



DEPARTMENT OF
ECOLOGY
State of Washington

Appendix E to
Concise Explanatory Statement
Chapter 173-442 WAC
Clean Air Rule
Chapter 173-441 WAC
Reporting of Emissions of Greenhouse Gases

Transcript from July 14, 2016 public hearing

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Appendix E to Concise Explanatory Statement

**Adoption of
Chapter 173-442 WAC
CLEAN AIR RULE**

and

**Amendments to
Chapter 173-441 WAC
REPORTING OF EMISSIONS OF GREENHOUSE GASES**

Prepared by
Capitol Pacific Reporting, Inc.

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Washington State Department of Ecology
Olympia, Washington

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P R O C E E D I N G S

PROPOSED AMENDMENT of GREENHOUSE GAS REPORTING RULE,
CHAPTER 173-441 WAC
and
PROPOSED NEW Clean Air Rule, CHAPTER 173-442 WAC
JULY 14, 2016

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P R O C E E D I N G S

MS. SCHREINER: I'm Bari Schreiner, the hearing's officer for this action. This evening we are conducting a hearing on the proposed amendment to the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Rule, Chapters 173-441 Washington Administrative Code; and the new proposed Clean Air Rule, Chapters 173-442 Washington Administrative Code.

We have a court reporter with us tonight, who is transcribing the hearing.

Let the record show it is 6:45 p.m. on July 14th, 2016. And this hearing is being held at the Red Lion Hotel, 2300 Evergreen Park Drive SW, Olympia, Washington, 98503.

Legal notice of this hearing was published in the Washington State Register, Number 16-12-098 on May 31, 2016.

On June 1st, 2016, Ecology issued a state-wide news release on the rulemaking and hearings; placed information on their website for the rule and in the online public calendar; and announcements went out by email to the the Clean Air Rule email distribution list; the Air Quality Rule and SIP Listserv; the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Listserv; Washington Carbon Reduction Listserv; and the WAC Track Listserv.

1 Ecology sent a reminder about the public hearing
2 dates and the times to the Clean Air Rule list on July 6,
3 2016.

4 I will now be calling people up to provide
5 testimony. Like I said, I will be announcing five names
6 and asking you to line up over here my left and having the
7 first person come up.

8 So I show Robert Marsh, Cheri Cornell, Abby Brockway,
9 Alec Connor -- Cannon -- I'm sorry if I say your name
10 wrong -- and Andrea Rogers.

11 I'd like to remind everyone to please keep your
12 comments to two minutes. I will let you know when you
13 have 30 seconds. And then I will ask you to summarize.
14 If you keep on going past the two minutes, for much over
15 that, I'm going to shut off the recorder and allow the
16 next person to come up.

17 Like I said, first we have Robert Marsh.

18 You want to come up and sit here.

19 ROBERT MARSH: I would like to --

20 MS. SCHREINER: Pull the microphone closer to
21 you.

22 ROBERT MARSH: Hi, my name is Robert Marsh. My
23 comment is that I would like to see a greater annual
24 reduction than the 1.7 percent on the Clean Air Rule. I
25 don't -- or the annual clean -- the annual reduction needs

1 to be shown to be based on current climate science.
2 Climate science and a stable climate should be the primary
3 drivers of this policy. I don't see how this rule meets
4 or can meet the reductions, which the Department of
5 Ecology itself has, on the record said. It is necessary
6 for Washington, essentially, to do its part to keep the
7 world to safe levels in terms of climate science. I would
8 like to see these points expressed directly by Ecology on
9 the current rule. I believe the rule should be consistent
10 with climate bills. And I believe that the basing this
11 rule on current statute from 2008 is negligent.

12 Thank you.

13 MS. SCHREINER: Please remember we are doing
14 silent shows of support.

15 CHERI CORNELL: Thank you, Ecology, for your
16 time. My name is Cheri Cornell. And I am the executive
17 director of CoolMom.org organize where we seek climate
18 change and climate action as a moral impairment. You may
19 ask why a mom-led climate group? And it's because there's
20 nothing like motherhood to make global warming move from
21 the esoteric to being incredibly meaningful.

22 We are not simply about some future generation, we
23 are worried about what we are doing to our children now.
24 So get ready. I'm going to mom all over you here.

25 I want to talk to you about intergenerational

1 equity. This concept means humans hold the natural
2 environment of the Earth in common both with other members
3 of the present generation and with other generations, past
4 and future.

5 The very existence of an Department of Ecology is
6 based on this idea. You hold the natural environment in
7 trust for me and my children and their children. You are
8 here to make sure that we listen to the better angels of
9 our nature. You're not here merely to split the
10 difference between our lesser and better angels when it
11 comes to climate.

12 Those who insist on going slowly on reducing carbon
13 emissions are engaged in wholesale generational theft. My
14 Department of Ecology should not be complicit in this
15 crime. So here is what a mom is going to say to Ecology
16 and the greenest governor in the country about climate
17 change and the draft Clean Air Rule: It's a great, decent
18 start. But I know you can do much, much better. A 1
19 percent an reduction in carbon emissions is not enough. I
20 expect you to reduce annual carbon emissions on the best
21 available science. Also I want to eliminate
22 double-counting loopholes. Let's not legitimize
23 cheating.

24 I'm not done yet. You are trustee's of the natural
25 environment for all generations. And to reach beyond the

1 Clean Air Rule to bring us more rules to fight climate
2 change is what we need.

3 And please, Department of Ecology, don't make me or
4 any other mother come down here and talk to you again.

5 Make us proud.

6 Thanks.

7 MS. SCHREINER: Next is Abby Brockway.

8 ABBY BROCKWAY: My name is Abby Brockway. I'm
9 here in support of the kids and their parents who set
10 legal precedence. Governor Inslee says this current Clean
11 Air Rule is the first -- good for first step. This is
12 delusional, and he knows it. If we started this reduction
13 in 2015, we would have used the 6 percent number. But
14 with delay, we need 8 percent. If we wait to implement
15 until 2020 then science will require a 18 percent
16 reduction, which is not doable for those industries in
17 Washington state. I'm a painting contractor. And I own
18 my own small company. Ecology implemented a lead
19 abatement program that caused our entire industry to
20 change. Yet we still are a vibrant industry. The
21 regulations were done for the health and safety of our
22 children. This same rigor is required.

23 We already see the Earth raging against us as she
24 protects herself from the unhealthy imbalance of carbon in
25 our atmosphere. She has a fever. As a mother, I cry at

1 this connection. I have nursed my sick daughter back to
2 health many times and that primal need to protect my
3 daughter and her future is real. I'm heartbroken that her
4 generation has such a grim future. With this heartbreak,
5 I'm doing everything possible to inspire change. I have
6 not eaten since Monday night, joining others, because we
7 are running out of time. We are here to show the moral
8 side of the struggle. We've space in this arena, and
9 we're taking it, not with money but with fierce love.

10 As Eleanor Roosevelt once said, "You gain strength,
11 courage, and confidence by every experience in which you
12 really stop to look fear in the face. You are able to say
13 to yourself, 'I have lived through this horror. I can
14 take the next thing that comes along.' You must do the
15 thing you think you cannot."

16 Ecology, do the thing you think you cannot.
17 Implement 8 percent reduction now.

18 Thank you so much for listening and being present to
19 what is.

20 MS. SCHREINER: Next we have Alec.

21 ALEC CONNON: My name is Alec Connon, and I have
22 not eaten for 72 hours. Yesterday I met with the
23 governor's chief of staff and his climate change policy
24 advisor. They told us that the rule was as strong as it
25 possibly could be given the current legal realities. But

1 myself and 24 other parents in crime parents have not
2 eaten for three days to shine a light on the moral
3 reality. Seven million people a year die as a direct
4 result of air pollution. Over 150,000 people a year die
5 already as a direct result of human caused climate
6 change. That is the moral reality. And the moral reality
7 must overcome the legal realities. And that is why I am
8 going to sit here and say that I pledge to do everything
9 in my power to hold the Department of Ecology, Governor
10 Inslee, and the legislature to no other reality than the
11 moral reality. And I would like to ask everyone in this
12 room if you would take a stand with me to please rise and
13 stand silently for the reminder of my testimony if you
14 agree.

15 Can the recorder please note how many people are
16 standing?

17 THE REPORTER: No.

18 ALEC CONNON: The vast majority. We pledge to do
19 everything within our power to hold the Department of
20 Ecology, Governor Inslee, and the legislature accountable
21 to no other reality than the moral reality that this
22 situation demands.

23 Thank you.

24 MS. SCHREINER: Before you start, please, I want
25 to announce the next five people. We had Andrea Rogers

1 who's here. And following that we are going to have Fred
2 Miller. I apologize if I pronounce this wrong, Chiara
3 D'Angelo, Walter Jorgensen, Patrick Mazza, Forrest Hayes
4 or Hawes.

5 ANDREA ROGERS: Thank you for the opportunity to
6 testify this evening on the draft Clean Air Rule. My name
7 is Andrea Rogers I'm an attorney with the Western
8 Environmental Law Center. Hi. And this is my daughter
9 DeeDee. I'm here this evening -- okay. We've got to do a
10 little better here. I'm here on both my professional and
11 my personal capacity. As you see, we're after hours so I
12 have my daughter with me. And I also have a son named
13 Will, who is eight. I'm going to move you over here.
14 Please, I want to.

15 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: You want to come play with
16 me?

17 ANDREA ROGERS: Sorry. Thank you.

18 MS. SCHREINER: Start again.

19 ANDREA ROGERS: You're well aware the climate
20 emergency that we're facing so I'm not going to talk about
21 that. But what we haven't heard about are legal
22 constraints that you're somehow constrained to not issue a
23 rule based on science because you don't have the tools,
24 the legal authority or the tools to do that. I want you
25 to know that that's not true. You have the tools

1 available to you. And that was because the legislature
 2 envisioned that when they adopted the Clean Air Rule or
 3 Clean Air Act originally. So you have those tools. And,
 4 unfortunately, I wish I was here tonight standing and
 5 applauding this rule because its action taken on climate
 6 change. And I wish I could support the rule and
 7 wholeheartedly defend it from the legal challenges that
 8 you're surely to face. But I just morally and ethically
 9 can't do that because the rule is not based on science.
 10 And what history tells us is that when you enact something
 11 that's weak and doesn't do what it needs to do, it
 12 prevents good things from happening. You don't have one
 13 step that leaps into a science-based rule into the future;
 14 that never ever happens. And I want you to know that your
 15 generation of staff members, you're it. This is it. Your
 16 kids, our kids, they're not going to have the chance to
 17 reduce our carbon dioxide emissions to put us on a path
 18 towards climate stability. They're going to be dealing
 19 with adaptation. So this is it. This is our one chance.
 20 And we implore you to get it right. The science is
 21 available to you. You have the law. What you don't have
 22 is the political will. So please use it.

23 Thank you.

24 MS. SCHREINER: Fred Miller.

25 FRED MILLER: My my name is Fred Miller. And I

1 am a father and grandfather of children and grandchildren
2 born and living in Washington state, I'm here on your
3 behalf. But also on behalf of the homeless youths that I
4 work with. I'm a volunteer at a homeless shelter where I
5 built a 5,000 square foot garden. So they get carbon
6 neutral and really fresh organic food. I ask for their
7 opinion on the rulemaking, and in particular on the
8 loopholes for agriculture for non-hydroponic sources,
9 unfortunately, I can't tell you what they said because the
10 requirements insist that I remain respectful, and they
11 were not. I will say that they called it stupid. And one
12 of them said having loopholes like that is like having a
13 law against armed robbery with an exception for people who
14 own guns.

