Yvonne Kuperberg
14714 Bethel Ln SW
Vashon, WA 98070

From:	Carolyn Marshall
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Please Do Not Modify Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 4:26:48 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to request the Department of Ecology to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I shocked and dumbfounded to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases. Of all states, I would expect Washington to comply with this requirement.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. In fact, it's unacceptable. I am a Washington native and have always lauded our position as a national leader in the effort to protect our climate. However, this action would shamefully put us to the back of the pack.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Carolyn Marshall
7850 80th Pl. SE
Mercer Island, WA 98040

From:	Rose Lagerberg
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 4:25:36 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Rose Lagerberg
13715 Wallingford N.
SEattle, WA 98133/7245

From:	Mark Blitzer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 4:23:27 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act. Just whom do you represent? The citizens of the state or special interest corporations?

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Mark Blitzer
8047 Earl Avenue NW
Seattle, WA 98117

From:	Galen Davis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 4:21:28 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Galen Davis
9114 8th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	d robinson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 4:17:57 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

d robinson
pobox 151
curlew, WA 99118

From:	Harry Romberg
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 4:14:08 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Harry Romberg
11538 17th Ave. NE
Seattle, WA 98125

From:	Jeffrey Haines
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 4:13:59 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Jeffrey Haines
951 3rd court NE
issaquah, WA 98029

From:	Penny Peters
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 4:12:59 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Penny Peters
12203 Maplewood Ave
Edmonds, WA 98026

From:	Ronald Ramey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 4:10:37 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would be a huge setback.
The Department of Ecology should reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Ronald Ramey
4630 Mermont Drive
Everett, WA 98203

From:	Kim Casper
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 4:05:16 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

YOU KNOW WHAT IS RIGHT/WHAT IS BEST FOR EVERYBODY; USE YOUR POWER IN A NOURISHING WAY.

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Kim Casper
4515 Burke Ave. N. #2
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	John DuBois
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 3:55:28 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

John DuBois
PO Box 1187
Renton, WA 98057

From:	Tyler Morse
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 3:55:05 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Tyler Morse
3515 Grandview Dr. W.
University Place, WA 98466

From:	Ann Childs
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 3:49:12 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Ann Childs
13230 Rector Road
Mount Vernon, WA 98273

From:	stephen brklycica
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 3:48:23 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

stephen brklycica
5406 108th st sw
lakewood, WA 98499

From:	Katherine Nelson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 3:42:46 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Katherine Nelson
9445 s 232nd st
Kent, WA 98031

From:	Gary Larson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 3:41:06 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Gary Larson
6723 35th Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98126

From:	shawn olsen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 3:38:40 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

Do not weaken our air pollution laws just to satisfy polluting fossil fuels.I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.
I want a state that is in front of climate change not one that makes us go backwards just for the sake of polluting businesses.

shawn olsen
9025 Waverly Dr. S W
Lakewood, WA 98499

From:	Lynn Brevig
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 3:33:04 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.
Please realize that the richness of Washington lies in it's natural beaty and healthy habitats for people and wildlife. PLEASE do not compromise the standards of the Clean Air Act. Please get smart!!

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Lynn Brevig
10742 1/2 Lakeside Ave. NE.
Seattle, WA 98125

From:	Tim Burns
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 3:32:53 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Tim Burns
32117 42nd Pl SW
Federal Way, WA 98023

From:	Randy Corbett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 3:32:17 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Randy Corbett
31 Churchill Ln
Port Ludlow, WA 98365

From:	Teresa O"Connor
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 3:32:10 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Teresa O'Connor
6232 Palatine Avenue North
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	Ardith Arrington
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 3:30:12 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Ardith Arrington
9538 Phinney Ave N
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	Robert Moore
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 3:26:58 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Robert Moore
450 NE 100th St
Seattle, WA 98125

From:	terry risberg
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 3:26:45 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

terry risberg
1107 eshom road
centralia, WA 98531

From:	Lisa Vandermay
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 3:23:20 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Lisa Vandermay
16203 se 175th pl
Renton, WA 98058

From:	Dung Nguy
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 3:22:26 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Dung Nguy
2802 S. Norman St.
Seattle, WA 98144

From:	m dulin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule to Modify Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 3:16:42 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am alarmed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Our state has a federally-enforceable duty to limit ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snow pack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

Oil refineries and other industrial sites must not be allowed to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate. We must continue to be a leader in protecting the health of the planet and ourselves.

Please reconsider your requested change, and continue to move forward protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

m dulin
1216 w mukilteo blvd
everett, WA 98203

From:	Rachel Fredericks
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 3:13:19 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Rachel Fredericks
1305 NE 43rd St Apt 503
Seattle, WA 98105

From:	Lynne Haudenschield
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 3:11:23 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Lynne Haudenschield
3717 88th Ave. S.E.
Mercer Island, WA 98040

From:	Cathleen Lindsay
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 3:08:04 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Cathleen Lindsay
2025 NE 100th St
Seattle, WA 98125

From:	Virginia Davis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 3:06:20 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I ask that the Department of Ecology step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a critical tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate? Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack. I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Virginia Davis
17721 NE 156th St.
Woodinville, WA 98072

From:	The Rev Marilyn Cornwell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 3:06:01 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

The Rev Marilyn Cornwell
9010 SE 47th St
Mercer Island, WA 98040

From:	Esther B. Wolf
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 3:03:26 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Esther B. Wolf
4009 30 Ave. W.
Seattle, WA 98199

From:	Carrol Hull
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 3:01:33 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Carrol Hull
240 Brittany Lane
Sequim, WA 98382

From:	Katherine Ransel
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:55:42 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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Katherine Ransel
929 N. 77th Street
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	Suzanne Hamer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:55:13 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Suzanne Hamer
17227 NE 195th St
Woodinville, WA 98072

From:	Isis Charest
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:54:37 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Isis Charest
940 N 163rd ST
Shoreline, WA 98133

From:	Ian Gonzales
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:52:40 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Ian Gonzales
12512 N Sheridan St.
Mead, WA 99021

From:	Lee Bennett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:51:37 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am hope the Department of Ecology will step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Lee Bennett
13501 Kenwanda Drive
Snohomish, WA 98296

From:	Teresa Bryan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:47:19 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Teresa Bryan
224 Louise St
Kelso, WA 98626

From:	Tom and Kristi Weir
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:44:39 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Tom and Kristi Weir
4639 133rd Ave SE
Bellevue, WA 98006

From:	Edward Mills
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Please Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:43:02 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Edward Mills
264 WL Sammamish NE
Bellevue, WA 98008

From:	Patricia Szot
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:41:19 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Patricia Szot
5627 Hazel Ave
Auburn, WA 98092

From:	Inga Carmack
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:41:17 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Let's not go BACKWARDS in our path to a cleaner environment!

Inga Carmack
2391 GARFIELD AVE SE
PT. ORCHARD, WA 98366

From:	Elaine and Robert Phelps
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:38:12 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

Don't you breathe the same air that Washingtonians do?

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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Elaine and Robert Phelps
17238 10th Ave NW
Shoreline, WA 98177

From:	Paul Dutky
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:38:03 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Paul Dutky
6018 Peregrine Court
Bremerton, WA 98312

From:	Alexander Hosea
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:36:50 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Alexander Hosea
637 N. Trafton Apt. "C"
Tacoma, WA 98403

From:	Sarah Salter
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:35:03 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Sarah Salter
19432 71st Pl. W.
Lynnwood, WA 98036

From:	Mary Gates
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:33:01 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Mary Gates
9634 36th St. E
Edgewood, WA 98371

From:	Marin Andersen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:31:05 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Marin Andersen
2342 Broadway E.
SEattle, WA 98102

From:	Marin Andersen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:30:27 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Marin Andersen
2342 Broadway E.
SEattle, WA 98102

From:	Sally Mackey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:20:23 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Why, why, why would this even be a consideration? I'm an "older type", a native who has worked on environmental issues since the1960's. We should be moving forward on improving our enviroment instead of trying to relax our standards. Our children and grandchildren and indeed, the health of our planet is what is at stake here.

Sincerely,

Sally Mackey
2127 SW 162nd St.
Burien, WA 98166

From:	Heather Peake
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:17:44 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Heather Peake
3714 Chrisella Road East
Edgewood, WA 98372

From:	Melanie Kenoyer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:17:41 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Melanie Kenoyer
708 W 24th St
Vancouver, WA 98660

From:	Linda Wilson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:17:04 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Linda Wilson
2103 Harrison NW #2711
Olympia, WA 98502

From:	Sally Mackey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:13:42 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Why, why, why would this even be a consideration? I'm an "older type", a native, who has worked on environmental issues since the 1060's. We need to continue to work for a better enviroment not relax standards. It's our children and grandchildren and the health of our planet that's at stake here.

Sincerely,

Sally Mackey
2127 SW 162nd St.
Burien, WA 98166

From:	Mathew Metcalf
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:13:18 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Mathew Metcalf
resident of
NO POSTAL MAIL PLEASE
Olympia, WA 98501

From:	Ian Cox
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:12:50 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Ian Cox
761 Boylston
Seattle, WA 98102

From:	Ronda Snider
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:10:00 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Ronda Snider
13805 Easy Street Kp N
Gig Harbor, WA 98329

From:	Al Carter
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:09:38 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Al Carter
315 Lawrence Drive
Hoquiam, WA 98550

From:	Walter T. VItatoe Jr.
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:08:36 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

What is it about this issue that is so hard to understand?

Walter T. VItatoe Jr.
PO Box2104
Battle Ground, WA 98604

From:	James Mulcare
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:08:21 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

James Mulcare
1110 Benjamin St
Clarkston, WA 99403

From:	diane crummett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:07:24 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

diane crummett
12 dogwood st. so.
p.o. box 1047
soap lake, WA 98851

From:	John Macdonald
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:06:26 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

John Macdonald
520 Valley St.
Seattle, WA 98109

From:	Michelle Hippler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:05:24 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Michelle Hippler
2324 1st Ave. #513
Seattle, WA 98121

From:	ted jonsson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:02:42 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

ted jonsson
805 ne northlake wy
seattle, WA 98105

From:	William W Haywood
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:02:21 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

William W Haywood
PO Box 473
Centralia, WA 98531

From:	Kathleen Dewhirst
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:01:28 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I sorely disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Kathleen Dewhirst
22311 98th Ave W
true
Edmonds, WA 98020

From:	Bruce Dobson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:01:01 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Bruce Dobson
5026 Deer Trail Ln
Langley, WA 98260

From:	Jeriene Walberg
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 2:00:42 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Jeriene Walberg
3857 Williams Ave W
Seattle, WA 98199

From:	Jeff Blair
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:59:07 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Jeff Blair
10533 2nd Ave NW
Seattle, WA 98177

From:	Shannon Hayes
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:56:55 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Shannon Hayes
10459 7th Ave. SW
Seattle, WA 98146

From:	Lin Provost
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:55:39 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Lin Provost
3707 42nd Ave South
Seattle, WA 98144

From:	John Lee
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:51:16 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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John Lee
3580 Overlook Dr.
Langley, WA 98260

From:	Robert Brown
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:51:14 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Robert Brown
1443 Edwards Avenue
#301
Fircrest, WA 98466

From:	Leslie Geller
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:50:34 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Leslie Geller
15102 SE 43rd St
Bellevue, WA 98006

From:	Patricia Miller
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:49:51 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

Why are you people so short sighted. Might be OK in the short term, but will ultimately cost more in the long run. More folks, especially children with asthma, more people will have to miss work, etc. Is it worth it in the long term or don't you people care about others. Remember what goes around comes around. You will be just as likely to suffer from bad air as the rest of us.

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Patricia Miller
8705 E Upriver Dr
Spokane, WA 99212

From:	Emerson Pirot
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:46:11 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Emerson Pirot
4020 Francis Ave N
Seattle, WA 98103

From: Dan Mahle
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date: Friday, July 13, 2012 1:44:28 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Dan Mahle
4525 39th Ave S.
Seattle, WA 98118

From:	Gayle Janzen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	PLEASE Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:43:10 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I can't believe that the WA state Dept. of Ecology wants to weaken our clean air ruiles to avoid your federally-inforceable duty to regulate greenhouse gases from industrial sources, including oil refineries. Have you been bought off by the oil companies??? Wow, I'm stunned that something like this would be happening in our state. You know, WA state, the one that is usually way ahead of the pack when it comes to regulating pollution. Why the sudden turnaround. Is air pollution suddenly no big deal??? This feels like something a right wing red state would do. Are you now denying climate change??

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Gayle Janzen
11232 Dayton Ave N
Seattle, WA 98133

From:	Emily Janet Day
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:43:05 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Emily Janet Day
5480 Nighthawk Rd
PO Box 61
Langley, WA 98260

From:	Peter Dobrovolny
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:43:04 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Peter Dobrovolny
12640 Manzanita Rd., NE
PO Box 34019
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

From:	Janna Rolland
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:41:41 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Janna Rolland
6227 34th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	Jean Davis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:40:36 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to strongly urge the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Jean Davis
36 N St
Hoquiam, WA 98550

From:	Keiko Okada
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:40:23 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Keiko Okada
2580 NE 2nd PL
Renton, WA 98056

From:	Kate McWiggins
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:39:05 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Kate McWiggins
PO Box 1690
Issaquah, WA 98027

From:	Robert Blumenthal
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:36:36 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Robert Blumenthal
2812 NE 62nd St.
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	Barbara Wood
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:36:02 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Barbara Wood
12507 Greenwood Ave., North
A402
Seattle, WA 98133

From:	Gary Bennett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:33:56 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Gary Bennett
1436 Toledo st
Bellingham, WA 98229

From:	Arthur Grunbaum
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Clean air, it"s how we live. Don"t foul it.
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:33:53 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to demand that the Department of Ecology protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

I am imploring the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

It's the air and the water.