15 On my own behalf, I would like to point out that this
16 is not the only rulemaking on carbon, on greenhouse gases
17 on global warming. The other set of rules are the rules
18 of nature, the rules of physics and of atmospheric
19 chemistry. Our rules must comply with them. They are
20 very tightly enforced. Thank you.

21 CHIARA ROSE D'ANGELO: Hi. My name is Chiara
22 Rose D'Angelo Patrucio.

23 (Reminder by the reporter to speak loudly.)

24 CHIARA ROSE D'ANGELO: Thanks. Yeah. I will.
25 My heart is pounding. I haven't eaten for three days.

1 The last time good hearted people decided not to do the
 2 right thing, this fear of lawsuits is when a foreign
 3 corporate developer came to my island and clearcut 800
 4 trees and built a mall in the heart of our island. And
 5 I -- the reason I cry is because I have attachment to that
 6 piece of land because I sat there for three days and
 7 nights in a truce at my first ever kind of deep call to
 8 protect, basically, the what -- what sequesters carbon,
 9 which is forests, sat for some studies. And of all the
 10 things we can do for climate change, planting trees and
 11 reducing emissions; that's it. That's all we have. And
 12 so, for me if I could do anything, I would go back in time
 13 and tell those people to vote morally, to take the
 14 lawsuits; that that was our chance. We don't have -- we
 15 don't have the chance to plant those trees again to
 16 restore islands. We can't go back in time. We can't
 17 change that reality. Once it's done, it's done; it's too
 18 late; it's too late. And so, I just really beg you to be
 19 brave and be bold and be strong because I'm not going to
 20 be able to go forward in 20 years and change my mind on
 21 the decision table. It doesn't work like that. In the
 22 way that I really, really, really suggest choosing the
 23 moral path because any other path you all will regret
 24 ultimately.

25 MS. SCHREINER: Please remember silent shows of

1 support. Thank you.

2 Next will be Walter Jorgensen.

3 WALTER JORGENSEN: Hi, I'm Walter Jorgensen. I
4 actually hate to get this wrong, too far, too close or
5 something. I don't have to tell you why I'm here today.
6 I want to thank Governor Inslee for directing the carbon
7 ecology to use its power under the Clean Air Act to
8 develop a rule of establishing a gradually declining cap
9 on carbon emissions from Washington state; however, the
10 slope is nearly not steep enough, and it needs to
11 implement a full 8 percent per year in carbon reductions,
12 not the less than 2 percent. This is not the best we can
13 do. And it is not remotely good enough. On one of the
14 many facets the decision I'm most struck with, too, and
15 this is directed not so much to our governor and the
16 Department of Ecology as to ourselves and to our elected
17 representatives, as a species dependent on the Earth for
18 our habitat that we would assault and despoil the most
19 fragile and essential of all the nurturing aspects of our
20 planet, the atmosphere is beyond belief. I am encouraged
21 by the -- and proud, of the current generation for
22 stepping up to this life-and-death emergency; as I am
23 ashamed of and discouraged by my own generation for first
24 selfishly causing it; and now apparently even more
25 selfishly failing to correct it. I'm really excited about

1 the infusion of -- and of course I just -- maybe I just
2 noticed, but a number of young people in this process and
3 the fact of fasting children and the families.

4 Thank you.

5 PATRICK MAZZA: Thank you, Ecology, for having us
6 here tonight. My name is Patrick Mazza. I'm one of 19
7 people who have been fasting on Capitol steps the last
8 three days, mostly parents concerned about our children's
9 future. We were joined by five more people at home, so
10 all-in-all 24. We have broken from our everyday lives to
11 send a message, we must all break free from the
12 assumptions of business as usual. Climate disruption is
13 clearly with us. Unprecedented heat spikes, record low
14 Arctic ice, devastating floods and droughts all over the
15 planet. This calls on us to respond to the climate crisis
16 that's still required. Making steps in the right
17 direction is not enough. We must chart a path to recovery
18 of climate stability. This requires as we stop
19 accumulating heat in the atmospheric oceans. The point
20 that occurs is when we reduce atmospheric CO2 to 350 parts
21 per million. We must do this by 2100 or risk emission
22 runaway global warming beyond human control.

23 Washington's contribution to reaching this global
24 goal is annual GHG reductions of around 8 percent. This
25 requires mobilization beyond business as usual to rapidly

1 move to 100 percent renewable energy in all sectors,
2 energy, transportation, and buildings.

3 We need a climate rule that drives this
4 transformation. Unfortunately, the draft rule is not it.
5 The next statewide GHG reduction will be 1 percent
6 annually, not the 8 percent we need. This is a business
7 as usual rule not a climate crisis rule. We need a rule
8 that sets us on a course to climate stability. The
9 ultimate test of any climate policy is what happens on
10 this planet. What will the world look like in 44 years
11 when my 19 year old daughter is my age? I fear it will be
12 a nightmare world in which civilization is breaking down.
13 The longer we delay acting in proportion to the crisis,
14 the more likely this catastrophic future becomes.

15 I implore you in Ecology, as people I know are aware
16 of these facts and as concerned about them as I am, to
17 listen to your heart and enact a rule to save our
18 children's generation. It is up to us to act now in
19 proportion to the crisis we face. Thank you.

20 MS. SCHREINER: Okay. So next we're going to
21 have Court Olson, followed by, I think, Anita J. Thomas,
22 Truman Castle, Loa, and then Barb Drake.

23 FORREST HAWES: Hi. My name is that Forrest
24 Hawes, I'm a student of climate science at the University
25 of Washington periodically for the last six years. I'm

1 also a prelaw student. I'm a member of the body of people
 2 who call this beautiful corner of the continent a home.
 3 I'm quite familiar with the climate science. I'm a
 4 student of it. I'm spoke to some of you in Ecology about
 5 that. This rule you're proposing is a series of
 6 compromises. I know that. When I hear you speak about
 7 it, I hear a lot of legal compromises, political
 8 compromises. Some people who commands this microphone
 9 before me and spoke eloquently moral compromise. In fact
 10 many of us are here today because we don't want to see the
 11 moral compromise now or any time in the future that we
 12 think this will promulgate. One of the most important
 13 parts of this rule has to do with the effect on Energy
 14 Intensive Trade-Exposed Industries, or EITE, as your
 15 acronym goes. There is a facility set up under this rule
 16 for the identification, the verification, and the trading
 17 of varies divisions' credits. For those of us who study
 18 these things, we know there's lot of problems.

19 One of the things I'm calling you to do is to
 20 strongly enhance the public reporting and public
 21 verification of all such activities. I do not believe
 22 that this rule is actually based on current climate
 23 science. I think that under your requirements, under
 24 RCW 70.235.040, and you mentioned -- a couple of you
 25 before, you have an obligation to the people of Washington

1 to provide a report about the current climate science and
2 how this rule would or would not bring us to statute
3 requirements immediately. Thank you very much for your
4 work on this. Be better. Be stronger. Help us move
5 forward.

6 COURT OLSON: Good evening. My name is Court
7 Olson. I'm civil engineer by training and work in the
8 building industry. I don't want to repeat what's already
9 been said so I'm going to give you five bullets that I
10 think are relevant, that haven't been said yet.

11 The first one is advice that I got from my father
12 when I was growing up: He was an engineer, a bit of a
13 perfectionist like me. He said, "If you can't do
14 something right, don't even do it at all." Think about
15 it. I realize that there are limits to what you have
16 authority to do so long as you want to keep your jobs. So
17 I understand that. However, I think you can do more
18 within the limits of what has been sent down to you.
19 First of all, rather than just going to two-thirds, let's
20 push that boundary. I notice that you've said -- you're
21 leaving out agriculture because it's challenging and
22 elusive. We don't have time to avoid challenges, and the
23 elusive part of our economy. Agriculture has a very big
24 role here, and we have to deal with it.

25 I guess, I'll leave you with just one more comment,

1 there's a contradiction in your statements this evening
2 about doing what you're authorized to do, and yet you
3 and/or the governor have chosen to appeal a lawsuit that
4 would have given you, and does give you, authority to do
5 much more than you're doing. There's a contradiction
6 there. And I demand an explanation.

7 Thank you.

8 MS. SCHREINER: Anita Thomas?

9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Anita Thomas isn't here.

10 MS. SCHREINER: Truman Castle? Was Anita Thomas
11 here?

12 Before you start, I'm going to read off some more
13 names, and we'll let you go. I had Lou. Okay. After
14 that we'll go to Cathy Carruthers and Todd Ellis, sorry --
15 I got to go back to the beginning and then David Perk,
16 followed by Alex Scioletta, Christine Deppe, and then
17 James Rasmussen. If Lou only signs in with Lou, with no
18 last name, that would be you. Sorry. Sorry about that.

19 TRUMAN CASTLE: My name is Truman Castle. And
20 I'm a resident of Whidbey island. Many of us feel that
21 there's far too much industry influence on the legislature
22 and all, also too much influence over the Department of
23 Ecology. I feel industry is driving this 1.7 percent
24 carbon reduction rule. And that it is grossly
25 inadequate. A weak rule sends a message to every other

1 state. And a strong rule also would send a message.

2 I only have time for one example, but I would ask you
 3 to recall that in March of 2015, the Department of Ecology
 4 published a study on crude oil safety by rail. The report
 5 was important because it was used by the legislature. But
 6 it was deceptive. And it had a strong industry bias that
 7 has been well discussed in the media. The lead
 8 authorities of that rail study were MainLine Management,
 9 Incorporated. These are four retired BNSF managers,
 10 levied industry, put out propaganda in what purported to
 11 be a Department of Ecology study on such a critical
 12 issue. It is shameful. It makes it very difficult for
 13 this -- at least this person to have trust in the
 14 integrity of this agency. All we ask is that you comply
 15 with what science requires and the industry feels that the
 16 1 percent -- 1.7 percent is about all they can take. But
 17 that's just not adequate. That means that our politicians
 18 are overdrawing the carbon budget that will be needed by
 19 our children. On behalf of my grandchildren, I ask that
 20 if I am right and there is industry influence at work here
 21 in the Department of Ecology, that those of you of
 22 goodwill try to find a way to speak against that in your
 23 own way.

24 Thank you.

25 LOU: Sorry.

1 MS. SCHREINER: That's okay.

2 LOU: Lou with the Fuel Cell Lincoln. As a
3 hydrogen and fuel cell proponent, I would like to
4 encourage Ecology to urge the petroleum fuel producers to
5 expand one of the things they do best, produce hydrogen.
6 But to do it more environmentally friendly and more
7 sustainably, because it can be produced cleanly. One of
8 Washington state's own companies is the largest private
9 user of hydrogen. And its inability to obtain hydrogen
10 currently is stifling its clean energy business
11 expansion.

12 The northwest is a hydrogen desert. Hydrogen fuel
13 cells are a clean, zero emission alternative to fossil
14 fuels and batteries with extensive charge times. So I'd
15 like to encourage Ecology to encourage hydrogen and fuel
16 cell uses wherever practical.

17 CATHY CARRUTHERS (Adam Smith Dewinski reading):
18 Cathy Carruthers was unable to be here with us tonight.
19 So I'll be reading her testimony for her. My name is Adam
20 Smith Dewinski. Cathy Carruthers has been fasting for
21 three days on the steps of the Capitol and is unable to be
22 here -- (indiscernible words spoken.)

23 (Clarifying interruption by the reporter.)