Arthur Grunbaum
1128 State Route 105
Aberdeen, WA 98520

From:	Barbara Wollman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:33:14 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Barbara Wollman
243 Alaska Place
Friday Harbor, WA 98250

From:	Andrew Whitmont
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:32:58 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Andrew Whitmont
11 N 11th Avenue, #102
Suite 102
Yakima, WA 98902

From:	Karen Hedwig Backman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:32:36 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Karen Hedwig Backman
31010 18th Ave S Apt 4
Federal Way, WA 98003

From:	Paul Sweum
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Please reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:30:34 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?

Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Thank you for your time today.

Paul Sweum
7829 Center Blvd SE #206
Snoqualmie, WA 98065

From:	Paul Sweum
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:29:28 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to today about a very critical matter.

Please ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?

Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Thank you for your time today.

Paul Sweum
7829 Center Blvd SE #206
Snoqualmie, WA 98065

From:	Alene Cisney
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:28:31 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Alene Cisney
1463 Pritchard Road East
Port Orchard, WA 98366

From:	Joanna Bruno
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:28:31 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

As someone who worked to strengthen air pollution laws, I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?

Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state!!! Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

PLEASE reconsider this ill-advised decision!!!

Joanna Bruno
1217 E. Washington Ave
BURLINGTON, WA 98233

From:	Karen Derrig
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:27:49 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Karen Derrig
31530 113th Ave SE
Auburn, WA 98092

From:	Tracy Farwell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:27:05 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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The Deepwater Horizon fiasco spotlighted the BP corporate policy to run rigs and refineries until they break. Why give relief to an industry that damages everything it touches? Should we wonder what is happening to WA Ecology strategic policy? This is a donnybrook you can actually stop before it starts.

Tracy Farwell
3503 47th Ave NE
seattle, WA 98105

From:	Connie Gagnon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:26:56 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Connie Gagnon
11502 40th Dr SE
Everett, WA 98208

From:	Patti (Patricia) Warden
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:25:33 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and our health from air pollution and climate change.

I was deeply disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology had proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?

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I am urging the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Patti (Patricia) Warden
365 Maple Avenue NW
Renton, WA 98057

From:	Angela Smith
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:25:21 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Angela Smith
13641 26th Pl S
SeaTac, WA 98168

From:	Nick Bruno
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:25:04 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Nick Bruno
POB 31783
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	LARRY SUKUT
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:25:02 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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LARRY SUKUT
2391 Garfield Ave SW
Port Orchard, WA 98366

From:	John Dobmeier
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:22:15 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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John Dobmeier
1069 Honeymoon Lake Dr.
Greenbank, WA 98253

From:	Lizzy Safranski
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:19:55 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Lizzy Safranski
1217 NW Lakeview Rd
Vancouver, WA 98665

From:	Allan Poobus
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:18:32 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Allan Poobus
1223 E. 34th St
Tacoma, WA 98404

From:	Evelyn McChesney
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:16:45 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Evelyn McChesney
9223 45th Ave. N.E.
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	Christy Cornelsen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:16:42 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Christy Cornelsen
212 E. Hillside Dr.
Warden, WA 98857

From:	darius mitchell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:16:08 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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darius mitchell
2727 w manor pl
seattle, WA 98199

From:	Tracy Williams
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:15:16 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Tracy Williams
P.O. Box 47301
Seattle, WA 98126

From:	Ben Kapek
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:14:36 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Ben Kapek
3007 S Lloyd
Spokane, WA 99223

From:	Blair Kangley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:13:41 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Blair Kangley
2531 W Dravus St
Seattle, WA 98199

From:	Michel Bellamy
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:11:25 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Michel Bellamy
1509 North Proctor
Tacoma, WA 98406

From:	Charles Bonsteel
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:10:02 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Charles Bonsteel
4102 49th Ave S
Seattle, WA 98118 - 12

From:	Suzanne Taylor
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:08:46 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Suzanne Taylor
12109 NW 10th Ave
Vancouver, WA 98685

From:	Scott Taylor
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:08:14 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Scott Taylor
2226 Elliott Ave #304
Seattle, WA 98121

From:	Kay Paine
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:08:09 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Kay Paine
Rucker ave.
#356
Everett, WA 98201

From:	Jeff Hummel
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:07:42 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Jeff Hummel
3814 Sunnyside Ave N
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	Scott Bishop
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:06:57 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Scott Bishop
1710 Giles NW
Olympia, WA 98502

From:	Rocky Votolato
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:06:43 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Rocky Votolato
18447 NE 196th ST
E-235
Woodinville, WA 98077

From:	Rae Pearson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:05:37 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Rae Pearson
5527 36th NE
Seattle, WA 98105

From:	Jonathan Betz-Zall
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:02:08 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

As a teacher of environmental science I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Jonathan Betz-Zall
302 NW 81st St
Seattle, WA 98117

From:	James Paine
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:02:07 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

James Paine
3997 Rucker ave.
#356
Everett, WA 98201

From:	Trish Davis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:02:02 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Trish Davis
2620 North Carr
Tacoma, WA 98403

From:	Lennon Bronsema
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:01:51 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Lennon Bronsema
2934 S. Edmunds St.
Seattle, WA 98108

From:	Peggy Page
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:00:25 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Peggy Page
24324 Miller Rd
Stanwood, WA 98292

From:	Mildred Gerken
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:00:13 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Mildred Gerken
206 So Jefferson
Medical Lake, WA 99022

From:	elisabeth archer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:00:10 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

elisabeth archer
6050 44th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	David Kliegman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:59:34 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

David Kliegman
106 West Lost Lake Rd
Tonasket, WA 98855

From:	Liz Marshall
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:57:36 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Liz Marshall
3335 Northwest Ave
4
Bellingham, WA 98225

From:	Joyce Rudolph
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:56:18 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Joyce Rudolph
10973 Battle Point Dr NE
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

From:	Francis Wood
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:56:05 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Francis Wood
412 - 36th Avenue
Seattle, WA 98122

From:	Julie Whitacre
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:54:41 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Julie Whitacre
659 E Laurel Rd
BELLINGHAM, WA 98226

From:	Barbara Nesmith
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:54:29 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

THE WAY IT'S SUPPOSED TO BE IS we pay taxes, we pay your salary, you enforce the law. ARE YOU GETTING TOO MUCH OF YOUR SALARY AND PERQS FROM BIG OIL AND ITS REPS???? BEING PAID A LITTLE EXTRA ON THE SIDE TO FIND LOOPHOLES FOR THEM???

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Barbara Nesmith
3813 Fremont Ave. N., #2
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	marilyn evenson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:54:14 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

marilyn evenson
16016 29th ave ct-e
tacoma, WA 98445

From:	Eric Holtz
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:53:11 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Eric Holtz
716 2nd St
Kirkland, WA 98033

From:	Adam Croft
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:53:06 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Adam Croft
606 19th Avenue East, Apt. 302
Seattle, WA 98112

From:	Janie Starr
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:52:36 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Janie Starr
12016 SW Cedarhurst
12016 SW Cedarhurst Road
Vashon, WA 98070

From:	Mark Ashley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:52:33 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I'm surprised and very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, like oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

I have no doubt this is difficult to negotiate, but this isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

Please reconsider the requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Mark Ashley
10435 Duncan Lane NE
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

From:	Linda Oswald
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:52:33 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Linda Oswald
8335 29th ave nw
seattle, WA 98117

From:	George Knotek
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:52:10 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

George Knotek
5419 Kensington Place N
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	Irene Bensinger
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:52:09 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Irene Bensinger
43708 161st Avenue East
Eatonville, WA 98328

From:	Mairi Stagg
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:52:07 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Mairi Stagg
717 Longwood Ln
Eastsound, WA 98245

From:	Andreas Enderlein
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:52:06 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Andreas Enderlein
7328 17th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	kevin orme
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:52:04 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

kevin orme
502 N 80th
seattle, WA 98103

From:	Thomas Proehl
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:51:41 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Thomas Proehl
3777 148 AVE SE
Bellevue, WA 98006

From:	Michael Taylor
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:51:41 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Michael Taylor
14352 Stone Ave. N.
Seattle, WA 98133

From:	James Murphy
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:50:54 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

James Murphy
1122 East Pike St.
#1125
Seattle, WA 98122

From:	Rein Attemann
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:49:11 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Rein Attemann
316 NW 86th St
Seattle, WA 98117

From:	Martha Norwalk
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:48:57 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Martha Norwalk
19916 Old Owen Rd
Monroe, WA 98272

From:	Peter Marshall
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:48:39 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Peter Marshall
3030 109th Ave. SE
Bellevue, WA 98004

From:	Carol Harlow
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:47:36 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Carol Harlow
3302 Cheasty Blvd S
Seattle, WA 98144

From:	Margaret Wetter
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:46:59 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Margaret Wetter
7332 Alonzo Avenue NW
Seattle, WA 98117

From:	Jessica Vaughan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:46:25 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Jessica Vaughan
6525 25th Ave NW
Seattle, WA 98117

From:	k. eggers
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:46:22 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

k. eggers
2786 Records Rd
addy, WA 99101

From:	Michael Garrity
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:46:09 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Michael Garrity
608 N Sheridan
Tacoma, WA 98403

From:	Dennis Bloom
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:45:29 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Dennis Bloom
4022 Rechet Ct SE
Olympia, WA 98501

From:	Mary Ferm
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:45:22 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am concerned about our air quality.

I ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Mary Ferm
5062 New Sweden Rd NE
BAINBRIDGE ISLAND, WA 98110

From:	Scott Species
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:44:59 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Scott Species
1922 9th Ave., # 401
Seattle, WA 98101

From:	Emily Estrada
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:44:48 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Emily Estrada
1402 NE 70th St.
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	Gerry Milliken
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:44:10 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Gerry Milliken
522 West Cotta Ave
Spokane, WA 99204

From:	Scott McVay
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:44:09 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Scott McVay
4513 NE 95th St
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	Amy Groesbeck
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:43:45 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Amy Groesbeck
8825 17th ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	Samantha Rich
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:43:09 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Samantha Rich
13710 Burke Ave N
Seattle, WA 98133

From:	Daniel Henling
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:43:02 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Daniel Henling
1412 NW 61st ST
APT 2
Seattle, WA 98107

From:	Roslyn Regudon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:42:45 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Roslyn Regudon
16531 Spruce Way
Lynnwood, WA 98037

From:	Thomas Hammond
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:42:36 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Thomas Hammond
2010 NE 96th Street
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	Andrew Luk
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:42:28 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Andrew Luk
Perkins Lane W
Seattle, WA 98199

From:	John Plaza
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:41:56 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

John Plaza
8837 39th Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98136

From:	Matthew Stidham
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 12:39:56 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Matthew Stidham
1001 Cooper Pt. Rd. SW
#140-173
Olympia, WA 98502

From:	Edward Whitesell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 9:49:21 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Edward Whitesell
816 Plymouth St., SW
Olympia, WA 98502

From:	Dianna Hendricks
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 9:39:14 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and our health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate and promote a sustainable prosperity?

Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snow-pack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to promote clean energy, spur innovation and investment, and protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Dianna Hendricks
Pobox 110904
Tacoma, WA 98408

From:	Laura Hart
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 9:16:44 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Laura Hart
6053 26th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	Graham Evans
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 9:06:49 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am puzzled and concerned that the Department of Ecology appears to be trying to find ways of avoiding its responsibilities for protecting the state's and the global climate. Hence I am writing to ask you and the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and our health.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate and promote a sustainable prosperity?

Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snow-pack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to promote clean energy, spur innovation and investment, and protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Graham Evans
3636 SW 309th Street
Federal Way, WA 98023

From:	Geoff Briggs
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:17:34 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Geoff Briggs
8404 31st Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	Susan Godfrey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 11:51:13 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and our health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to promote clean energy, spur innovation and investment, and protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Susan Godfrey
507 Maynard Ave. S.
#304
Seattle, WA 98104

From:	Susan Pynchon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 11:08:50 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Susan Pynchon
1132 Philleo Road
Addy, WA 99101

From:	Adrienne Ross
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 10:52:47 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Adrienne Ross
540 North 66th Street
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	Benjamin Sibelman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 10:27:14 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation, to name just a few impacts of a global crisis that will ultimately threaten to destroy our entire civilization.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Benjamin Sibelman
15817 NE 90th St, Apt. H362
Apt. 1
Redmond, WA 98052

From:	Ms Hekate
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 8:57:18 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Ms Hekate
3808 E 18th St Apt 13
Vancouver, WA 98661

From:	Tom Crawford
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 8:57:15 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and our health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate and promote a sustainable prosperity?

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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to promote clean energy, spur innovation and investment, and protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Tom Crawford
7430 Tsuga Court, SW
Olympia, WA 98512

From:	Diane Weinstein
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 8:47:24 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Diane Weinstein
24116 SE 45th Place
Issaquah
Issaquah, WA 98029

From:	Rebecca Buell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 8:33:06 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Rebecca Buell
1206 S 33rd Ave
Yakima, WA 98902

From:	Rhys Roth
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 8:16:13 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Rhys Roth
1503 San Francisco Ave NE
Olympia, WA 98506

From:	Lowell Bushey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 7:38:48 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and our health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate and promote a sustainable prosperity?

Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snow-pack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to promote clean energy, spur innovation and investment, and protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Lowell Bushey
1615 SE Bleasner Dr. Apt. 11
Pullman, WA 99163

From:	Ann Dawson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 7:01:37 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Ann Dawson
8916 Fauntleroy Way SW
Seattle, WA 98136

From:	Lars Henrikson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Consider Future Generations. Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 5:48:27 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and our health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate and promote a sustainable prosperity?

Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snow-pack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state or for our children and grand children. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to promote clean energy, spur innovation and investment, and protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Lars Henrikson
7956 34th Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98126

From:	Howard Lamb
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 5:16:21 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and our health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate and promote a sustainable prosperity?

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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to promote clean energy, spur innovation and investment, and protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Howard Lamb
5450 Leary Ave NW #457
seattle, WA 98107

From:	Caroline Sneed
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 4:04:48 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and our health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate and promote a sustainable prosperity?

Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snow-pack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to promote clean energy, spur innovation and investment, and protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Caroline Sneed
2918 S Bennett St
Seattle, WA 98108

From:	Dan O"Shea
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 3:51:10 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and our health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate and promote a sustainable prosperity?

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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to promote clean energy, spur innovation and investment, and protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Dan O'Shea
15751 Greenwood Ave N
Shoreline, WA 98133

From:	David West
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 3:45:50 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and our health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate and promote a sustainable prosperity?

Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snow-pack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to promote clean energy, spur innovation and investment, and protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

David West
5546 S. Holly St.
Seattle, WA 98118

From:	Preston Thompson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 3:43:20 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and our health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to promote clean energy, spur innovation and investment, and protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Preston Thompson
4025 NE 115th Street
Seattle, WA 98125

From:	Joanne Day
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 3:42:16 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and our health from air pollution and climate change.

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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to promote clean energy, spur innovation and investment, and protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Joanne Day
9712 28th Ave SW
Seattle, BC 98126

From:	lee colleton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 3:40:57 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and our health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

lee colleton
1619 21st ave
seattle, WA 98122

From:	Tom Broxson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 3:36:46 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and our health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Tom Broxson
802 Sumner ave
Sumner, WA 98390

From:	Cestjon McFarland
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 3:32:21 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Cestjon McFarland
10257 N.E. Darden Lane
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

From:	Chris Bast
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Enter Your Action Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 3:11:30 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and our health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Chris Bast
3456 62nd Ave. SW
Seattle, WA 98116

From:	ronnie mitchell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 12:55:50 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

ronnie mitchell
401 w. champion st. #301
bellingham, WA 98225

From:	Ben Knudsen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 11:57:51 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Ben Knudsen
313 N 8th St
Mount Vernon, WA 98273

From:	Robert Pitman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 11:46:39 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Robert Pitman
1001 NE 105th St., #12
Vancouver, WA 98685

From:	Barbara Wood
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 11:15:30 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Barbara Wood
12507 Greenwood Ave., North
A402
Seattle, WA 98133

From:	Timothy Tetrault
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 11:03:07 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Timothy Tetrault
8800 Nesbit Ave N
#6
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	Christina Gilman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 10:57:20 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Christina Gilman
2901 S Adams St
Seattle, WA 98108

From:	Catherine Roseman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 10:52:11 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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Catherine Roseman
2011 14th Ave E
Seattle, WA 98112

From:	Kendra Sand
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 10:31:45 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Kendra Sand
501 Highland Dr, #402
Seattle, WA 98109

From:	EDITH DOWNING
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 10:20:15 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

EDITH DOWNING
1703 CIRCLE LOO SE
LACEY, WA 98503

From:	Richardh Heggen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 10:16:45 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Richardh Heggen
6444 Five Views Rd
Tacoma, WA 98407

From:	janet chalupnik
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 9:42:13 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

janet chalupnik
540 Dayton St.
201
Edmonds, WA 98020

From:	David Heywood
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 9:10:30 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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David Heywood
1208 Arcadia St. NW
Olympia, WA 98502

From:	Tamara Gordy
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 8:48:06 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Tamara Gordy
3483 Sulphur Springs
Bremerton, WA 98310

From:	caroline dociu
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 8:43:18 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

caroline dociu
10909 Avondale Rd Ne
G127
Redmond, WA 98052

From:	Peter Rimbos
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 8:41:00 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Peter Rimbos
19711 241st Ave SE
Maple Valley, WA 98038

From:	Jeriene Walberg
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 8:39:21 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Jeriene Walberg
3857 Williams Ave W
Seattle, WA 98199

From:	Mike Conlan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 8:33:47 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Mike Conlan
6421 139th Place NE, 52
Redmond, WA 98052

From:	Lisa Jester
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 7:43:26 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Lisa Jester
PO Box 173
Vancouver, WA 98666

From:	Deborah Reilly
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Deny Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 7:40:39 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Deborah Reilly
PO BOX 365 /
Vashon, WA 98070

From:	Aaron Robins
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 7:25:51 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Aaron Robins
7009 232 Ave NE
Redmond, WA 98053

From:	Richard Byrne
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 7:18:32 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Richard Byrne
1408 143rd Pl NE
Bellevue, WA 98007

From:	Lura Irish
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 7:03:22 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Lura Irish
POB 578
Lakebay, WA 98349

From:	Jane monygomery
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 6:58:27 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Jane monygomery
310
port townsend, WA 98368

From:	Quin Kessler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 1:02:47 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Quin Kessler
414
Mead, WA 99021

From:	Alec & Sandy McDougall
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 12:10:06 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Alec & Sandy McDougall
16387 Calhoun Road
Mount Vernon
Mount Vernon, WA 98273

From:	Sharon Fetter
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 12:04:52 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Sharon Fetter
PO Box 521
Puyallup, WA 98371

From:	Eileen Quigley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 11:05:51 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Eileen Quigley
5721 16th Ave Ne
Seattle, WA 98105

From:	Diane Puckett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 11:03:52 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Diane Puckett
3225 200th Pl. SE
Bothell, WA 98012

From:	FORREST RODE
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 10:50:58 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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FORREST RODE
1616 SUMMIT AVE 502
SEATTLE, WA 98122

From:	Robert Juelich
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 10:35:06 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Robert Juelich
6914 S.12th St. Apt. 1402
Apt. 1402
Tacoma, WA 98465

From:	Bruce Barnbaum
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 10:22:39 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Bruce Barnbaum
31417 Mountain Loop Highway
Granite Falls, WA 98252

From:	James Moss
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 10:11:15 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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James Moss
1302 S Tyler
Tacoma, WA 98405

From:	A Lee Miller
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 10:10:43 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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A Lee Miller
1721 5th Ave SE
Olympia, WA 98501

From:	James Moss
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 10:10:22 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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James Moss
1302 S Tyler
Tacoma, WA 98405

From:	Jen Marlow
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 10:08:19 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Jen Marlow
4042 Latona Ave. NE
Seattle, WA 98105

From:	p T
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 10:05:22 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

p T
17535 32nd Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98155

From:	Beth Call
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 9:57:45 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Beth Call
102 Otis
Walla Walla, WA 99362

From:	sheila brown
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 9:57:34 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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sheila brown
19834 Vashon Highway SW
vashon, WA 98070

From:	Elyette Weinstein
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 9:48:17 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Elyette Weinstein
5000 Orvas Court SE
Olympia, WA 98501

From:	Kimberly Leeper
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 9:46:38 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Kimberly Leeper
3936 SW 97th St.
Seattle, WA 98136

From:	Mary Ann Kirsling
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 9:41:07 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Mary Ann Kirsling
p.o. box 3063
Pasco, WA 99302

From:	Larry Sukut
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 9:31:40 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Larry Sukut
2391 Garfield Ave SE
Port Orchard, WA 98366

From:	Brian Mulligan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 9:28:18 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Brian Mulligan
2318 Kiesling St.
Bellingham, WA 98225

From:	Tom Craighead
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 9:19:11 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Tom Craighead
23404 107th Ave SW
Vashon, WA 98070

From:	Constance Voget
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 9:04:41 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Constance Voget
1615 N 41st
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	TINA BLADE
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 9:00:40 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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TINA BLADE
12829 NE 107TH PLACE
KIRKLAND, WA 98033

From:	Liisa Antilla
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 8:47:27 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Liisa Antilla
11727 2nd Ave NW
Ste 315
Seattle, WA 98177

From:	julia lakey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 8:43:03 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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julia lakey
17312 - 100th Lane SW
Vashon, WA 98070

From:	Anthony Buch
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 8:36:18 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Anthony Buch
6179 NE Radford Drive
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	Nora weisenhorn
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 7:44:28 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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Nora weisenhorn
5710 N Star Rd.
Ferndale, WA 98248

From:	Fran Koehler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 7:44:15 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Fran Koehler
6225 PALATINE AVE N
SEATTLE, WA 98103

From:	Carole Henry, MSW
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 7:21:51 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Carole Henry, MSW
6109 Seabeck Holly Road NW
Seabeck, WA 98380

From:	Susan Davidson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 7:16:17 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Susan Davidson
7712 39th Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98136

From:	Bob Burr
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 7:13:05 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Bob Burr
1130 40th St
Bellingham, WA 98229

From:	InaRae Ussack
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 7:11:55 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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InaRae Ussack
93 S. Ridgeview
Port Angeles, WA 98362

From:	Ralph,Kay,Dave & Jarrod Box
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 7:06:42 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Ralph,Kay,Dave & Jarrod Box
2126 Aspinwall RD NW
Olympia, WA 98502

From:	Kathleen Fellbaum
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 6:58:05 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Kathleen Fellbaum
10429 SW Cove Road
Vashon, WA 98070

From:	Carolyn Boatsman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 6:58:05 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Carolyn Boatsman
3210 74th AV SE
Mercer Island, WA 98040

From:	Elizabeth White
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 6:38:54 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Elizabeth White
1402 N. 135th pl
Seattle, WA 98133

From:	Lorraine Hartmann
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 6:16:46 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Lorraine Hartmann
10627 Durland NE
Seattle, WA 98125

From:	Sara King
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 6:07:11 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Sara King
6647 Montevista Dr SE
Auburn, WA 98092

From:	Larry Lowther
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 5:52:56 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Larry Lowther
107 W. 9th Ave.
Address Line 2
Ellensburg, WA 98926

From:	Adina Parsley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 5:39:42 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Adina Parsley
709 W Wiser Lake Rd
Ferndale
Ferndale, WA 98248

From:	Joseph Szwaja
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 5:36:15 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Joseph Szwaja
2021 NE 75th Street
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	Jean Pauley
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 5:21:58 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Jean Pauley
414 Malden Ave. East # D
Seattle, WA 98112

From:	Ruth Musgrave
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 5:20:01 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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Ruth Musgrave
7422 Boston Harbor NE
Olympia, WA 98506

From:	Joel Vancil
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 5:16:09 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Joel Vancil
6041 36th Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98126

From:	Art Petersen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 5:03:54 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

UNACCEPTABLE AND IMMORAL !

Having lived under the fallout plume of 2 oil refineries on March Point in Anacortes, AND having kept track of the emissions counts for the 6 different types of pollution that DOE and NW Clean Air Agency are REQUIRED TO MONITOR AND REGULATE, I can tell you that your proposal TO WEAKEN STANDARDS IS ECOCIDE !

That's not to mention the 3 million gallons of 'treated' waters the refineries dump into the bay EVERY DAY !

I LOOK FORWARD TO SUPPORTING A LAWSUIT TO MAKE SURE THAT DOE AND NW CLEAN AGENCY DO THEIR JOBS !

PROTECT COMMUNITY HEALTH AND OUR ENVIRONMENT BY INCREASING STANDARDS AND REGULATION !

HOW CAN YOU EVEN THINK ABOUT CONTINUING TO SANCTION THE GROWING GLOBAL CLIMATE CATASTROPHE !

WAKE UP !