24 CATHY CARRUTHERS (Adam Smith Dewinski reading):
25 Cathy Carruthers worked for the Department of Ecology for

1 18 years writing their economic analyses. Here is her
2 testimony:

3 "I want to thank Ecology and its staff for the work
4 that they have put into this rule. I know how much time
5 is put into this because sometimes it has been my honor to
6 work beside you. First, I want to request that you make a
7 change to eliminate the double counting that may occur due
8 to the interaction of ERU's allowed from covered sectors
9 under 173-442-160 and 173-442-240(2)(b). Please do not
10 allow covered sectors within Washington to generate these
11 ERUs without reducing the reserve. If Ecology were double
12 counting an emission for a company, Ecology would fix the
13 rule to avoid that; likewise the double counting of ERUs
14 should be avoided.

15 Second, it is likely that the rule will create an
16 increase in C02 emissions within the power sector. The
17 natural gas generators in Washington are newer and more
18 efficient than the average generation from out of state.

19 The pressure on instate generation may yield a shift
20 from instate generation to out-of-state generation. While
21 you are not able to regulate out of state generation, you
22 can ask utilities to report it based on NERC-e tags; this
23 would enable you to know the origin of electricity and to
24 require utilities to report C02 for incorporation and to
25 function in this rule. If you can make these changes to

1 the rule without creating a substantive change that
2 requires withdrawal of the rule, I request that you fix
3 these issues. Again I'm grateful to staff for the level
4 of effort that it took to generate these rules.

5 Cathy."

6 MS. SCHREINER: Todd Ellis.

7 (No audible response.)

8 MS. SCHREINER: One second.

9 DAVID PERK: Hello. My name is David Perk. I
10 live in Seattle. I am a parent. I had some prepared
11 comments but I'm going to set them aside because some of
12 the comments have been made tonight already are so
13 powerful and strong. I definitely echo everything that
14 Andrea said about the legal undertakings and how much more
15 you should try to do. I will say that while I was phone
16 banking, trying to turn people out to this hearing, I
17 reached a person who said that they had -- I reached --
18 while I was phone banking to turn people out for this
19 hearing I reached someone who said, "No, I can't attend
20 but I am a member of the Department of Ecology." And I
21 said, "Well, can I ask you a few questions?" And what I
22 got as a result of these questions was a sense that
23 industry has captured the Department; that young people
24 figure that out after joining the Department and leave.
25 And that a lot of work is done in order to make it look

1 like work is being done, but that the real things that
2 need to get done aren't getting done. Of course, that
3 wouldn't apply to anyone here now. But -- it could be
4 that I reached the only really sour employee of the
5 Department. But after hearing some of the other comments
6 here tonight, I thought I should pass that along and
7 suggest that you really could work harder, do more. And
8 I'm sure you're all parents or know people who are. So
9 this really is your one chance to get it right for your
10 own children, as well.

11 So thank you.

12 MS. SCHREINER: Alex.

13 ALEX SCILLETTA: Okay if I stand?

14 MS. SCHREINER: Sure.

15 ALEX SCILLETTA: So two minutes. Two minutes is
16 definitely not enough time which seems kind of appropriate
17 considering the 2020 isn't that far off. 2020 isn't that
18 far off and 1.7 percent is definitely not enough. My name
19 is Alexander Scilletta. I teach biology, chemistry,
20 physics and A.P. Environmental Science at the Center
21 School in Seattle.

22 Important to teaching environmental science and an
23 REP course in environmental science attending an A.P.
24 Institute is meet with teachers, gather resources, and
25 bring it to the classroom. And one of the resources I was

1 flipping through when I went to this last one was a lab
 2 manual. Now flipping through the lab manual, I get to
 3 about air pollution, fantastic. I got to teach them about
 4 air pollution. And I'm reading the background information
 5 and my eyes fell upon carbon dioxide particles in our
 6 atmosphere and are listed as .014 percent. We're
 7 breaching on 14 parts per billion. I was like, what?
 8 That's not right. So I was like when was this book
 9 published? Go to the front of the book. 2006. By 2006
 10 our atmosphere carbon dioxide levels are 384 parts per
 11 million currently, over 406. So what does that mean?
 12 Since the 1950s in a relatively short period of time we
 13 managed to increase in or our carbon dioxide in our
 14 atmosphere by almost 80 percent. It has to be a cause of
 15 concern for us. So as an environmental science teacher,
 16 it's an obligation. I mean, it's my duty. It's my job to
 17 inform my students about the realities of our climate
 18 crisis.

19 And I don't -- I mean, don't get me wrong. I
 20 don't -- I don't summarily demonize fossil fuels. It
 21 would be irresponsible for me to do so. We -- our economy
 22 runs on oil and coal and natural gas. But right now we're
 23 at the point where we need to start transitioning
 24 responsibly to clean energy sources. Right. And we need
 25 a good rule in order to do that. So the money is also not

1 only in developing clean energy technology, but also in on
2 mitigating some of the damage that carbon dioxide does in
3 our environment. Right. So I mean, last -- since 2003
4 California, alone, spent \$4 billion in combatting forest
5 fires. All right. So thank you. I mean, that's only one
6 example. We can no longer afford environmentally or
7 economically to be short-sighted. We need to have a
8 better law. We need to rely on the data that we have to
9 provide our children, my students a better future.

10 Thank you.

11 MS. SCHREINER: Please remember silent shows of
12 support. Thank you.

13 CHRISTINE DEPPE: Hello. Name is Christine
14 Deppe. And I am a parent. And my brain is a little
15 foggy. The air is so bad in here. And it's a little
16 ironic. So that I am beekeeper and a naturalist, and an
17 educator. And this topic is really dear to me. And I
18 thank it the Department of Ecology to taking this on,
19 especially not an easy task. I want to testify that I
20 really worry for my kids that they will not be able to
21 live in a world as we know it. And that breaks my heart.
22 And so, I encourage that we all do better and that we
23 don't do it -- I think the whole world is reversed. It's
24 industry ridden. It's not for humans and I think
25 Washington is so forward in so many things here that I

1 really want to urge that Washington is the lead in all of
2 that. And the people here are ready. And we just have
3 like role model how it should be, how we want this world
4 to be driven for our children.

5 Thank you.

6 MS. SCHREINER: Okay. Next. Sue Lenander, Sally
7 Jo Gilbert de Vargas, Stew Henderson, Michael Foster,
8 Sheila Brown.

9 JAMES RASMUSSEN: Good evening. My name is James
10 Rasmussen. I'm the coordinator or the director of the
11 Duwamish River Cleanup Coalition. We are the community
12 advisory group to EPA of the Superfund site that is the
13 Duwamish River. We are the technical advisory group to
14 that community. One of the things that I look at -- and I
15 asked you the question, does this deal with truck
16 emissions or not? And you said, yes, through the
17 petroleum industry. The problem that South Park and
18 George Town have is with truck emissions. And this rule
19 really doesn't touch them in the way that they need to be
20 touched by the Port of Seattle that has over thousands of
21 trucks running through those neighborhoods every day.
22 This needs to be more directly in -- no -- to those
23 problems that we have. South Park has the highest asthma
24 rates in the state. And they can be linked very
25 seriously -- and I have to be very careful when I say

1 that -- to those truck emissions. And we need to think
2 about the health of people very much. Projects that would
3 be approved doesn't involve things like green screening,
4 trees. Planting trees to protect communities would not
5 necessarily be an approved project. That's something that
6 also needs to be changed in this rule. It's the health of
7 these communities that are most effected and their
8 health.

9 Just to close, really quickly, this isn't an equity
10 and social justice issue; this is a climate justice. The
11 people that are going to be affected are people of color
12 and low income, which unfortunately couldn't come to
13 Olympia today. And why you're not having a hearing in
14 Seattle, I have no idea.

15 Thank you.

16 MS. SCHREINER: Please remember to.

17 MS. CONKLIN: Hi, everyone. I'm Sue Lenander.
18 And I also have been fasting for three days. My adult
19 daughter and son have made a personal decision with their
20 partners to not bring more children onto our dying
21 planet. With a broken heart, I support them 100 percent,
22 because I do not want more children brought onto our dying
23 planet. So I am consciously choosing to focus all of my
24 love that I have for my grandbabies, who I will never
25 hold, to protect the children that are already here,

1 including your children.

2 Ecology, please, support our fearless revolution to
3 ensure a planet that sustains life for all of us.

4 Thank you.

5 SALLY JO GILBERT DE VARGAS: Good evening. My
6 name is Sally Jo Gilbert de Vargas. I come before you
7 today as a mother, a grandmother, a public school teacher,
8 an associate minister at Interfaith Community Sanctuary.
9 And as a citizen of Mother Earth. I am one of about 25
10 people who pledged to fast for three days prior to this
11 hearing. Why fast? Why now? Fasting is an act of
12 purification and self-sacrifice. It is difficult. It
13 requires courage and determination. I, myself, had to
14 break my fast after 34 hours. It felt terrible to fall
15 short of my goal, of our goal. But I didn't give up. I
16 came back at it for day three. I urge all of us not to
17 give up on our goal of 8 percent reduction in carbon
18 dioxide equivalence. Fasting symbolizes the sacrifices we
19 need to make now to ensure a future for our children and
20 their children. The power to reverse the course of
21 climate change rests with us. The children are pointing
22 the way, and I thank them. But it is us, we, the adults
23 in power who must make this -- these difficult decisions
24 and sacrifices and to come back and to cut back carbon
25 emissions at least 8 percent per year. If we fail to act

1 courageously now, our children will be powerless to
2 reverse the course of global warming when they are
3 adults. We must recognize that to neglect a livable --
4 I'm sorry. I can't read my own writing.

5 Thank you very much.

6 And I hope that you will remember that it's our
7 responsibility to make this change for the future
8 generations.

9 MS. SCHREINER: Stew Henderson.

10 STEW HENDERSON: Sorry, I'm late. Hi, it's Stew
11 Henderson. And I don't want to say anything against this
12 rule. I think everyone here -- I like to believe everyone
13 here is on the same side. And in particular, I think,
14 this rule is the result of a democratic process. There's
15 only so much you can do. But like if I was on an
16 airplane -- I want to make two points. So if I was
17 getting on a airplane flying to Asia, I wouldn't want a
18 democratic decision about how much fuel to put on the
19 airplane. I want the right amount of fuel to put on the
20 airplane so -- my kids and everybody's on the plane --
21 gets where we need to go. And I think folks at Ecology
22 know how much fuel we need on this airplane to get
23 across. But I don't think we've articulated clearly to
24 folks that part of this, and how this is a piece of that.
25 And I think if we could articulate that, the science that

1 we know, I think that would be helpful in this -- in the
2 conversation -- this conversation and the larger
3 conversation. I, also, think -- I work in change, in
4 organizations with people. And nobody ever manages how --
5 I work with recovering alcoholics, you know. And they all
6 would love to take one less sip for the next 10 years
7 until they aren't drinking anything. But that's not how
8 it works. But you can quit a lot quicker than you think.
9 And I believe we don't even know about any idea about how
10 we could get off carbon with -- because I believe we're --
11 when you look at -- when you really look into what's going
12 on, I think we're actually wasting the vast majority of
13 the energy we use. Right here in this room, I don't know
14 how many people know this: Two-thirds of the lights in
15 these canister lights, we don't need them. We didn't need
16 them for the light here tonight. We've got beautiful
17 sunlight here, and we close shades so the sunlight doesn't
18 come in. We don't have LEDs here. This is the lighting
19 in this room is -- we could get as much light in this room
20 for 2 percent of the probably of 5 percent of the energy
21 that we have. That's all through our industry. And if
22 there's a way to think about that differently, I don't
23 think there's no reason we couldn't be cutting energy to
24 10 or even 20 percent a year without losing -- without
25 harming the economy in any way.