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Art Petersen
3518 Fremont
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	Ian Gonzales
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 5:01:59 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Ian Gonzales
12512 N Sheridan St.
Mead, WA 99021

From:	Doug Keyes
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 4:54:26 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Doug Keyes
621 W Galer St Apt 307
Seattle, WA 98119

From:	Kathleen Wolfe
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 4:53:34 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Kathleen Wolfe
28701 6th Pl S #201
Des Moines, WA 98198

From:	Angela Smith
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 4:50:06 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Angela Smith
13641 26th Pl S
SeaTac, WA 98168

From:	Jim Davis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 4:46:56 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Jim Davis
430 NE RAVENNA BLVD APT 203
SEATTLE, WA 98115

From:	Carol Rolf
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 4:45:20 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Carol Rolf
679 1/2 N. Maple
Colville, WA 99114

From:	Richard Rust
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 4:42:35 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Richard Rust
900 University St. #701
Seattle, WA 98101

From:	Tifni Lynch
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 4:25:09 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Tifni Lynch
PO Box 321
Shaw Island, WA 98286

From:	Kathryn Hofmann
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 4:24:42 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

Step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Kathryn Hofmann
210 E. Clark St.
Yacolt, WA 98675

From:	David Casey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 4:21:41 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

David Casey
4233 Thackeray PL NE
Seattle, WA 98105

From:	gary pierson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 4:16:21 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

gary pierson
126 I ST. S.E.
auburn, WA 98002

From:	Terri Allen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 4:12:35 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Terri Allen
6184 North Fork Rd.
Deming, WA 98244

From:	Will Parry
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 4:08:33 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Will Parry
2813 Broadway E.
Seattke, WA 98102

From:	Ivy Sacks
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 4:01:49 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Ivy Sacks
11525 SW 212th Pl
Vashon, WA 98070

From:	Beatrice Calame
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 3:32:01 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Beatrice Calame
7829 NE 124th St
Kirkland, WA 98034

From:	Justus Stewart
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 3:31:39 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I was shocked and very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a crucial tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would you voluntarily give up not only our responsibility - but our very ability - to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect the climate?

The impacts of climate change are well-established and pose a clear danger to the future of our State. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect the climate, but your action would send us to the back of the pack, and permanently damage Ecology's credibility.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Justus Stewart
903 9th Ave
Seattle, WA 98104

From:	Susan Godfrey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 3:22:45 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Susan Godfrey
507 Maynard Ave. S.
#304
Seattle, WA 98104

From:	joel mulder
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 3:16:55 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

joel mulder
4312 29th Ave W
seattle
Seattle, WA 98199

From:	Ted Brookes
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 3:08:26 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Ted Brookes
3531 Overlook Dr.
Langley, WA 98260

From:	Dennis Smith
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 3:05:51 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Dennis Smith
5723 Schornbush Rd.
Deming, WA 98244

From:	Susan Fahey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 3:03:18 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases. Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?

Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snow pack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Susan Fahey
817 H Avenue
Anacortes, WA 98221

From:	Dr Arnold Reich
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 2:53:53 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Dr Arnold Reich
6221 82nd Ave SE
Mercer Island, WA 98040

From:	Diane Rose
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 2:51:53 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Diane Rose
4415 145th Ave NE
Bellevue, WA 98007

From:	Katherine Nelson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 2:43:22 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Katherine Nelson
9445 S 232nd st
Kent, WA 98031

From:	Heidi Boynton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 2:42:50 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Heidi Boynton
28625 SE 228th Street
Maple Valley, WA 98038

From:	Kendra Redman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 2:38:12 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Kendra Redman
8045 17th Ave. NW
Seattle, WA 98117

From:	Normandie Hales
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 2:38:12 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Normandie Hales
6511 Sierra Drive S.E.
Street Address 2
Lacey, WA 98503

From:	David Richard
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 2:33:27 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

David Richard
1009 W. Blaine
Street Address 2
Seattle, WA 98119

From:	Carol Crowell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 2:32:30 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Carol Crowell
2222 NE 92nd St. # 311
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	Barbara McMichael
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 2:31:01 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Barbara McMichael
22810 Thunderbird Drive
Des Moines, WA 98198

From:	Penny Peters
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 2:27:39 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Penny Peters
12203 Maplewood Ave
Edmonds, WA 98026

From:	Pamela M. Engler
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 2:19:51 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Pamela M. Engler
7022 - 21st Avenue NE
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	Eric Holtz
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 2:19:13 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Eric Holtz
716 2nd St
Kirkland, WA 98033

From:	Lois Woolwine
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 2:07:36 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Lois Woolwine
8050 35th Avenue NE
35th Avenue NE
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	Rebecca RODMAN
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 2:05:00 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Rebecca RODMAN
5994 DUNTHORNE Road
Anacortes, WA 98221

From:	Florence Wagner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 2:03:34 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Florence Wagner
392 Whiskey Hill Rd.
P.O.BOX 312
Lopez Island, WA 98261

From:	Forest Shomer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 2:01:18 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Forest Shomer
PO Box 639
Port Townsend, ID 98368

From:	Tad Anderson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 1:59:30 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Tad Anderson
2807 NW 68th St
Seattle, WA 98117

From:	Tracy Ouellette
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 1:55:18 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Tracy Ouellette
14078 MacTaggart Ave
Bow, WA 98232

From:	Sheryl Anya Woestwin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 1:52:26 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Sheryl Anya Woestwin
2413 N 42nd ST
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	Gayla Shoemake
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 1:52:21 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

Please increase the level of protection for our future air quality and health by reducing air pollution and limiting our contribution to climate change. Do not make the change I have heard you are considering.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology is suggesting a dismantling of a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act. Especially since our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases and the Dept of Ecology has been, in the past, a strong supporter of clean air for Washington citizens.

Why are you suddenly changes emphasis and giving up your responsibility to protect our state and reduce green house gases?

Your proposal could leave air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. The result is the opposite of what you have said you were all about in the past.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back in the company of southern states who ignore scientific evidence that there is climate change.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Gayla Shoemake
PO Box 324
Edmonds, WA 98020

From:	Todd Ellis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 1:45:11 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Todd Ellis
6526 40 th ave sw
seattle, WA 98136

From:	Chris McMasters
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 1:43:27 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Chris McMasters
15335 Sunrise Drive NE
Bainbridge Island, WA 98110

From:	Conner Sharpe
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 1:42:28 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Conner Sharpe
5453 31st Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98126

From:	S.F. Brown
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 1:42:13 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

S.F. Brown
4611 159th St. S.W.
Lynnwood, WA 98087

From:	Ross Macfarlane
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 1:41:52 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Ross Macfarlane
12571 Corliss Ave. N. #A
Seattle, WA 98133

From:	Beth Doglio
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 1:41:47 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Beth Doglio
1029 Bigelow Ave NE
Olympia, WA 98506

From:	Gordon Hait
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 1:36:44 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Gordon Hait
503 Mission Dr. NE
503 Mission Dr.
Olympia, WA 98506

From:	Darby Ringer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 1:36:33 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Darby Ringer
8220 40th Ave. NE
Seattle, WA 98115

From:	Ruth Mulligan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 1:32:37 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Ruth Mulligan
101 NW 58th St #10
Seattle, WA 98107

From:	Diann MacRae
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 1:29:00 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Diann MacRae
22622 - 53rd Avenue S.E.
Bothell, WA 98021

From:	Julie Davis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 1:26:44 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Julie Davis
4927 50th Ave. S
Seattle, WA 98118

From:	Susan Dawson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 1:18:26 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act. If you are unwilling to do your job QUIT.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Susan Dawson
17855 W Spring Lake Dr SE
Renton, WA 98058

From:	Carrie Dolwick
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 1:17:21 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Carrie Dolwick
9305 48th Ave S
Seattle, WA 98118

From:	Linda Erickson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 1:17:09 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Linda Erickson
222 NW 196th Pl
Shoreline, WA 98177

From:	Joan Swanson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 1:16:15 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Joan Swanson
1637 McDonald Ave.
Apt. 5
DuPont, WA 98327

From:	Sammy Low
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 1:07:08 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Sammy Low
709 W Wiser Lake Rd
Ferndale
Ferndale, WA 98248

From:	Teodora Tofoleanu
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:58:57 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Teodora Tofoleanu
16611 192nd ave se
renton, WA 98058

From:	Elaine Green
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:51:43 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Elaine Green
817 Pacificview Dr.
Bellingham, WA 98229

From:	Anna Fahey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:45:04 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change. Otherwise your grandkids will ask you why on earth you decided to go BACKWARD on important safeguards. There won't be a good answer.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Anna Fahey
2134 E Interlaken Blvd
Seattle, WA 98112

From:	David Luxem
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:38:52 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

David Luxem
1903 SW Hillcrest Rd
seattle, WA 98166

From:	Nancy Goodwin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:34:08 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Nancy Goodwin
1717 Olympia Way, Suite 104
Longview, WA 98632

From:	Karl Ostrom
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:32:43 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Karl Ostrom
27917 142nd Ave. SW.
Vashon, WA 98070

From:	Hallette Salazar
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:32:38 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Hallette Salazar
Po box 1849
9017 Country
Kingston, WA 98346

From:	Sherry Bupp
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:32:10 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Sherry Bupp
PO Box 2394
Redmond, WA 98073

From:	Dan Rolczynski
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:30:59 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Dan Rolczynski
1107 104th Dr. SE
Lake Stevens, WA 98258

From:	Vivian Bartlett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:30:53 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Vivian Bartlett
835 Chuckanut Drive
Bellingham, WA 98229

From:	Linda Curry
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:30:08 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Linda Curry
253 Crescent Dr.
Kelso, WA 98626

From:	Peggi Erickson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:25:52 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Peggi Erickson
15295 Harvey Rd NE
Bainabridge Island, WA 98110

From:	Gerald Burnett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:23:23 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Gerald Burnett
4336 NE 22nd ct
Renton, WA 98059

From:	Duncan Clauson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:23:04 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Duncan Clauson
1408 E. Union St.
#415
Seattle, WA 98122

From:	Del E. Domke
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:21:37 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Del E. Domke
16142 N.E. 15th. Street
Bellevue, WA 98008

From:	Myrna Overstreet
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:20:48 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Myrna Overstreet
1220 Grand
Everett, WA 98201

From:	Patti (Patricia) Warden
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:19:03 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change. I am a citizen and a taxpayer, so I am your ultimate employer.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Patti (Patricia) Warden
365 Maple Avenue NW
Renton, WA 98057

From:	Janet Alderton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:17:52 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Janet Alderton
491 Harborview Lane
PO Box 352
Deer Harbor, WA 98243

From:	Jessica Finn Coven
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:17:05 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Jessica Finn Coven
7022 22nd Ave NW
Seattle, WA 98117

From:	Steven Gersman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:15:28 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Steven Gersman
4443 248th lane SE
Issaquah, WA 98029

From:	Wendy Bartlett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:13:45 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Wendy Bartlett
255 N Forest Street #116
Bellingham, WA 98225

From:	James Murphy
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:13:44 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

James Murphy
1122 East Pike St.
#1125
Seattle, WA 98116

From:	Tel Jensen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:08:27 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Let's work toward the solution instead of continuing to contribute to the problem.

Tel Jensen
Post Office Box 436
Woodland, WA 98674

From:	Jeremy Newman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:07:35 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Jeremy Newman
240 Twisp River Rd.
Twisp, WA 98856

From:	Edward Mills
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Please Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:06:40 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Edward Mills
264 WL Sammamish NE
Bellevue, WA 98008

From:	Suzanne Hamer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:05:51 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Suzanne Hamer
17227 NE 195th St
Woodinville, WA 98072

From:	Brice Boland
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:05:18 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Brice Boland
815 S Adams St
Tacoma, WA 98405

From:	Mary Rausch
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:03:58 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits. Please don't give in to polluters, our health is at stake.

Mary Rausch
15201 Admiralty Way
Unit C-7
Lynnwood, WA 98087

From:	Scott Bishop
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:03:17 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Scott Bishop
1710 Giles NW
Olympia, WA 98502

From:	Bob Gillespie
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:03:17 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Bob Gillespie
107 Schafer Street
Condo 8A
Wenatchee, WA 98801

From:	Bill Leyrer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:02:32 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Shame on you for continuing to subsidize dirty energy!

Bill Leyrer
2810 Eastlake Ave E
Seattle, WA 98102

From:	Linda Orgel
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:02:05 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Linda Orgel
1128 State Rte 105
Aberdeen, WA 98520

From:	Sara Wysocki
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:00:35 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Sara Wysocki
3437 41st Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98116

From:	Jason Knopp
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:00:35 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

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Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Jason Knopp
2207 NE 68th St
Vancouver, WA 98665

From:	Erik K
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:00:20 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

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I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Erik K
1130 31st St
Port Townsend, WA 98368

From:	Peggy Page
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:00:16 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Peggy Page
24324 Miller Rd
Stanwood, WA 98292

From:	Sonia Baker
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 11:59:43 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Sonia Baker
725 9th Ave, #2204
Seattle, WA 98104

From:	Joelle Robinson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 6:55:16 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Joelle Robinson
1709 N. 97th
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	Pat Rasmussen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, June 23, 2012 5:50:31 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Pat Rasmussen
PO Box 13273
O, WA 98508

From:	Peggy Bruton
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, June 22, 2012 11:31:08 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

It is scarcely believable to me that Department of Ecology proposes dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

Please say it isn't so!

If you really are proposing such a move, please reconsider and start working for real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Peggy Bruton
1607 East Bay Drive
Olympia, WA 98506

From:	Maureen Canny
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, June 22, 2012 8:18:57 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Maureen Canny
7848 58th Ave NE
Olympia, WA 98516

From:	Gordon Hait
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, June 22, 2012 1:20:07 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Giving the polluting oil refineries, an industry that is making BILLIONS a quarter in profits a break is the last thing you should be doing. It is your job to stand up to industry and say "No, you cannot pollute the air of the people of the State of Washington!"

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Gordon Hait
503 Mission Dr. NE
503 Mission Dr.
Olympia, WA 98506

From: Art Petersen
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date: Friday, July 13, 2012 6:28:44 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

WAKE UP ! The Science article below points out how the climate change catastrophe that you are failing to regulate, affects Washington State directly. One oyster grower from Willapa Bay has already shifted production to Hawaii.

Science 13 July 2012:
Vol. 337 no. 6091 pp. 146-148
DOI: 10.1126/science.337.6091.146

News Focus

Marine Ecology
Rising Acidity Brings an Ocean of Trouble

Robert F. Service

The burning of fossil fuels emits some 35 billion metric tons of CO_2 into the atmosphere every year. That has already begun to change the fundamental chemistry of the world's oceans, steadily increasing their level of acidity. On page 220 of this week's issue of Science, scientists report projections from a new high-resolution computer model showing that over the next 4 decades, the combination of deep-water upwelling and rising atmospheric CO_2 is likely to have profound impacts on waters off the West Coast of the United States, home to one of the world's most diverse marine ecosystems and most important commercial fisheries. The new computer model is only one of several recent warning signs. Numerous laboratory and field studies over the past few years underscore rising concerns that ocean acidification could devastate marine ecosystems on which millions of people depend for food and jobs.
Read the Full Text

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Art Petersen
3518 Fremont
Seattle, WA 98103

From:	Sanford Olson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 3:02:45 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate? Why would our state phase out coal fired power plants, then permit shipping of coal the width and length of our state to be burned in China only to end up back in our atmosphere. It seems insane to me that contributing to more atmospheric CO2, regardless of origin, to what is already an 800,000 year high for the greenhouse gas.

Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Sanford Olson
481 Barlow Bay Road
Lopez Island, WA 98261

From:	Josey Paul
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 2:20:42 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

Dear Linda Whitcher:

Although the bottom half of this letter is computer generated, I am sincerely and deeply worried about climate change. The science is completely clear that we are heading for a manmade disaster of staggering proportions, caused mostly by human-generated carbon emissions from the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation.

Personally, I think the strongest action needs to be taken at the federal and international level, but that action is not happening. We continue to accelerate out pollution, as if we are suicidal.

I also understand the political pressures to block regulation of carbon emissions, but honestly, we have no rational choice. The IPCC reports are extremely conservative, representing the lowest common denominator of scientific thought. As a result, the IPCC reports are consistently optimistic. And none of the IPCC reports take into account the potential of tipping points because of the uncertainty. But we know they are coming.

Please, it's critically important that Ecology recognizes this danger and acts as firmly as possible in reducing our state's emissions. (I get all my electricity from off-grid solar panels. It's not difficult.)

Josey Paul

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Josey Paul
PO 44
Joyce, WA 98343

From:	Sara Bhakti
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Do not proceed with your proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 2:05:23 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

[For privacy, please do not publish my name/address in the public record.]

To the Department of Ecology: the U.S. District Court ruling saying that the Dept. of Ecology is responsible for regulating climate pollution from the state's five oil refineries is a big step forward.

So why are you attempting to take big steps backwards by proposing to dismantle this law under the federal Clean Air Act.

I am truly disappointed - dismayed - disgusted.

Please do not cave to industry pressure. Listen to the voices of the people: We want clean air, we care about the health of our environment.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

I strongly urge you to reconsider your requested change.

We need your leadership as a true advocate for - ecology in our State.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Sara Bhakti
521 7th Ave
Kirkland, WA 98033

From:	annie capestany
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 25, 2012 4:07:32 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

Please step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change. My brother has asthma. I had a friend who died from a pollution-related asthma attack. Please keep our laws intact to protect everyone.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

annie capestany
1
walla walla, WA 99362

From:	Willard Westre
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Monday, July 16, 2012 6:29:06 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and our health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

I personally invested $80,000 in a solar and geothermal system for my house to reduce greenhouse gases. Why would you throw this away by giving a break to the biggest CO2 producers.

That makes me very angry!
.

Willard Westre
15704 SE 44th St
Bellevue, WA 98006

From:	Rose Lee
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 6:23:21 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

What in the world are you thinking? Are you shifting the debt from your department to the department of health? How many auto-immune and respiratory diseases does it take? You are entrusted with generations who have worked tirelessly to insure the people of Washington State have a healthy quality of life! You are public service and your first duty is to the well-being of the people and that includes protecting air, soil, watershed, water quality and biodiversity! I am writing to demand that the Department of Ecology step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change. If not, we will work to replace you!

I am angry to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act. I was a member of the Executive Provincial Advisory Committee for Western Cascades National Forest. The air quality affects the very chemical composition of the soil and the integrity of Washington state's watersheds.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Rose Lee
4610 S.Thistle St.
Seattle, WA 98118

From:	Teresa Hopkins
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Comments on Your Proposed Modifications to Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Saturday, July 14, 2012 4:00:11 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I was shocked to hear your are proposing to weaken rules that protect clean air in this state. That is a clear step backwards . Exactly opposite of what I, a citizen in this state, want you to do.

Your job, under the federal Clean Air Act, is to put limits on all air contaminants. Including greenhouse gasses. Why on earth, and for the sake of quality of life in our state would you propose to change the Subject rules as you have proposed!!?

Please, do your job and protect our state. Rescind these proposed changes to clean air rules that are good for our state.

I thank the department of Ecology for considering my comments.

Teresa Hopkins
1826 1st St
Kirkland, WA 98033

From:	Marianne Edain
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 9:26:54 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Perhaps the regulators and attorneys at Ecology haven't noticed, but I'm sitting here listening to the thunder of an unheard-of July storm. That's a part of climate change, and the emissions which Ecology should be controlling and reducing are causing it.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate? Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation. Aside from those minor matters, those emissions are already contributing to making this planet unlivable for humans - not in some distant future but in the very near term, within my lifetime, and I'm a senior citizen.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack. Our planet (and we humans who rely on that planet) cannot afford a single slacker state. EVERY jurisdiction must do its part if we humans are to survive at all.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Marianne Edain
Box 53
Langley, WA 98260

From:	Chantel Thurman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 8:56:55 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I don't want to make "business as usual" easier for an industry that is (by necessity) on its way out and has left us all with an ecological debt that we may never recover from. I also do not want to have my child's future threatened by this highly irresponsible environmental behavior. It's time to stand up to big oil; it's time to say "no" to attempts to skirt responsible environmental behavior, and to pass their mess onto others. It's time for the Department of Ecology to do the job for which they are intended.

Please do the right thing. We can't afford this expenditure of greenhouse gases.

Thank you.

Chantel Thurman
26801 NE Stella Street
Duvall, WA 98019

From:	Sara Bhakti
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Re: Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 1:03:02 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

The Department of Ecology should keep intact all its available tools under the Clean Air Act.

I urge you to uphold your duty to robustly address the greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change.

Your proposed modifications are a step backwards that make it easier for industry to continue to emit contaminants that contribute to global warming and air pollution. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from industrial sources such as oil and gas producers will contribute to more extreme weather events - which this season's exreme heat and storm events across the country dramatically illustrate.

Please stand with science - not lobbyists or industry pressure - and withdraw your requested changes that would weaken the implementation in Washington State of existing federal regulations.

We need robust action to protect our climate and reduce Washington State's greenhouse gas pollutants. Don't let us down.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Sara Bhakti
521 7th Ave
Kirkland, WA 98033

From:	Craig Norsen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 5:14:35 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change in rules that could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. I believe we should maintain high pollution limits.

Craig Norsen
3007 10th Avenue West
Seattle, WA 98119

From:	Dale Gluck
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 4:01:21 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and our health from air pollution and climate change.

I am disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling an important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its federally-enforceable duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate and promote a sustainable prosperity?

Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to promote clean energy, spur innovation and investment, and protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

Please reconsider the change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the state's climate pollution limits.

Dale Gluck
212 225th Pl SE
Bothell, WA 98021

From:	Bill Yake
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 10:28:44 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

II have an inquiry into Stu Clark to ask what's going on here. Ecology has been in the forefront of working to reverse climate change -- something I was proud of. No one has been able to explain what caused the agency to reverse course. I await a rational explanation or rapid abandonment of this proposed rule change.

Bill Yake
former Department of Ecology employee (1977-2002)
former Spokane Clean Air Agency employee (1973-1975)

Bill Yake
4032 Green Cove St NW
Olympia, WA 98502

From:	Sharon Parshall
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 9:00:25 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I urge the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I am very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

I want the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Sharon Parshall
4348 336th Pl SE
Fall City, WA 98024

From:	Rusty & Candice West
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 6:14:53 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change. Do this for our Children's Children's Children.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Rusty & Candice West
1622 NE Perkins Wa
Shoreline, WA 98155

From:	ERIKA MORGAN
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 11:00:32 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I AM ASTOUNDED AND DISAPPOINTED THAT A STATE DEPARTMENT WOULD EVEN CONSIDER SHIRKING RESPONSIBILITY TO UPHOLD THE LAW AS ITS FIRST PRIORITY AND CONSIDER CHANGING THE LAW. LAW WAS DULY SET, IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF DOE TO UPHOLD IT PERIOD. OTHER ACTIVITY BY THE DEPARTMENT ERODES ANY REASON FOR THE PUBLIC TO BE PAYING FOR THAT DEPARTMENT.

ERIKA MORGAN
33624 ABRAMS AVE
BLACK DIAMOND, WA 98010

From:	Terry Sullivan
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 10:15:06 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Your current proposal appears irrational to me. Please tell me how declining to regulate green house gases is going to improve the ecological health of our state.

Terry Sullivan
20929 111 Ave SW
Vashon, WA 98070

From:	Susan McRae
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 9:08:50 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.

I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

The fact is that our actions today define the world for our children and their children. We simply must start to work for a clean and sustainable environment now. We can no longer afford to short change the future.

Susan McRae
1231 Miller Ave NE
Olympia, WA 98506

From:	Donna Albert
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 7:50:38 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

Department of Ecology has the power and the responsibility to put limits on greenhouse gas emissions. At this crucial time, when IPCC, IEA and many climate scientists and scientific organizations are warning us of serious consequences if we fail to dramatically reduce emissions, it is a big mistake to take this step backwards. Department of Ecology should be pressing forward to take all possible actions to reduce emissions.

Please reconsider this change.

Donna Albert
608 W Broadway
Montesano, WA 98563

From:	Joann Edmonds-Rodgers
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 3:29:50 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change. As a person with asthma and concerned about the quickly growing rates of asthma in our country, the air quality we all breathe is a very important issue to me.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Joann Edmonds-Rodgers
8109 8th Ave SW
Seattle, WA 98106

From:	Julia Glover
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	PLEASE Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP!
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 3:27:54 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

As the mother of three asthmatic children, I am begging the Department of Ecology to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change and therefore NOT DISMANTLE a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases. WE NEED TO KEEP IT THAT WAY!!!

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation. DON'T YOU GIVE A DAMN?

Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
PLEASE reconsider your requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits. THAT -- AND ONLY THAT -- IS TRULY IN THE PEOPLES' INTEREST!

Julia Glover
7292 Maxwelton Road
Clinton, WA 98236

From:	Paul Binneboese
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 3:15:35 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act. If asked, the majority of our general public would WANT the Dept. of Ecology to be the regulator of greenhouse gases. Who else is qualified or willing to do so?

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases. We all know that it's highly unlikely that the Federal Government will do anything further to regulate and reduce greenhouse gases, so the job falls upon Washington State to step in and make this difference.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Paul Binneboese
233 14th Ave. E #407
Seattle, WA 98112

From:	Twyla Lindall
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 2:24:09 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

The USA is no longer the best country in the world..we no longer stand for our convictions on what is the RIGHT thing to do.....Changing the law is WRONG.

Twyla Lindall
3117 N.E. 85th Street
Seatt;e, WA 98030

From:	Gayle Janzen
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Bad Idea! PleaseReconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 1:40:01 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

Please don't shirk your responsibility to keep WA state's' air clean. I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

It's extremely frustrating that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act. WA state is a blue state and its leaders have actually cared about keeping our air and water clean. Now, you seem to be going backwards by acting like red states where the republiCONS in charge seem to favor pollution over clean air. Have you been corrupted by Big Oil money??? The dirty energy industry obviously loves global warming and air pollution and their big pocketbooks are convincing lawmakers to go along with their dirty energy agenda. Despicable.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Gayle Janzen
11232 Dayton Av N
Seattle, WA 98133

From:	Susan Macomson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:30:52 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.
I believe ecology may need to be sued under Rico for its continued practice of thwarting the environmental laws of this state and country. There is more than enough evidence on so many different issues to prove a Rico suite. Do your job ecology or close up shop. We don't need to pay your salaries if all your going to do is break the laws that we hired you to keep.
Susan

Susan Macomson
6110 88th Ave NE Olympia
Olympia, WA 98516

From:	Margot Boyer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Reconsider Proposed Rule Modifying Chapter 173-400 WAC and the Washington SIP
Date:	Wednesday, July 11, 2012 12:14:30 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I am writing to ask the Department of Ecology to step up to protect our future and health from air pollution and climate change. I know the folks at DOE really care about the environment and want to do the right thing. You need to know that the citizens of Washington support the strongest possible protections for our climate and our future.