1 Thank you.

2 MS. SCHREINER: Michael Foster.

3 (Birthday song by unidentified speakers.)

4 MICHAEL FOSTER: That's me. Best birthday ever.

5 Thank you.

6 Michael Foster, also fasting for 72 hours. We
7 chose -- we white privileged middle class people chose to
8 sit on the Capitol steps and fast for three days to go
9 without food by choice, a wonderful and purifying
10 experience to further our resolve, our commitment to one
11 another, to our children and grandchildren, going without
12 food so that our children won't have to. Because they
13 won't have a choice when they're my age if we keep writing
14 rules like the Clean Air Rule. I have some serious
15 questions that I'll enter into public comment online. But
16 one of the big ones is how can we cut emissions 1.7
17 percent when Ecology knows that 6 percent was required if
18 we had started in 2013? And that that number is only
19 going up. And that our updated science is going to show
20 us here within the next week or so that the new number,
21 two years later is 8 percent if we start in 2016. And if
22 we wait until 2017 to start our emissions cuts, we need 9
23 percent. Does anybody in this room think that we can
24 actually get 9 percent emissions cuts, not just in
25 Washington but worldwide, next year?

1 Each of us has to commit to our own lives to
2 personally stop buying the products that the corporations
3 are selling, who are owning our government. Because
4 they're going to sue these people if they write a rule
5 that protects us from self destruction. So, please,
6 everybody in this room commit yourselves to 8 or 9 or 10
7 percent reductions in your own lives until we're living
8 carbon free. And please don't let up on any part of our
9 system legislature, executive, or our --

10 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: -- judicial.

11 MICHAEL FOSTER: -- judicial. We're working on
12 all of them all the time and the press and the corporate
13 world because they run it all.

14 Thank you.

15 MS. SCHREINER: I'm going to read the next five
16 names now. Andrew Kidcle, Carolyn Treadway, Randy Meier
17 -- Mayer -- I'm not sure which way. Sorry. Alice
18 Lockhart, Donna Albert, Cynthia Linnett.

19 SHEILA BROWN: Good evening. My name is Sheila
20 Brown, and I'm a mother to four children and grandmother
21 to four girls, one of whom, a 15-year-old, just returned
22 from Guatemala with a group called Global Visionaries.
23 There, the young people spend a day meeting others who
24 lived on one of the largest dump sites in the world.
25 Allowed and encouraged by the government officials of

1 Guatemala City.

2 Here, we do not allow our children to live in our
3 wastes, or be employed digging in our wastes. It would be
4 against the law. Yet when we grow up, we consume. We
5 throw away. We are allowed to pollute. We allow powerful
6 interests to dominate us and destroy our planet. We fail
7 to take responsibility by creating and enforcing rigorous
8 laws. I'm 80 years old and live on a beautiful island
9 surrounded by water filled with PCBs, ethanol with -- from
10 agriculture fossil fuel, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and
11 others. I give home to sheep, cats, honey bees, and
12 observe their behavior. Are we any different? Yes.
13 Because to be human means we have choice. We can take
14 great leaps of imagination if we are not bound by greed
15 and fear, the animal kingdoms cannot. We can imagine
16 extraordinary possibilities. After Pearl Harbor we all
17 united in an amazing way only because our survival was
18 threatened by outsiders. Today powerful interests
19 threaten our survival, yet we are capable of choosing the
20 right way. We all must have extraordinary courage because
21 these are extraordinary times. And we have very little
22 time left. The problem will not go away. I'm speaking
23 for the eight children are have -- standing before this
24 group. I'm speaking for my own children and
25 grandchildren. I am asking you to speak for these

1 children and for all the children of the future as the
2 original people of America said, "Do nothing without
3 considering the impact on the next seven generations."

4 Thank you for your consideration.

5 ANDREW KIDCLE: Name is Andrew Kidcle. I live in
6 Seattle. I am the parent of two wonderful children. I've
7 heard the Governor Inslee and the Department of Ecology
8 would like to adopt a stronger Carbon Emissions Rule, that
9 they recognize that their proposed rule falls short of
10 what is needed, what science tells us is necessary to
11 fight a climate change. I've heard that they are not
12 proposing a science-based standard because they fear that
13 they don't have legal authority for that. They fear that
14 industry might sue them. They fear that industry might
15 leave the state if a stronger rule is adopted.

16 But we are here to tell you that there is something
17 that Governor Inslee and Ecology should fear much, much
18 more; and that is carbon emissions s unchecked by a
19 science-based standard. Because that future brings the
20 disasters from worsening -- wild fires, acidifying oceans,
21 deadening heatwaves, new diseases in scores with climb of
22 refugees. In these matters of fear, please, get your
23 priorities right and adopt a science-based rule.

24 RANDY MEIER: Hello. My name is Randy Meier. I
25 am a father and a grandfather to many wonderful children

1 and grandchildren. For three days I have been fasting
 2 with a group of people who are worried about their
 3 children and grandchildren, children that they love a
 4 lot. I'm sure there are a lot of people here tonight and
 5 in the world worried about their loved ones, also. Oh, I
 6 forgot I'd like to thank Ecology for the hard work that
 7 they do and all the political pressure that they have to
 8 put up with.

9 So why am I fasting? Because I am worried about our
 10 children's future. I am worried about inadequate
 11 responses to climate change. I am worried when corporate
 12 greed hampers efforts to combat climate destruction.
 13 Since the court ruling; that's the children's court ruling
 14 that Ecology hasn't mentioned much about tonight, but
 15 that's the reason why we're here. Since the court ruling,
 16 we have seen a lack of government action to address the
 17 court's mandate and the creation of a Clean Air Rule,
 18 which falls inadequate in addressing the climate
 19 problems.

20 Why am I fasting? Corporate greed is the reason for
 21 the inaction. The fact that Ecology has buckled to big
 22 business and released this inadequate plan demonstrates
 23 this. The present plan affects the corporate bottom
 24 dollar a lot less than an adequate science-based plan
 25 would. I refuse to stand by while short-term profit

1 focused lawyers and lobbyists delay climate solutions. I
2 refuse to let greed destroy our children's future.

3 Thank you.

4 CAROLYN TREADWAY: Hello, my name is Carolyn
5 Treadway. When I was a young child and a grade schooler
6 and a high schooler and a young adult, I had asthma. And
7 I had it badly. And so, I hear Clean Air Rule and the
8 word air comes out to me, jumps out. And I think of
9 breath, and I know what it's like not to be able to get
10 your breath. Last summer when the forest fires were on
11 the Olympia peninsula, and inland, right here in Lacey, I
12 began to tell the difference in my ability to breathe.
13 Air is our most fundamental resource. We can only live a
14 few seconds or maybe a minute, or it at most three or
15 four, without it. We have to have air.

16 Governor Inslee is the greenest governor in our great
17 nation. This Department of Ecology has worked really
18 hard. They've done wonders. They can do much more
19 wonders because a Clean Air Rule that takes 1 percent --
20 1.7 percent reduction instead of the 8 percent reduction
21 won't cut it. A rule that has only part of the emitters
22 covered, that won't cut it. But to me there's a different
23 mentality that's needed. And that is that we all are
24 responsible. We have to face the terrible thought of
25 living or trying to live in an uninhabitable world; this

1 is a heartbreaking. But the heart that breaks wide open
2 can encompass the entire world. And so, as you go forth,
3 please break your heart open, keep doing what you're
4 doing, and make a much better law.

5 Thank you.

6 ALICE LOCKHART: My name is that Alice Lockhart.
7 I'm so honored to be here speaking after the speakers who
8 spoke before. Those friends speak my mind. And perhaps I
9 should say no more, but I will. I'm the mother of two.
10 One of whom has been experiencing something of a personal
11 crisis lately. And I've been that child instead of here.
12 And I think in retrospect being here, fighting this fight
13 is the most important thing that any parent can be doing
14 now and moving forward.

15 My children also are not expecting to give me
16 grandchildren if things keep going the way they're going.
17 And this rule, this power that the Plant for the Planet
18 Kids and the courts have given our governor feels like one
19 last great chance. Please use it wisely. Please give us
20 a rule that's based in science that is at least 8 percent
21 per year. As a scientist myself, I know that the -- when
22 the curve of effort to accomplish something, you do the
23 low hanging fruit first. And it's only going to get more
24 difficult. We should be aiming high, doing everything we
25 can verifiable without compromise. Show leaderships for

1 other states. Please be brave. Extraordinary times
2 demand extraordinary measures. I know that's trite. But
3 that's what we must do, please. Please, be our governor.
4 We will support you. We will be with you. And we will
5 fight for you if you fight for us.

6 Thank you.

7 CYNTHIA LINNETT (Unidentified speaker reading):
8 I'm here reading Cynthia Linnett's testimony. She is a
9 grandmother who's been fasting from home for three days
10 and wasn't able to be here.

11 "My name is Cynthia Linnett. I am an artist,
12 political activist, and former attorney. And I'm here to
13 tell you that we, the people, are very frightened. I
14 don't have to tell you that climate change is real, do I?
15 The science is in. Climate change is the existential
16 threat of our time. Existential, do you know what that
17 means? We are all going to die if we don't turn things
18 around very soon. We are already seeing the ravages of
19 climate change. And those in the poorer south who have
20 done nothing to bring about these changes are being the
21 most effected. Droughts, floods, and mass migrations due
22 to wars brought about by scarce resources. 60 million
23 migrants last year alone continue to reek havoc on
24 vulnerable people. Even here in our own country, we have
25 seen the effects, massive flooding from Louisiana to New

1 Jersey, forest fires that burn that are unabated with
2 firefighters helpless to contain them, and heat waves that
3 kill in record numbers. The cost of these events have
4 been put in the billions. But you know all this, don't
5 you?

6 Our kids won a great victory in the courts. You were
7 supposed to propose the rules by which we protect our
8 children's constitutional right to clean air. The rule
9 you have proposed, however, does not begin to satisfy the
10 court's decision. Your rule would only decrease emission
11 by 1 percent a year when 8 percent is needed. Do you
12 think that you will get out of this by dying before the
13 privileged north is severely affected? Well, maybe. But
14 what about your children and their children? Do you not
15 think that they will suffer in times to come? If we don't
16 stop now, they will. And how will you explain your
17 positions to your children when they ask you what you did
18 to stop the effects of climate change? I really don't
19 like to fast. I cannot sit idly by and not take this
20 drastic measure to get your attention. If this doesn't
21 work, what then? I shudder to think. I urge you to get
22 on the right side of history and do the right thing. Make
23 rules like your lives depend on them because they do.

24 Thank you."

25 DONNA ALBERT: My name is Donna Albert. I'm from

1 the state of Washington. I am a licensed civil engineer
2 with a Master's Degree in Civil Engineering. I'm very
3 concerned for my grandchildren's future.

4 Thank you for this draft rule, which provides a
5 mechanism for tracking major carbon emissions. We are
6 setting off on a journey. It's important to know where
7 we're starting from. What we are missing is a map and a
8 destination. To use an analogy, imagine that we are sent
9 on a journey with instructions to start heading west. Our
10 destination is about 60 miles away. And we have lots of
11 time. Based on this we strike out on foot from Olympia.
12 We arrive at the ocean to discover our destination is
13 China. We should have gone to Seatac to take a plane.
14 And our plane has already taken off. I use this analogy
15 because the actions that will take us to the statutory
16 goal are very, very different from the actions that we
17 must take if Washington state is to do its fair share to
18 avoid the worst effects of climate change and avoid
19 catastrophe for our children and future generations.