I was very disappointed to learn that the Department of Ecology has proposed dismantling a very important tool for protecting the state's climate under the federal Clean Air Act.

Right now, our state has a federally-enforceable duty to put limits on ALL air contaminants, including greenhouse gases.

Why would our state voluntarily give up its duty to address greenhouse gas emissions and protect our climate?
Your proposal could leave stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries and cement kilns, free to emit unlimited amounts of greenhouse gases and other contaminants into our air. Allowing uncontrolled emissions of greenhouse gases from these sources will contribute to more extreme weather events, an increase in the occurrence of forest fires, diminished agricultural activity, a rising sea level, diminished snowpack, less water for human and commercial uses, a devastated shellfish industry, and reduced hydroelectric power generation.

This isn't the future I want for our state. Washington has been a national leader in the effort to protect our climate, and should continue to be, but this action would put us to the back of the pack.
I am asking the Department of Ecology to reconsider its requested change and start making real progress on protecting our climate and meeting the State's climate pollution limits.

Margot Boyer
PO Box 746
Vashon, WA 98070

From:	Courtney Crockett
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	re SIP revision
Date:	Monday, June 25, 2012 10:09:45 AM

It's disgraceful that DOE would even consider let alone put forth this proposal to weaken SIP. Your proposal is unacceptable. A shamefully intentional and craven support of industry at the expense of the people, wildlife and the environment.

This proposal leaves stationary sources of air contaminants, such as oil refineries, cement kilns, and power plants, free to emit UNLIMITED amounts of greenhouse gasses and other air CONTAMINANTS that would no longer be subject to federally-enforceable controls under the SIP.

Furthermore it is deeply concerning that your proposed rule change would constitute unlawful "backsliding" in violation of Section 110(1) of the federal Clean Air Act (CAA).

Any decision by DOE to repeal clean air protections is a violation of trust to the people of Wa State and the country as well as a violation of the responsibilities the dept is designed to regulate and uphold.

C Crockett

From:	Joan Cole
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Re: Proposed changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.
Date:	Tuesday, July 24, 2012 9:31:09 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Joan E. Cole
1411 Corona Street, Pt. Townsend, Wa 98368

From:	Francesco Tortorici
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Proposed changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.
Date:	Monday, July 23, 2012 4:33:37 PM

Dear Ms Whitcher,

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely,

Francesco Tortorici
1411 Corona St.
Port Townsend, WA 98368

From:	Jennefer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	: Proposed changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP
Date:	Monday, July 23, 2012 4:25:46 PM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely

Jennefer Wood
1937 Lawrence Street
Port Townsend, WA 98368

From: marlena codda
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: Proposed change to Washington Clean Air Regulation
Date: Sunday, July 22, 2012 10:27:39 AM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely

Marlena Codda

P.O. Box 1872

Port Townsend ,Wa 98368

From:	Mikiya Sequoia
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Clean Air
Date:	Saturday, July 21, 2012 7:03:16 PM

Please protect our right to clean air. Our earth and town need clean up!!!!!!!not loosening of regulations for easier pollution. We are caretakers of this wonderful earth and must reduce our footprint and consider the short and long term affects of our actions! Money cannot buy back our air,health nor take precedence over each of our responsibilities.

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:
1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.
Sincerely,

Mikiya Sequoia
1335 Cherry St
Port Townsend
WA,98368

From:	ruby moss
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Date:	Saturday, July 21, 2012 4:11:00 PM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:
1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely
Julia Mohn
240 West Horton
Port Hadlock, WA 98339

From:	sandy hathon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Change to Clean Air Regulations
Date:	Saturday, July 21, 2012 4:53:31 AM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.
Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:
1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Washington is my home and my haven. Please protect it.
Sincerely
Sandy Hathon
Port Townsend, WA

From:	kurt steinbach
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Proposed changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 8:40:38 PM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.

2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.

3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .

4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.
Sincerely

Kurt Steinbach
630 East Marrowstone Road
Nordland WA 98358
Phone: 360-385-1045

kurtsteinbach@hotmail.com

From:	Michael Felber
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Proposed changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 3:17:28 PM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to

submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Dear Linda Whitcher

Please

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.

2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.

3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .

4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program

Sincerely,
Michael Felber

MICHAEL J. FELBER
5413 State Route 20
Port Townsend, WA 98368
http://www.michaeljfelber.com

From:	Janet and/or Willi
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Clean Air REg. Changes
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 2:41:58 PM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Respectfully,

William Smothers
178 Baldwin Rd.
Nordland, Wa 98358

From:	Pete Von Christierson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Clean Air Regs
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 2:08:43 PM

Linda Whitcher July 20, 2012

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely

Peter von Christierson
1229 – 29th St.
Port Townsend, WA 98368

From:	Forest Shomer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 1:52:22 PM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely

Forest Shomer
PO Box 639
Port Townsend, WA 98368
ziraat@olympus.net

From:	Mark & Sara
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Re: Proposed changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 1:00:51 PM

Hello Ms. Whitcher,

I write to express my opposition to weakening the definition of BACT and all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent.

I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Please let the powers that be know that I as a Washington State Citizen request that they do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.

Sincerely,

Sara Ybarra Lopez
1043 Abbott Road
Walla Walla, WA 99362

From:	Stephanie Austin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Re: Proposed changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations - Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 12:45:56 PM

Regarding: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please: Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit -- the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.

I oppose weakening the definition of BACT, as well as all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent. I also oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely,
Stephanie Austin
Box 1745
Port Townsend, WA 98368

From: Nancy Alvarez
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: New regulations
Date: Friday, July 20, 2012 12:38:20 PM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely,

Nancy Alvarez

Port Townsend, WA 98368

--
Nancy
Like me on Facebook, and enter to win a free book! Click here.

From:	Tim Lambert & Sheryl Morgenstern
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Proposed changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 11:07:19 AM

Dear Linda:

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely

Sheryl Morgenstern

818 Corona St.
Port Townsend, WA 98368

From:	Tim Lambert & Sheryl Morgenstern
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 11:05:58 AM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Dear Linda:

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely

Tim Lambert

818 Corona St.
Port Townsend, WA 98368

Linda.Whitcher@ecy.wa.gov

From:	Johanna G Perkins
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Please do not weaken the Clean Air Regs
Date:	Friday, July 20, 2012 9:51:23 AM

To：Linda Whitcher

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:
1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely

Johanna Perkins
420 Hudson Street
Port Townsend, WA 98368

From:	O"Neill Louchard
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Re: Proposed changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.
Date:	Wednesday, July 18, 2012 9:48:27 PM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

(I am with a group actively opposin air pollution from biomass co-generation projects.)

Sincerely
O'Neill D. Louchard

Port Townsend

From:	Eugene Brandon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Air Pollution
Date:	Wednesday, July 18, 2012 1:55:21 PM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:
1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.
Sincerely

Eugene Brandon
164 1st ST
Port Hadlock, WA 98339

From:	Fran Post
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Changing our air pollution laws
Date:	Wednesday, July 18, 2012 10:53:13 AM

Dear Ms Whitcher,

I am writing to in Regards to the Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP. Although the following is a copy/paste comment, it says it best. I am very concerned about the deregulation activities that seem to be endemic in our culture and the affect they are having environmentally and fiscally. So I ask you to:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely, Fran Post

From: Helen
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: PSD Program
Date: Wednesday, July 18, 2012 6:40:11 AM

Please do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit--the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.

I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.

I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .

I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely,
Helen Kolff
335 37th St.
Port Townsend, WA 98368

From:	Robb Reed
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Proposed Changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations
Date:	Tuesday, July 17, 2012 11:31:34 AM

Re:

Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations -
Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and
Proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460).

With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement.

We do not want to lose this!

I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.

In addition:

2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely

Robert Reed
Port Angeles, WA 98363

From:	Shirley Nixon
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Comments on Proposed Changes to Clean Air Regulations & Washington State SIP
Date:	Tuesday, July 17, 2012 11:01:33 AM

To: Linda Whitcher, Department of Ecology
From: Shirley Nixon, Port Angeles
Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Chapter 173-400 WAC - and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include my comments on the proposals referenced above.
I am disappointed to see that Ecology is proposing to weaken Washington's Air Quality Standards by, among other things, amending rules to make it easier for industrial facilities to pollute the air, and more difficult for citizens to try to stop this pollution. As I write these comments I am being sickened, once again, by emissions from an industrial source that has, in my view, already enjoyed too much protection from lax regulatory standards and lax enforcement of its pollution permit conditions.

In summary, I believe that Washington regulations that are purportedly adopted for purposes of protecting public health and public resources should be strengthened and not weakened, as is proposed here. I echo a number of my neighbors and colleagues who urge you to reconsider Ecology's support for the proposed changes to the rule and to the SIP.

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely,

Shirley Nixon
PO Box 178
Port Angeles, WA 98362
(360) 417-0850
shirleynixon@olympus.net

From:	Peter Karakondis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Proposed changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations
Date:	Tuesday, July 17, 2012 9:35:58 AM

To: Linda Whitcher

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:
1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely,
Peter Karakondis
2409 S. Chase St.
Port Angeles, WA 98362

From:	Jamie Michel
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Proposed changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.
Date:	Friday, July 13, 2012 3:28:18 PM

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.

2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.

3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .

4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely

James Michel

827 W 6th St Port Angeles, WA 98363

From: Jack Caldicott
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: Proposed changes to state air pollution laws
Date: Friday, July 13, 2012 10:44:09 AM

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely

Jack R. Caldicott

121 Olympic Ranch Lane

Sequim, WA 98382

From:	Sherry Siegel
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Re Proposed changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 9:50:43 AM
Importance:	High

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. **Do not remove from federal enforceability** -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I **oppose** weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I **oppose** all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I **oppose** granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely

Sherry

Sherry Siegel, Managing Broker
Certified EcoBroker®, ABR
BrokersGroup, REAL ESTATE PROFESSIONALS

219 W. Washington Street
Sequim WA 98382
360-461-6871 Cell
866-681-8778 Toll Free
www.BrokersGroup.com
Sherry@BrokersGroup.com

From:	Ancestor-Rescue
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Proposed changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations
Date:	Thursday, July 12, 2012 9:12:24 AM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.
Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely

Randy C. Smart
Port Angeles

From:	Candace Pratt
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Re: Proposed changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations
Date:	Monday, July 09, 2012 9:47:26 AM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.

2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.

3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent.

4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely,

Candace Pratt
893 N Oxford Way
Sequim WA 98382
Sequim City Council
360-582-0114
cpratt@sequimwa.gov<mailto:cpratt@sequimwa.gov>

From: scshumaker@aol.com
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: Washington"s Clean Air Regulations
Date: Wednesday, July 04, 2012 3:14:49 AM

Dear Linda,

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely,

Sally Shumaker
PO Box 156
Port Townsend, WA 98368

From:	Kjersti Reed
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY); Kjersti Reed; Robb Reed
Subject:	IMPORTANT: Re: Proposed changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations
Date:	Monday, July 02, 2012 5:27:16 PM

Dear Linda Whitcher,

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations lessstringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely

Kjersti A. Reed
605 Milwaukee Drive
Port Angeles, WA 98363

Send your comments to:
Linda Whitcher
Linda.Whitcher@ecy.wa.gov

From:	Jon & Sue
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	proposed changes to Washington"s clean air regulations
Date:	Sunday, July 01, 2012 6:54:43 AM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.

2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.

3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .

4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely

Jon Hall, Seattle, WA

From:	kane catherine
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Changes to Clean Air Regulations
Date:	Saturday, June 30, 2012 4:54:58 PM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens[1] rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460).

With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.

2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.

3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws[1] regulations less stringent.

4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely,

Catherine Kane

360 385-3870
336 43rd Street
Port Townsend, WA 98368

From:	Amicus Curia
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Request to include the following objections to propose changes deemed harmful
Date:	Thursday, June 28, 2012 6:21:26 PM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations: Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC, and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Ms. **Linda Whitcher,**

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.

2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.

3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .

4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Cordially,
John Smith, goatherd (360)427-3599
DBA: Amicus Curia, paralegal ("We help you help yourself")
DBA: Amicus Curia Collections, Inc. ("Debt Redemption")
DBA: Soul Snatcher, Productions (Investigatory News Gathering, Photos)
mol n labé
"If ye love wealth better than liberty, the tranquility of servitude than the animated contest of freedom, go from us in peace. We ask not your counsels or arms. Crouch down and lick the hands which feed you. May your chains sit lightly upon you, and may posterity forget that you were our countrymen!"
--Samuel Adams--

http://amicuscuria.com
http://www.amicuscuria.com/roseycuria2.gif
http://amicuscuria.com/wordpress

From:	Norm Baker
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Proposed changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.
Date:	Thursday, June 28, 2012 6:16:44 PM

Dear Ms Whitcher;

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.

2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.

3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .

4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely,

Norman T. Baker, PhD

From:	Susan Lynette
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Re: Proposed changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations
Date:	Thursday, June 28, 2012 9:56:54 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.