20 The state agencies use the grossly insufficient goal
21 you have failed to update to make decisions regarding
22 energy facilities and transportation. Department of
23 Commerce and the utilities and trade commission envision
24 electricity generation that continues to use fossil fuels
25 indefinitely into the future. Our state has no

1 well-coordinated plan for our journey partly because
2 Ecology has not set real goals and has not been clear
3 about the need for a rapid transition for nearly 100
4 percent carbon-free energy. Setting a clear goal that
5 aligns with clear science that reduces emissions by 7 or 8
6 percent has huge benefits, even if you are unable to
7 implement the actions. It needs a new goal now in the
8 current Clean Air Rule. Please set that goal now.

9 Thank you.

10 MS. SCHREINER: Before I call up the next people,
11 I've been told that we received several requests for a
12 break due to how warm the room is. Can I get a show of
13 thumbs up if people would like to take a five-minute break
14 at this time.

15 Looks like the majority of the people would like to
16 continue. So we're going to do that. Please remember, I
17 believe, there's still water over there on the side and
18 people could stand in the back by the door if that would
19 help some. Okay.

20 So the next five people are going to be Mary Watt,
21 Emma Strevey, Jennifer Keller, Sue Langhans,
22 Laundens -- sorry -- Athena Fain, and then Robert
23 Kaminski.

24 MARY WATT: Hello. My name is Mary Watt. And I
25 am a retired librarian and former technical writer. And I

1 do not have any children. But I am very, very concerned
2 for future generations. And I want to thank the
3 Department of Ecology for the work that you've done, and
4 thank for all of the public who has come today to comment
5 on this. And the way it's -- works is that the state
6 departments come up their recommendations and their
7 proposed rules. And that's their job.

8 And as a citizen, it's our job to tell you that's
9 pretty good, that's great, or something else.

10 And today I'd like to say it's something else, that
11 we do need to do better. And we can do better. And I'm
12 very happy that Washington is a leader in having already
13 reduced carbon emissions. But I would like to see us take
14 a bolder move and I think we can. And I think the public
15 is behind this and from all the research I do. And so,
16 I'd like to see us get to that 8 percent reduction of
17 carbon emissions. Apparently that's even too short from
18 the gentleman who spoke earlier, since these aren't due to
19 go into effect until in the future. But I thank you for
20 listening to my comments and wish you all the best.

21 But we do need to do bolder action now because I am
22 very concerned about future generations and the planet we
23 will be leaving them.

24 EMMA STREVEY: My name Emma Strevey and next year
25 I will be a senior at Nova High School in Seattle. Last

1 July, I watched smoke from the Okanagan complex fire cover
2 the Seattle skyline and noted this is how all future
3 Washington summers would look. While the wildfires were
4 alarming enough for the president to announce a federal
5 emergency, they apparently weren't alarming enough for the
6 Department of Ecology to put into place the necessary
7 carbon emission reductions. I appreciate the fact that
8 the Department of Ecology has created a Clean Air Rule;
9 however, the token 1.7 percent carbon reductions failed to
10 echo the sense of urgency the last wildfires should have
11 instilled. The most current science reports have all
12 stated that for Washington state, a minimum of carbon
13 emissions of 8 percent is necessary if the worst effects
14 of climate change are to be avoided as now in the draft
15 rule, they are only 1.7 percent that does not cut it.

16 The Clean Air Rule is put in place to protect my
17 generation's quality of life.

18 The sincere Judge Hill ordered carbon pollution
19 reductions to preserve, protect, and enhance the air
20 quality for current and future generations. If the Clean
21 Air Rule doesn't fully meet the emission reductions
22 necessary, the rule does not serve its purpose.

23 This rule will affect my generation, not some
24 generation far into the future, but myself and my
25 friends. If not enough is done about climate change in

1 carbon emissions, we will be living in a far more deadly
2 and dangerous world. The Department of Ecology must raise
3 the proposed emission reductions to at least 8 percent in
4 order to give my generation a fighting chance for a stable
5 climate.

6 Thank you.

7 JENNIFER KELLER: My name is Jennifer Keller.
8 And I've lived in Washington for more than 35 years. I
9 want to thank the Department of Ecology for beginning the
10 process we're engaged in right now of creating a Clean Air
11 Rule that could truly serve us the adults, and children,
12 and soon to arrive next generation of the people of
13 Washington.

14 The Clean Air Rule, even by its name, it gives us
15 something to truly strive to aim for, clean air. Clean
16 air, a livable climate -- may we commit to it right now,
17 this moment. I'm grateful for the opportunity to comment
18 on the rule and to hear from the other people here. This
19 is the time not only for us to talk but to make real
20 changes in the balance, the balance between how much we
21 care about our business climate, you might say, and how
22 much we care about what we're creating, what kind of real
23 climate situation we're creating for the children in 15,
24 20, 30 years. Balance.

25 Ecology is the study of our home and the balances in

1 it. And the amazing and wonderful ways that bazillions of
2 forms of life work together. Ecologies have studied how
3 things have been in the balance, including a climate
4 balance for thousands of years, well, up until the last
5 several decades. Ecology means that you can speak up for
6 the beauty and stunning interconnectedness of life and why
7 all of that is important. I hope the Department of
8 Ecology thinks about that, how the very name of the
9 department gives you the opportunity to speak for and
10 about life and balance and bringing things into balance.
11 Because now's the time to do it. This is it.

12 The redrafted rule specifies carbon emission
13 reductions at 1.7 percent year, supposedly since from the
14 rule of the legislature law in 2008. That does not give
15 us a reason to ignore reality. That should be a floor,
16 not a ceiling.

17 The rule must show greater commitment to the current
18 and future generations and their need for a livable
19 climate. Current science indicates reductions of about
20 8 percent per year are needed. Strengthen the Clean Air
21 Rule so it really gives us clean air and a stable climate.

22 Thank you for this chance to speak.

23 SUE LANGHANS: Hi, my name is Sue Langhans. I am
24 here because many of my friends and relatives, not the
25 ones that are here, they know about the destruction that

1 is already happening but feel they cannot do anything
 2 about it because the fossil fuel industry has made
 3 billions, trillions. And has the power as well to keep
 4 media from imparting to the listeners about climate chaos;
 5 and the money to donate to campaigns to elect more
 6 politicians to keep the pollution coming at the present
 7 speed. The Department of Ecology has a legal duty to
 8 protect the public interest for the common benefit of
 9 people of the state. And they must base their decisions
 10 on the best climate science, which we've heard, to protect
 11 the lives of Washington citizens. We, here, in
 12 Washington, all of us, must call, write, and go to the
 13 offices of our elected officials to challenge and
 14 ultimately change the rules and laws that disable the
 15 Department of Ecology, the governor, and legislators from
 16 doing what is necessary for present and future generations
 17 to survive. I guess I just want to say, we all must
 18 support in all ways we can current climate science,
 19 slowing emissions required, joining the plant for -- Plant
 20 for the Planet with the children's trust. And do
 21 everything we can.

22 Thank you.

23 ATHENA FAIN: I'm going to stand and face
 24 everybody here because I want to be honest and I'm
 25 Athena. I'm Athena Fain with Plant for the Planet, as my

1 shirt says. But I'm mad. I'm angry because ever since I
2 was this tall, I have expected adults to take care of me
3 and protect me. And to protect everything I take care
4 of. I have -- every time I came across a problem, the
5 first person I went to was always an adult. Because I put
6 my trust in them because they have the experience. And
7 they understand how I feel. But you obviously don't if
8 you're not going to do any better than that. Now, who's
9 to say that you're truly doing anything for me?

10 It makes me angry to think that the people that I
11 have relied on my entire life, as short as it may have
12 been, are backing out now when everything's drastic. This
13 is my future. And it is my children's future and it is my
14 children's children's future. And it is not only my
15 future, but it's my pet's future and everybody I care
16 about. And to back out is irresponsible and it is
17 selfish. And I do not stand for that. So really what I'm
18 asking you here is to think about it. Think what you're
19 doing. Think about how it will affect me, how it will
20 affect your pets, and how it will affect everybody you
21 love because it's now.

22 Thanks.

23 MS. SCHREINER: Thirty seconds.

24 ATHENA FAIN: It's what's happening now. It's
25 not going to be in the far future, it's now.

1 Thank you.

2 MS. SCHREINER: Okay. So the next five people
3 are going to be Philipp Schmidt Patiamann, Tim Deppe,
4 Sarah Deppe, Ryan Rittenhouse, and Marka Deppe.

5 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: That's random.

6 MS. SCHREINER: And they're all in different
7 pages. Go ahead.

8 ROBERT KAMINSKI: My name is Robert Kaminski. I
9 am a resident in Seattle. I am 24 years old.

10 First off, thank you Ecology for the chance to speak,
11 for all the work and political pressure that you're under;
12 and I'm sorry for putting a little bit more on you. But
13 I'm here this evening with this great group of parents and
14 grandparents to fight for the future of your children,
15 their children, and my own future. I'm also representing
16 a growing portion of my age cohort, myself and many of my
17 own peers included, who have decided to not have children
18 for the fear of bringing more lives into a dead or dying
19 planet. We all know the science. And I will try not to
20 bore the audience with any numbers. But recent research,
21 which has been published in the past two weeks, has shown
22 that the carbon budget for sub 1.5 degree C warming will
23 be exhausted by 2030, and greater than 2 degree C warming
24 will be the reality without, quote, "Substantial
25 overcommitment by national, subnational, and nonstate

1 activists." End quote.

2 Washington should be leading the chart on
3 overcommitment; however, due to our incomprehensible
4 failure of our own legislatures -- Washington and U.S.
5 Legislature; that is -- our climate policy is a trembling
6 confirmation of my premature death and the premature
7 deaths of millions and billions of people across the
8 globe.

9 To the business interests in the room and the energy
10 intensive trade exposed executives, who signed a letter of
11 protest this year, dated 29, January, 2016, when will the
12 physical reality preside over economic gain? You're
13 committing ethical -- ethical crimes against myself,
14 yourselves, and your own children. Your lack of action
15 and threats to that rests in Washington bolster the
16 evidence of this moral bankruptcy. I ask you all to
17 approach me, these children, all the young people in your
18 lives and look us in the eyes and say that your economic
19 policy matters more than my life and the lives of all the
20 children that they have and will have.

21 Thank you.

22 PHILIPP SCHMIDT PATIAMANN: Good evening. Thank
23 you for having me here. I come here today as a father of
24 two kids. They're both at a swim meet tonight. And I
25 said -- well, they said to me, "Dad, just go and fight for

1 us and our future." I said, "All right."

2 I'm also here as a U.S. resident as a German
3 citizen. And I would like to say as an international
4 citizen because we are international community, can
5 everything that we do common affects everything. And what
6 do we need? Is we need strong leadership. We need really
7 strong leadership. And I want to read an example
8 pondering what I'm going to say today. My forte, my
9 expertise, I'm waste management so to say resource
10 management. As we I don't pay much attention to this it's
11 told us by the waste industry how we do things yet I
12 disagree strongly with that. We need to change that. A
13 quick statement from June 3rd, 2005, a milestone from
14 protection, methane, and for untreated waste --
15 (indiscernible words spoken.)

16 (Clarifying interruption by the reporter.)

17 PHILIPP SCHMIDT PATIAMANN: The milestone in
18 environment protection, landfilling of untreated waste
19 consigned to the past. A new area of domestic waste
20 management has begun. From June 1st, 2005, waste can no
21 longer be landfill directly without pretreatment. This
22 protects our health and the climate and creates jobs,
23 further environmentalists form into a team.

24 Today marks the end to the practice which created
25 innormal contaminated sites for future generations, that

1 of burying waste in landfills and forgetting it. The
2 fundamental change is a milestone for the environmental
3 protection, comparable with the introduction of a legally
4 regulated catalytic converter for cars. Just 15 years ago
5 a great deal of domestic and commercial wastes ended up
6 untreated in the rubbish. First residents complained
7 about the stench, then group such as dioxins were found in
8 the ground water and drinking water. The digested gas
9 methane emitted from the landfills causes 21 times more
10 damage to the climate than carbon dioxide, CO₂. Domestic
11 waste landfills become contaminated sites which result in
12 costs for rehabilitation and after care amounting to
13 billions. There's more to say about this but we -- our
14 calculations show that we can reduce our carbon footprint
15 by moving away from landfilling Washington state by about
16 8 to 10 million tons.

17 Thank you.

18 MS. SCHREINER: Say your name for the record.

19 PHILIPP SCHMIDT PATIAMANN: Yes.

20 MS. SCHREINER: Can you state your name?

21 PHILIPP SCHMIDT PATIAMANN: Philipp
22 Schmidt-Patiamann from New Castle, Washington.

23 TIM DEPPE: Hello, my name is Tim Deppe. And I
24 am 10 years old. I am here with the organization, Plant
25 for the Planet. And the current Clean Air Rule draft is

1 not nearly enough what it needs to be. Because it's only
2 asking for 1.7 percent reductions but it has to be 8
3 percent reduction. So I would like to see that happen.
4 And also, what I need from you is to make the Clean Air
5 Rule as strong as possible. And that way the flora and
6 fauna and air and water can -- yes, it's not only the air,
7 everything else can recover from the current climate
8 crisis. Also, me and my future and all future generations
9 depend on making this Clean Air Rule as strong as
10 possible.

11 Thank you.

12 SARAH DEPPE: Hi, my name is Sarah. And I am
13 eight years old. And I am a Plant for the Planet
14 ambassador because I love the planet. I like the grass,
15 the flowers, the trees, and the playgrounds, friends, and
16 everything that includes stuff outside. I think that my
17 kids should have a life like this, too, where they don't
18 have to wear masks when they go outside. And they don't
19 have to not get to go outside.

20 Thank you.

21 MARCO DEPPE: Hello. My name is Marco Deppe.
22 And by coincidence you now know for which two kids I'm
23 mainly here tonight. I am concerned for the future. I
24 think that we are at the critical point in history right
25 now. The climate crisis is getting rapidly worse. But

1 here in Washington we actually have the stuff that we need
 2 to do something about it. We have a governor who is a
 3 climate champion and a court order that empowered the
 4 Department of Ecology to draft a rule to create a safe
 5 planet for all of our children. But the draft Clean Air
 6 Rule we've seen is too little, too late. An analogy, we
 7 are in an obesity epidemic. I know. America's over
 8 eating on fossil fuels. To me it sounds like this draft
 9 proposes we should just switch to diet soda while still
 10 whoofing down several helpings of fries, burgers, and ice
 11 cream all day. Can you tell that I'm one of the fasters,
 12 too? To get healthy you need clear and aggressive goals.
 13 There's no wonder pill. You need a lifestyle change. It
 14 will hurt at first, but it will be worth it. The goal
 15 needs to be based on the best available science to keep
 16 the temperature increase below 1.5 degrees and CO2 down to
 17 350 parts per million. The lifestyle change means we get
 18 off fossil fuels and focus on green jobs. No messy
 19 exceptions, exclusions of industries with great lobbyists,
 20 no double counting of trading carbon. I know we are
 21 asking a lot but time is running out. And for the sake of
 22 our children, we have to.

23 Thank you.

24 MS. SCHREINER: Sorry. I thought there was one
 25 more waiting. Okay. Next, we'll have Rod Whitlander.

1 We'll have Barb Scavozze, Bill Phipps, Rich Voget, Debra
2 D'Angelo, and Lisa Marcus, you want to come up.

3 BARB SCAVEZZE: My name is Barb Scavozze. I have
4 five grandchildren who deserve a livable claimant. The
5 Clean Air Rule must respect the court's ruling to
6 preserve, protect, and enhance the air quality for current
7 and future generations, including my children, your
8 children, and everybody's children. So to that end, I'd
9 like you to add agriculture to the sectors covered by the
10 Clean Air Rule. Farms produce a tremendous amount of
11 greenhouse gases. There is much they can do to reduce
12 emissions and to sequester carbon in their soils. You can
13 start regulating the large producers and add in the
14 smaller ones over time. And there are plenty resources
15 available to help farmers. And Ecology should direct
16 farmers to them. Also, please, cover all significant
17 carbon polluters as soon as possible and lower the
18 threshold at a much faster rate. 2035 is much too late to
19 bring in the rest of the emitters. And please set a
20 target of at least an 8 percent annual reduction in carbon
21 pollution. The rule must reflect current climate science.

22 And thank you for the opportunity.

23 RICH VOGET: I'm Rich Voget from Seattle. I am
24 sick and tired of a perverse lack of the political will
25 despite the fact we already have renewable energy

1 technology to get us to zero emissions. If we keep
 2 postponing meaningful emission reductions. At some time
 3 in the future, we be faced with the choice of either
 4 massive governmental emission reduction such as rolling
 5 brownouts, or giving up on meeting the under 2 degree
 6 target for warming. Basically saying sorry kids. But it
 7 was too much to ask for us. Is that the legacy we want
 8 for our generation? We knew what we had to be done, but
 9 we just didn't want to do it. Please establish more
 10 aggressive emission reduction targets consistent with the
 11 best available science. The Clean Air Rules emission
 12 reduction targets are not nearly enough, not nearly
 13 enough, not nearly enough to ensure a stable climate for
 14 future generations.

15 DEBRA D'ANGELO: My name is Debra D'Angelo. I
 16 want to acknowledge the lack of representation, that the
 17 indigenous people and persons of color in this room. I am
 18 a licensed mental health counselor whose 30 years of
 19 emphasis has been on children, family, and trauma. I was
 20 the executive director of County Family Services Team in
 21 Kitsap County and worked as a family preservation
 22 contractor with the Department of Child and Family
 23 Services and in CPS. I provided an expert testimony to
 24 the courts based on thorough assessments, evaluation, and
 25 treatment placement recommendations for traumatized and

1 abused children. I am professionally trained to recognize
2 abuse, and trauma, and profile perpetrators in abuse and
3 heal trauma. Right now I'm counsel to young claimant
4 activists. We need 8 percent. Why don't we have it?
5 Double counting, that's pathological. And I believe the
6 fossil fuel industry holds us hostage through threats of
7 litigation similar to the classic abuse cycle, acting as
8 perpetrator. How do perpetrators abuse or behave? They
9 create dependency. They limit your options. They act
10 nice enough, control your resources, hold power through
11 threat, intimidation or lobbying and litigation. I see
12 this rule as weak and a result of bullying by industry
13 growth and expansion is an illusion. We need to think in
14 terms of sustainable life affirming policy with reductions
15 that match climate science. You've all heard of
16 posttraumatic stress disorder but have you heard of
17 pretraumatic stress disorder? That is when we experience
18 emotional mental behavior just because we anticipate
19 traumatic circumstances and by definition are faced with
20 inaction. The interplay of climate reality we face and
21 the psychological fallout is well noted in the National
22 Wildlife Federation 2012 research report. In pretraumatic
23 stress disorder, which of these children, my own daughter
24 are experiencing. It's our responsibility. If I was to
25 make a recommendation to the court, I would say remove the

1 children from this home. But there is no other home for
2 them to go to. This is a living, breathing, beautiful
3 creation by the great spirit. This is the joke. It's a
4 joke. Create a rule that makes sense and blah, blah,
5 blah.

6 Thank you so much.

7 MS. SCHREINER: We're going to call up the next
8 five but before we do the next testimony.

9 We can do a quick check on the break again. Can
10 people put a thumbs up for before a five-minute break.

11 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: How many are left?

12 MS. SCHREINER: We are at 44, and we have 90
13 signed up. So thumbs up if you want a break. Okay.
14 Please remember there's water on the side over there if
15 people need that. Okay. So the next five are going to be
16 Claudia Clevy -- sorry. I'm not sure how to pronounce that
17 one. Grace Rivkis, Elena Rumansila.

18 Okay. We're going to go through these last -- the
19 testimony of the names I just called up. And then we are
20 going to take a five-minute break at that point. So if
21 people want to hold off until then so that's about six,
22 seven minutes more of testimony in there.

23 LISA MARCUS: My name that Lisa Marcus. And I'm
24 one of the fasters. And I first want to thank the
25 Department of Ecology and Governor Inslee for making

1 efforts. And then I want to say that it's time -- time's
2 over to make efforts. This is long over. There are
3 people all over the world suffering terrible, terrible
4 things and death because we have not actually addressed
5 the problem. And this is our opportunity to set an
6 example of what actually can be done. And I want to say
7 that 8 percent isn't nearly enough. It's nowhere near
8 enough. We're talking about a percentage which could
9 avoid catastrophic global warming. Catastrophic means no
10 return. People are suffering with this amount that avoids
11 catastrophe. People all over the world and our own people
12 of color, who live right here in Washington state, are
13 going to suffer horribly. What we need is a rule that
14 really sets an example, a true example. And I understand
15 that you're under political pressure. I understand that
16 there's litigation threats. I understand that there is
17 just all kinds of stuff that the corporations have bound
18 us to over time by taking over our legal system. But we,
19 actually, have a way to move forward. And that is that we
20 all have the right in our constitution to clean air, clean
21 water, the resources that we need to live and that our
22 children need to live and that their children need to
23 live. So, please, you've got to take a risk. You've got
24 to take a risk. You've got to take the risk. And all of
25 us will be behind you.

1 GRACE RIVKIS: Hi. My name is Grace. I'm 12
2 years old. I'm a Plant for the Planet ambassador. I'm
3 here to talk to you about the Clean Air Rule because it
4 isn't the one we need. They say that the difference
5 between theory and practice is that in theory there isn't
6 one and in practice there is. A few months ago my group,
7 Plant for the Planet, won a court order requiring you, the
8 Washington Department of Ecology to write a Clean Air Rule
9 to fulfill Washington's duty to provide its children with
10 clean air and water. In theory, that should be enough to
11 limit the carbon going into our air to a level we children
12 can live with. In theory we're saved. In practice, as
13 always, the devil is in the details. It really depends on
14 what the rule says. The rule that's been offered would
15 only regulate businesses that emit overall over a 100,000
16 metric tons in greenhouse gases each year. In effect this
17 rule only decreases Washington's carbon emissions by about
18 1 percent yearly. The best scientific research we have
19 indicates that to get a safe level of greenhouse gases
20 within the lifetime of today's children, we need to reduce
21 emissions by at least 8 percent a year. I don't think,
22 when the court demanded that Washington state fulfill its
23 obligation to its children, that the language results
24 beyond their natural lifetimes was what it had in mind.
25 The court ruling declared that children have a

1 constitutional right to clean air and water, in practice,
 2 not in theory. Our legal action is not the goal. The
 3 political victory is the not the goal. The Clean Air Rule
 4 is not the goal. The goal is the air. And the goal is
 5 the kids. The rule you've given us will not protect our
 6 air. And the rule you've given us will not protect any
 7 kids alive today. The rule you've given us doesn't meet
 8 the court's requirements and it won't help my generation.
 9 This rule isn't science based. We need you to give us one
 10 that is.