2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.

3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .

4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely,

Susan Lynette
5210 39th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98105

From: lucas hart
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: Proposed changes to WA Clean Air Regulations
Date: Thursday, June 28, 2012 9:18:52 AM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely

Lucas Hart
41 Foxfield Dr.
Port Townsend, WA 98368

From: Susan Lynette
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Date: Thursday, June 28, 2012 9:11:52 AM

From: **Bob Lynette** <windenergy@olypen.com>
Date: Tue, Jun 26, 2012 at 12:07 PM
Subject: FW: IMPORTANT - PLEASE TAKE A FEW MINUTES TO DO THIS
To: Undisclosed recipients <windenergy@olypen.com>

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.

2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.

3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .

4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely

Susan Lynette

Send your comments to:

Linda Whitcher

Linda.Whitcher@ecy.wa.gov

Please forward this to everyone that you believe might help.

Thanks,

Bob Lynette

From:	Jacob Rufer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Proposed changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regs
Date:	Thursday, June 28, 2012 7:58:29 AM

Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations: Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC, and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.

2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.

3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .

4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely,

Jacob R. Rufer

PO Box 1368

Shelton, WA 98584

(Your name and address)

Send your comments to:

Linda Whitcher:
Linda.Whitcher@ecy.wa.gov

From: Ed Chadd
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: Comments on proposed changes to WA Clean Air regs
Date: Thursday, June 28, 2012 7:50:44 AM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent.
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely,

Ed Chadd
307 W. 6 St.
Port Angeles, WA 98362

From: kkolff
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: Proposed Clean Air Regulation changes
Date: Thursday, June 28, 2012 5:52:36 AM

Dear Linda Whitcher,

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely,
Dr. Cornelis Kolff,
Retired Pediatrician and

Former Mayor, Port Townsend.

From:	Tom Davis
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Re: Proposed changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations: Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC, and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 8:36:30 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher:
Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.

2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.

3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .

4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely,

Tom & Amy Davis
170 W. Bushey Rd.
Shelton, WA 98584

From: Dianna Timm Dryden
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: WACs re Clean Air
Date: Wednesday, June 27, 2012 7:55:30 PM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.

2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.

3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .

4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely

dianna timm dryden

280 E. Kuhn Ave.

Union, WA 98592

From:	McComb Gardens
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Washington"s Clean Air Regulations
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 7:22:34 PM

Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely,
Jane Stewart & Neil W. Burkhardt

McComb Gardens
751 McComb Road
Sequim, WA 98382-7882

Subscribe to our e-newsletter at:
http://www.mccombgardens.com/
info@mccombgardens.com
360-681-2827 t

From:	Jim Arnold
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Proposed changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 7:03:46 PM

Dear Linda Whitcher,

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.

I oppose weakening the definition of BACT, as well as all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .

I also oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely,

James W. Arnold
Blyn, Washington

From:	bob.bottman@gmail.com on behalf of Robert Bottman
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Proposed Changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 5:36:55 PM

Re: Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC, and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include my comments on the subject proposals:

1. I oppose removing from federal enforceability the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). This includes citizens' rights to a citizen suit. I want to see the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state regulations less stringent.
4. I oppose granting the Dept. of Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Thanks for the opportunity to comment!

Bob Bottman
PO Box 1575
Shelton WA 98584

From: Ed and Vicky Welch
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY); Whitcher@ecy.wa.gov
Subject: WAC 173-400 comments
Date: Wednesday, June 27, 2012 3:34:42 PM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment,

Vicky Welch
932A Twisp River Rd

Twisp, WA 98856

From: Eugene Brandon
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: RULE CHGS
Date: Wednesday, June 27, 2012 2:27:30 PM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely

Euge ne Brandon
164 1st ST
Port Hadlock, WA 98339

From:	elizabeth warner
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	proposed changes to clean air regulations
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 10:58:14 AM

Linda…

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

i want to propose the following actions.....

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely

Elizabeth Warner

Port Ludlow, WA 98365

--

From:	Christine Armond
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	comment against 173-400 changes
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 10:57:40 AM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.

2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.

3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .

4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely

Christine Armond
461 E Parkway Blvd
Shelton, WA 98584

From:	John Cox
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	comment against 173-400 changes
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 10:56:04 AM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.

2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.

3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .

4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely

John M Cox
PO Box 2326
Shelton, WA 98584

From: maria lesan
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: Proposed changes to WA Clean Air Regs
Date: Wednesday, June 27, 2012 10:15:07 AM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely

M. A. Lesan
2023 E Sims Way #231
Port Townsend WA 98368

--
M...
tel 360-379-3080
cel 360-821-8582

From: maria lesan
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: Proposed changes to WA Clean Air Regulations
Date: Wednesday, June 27, 2012 10:13:25 AM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:
1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.
Sincerely

Maria Lesan
1173 Griffiths Pt Rd
Nordland, WA 98358

From:	Janet Marx
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Proposed changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 10:09:57 AM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

I wish to make the following comments on the above proposed changes:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely

Janet Marx
112 Lockerbie Pl
Port Angeles, WA 98362
360-457-6605

From: Peter Bahls
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: RE Clean Air Regulations comments
Date: Wednesday, June 27, 2012 10:08:55 AM
Importance: High

Dear Lynn Whitcher --

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage

the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely

Peter Bahls, Director, Northwest Watershed Institute, 3407 Eddy St, Port Townsend, WA 98368

From: Phyllis Snyder
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: Air Pollution Laws
Date: Wednesday, June 27, 2012 10:03:08 AM

Department of Ecology
Washington's Clean Air Regulations & proposal Changes

Dear DOE and Ms. Whitcher,
As a resident of the State of Washington, I am concerned with the air quality in my town and state. I strongly feel our health is of most importance and regulations need to reflect measures and laws to insure all citizens have clean water, air and soil. Please do not remove from federal enforceability- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this!!!! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP. I strongly appose weakening the definition of BACT. I strongly oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulation less stringent. I strongly oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program. Thank you.
Sincerely,
Phyllis Snyder
PO Box 515
Port Townsend, WA 98368

From: Jeff Eichen
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: Re: Proposed changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations -
Date: Wednesday, June 27, 2012 7:30:54 AM
Importance: High

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely,

Jeff Eichen
1335 Cherry St.
Port Townsend WA. 98368

From: Diana Somerville
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: Proposed changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations
Date: Wednesday, June 27, 2012 6:01:26 AM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely,

Diana Somerville
2399E 3rd Ave,
Port Angeles,WA 98362

From: Marjorie Benning
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: Proposed Changes to Clean Air Regulations
Date: Wednesday, June 27, 2012 1:54:54 AM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely,

Marjorie Benning
325 E. Washington St #155
Sequim, Washington 98382

From:	Sue
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Proposed changes to WA Clean Air Regulations
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 10:19:43 PM

Subject: Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the State Implementation Plan

Ms. Whitcher, Please accept the following comments for your consideration:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' suit rights -- the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460).
2. Keep the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) under the SIP.
3. Do not weaken the definition of Best Available Control Technology.
4. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent.
5. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to comment.

Sue Chickman
220 Strawberry Field Dr.
Sequim, WA 98382
organicallysue@olypen.com

From: Elsbeth McLeod
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: Proposed Changes to Washington"s Clean air Regs
Date: Tuesday, June 26, 2012 9:19:13 PM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.

I oppose weakening the definition of BACT, as well as all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .

I also oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely,

Elsbeth C. McLeod

Blyn, Washington

From:	Penny Burdick
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Proposed change to Chapter 173-400 WAC
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 8:45:53 PM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.

2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.

3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .

4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Thank you for your careful attention to this serious issue.

Penny I. Burdick, MD
74 Brittany Lane
Sequim, WA 98382

From: Carolyn Morillo
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: Proposed Changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations
Date: Tuesday, June 26, 2012 7:37:46 PM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely

Carolyn Morillo

91 Chinook Lane

Port Angeles WA 98363

cmorillo@olympus.net

From:	Luke Ramsey
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Re: Proposed changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 5:12:26 PM

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely

Luke Ramsey
153 Crownview Lane,
Sequim, WA

From:	Don Wilkin
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Proposed changes to Clean Air Regulations
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 2:40:59 PM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely

DON WILKIN
One Will Do - Stop At Two!
Support Voluntary Single-Child Family Planning through Family Planning Agencies both Local and International

From: Margot -BlessingsKeep
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: Clean Air Regulations
Date: Tuesday, June 26, 2012 1:37:21 PM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal(WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suitthe more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceabilitythe citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.

2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.

3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .

4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely,

Margot P Fusk
113Heitsch Lane

Port Angeles, WA 98362

FREE Animations for your email - by IncrediMail! Click Here!

From: Helen Sears
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: Proposed Changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations
Date: Tuesday, June 26, 2012 12:57:34 PM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely, and thank you.

Helen Sears
603 Milwaukee Drive
Port Angeles, WA 98363

From: Rose Marschall
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY); laura.Oneal@leg.wa.gov
Cc: Peter Karakandis; Virginia Vadset; Bob Lynette
Subject: Clean Air Regulations and Health
Date: Thursday, July 12, 2012 3:14:43 PM

7/11/12

Dear Department of Ecology, State Legislators and Governor Gregoire,

Re: Clean Air and Solar Power

1.Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

&

2. Solarizing Pilot Project for Washington State

1. Clean Air-

I am greatly concerned about the continued degradation of natural resource commons especially AIR Quality in Washington state. I live on the North Olympic Peninsula and we are being assaulted with TWO Biomass Incinerators as you know the AHA, ALA, APA, ACS all oppose Biomass for health reasons.

Also just yesterday, I learned that there is a business agreement among the US and eight Pacific nations the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) that will take unprecedented political authority and legal protection away from us as state

citizens and even worse US citizens. This is of grave concern to me.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.

2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.

3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .

4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

2. Solarizing Washington State Project

I recently learned that Germany is the WORLD"S 2nd largest solarized country in the world and Washington state is at the same latitude and has almost the same weather patterns as Germany. In 1999 progressives in Germany passed the 100,000 Roofs Program, which mandated that banks had to provide low-interest loans to homeowners sufficient for them to put solar panels on their houses. They then passed the Renewable Energies Law and in 2004 integrated the 100,000 Roofs Program into it.
The Renewable Energies Law mandated that for the next 10 years the power company had to buy back power from those homeowners at a level substantially above the going rate so that homeowners's income from the solar panels would equal their payment on the panels and would also represent the actual cost to the power company to generate that amount of power had it built a new nuclear reactor.

By 2007 Germany accounted for about half of the entire world's solar market. Just that one year, 2007, saw 1,300 MW of solar generating capacity brought online across the country. For comparison, consider that the average generating capacity of each of the past five nuclear power plants

brought online in the United States is 1,160.

In 2008 Germany added 2,000 MW of solar power to it's grid, and in 2009 homeowners and businesses put onto their rooftops enough solar panels to generate an additional 2,500 MW. Although the goal for the first decade of this century was to generate around 3,000 MW, eliminating the need to build two new nuclear power plants, this simple, no-risk program had instead added more than 8,500 MW of power. The Germans expect that by 2050 more than 25 percent of their total electricity will come from solar.

Of course this has provided many jobs for the Germans. My question to you is how do we get a pilot Solar Project started here in Washington State? Where would one begin?

Sincerely,

Rose Marschall

--
Rose Marschall
162 S. Barr Rd.
Port Angeles, Wa. 98362
"Impossible Things Are Happening Every Day"
360-808-2662

From:	michael bunnell
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Proposed Changes in Regulations
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 8:29:52 PM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations, proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC, and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Federal regulations are already woefully inadequate to preserve our environment. They have been designed mostly by industry to serve the needs of industry. The health, safety, and lives of the citizens are negotiable commodities in the farce of federal environmental protection standards.

The federal government has proven over and over that it won't effectively enforce even its own inadequate standards.

Therefore, it is essential that the state of Washington hold polluters to HIGHER STANDARDS than the minimum federal regulations, and I OPPOSE ANY CHANGES THAT WOULD MAKE OUR REGULATIONS LESS STRINGENT OR LIMIT THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENS.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:
1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the state's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

I breathe, and I vote, and I urge you to uphold my rights and those of my fellow citizens.

Michael D. Bunnell
121 Horizon View Drive
Sequim WA 98382

From: kaflaw@hctc.com
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: Re: Proposed changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations:
Date: Wednesday, June 27, 2012 6:30:20 PM

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations: Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC, and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

Ms. Whitcher:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.

2. I vehemently oppose weakening the definition of BACT.

3. I vehemently oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws regulations less stringent .

4. I vehemently oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

As a resident of Mason County, Washington, in the City of Shelton to be specific, I experience compromised air quality on a daily basis. I live and work in Shelton, alongside the Simpson Timber Company and Olympic Panel Company's plumes. On a bad day, the two block walk from my office to the post office to pick up the mail can leave me breathless and with stinging, burning eyes. This is common.