11 ELENA RUMANSILA: Hello, my name is Elena
 12 Rumansila. And I am immigrant from Russia. I have two
 13 children. And they were not -- they could not be here
 14 today. But they know I'm here. And they support me. So
 15 I have a boy who's thirteen, and a girl who's five. And
 16 most of the time they like to play outside. And I would
 17 like them to do it without putting a mask on. Go outside
 18 and enjoy clean air and clean water and the -- I know we
 19 have to get them out to exercise. And to this rule, it
 20 doesn't reduce carbon emissions enough. We need at least
 21 8 percent. And I'm not really good with numbers. So I'm
 22 just going to go up to 10 per year. And I should -- I
 23 don't think that we should exclude any industry at all.
 24 Everybody should be included, especially agriculture and
 25 fossil fuel industry.

1 Now, I'm a member of 350.org. And I just want to say
2 also that in this country, we like to have wars. I
3 propose one more war. And that is war for our own future
4 against special interests.

5 Thank you.

6 MS. SCHREINER: Okay. The battery died. We are
7 going to take a five-minute break now. It's 8:54. So
8 we'll just round up to 9:00. We're going to start very
9 precisely at 9:00, just to give people a chance to get up,
10 walk around, and come back.

11 (Recess taken.)

12 MS. SCHREINER: Hello, everyone. I wanted to do
13 a checkin with the audience. We have to brought Kimberly
14 Goetz up here to help me with calling people up. So we
15 could hopefully get the line moving a little faster.
16 We've already received some additional requests to allow
17 some people to go ahead of others. So I want to check in
18 with everyone to see if the audience is okay with that, or
19 if we want to continue and leaving in the order.

20 So before you go, please let me ask, first of all, we
21 have some children who want to testify. I know of three
22 that are still signed up. If there are more than those
23 three, can the three children raise their hands really
24 quick so I make sure that there aren't others in the
25 audience that were testifying that still haven't

1 testified. So it looks like three children who would like
2 to come up and do testimony, everybody okay with that? So
3 if you three will please come up here. We also have a
4 person who is trying do catch a flight tonight at the
5 airport. Are people okay of that person coming up? All
6 right. They'll go after. You'll be up here, too.

7 And then we still have several people in the audience
8 that is were part of the fast. And we would like to move
9 them up ahead. Is everybody okay with that? I have
10 Carlo, Deborah, Bea, and Azmyth, and Jill. And is there
11 anybody else who was part of the fast today?

12 Okay. Going to start with these five here and then
13 just be ready to come up. Or even if as you see the seats
14 empty, you could come on over. I don't want to make you
15 stand up here. Oh, we have some extra chairs. So if you
16 guys want to come over and sit in these chairs, we could
17 have you come up, too. So that's where we'll start.

18 All right. So we're going to begin again.

19 I'm going to get one more chair up here and then
20 we'll start.

21 All right. The first person.

22 Please remember to state your name.

23 GABRIEL MANDELL: Hello, name -- is this is good
24 for you guys, right? Hello, my name is Gabe. I'm 14
25 years old and I am the current president of Plant for the

1 Planet of Seattle. I am plaintiff on the case against the
2 Department of Ecology that we, children, have had to
3 pursue to protect our future. And I would like to comment
4 on this draft Clean Air Rule. First, this draft rule
5 falls massively short in addressing climate change and is
6 completely inadequate. This rule doesn't come close to
7 what the current best climate science says is needed. The
8 most we need -- sorry. The most current climate science
9 says we need an 8 percent a year reduction. But your
10 Clean Air Rule mandates a 1.7 percent a year reduction.
11 Just over two-thirds of Washington -- sorry -- of
12 companies. And it doesn't even start until 2020. Even
13 then companies can just meet the required reduction by
14 buying offsets rather than actually decreasing the amount
15 of carbon pollution they make. Also this rule doesn't
16 follow the law. The honorable Judge Hollis Hill ruled in
17 our case, you may remember, that everyone has the right to
18 a safe and healthful future, including the climate. And
19 you need to protect that. Also you're supposed to meet
20 with us children. And after that ruling you met with us a
21 grand total of zero times. Because this rule is
22 inadequate, it directly violates our constitutional
23 rights. I'd also like to know why the governor appealed
24 the verdict after celebrating in his campaign. This rule
25 put the safety here of everybody on the line. It does not

1 protect people from climate change, and as a result
2 endangers everyone here you are legally mandated to
3 protect. So today I ask you to seriously strengthen this
4 rule, work with us children and put on the rules that not
5 only adheres to science, but that protects people and sets
6 a bold standard for other states to follow.

7 CAROLINE: Thank you. Hello. My name is
8 Caroline. Thank you for the opportunity to speak. I
9 decided to, instead of speaking, sing a song I wrote for
10 this century:

11 (The following testimony is given in singing
12 format:

13 I had an idea about a story, a story I could write.
14 About the children breathing clean air, in future clear
15 and bright. I had an idea about a song, a song that I
16 could sing. Speaking out for those who don't have voices
17 about important things. This is our future you're
18 deciding please make the choice right. We want clean air
19 everyone have in the future that's clear and bright.)

20 SIERRA: Thank you. Hi. My name is Sierra, and
21 I'm the climate justice ambassador with Plant for the
22 Planet, also. So first of all, I'd like to thank you for
23 the opportunity to speak. I'm really happy about that.
24 When I first started with Plant for the Planet, I was very
25 motivated about this movement. And so, I wanted to be

1 involved and work hard on the law to the point where it
 2 would take up a big portion of my time. I was willing to
 3 make this such a big part of my life because I was really
 4 passionate about it. So much so that it was, and still
 5 is, one of my two main passions. The first one is helping
 6 to stop climate change. And the other one is
 7 astrobiology, which is a field of science that I'm very
 8 interested in. I love learning about it, and it's what I
 9 want to be when I grow up. So early on in my experience
 10 with Plant for the Planet when I didn't know as much as I
 11 do now about how urgent climate change is, I thought I had
 12 a pretty good plan. I would be an astrobiologist and
 13 climate change justice ambassador on the side. I thought
 14 I would be able to pursue two of my biggest passions. But
 15 when I started learning more about how global warming is
 16 affecting us, I started to feel like I couldn't be an
 17 astrobiologist. I felt like if I and all of the other
 18 children of my generation don't work on stopping climate
 19 change, it will be too late. I feel like I have to set my
 20 dreams aside and devote my life to fixing the mistakes
 21 that all the oil -- greedy oil companies have made. So we
 22 can have a planet that we can actually live on.

23 I feel like I have to give up my passion and instead
 24 become sort of political leader so I can have more power
 25 to make changes. We already have all the technology and

1 people willing to make the switch to rule on energy. But
2 it seems like we just don't have the leadership to
3 implement it. So, Governor Inslee, the children of my
4 generation feel like they have to set their dreams aside
5 to make the opportunity you have just been given.

6 Please make the right decisions. Don't let
7 republican extremists like Erick Erickson get in your
8 way.

9 NICOLE LUCKEY: Good evening and thank you all
10 for your generosity in allowing me to speak at this point
11 in the evening. My name is Nicole Luckey. I'm the
12 manager of regulatory affairs for Washington for
13 Invernergy, LLC, an independent power producer that owns
14 and operates the 620 megawatt natural gas combined site
15 with the Grays Harbor Energy Center located in Elma,
16 Washington. In 2013 Grays Harbor contributed
17 approximately \$10.1 million for the Washington economy
18 through employee salaries, property taxes, leases,
19 statement expenses, and the natural gas use tax. In
20 addition, Grays Harbor has created 22 full-time private
21 jobs. Invernergy's proud to tell the people to keep
22 the lights on and maintain electric reliability at a low
23 cost for consumers in Washington and wants to continue
24 providing the service to the state but the plant is in
25 danger of closing if the CAR is implemented as currently

1 proposed.

2 Invenergy believes in the need to transition to a
3 cleaner energy future and, in fact, is the backbone of our
4 company's mission statement. But the Washington CAR as
5 currently drafted is not an efficient or effective way for
6 the state to meet its greenhouse gas reduction goals and
7 has a disparate impact on Grays Harbor, uniquely
8 positioned as the only covered source in the state that is
9 a hundred percent IPP owned.

10 Invenergy has deployed some of the most efficient
11 technology on the market to ensure that the greenhouse gas
12 emissions for Grays Harbor are as low as possible.

13 In 2014 the plant emitted only 817 pounds of CO2 per
14 one hour making it the most efficient natural gas fire
15 unit in the State of Washington.

16 Since taking over and completing construction of the
17 plant, Invenergy has been actively engaged with the
18 climate trust to offset the impact of the plant's
19 emissions and will continue to invest in carbon offsets
20 for the life of the project. Unlike the utilities in the
21 state, Invenergy is an IPP and does not have captive rate
22 pairs in place to recover its costs. This means that
23 Invenergy is responsible for 100 percent of the cost to
24 comply. The CAR will not be effective in reducing
25 national or global greenhouse gas emissions because it

1 fails to cover electricity imports. Theoretically utility
2 in Washington could avoid compliance with the CAR by
3 signing with BPA, with the coal or gas unit across the
4 border that is less efficient and more carbon intensive
5 than in-state generation, driving up greenhouse gas
6 emissions in neighboring states and forcing the more
7 efficient in-state generation like Grays Harbor out of
8 business. This is not a desirable result and will have
9 the opposite impact than the CAR intends.

10 Invenergy respectfully requests that Ecology focus on
11 the Clean Power Plan instead of the CAR, exempt IPPs from
12 the CAR, or in the alternative ease the burden of
13 compliance by rewarding early actors and covered sources
14 that are already efficient and by creating a program that
15 can seamlessly operate in tandem with existing cap and
16 trade programs.

17 Thank you for your time and consideration.

18 RUSTY WEST: My name is Rusty West. I have been
19 fasting for three days along with a number of other people
20 for on behalf of our children. I'm a parent. I'm a
21 grandparent. I'm a 65-year-old lifetime resident of the
22 state of Washington. And I help support the youngsters in
23 Plant for the Planet. According to a Washington court
24 Ecology has a constitutional obligation to protect the
25 public's interest in natural resources held in trust for

1 the common benefit of the people of the State of
 2 Washington, and a responsibility to protect fundamental
 3 and inalienable rights. In order to fulfill its legal
 4 duty, Ecology's rule must be based on best available
 5 climate science. Best climate science provides a
 6 prescription for restoring the atmosphere, stabilizing the
 7 climate system, and protecting the oceans from
 8 acidification and warming. That requires us to bring
 9 atmospheric CO2 levels back down below 350 parts per
 10 million before the end of this current century. To me
 11 it's a legal duty to the people of Washington, Ecology
 12 must promulgate a rule for Washington to do its part to
 13 bring CO2 levels back down to 350. The proposed rule, if
 14 adopted, would be a gross violation of that duty and with
 15 dangerous levels of CO2 emissions.

16 In behalf of the future generations, we implore you
 17 to be morally responsible, to be courageous, let history
 18 show 20, 40, 60 years from now when I'm gone and many of
 19 us will be gone but the young people will be here, that
 20 you stood on the right side of history. That you made a
 21 climate rule here in the state of Washington that set a
 22 precedent through the rest of the country and the world.