I would be happier if rather than weakening anything, you did the following:

1. STRENGTHEN FEDERAL ENFORCEABILITY - ESPECIALLY CITIZEN RIGHTS TO SUE POLLUTERS. WITHOUT FEDERAL ENFORCEABILITY, THE CITIZENS RETAIN NO CONTROL OVER ECOLOGY THROUGH EPA OVERSIGHT AND ENFORCEMENT, AND WE WOULD BE AT THE MERCY OF THE STATE AGENCY WE REFER TO IN MASON COUNTY AS A "PERMITTING AGENCY FOR POLLUTERS".

2. STRENGTHEN THE DEFINITION OF BACT. THE IDEA OF WEAKENING IT IS ABSURD!

3. ANY CHANGES TO WAC 173-400 SHOULD ONLY BE TO STRENGTHEN OUR STATE LAWS REGULATIONS, MAKING THEM MORE STRINGENT.

4. DENY ECOLOGY AUTHORITY TO MANGE THE PREVENTION OF SIGNIFICANT DETERIORATION (PSD) PROGRAM.

Most respectfully yours,

Katherine A. Price
603 South 9th Street
Shelton, WA 98584
360-432-8540

From: Terri Thompson
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: Proposed changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations
Date: Wednesday, June 27, 2012 11:33:16 AM

To Whom It May Concern:

Please include these comments on the subject of the proposed changes to WA's clean air regulations:

There is a financial crisis in this state, and its appetite to encourage businesses with looser pollution rules and regulations, should not be waged on the backs

of its' citizens. RCW 70.94.011 was created to preserve, protect, and enhance the air quality for future and current generations. It does not say…only in

good economic times. We are to 'maintain levels of air quality that protects human health and safety, including the most sensitive members of the population.'

Children and the most sensitive individuals seem to be the people most overlooked in these economic, hard times. We must focus on protecting them and the

air quality for current and future generations. If we don't have our health…we don't have anything...no matter what our economic status. I have a sensitive

certification with the State of Washington; meaning that I have reactions to substances in the air such as herbicides, pesticides, etc. Others do also.

How will I be protected of these compounds in the air and irritations or health problems they may cause? Mason County has the highest ranking

in the State of Washington for cancer incidence. We also rank number two in the state for lung and pancreatic cancer according to the National Cancer Institute.

We are near the top of the list for many other cancers. We can not afford these number rise even higher. We have watched family members and friends suffer

illnesses and death associated with cancer far too long. Adding pollutants , and or making less stringent rules only accommodate businesses, and does nothing for improving

the life quality of the citizens who live here. In Mason County, we do not have an environmental compliance officer to take action if numbers of any sort are in

exceedance or chemical used or expelled that shouldn't be. We are victims of basic self monitoring.

How is this related to BACT, TAPs, PSD program, less stringent regulations and CANCER? According to the Dept. of Ecology, I will quote the following information:

“The more we learn about toxic chemicals, the more we realize that they are everywhere. Toxic chemicals are in our air, water and soil, and in our bodies. Some toxic chemicals pose an immediate health threat.

Others gradually build up in the environment and in our bodies, causing disease long after we are first exposed. Some toxic chemicals impair development, some affect reproduction, some disrupt our body chemistry,

and some cause cancer. Of the tens of thousands of chemicals in use today, few have been tested for their effects on human health. And we know even less about the combined effects of all these chemicals.

This lack of knowledge makes it hard for us to protect ourselves, and especially our children, who are at greatest risk.

We have good scientific evidence linking environmental exposures to effects on our health and the health of our children. Cancer, asthma, learning disabilities, and other illnesses have been linked to these exposures,

and the incidence of many other health problems is also on the rise. We spend billions of dollars annually on the treatment of illnesses caused by environmental pollutants. The best way to prevent these problems is a

preventive framework that requires reasonable measures to show that chemicals are safe before they are allowed into widespread commerce.”

Therefore.....

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens’ rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.

2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.

3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws’ regulations less stringent .

4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely,

Teresa A. Thompson

201 E Paint Brush Lane

Union, WA 98592

mwtat@hctc.com

From:	virginia vadset
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Ecology Public Hearing - 6:30 p.m. June 27 - Lacy,Wa.
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 4:24:30 AM

Linda, Harold and I are unable to make this scheduled Public Hearing but wish to clearly communicate:

1] We oppose limiting the SIP to the 6 criteria pollutants and their precursors

2] We want the states clean air regulations [WAC 173-460] to remain under the SIP as they were adopted in 1995

3] We want the extra oversight enforcement and citizen suit provisions provided by having WAC 173-460 under the SIP

4] We oppose weakening the definition of BACT, air containment and emergency engine

5] We oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration [PSD] program

Finally, we request an additional Public Hearing be held on the "final" rule to be adopted into the SIP , ie; after any changes that may result from the public comment
period. Also we would appreciate a copy of the Public Hearing Proceedings held on June 27th.

Harold and Virginia Vadset

v.vadset@gmail.com

From: Jack Perkins
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: Weakening of Air Quality Control
Date: Friday, July 20, 2012 10:46:34 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

I would strongly advise you to take a weekend and come up to Pt Townsend and observe close hand the kinds of pollutants our local paper mill exhausts into the air. It seems to be particularly noxious at night. My guess is they save the burning of construction waste barged in from Tacoma for the night shift.

I am not a scientist. I can tell you I've been an active swimmer all my life. My lungs are in in great shape. I have never had any problems with lung related issues. Yet when I come over to Pt Townsend to visit family, I sometimes have difficulty breathing and my lips go numb. I reported these symptoms to the Jefferson County Health Dept but they could seriously care less.

The paper mill here is "self-regulated". Why is the State of WA allowing the health of it's citizens to be so severely impaired for a few hundred jobs from a mill that would be more appropriate in the 19th century? Why do you want to further weaken WA State Laws regulating toxic air pollutants? Can't you do better than this?

John Perkins
forpro@serv.net

From: Pritchett, Nancy (ECY)
To: Dahlgren, Tami (ECY)
Cc: Caudill, Neil (ECY)
Subject: RE: Clean Air Regulations and Health
Date: Tuesday, July 17, 2012 8:16:29 AM

Hi Tami,
Yes, Neil is handling the comments on the 400 rule now that Linda has left. If you happen to get any more, please forward on to him.

Thanks!
Nancy

From: Dahlgren, Tami (ECY)
Sent: Monday, July 16, 2012 2:37 PM
To: Pritchett, Nancy (ECY)
Subject: FW: Clean Air Regulations and Health

Hi Nancy,

I assume you have one of your staff keeping track of these?

From: Rose Marschall [mailto:rosemarschall@gmail.com]
Sent: Thursday, July 12, 2012 1:33 PM
To: lindawhitcher@ecy.wa.gov; Dahlgren, Tami (ECY)
Cc: Peter Karakandis
Subject: Clean Air Regulations and Health

7/11/12

Dear Department of Ecology, State Legislators and Governor Gregoire,

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

I am greatly concerned about the continued degradation of natural resource commons especially AIR Quality in Washington state. I live on the North Olympic Peninsula and we are being assaulted with TWO Biomass Incinerators as you know the AHA, ALA, APA, ACS all oppose Biomass for health reasons.

Also just yesterday, I learned that there is a business agreement among the

US and eight Pacific nations the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) that will take unprecedented political authority and legal protection away from us as state citizens and even worse US citizens. This is of grave concern to me.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely,

Rose Marschall

Send your comments to:

Linda Whitcher
Linda.Whitcher@ecy.wa.gov

--
Rose Marschall
CEO-The Possibility Institute
"Impossible Things Are Happening Every Day"
360-808-2662

From: Johanna G Perkins
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: changes to our air pollution laws
Date: Friday, June 29, 2012 9:05:02 PM

I am appalled by this proposed legislation - are we so in the thrall of big business that we cannot have safe air?

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely

Johanna Perkins
420 Hudson Street
Port Townsend, WA 98368
360-385-5849

From:	Laura Dubois
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Objection to DOE Proposal
Date:	Thursday, June 28, 2012 9:05:14 PM

Dear Ms. Whitcher:

I wish to enter my objections to any plan by the Dept of Ecology to lessen pollution standards.

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.

2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.

3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .

4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely,

Laura J. Dubois
City Councilmember
152 W Cedar Street
Sequim, WA 98382
360.477.4884

PS: Please note my email has change to ldubois@sequimwa.gov.

From:	senior resources
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC, et. al.
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 4:54:15 PM

Dear Ms Whitcher--

As a Northwest resident of more than 35 years, and a Port Townsend citizen, I oppose granting Ecology the authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

In addition, I oppose any weakening of BACT or changes to WAC 173-400 regulations.

Finally, please DO NOT remove from federal enforceability the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants!

As a resident of a city suffering with more than its share of toxic emissions from Port Townsend Paper Corporation, I thank you for reading this and taking seriously my concerns.

--Stephen Boyd
POB 1717
Port Townsend, WA 98368

From:	Matt Kite
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Proposed changes to Washington"s Clean Air Regulations
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 3:35:00 PM

Dear Linda Witcher,

Like others in the community who have learned of the Dept. of Ecology's proposed changes to our state's clean air regulations, I'm not happy.

The Dept. of Ecology, if it is to live up to its responsibilities, owes the public better regulations, not weaker ones. It should be making it harder, not easier, to pollute.

With that in mind, I'd like to echo the four basic points that others in our community are making as well:

1. I oppose removing from federal enforceability, including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this. I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.

2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.

3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent.

4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Please include all of my comments above in the subject proposals.

Regards,

Matt Kite
Tacoma, WA

From:	Connie Simpson
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Clean Air Regulations
Date:	Wednesday, June 27, 2012 10:38:01 AM

Dear Ms. Whitcher,

As a citizen and a voter I am very concerned about any changes to weaken our air pollution standards. In a 30 year career as an RN I have worked in Cardio/Thoracic surgery and Home Care Hospice, and am well aware of the toll inhaled pollution takes on the health of humans, especially children, elderly, and vulnerable adults. I am active in my Mason County Community, and know many who agree that our State regulations DO NOT now protect human health. Going backwards, weakening laws meant to protect quality of life in our State, is a misguided and unsupportable step.

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely Yours,
Connie Simpson, RN

From:	Dorothea Hover-Kramer
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Proposed changes to WAs clean Ari Regulations
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 4:43:39 PM
Importance:	High

Dear Ms. Witcher,

We are living at a time when more regulation to provide clean air to all citizens is required --not less. we depend on gangues like yours to not only maintain current outdated levels of surveillance but to increase and strengthen protections for the public.

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this!

   I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .

4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely,

Dr. Dorothea Hover-Kramer,743 Finn Hall Rd. Port angels, Wa 98362

From: Steve Koehler
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: Changes to Air Quality Regulations
Date: Tuesday, June 26, 2012 2:25:30 PM

We strongly oppose any changes that would weaken 40 years of progress in the USA to provide for clean air for citizens. Specifically:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely,
Steve Koehler and Sharle Osborne
80 Percy Ln
Sequim, WA 98382

From: M.S.Bedinger
To: Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject: Proposed Changes to Air Pollution Laws
Date: Tuesday, June 26, 2012 12:57:08 PM

Our Department of Ecology is proposing changes to our air pollution laws that would have a chilling impact on our regulations, Federal oversight, and our rights to pursue legal action. We all need to send DOE comments on this matter – now!

Numbers of comments really matter. Please take the time today to submit your comments on this - it is super important to our Peninsula. If you have already commented on this, it was likely to object to DOE's proposal to not regulate greenhouse gasses and to limit Washington State's Implementation Plan (SIP) to only a handful of pollutants that the state is required to regulate under federal law. But please ask DOE to include these additional comments from you.

You can just copy the following into your email:

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain

some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.

2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely

M. S. Bedinger
297 Blue Mountain Road
Port Angeles, WA 98362

From:	Anita Matthay
To:	Whitcher, Linda (ECY)
Subject:	Proposed DOE Clean Air Requirements
Date:	Tuesday, June 26, 2012 12:33:58 PM

Dear Linda,

As a senior citizen with six grandchildren, I'm very concerned about the quality of air in our state. When I hear and read that there may be a reduction in standards, and limited legal recourse, I become irate. If anything, we need to tighten and improve air quality standards! The health of all our citizens is clearly critical to a well functioning society. Too many are struggling with allergies, breathing and related problems. Please, do all that you can to implement high standards to keep our state safe, healthy and beautiful. Thanks!!!

Re: Proposed changes to Washington's Clean Air Regulations - Proposed changes to Chapter 173-400 WAC and proposal to submit portions of the rule proposal, (WAC 173-400-020 and 173-400-030(3)) to EPA for inclusion in the SIP.

Please include these comments from me on the subject proposals:

1. Do not remove from federal enforceability -- including citizens' rights to a citizen suit, the more than 150 carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class A TAPs) and over 400 non-carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants (Class B TAPs) regulated under the state clean air program (WAC 173-460). With federal enforceability, the citizens retain some control over Ecology through EPA oversight and enforcement. We do not want to lose this! I want the State's clean air regulations (WAC 173-460) to remain under the SIP.
2. I oppose weakening the definition of BACT.
3. I oppose all changes to WAC 173-400 that in any way would result in making our state laws' regulations less stringent .
4. I oppose granting Ecology authority to manage the

Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) program.

Sincerely,

Anita Matthay
820 Bakehouse Ct.
Sequim, WA 98382