23 If our house that we are in, if you picture a home
 24 that you are in and you sit on a couch and you see a fire
 25 in the kitchen, do you take a squirt gun out, do you

1 discuss it? No, you take yourself and everybody in it to
2 your home -- our home, Mother Earth, and we throw
3 everything at it to prevent the climate that is coming.
4 Let it show the history, show that you today took the
5 courageous step that you know in your hearts you need to
6 do, to create a rule that works.

7 Thank you very much.

8 CARLO VOLI: Hi, I'm Carlo Voli. And I'm Edmonds
9 resident for the last 16 years, come from a line of four
10 generations of Washingtonians before me. And I'm a father
11 and grandfather. I'm also very tired from fasting for
12 three days. And, yes, I'm hungry for food that I'm going
13 to get after I speak here. But I'm also very hungry for
14 climate justice. I'm very hungry for fearless, bold,
15 science-based, courageous, climate action not only for our
16 children and grandchildren but for all of the folks around
17 the world, especially in the global south where they're
18 less responsible for what our industrialized, colonial,
19 imperial, and racist countries have created, the mess
20 we've created. And I also want to know why -- I also
21 would like to see no carbon offsets in this room. That is
22 just allows, you know, the polluted industries to use
23 their massive -- small amount of their massive properties
24 to pay for not reducing their own emissions. And are we
25 taking into account that the military emissions, the

1 military is a single largest producer of greenhouse gases
2 in the world. And they have a really strong presence
3 here, and an army called Truth World. So, please, take
4 all this into account.

5 Thank you.

6 BEA WILSON: Please bear with me. I've been
7 fasting for three days and my muscles are very weak. And
8 I'm having difficulty articulating. First, I want to
9 thank you, the Department of Ecology and Governor Inslee
10 for allowing me to voice my concerns about Clean Air
11 Rule. I am Bea Wilson of Edmonds, a lifelong resident of
12 Washington, third generation. I'm a great grandmother
13 with 12 great grandchildren, who call me GGB. I have lost
14 my sense of humor, but their spirit gives me energy. I'm
15 a community volunteer of nearly 20 years. I've been a
16 naturalist and a watershed steward with the Snohomish-King
17 County Watershed Council and who sponsors the watershed of
18 Global Water Watch project. Sorry. As if I only have the
19 parenting project, I'm a child, a family advocate. I have
20 been fasting for the past three days and grieving that my
21 great grandchildren, all children, will not know a healthy
22 life with clean air, healthy water, and a bountiful nature
23 that most of us here have seen.

24 The proposed Clean Air Rule will not bring
25 atmospheric CO2 levels back down below 350 parts per

1 million by 2100. This rule is -- if adopted is a gross
2 violation. Ecology has a duty to protect the public's
3 interest in the natural resources that are held in trust
4 for the common benefit of the people of the State of
5 Washington. Ecology must get relevant and base the
6 climate rule on -- I am -- on the best climate science for
7 all children right now. The best climate science provides
8 a prescription for restoring the atmosphere stabilizing
9 the climate system and protecting the oceans from
10 acidification and global warming.

11 Governor Inslee, thank you for your guidance to the
12 Department of Ecology and the continued leadership needed
13 to lead and establish the State of Washington as a model
14 to turn the tide of global warming that threatens the
15 stability of our living planet for all our children -- for
16 all our the children. For you, you are the children of
17 the Earth, as well.

18 Thank you for hearing me.

19 TODD DAVISON: Hi. I am Todd from Olympia. And
20 I'm with Olympia confronting the climate crisis. And I
21 have been fasting for three days with the families and
22 children at the Capitol action. And I'm also fasting in
23 solidarity with all the living green, the green beings,
24 our ecosystems in the bioregion of Cascadia, which I
25 consider my home. I would like to thank all the DOE

1 employees and others who worked on this political hot
 2 potatoe, limited I understand by the political realities
 3 as mandated from above. Nevertheless, the many of us are
 4 here to change those realities and push for environmental
 5 justice. And we're here to stay. I strongly think the
 6 new Clean Air Draft Rule is much too weak. It needs to
 7 reach higher reductions at a faster pace. It needs no
 8 include covering 90 percent or more of all emissions. It
 9 needs to stop playing around with trading in carbon
 10 emissions. What is necessary are real and significant
 11 annual reductions in air pollution all together, be it
 12 greenhouse gas emissions or any other toxic air
 13 pollution emissions that are now pumped into our air. And
 14 this is the atmosphere we depend on for life itself.
 15 Isn't merely a commodity for sale, a regulatable open
 16 cesspool for business as usual.

17 The status quo and the political reality approach
 18 from not taking aggressive appropriate action is
 19 insanity. It is, dare I say, in violation of our human
 20 rights to have clean hair, clean water, and functioning
 21 ecosystems in living oceans. I ask, I plead, please, stop
 22 regulating pollution as if it is the polluters who have
 23 superior rights to pollute and start regulating polluters
 24 on the premise that we, the people, real live human
 25 beings, not artificial constructions, have the higher

1 rights. Right to clean, breathable air, clean water;
2 that that doesn't to be so into the future. Washington
3 should lead, set the precedent and move boldly forward,
4 becoming a leading center of climate change and pollution
5 solutions.

6 A strong Clean Air Rule based on current science will
7 not drag us down; it will lift us up, creating a better
8 economy that serves appropriate growth and a clean,
9 healthy environment for ourselves, our children, and
10 everyone's future.

11 MS. SCHREINER: I'm sorry. Can you tell me your
12 name again.

13 TODD DAVISON: Todd Davison.

14 MS. SCHREINER: Thank you, Todd Davison.

15 ANNE MILLER (Unidentified Speaker reading): I'm
16 reading this testimony for my friend, who stayed as long
17 as she was physically able to:

18 "Hello, and thank you for giving me the opportunity
19 to testify today. My name is Anne Miller. And I am here
20 as person of faith, as a mother, and as a teacher.

21 I have been fasting for the past three days. I'm
22 feeling sick. And I need to go. When my daughter was
23 learning to crawl, I installed a safety gate at the top of
24 the stairs. When she was a toddler, I taught her how to
25 look both ways before she crossed the street. When she

1 was learning to ride a bike, I made sure that she wore her
2 bike helmet. We do these things as parents because we are
3 in love with our children, and we want to protect them. I
4 worry that we will not be able to do so. At a time when
5 violence between people and violence towards the natural
6 world seems to be the norm, we need courageous leaders who
7 will make a moral decision to stand firm in the face of
8 enormous pressure from corporations and set a meaningful
9 Clean Air Rule based upon the current science. I am here
10 today because I need to be able to tell my children that I
11 am speaking out about this issue and that I'm working as
12 hard as I can to protect their future. I ask you to do
13 the same.

14 Thank you, Anne."

15 DEBORAH WOOLLEY: My name is Deborah Woolley.
16 I'm a Seattle trauma therapist and a former parent and
17 instructor within the community college system in
18 Seattle. And I have been fasting on the Capitol steps for
19 the past three days as a mother and a great aunt, who is
20 very worried about the future. But I want to speak
21 tonight as an elder, stepping into my elderhood. Who
22 feels an elder's responsibility to hold the broader
23 perspective and the longer time frame. In that sense, all
24 of us here, no matter what our age, are acting in the
25 capacity of elders, aware of our moral duty to steward the

1 planet. I want to bring in perspective of elderhood to
2 what I heard yesterday in the governor's office. We were
3 told yesterday by his staff that the governor wants to
4 make this rule as strong as possible, that he is fully
5 aware of the catastrophic situation we are facing, and of
6 the need for immediate, drastic carbon emission
7 reductions, that he would like to create a rule that sets
8 a higher target. But that he feels like he has one arm
9 tied behind his back due to lack of support in the
10 legislature and due to the pressure from corporations, and
11 the likelihood of getting taken to court. But that he and
12 you don't want to enact a rule that will be overturned in
13 court. That's understandable. Leadership wants to
14 accomplish things. But I want to invoke another dimension
15 of leadership that stands out for me from the perspective
16 of elderhood; and that is that our leaders need to be
17 visionaries and trail blazers. They need to speak for
18 where we need to go and identify the path that will get us
19 there. We need our leaders to stand for what is necessary
20 for the good of all, even when it's not politically or
21 legally feasible. For what may be politically or legally
22 impossible at the moment may become possible if leaders
23 blaze a clear trail. Can you imagine the reaction of the
24 public if you enacted a -- say, an 80 percent mandatory
25 reduction. There would be headlines like Washington state

1 takes historic step to return to climate stability, or
 2 Washington state, the first to implement action step to
 3 reach Paris climate agreement. Even if that science-based
 4 target, even if it did not survive the litigation, it
 5 would inspire a public response that would create the kind
 6 of pressure on our legislators the that governor's office
 7 told me they need to have, in order to be able to do what
 8 they want to do, and what they know needs to be done. So
 9 I want you to create -- to make that statement that will
 10 create that public response so that we can -- yeah.

11 Thanks.

12 JILL MACINTYRE WITT: Jill MacIntyre Witt. We're
 13 at a moment in time where we're writing pages in the
 14 history books. The current pages include in 19 -- oh --
 15 2015, excuse me. 195 countries agreed in Paris last
 16 December that we must take collective action on climate
 17 change to not raise the global temperatures, 1.5 degrees
 18 Celsius over that. Yeah. Sorry. I've been fasting.
 19 Over three -- also in 199 -- 2015 over \$3 trillion have
 20 been divested from fossil fuels. These are facts; this
 21 isn't history books. Also in the history books for 2016
 22 Arch Coal and Peabody filed for bankruptcy.

23 This spring India is suffering its deepest drought
 24 leading to massive food shortages and hunger. Whereby not
 25 only are the farmers committing suicide but their wives

1 are joining them so the children can be fed by the state;
 2 that's -- that's unconscionable. And I'm sitting here
 3 fasting for three days wondering if I should be taking my
 4 life for these children. Because this is my privilege to
 5 be able to be accountable and do that. Washington has
 6 been court ordered to take climate action. This happened
 7 in 2016 based on climate science to protect children's
 8 rights to their future.

9 So today, in history, the draft Clean Air Rule falls
 10 short of meeting the targets based on the climate
 11 science. And I'm here today while fasting for the
 12 children to ask that you have the Clean Air Rule simply
 13 backed by the climate science not the fossil fuel
 14 industry. Let the revisions to the draft be based on the
 15 concerns you know and have now. Let our government,
 16 everyone, help Washington state out -- stand out in the
 17 history books as the state that stood up to industry. Let
 18 Governor Inslee be a climate champion. And that's the
 19 change we need now. To the sense of urgency to act, time
 20 is not on our side. There will likely be lawsuits with
 21 the final draft as it stands or with revisions; therefore,
 22 let the revisions be backed with moral courage, not fear
 23 of losing a lawsuit. It is time to write a page in the
 24 history books for your children and future generations.
 25 Let the testimonies that you're hearing today guide your

1 moral compass, your moral conscience to do the right
2 thing. There is no room to not get it right. And the
3 science tells us what the right thing is it do. It will
4 hold up in court as courage prevails, but we need you to
5 take the first step.

6 Thank you.

7 AZMYTH KAMINSKI: My name is Azmyth Kaminski.
8 I'm not a parent to any children. But I'm fasting for the
9 last three days. So I'm going to keep this simple: Air
10 pollution is the introduction of particles, biological
11 molecules, or other harmful materials into Earth's
12 atmosphere causing diseases, allergies, death to humans,
13 and damage to other living organisms, such as animals,
14 food, crops and natural or built environment. Few risks
15 have greater impact on global health today than air
16 pollution. When pollution occurs in the air, it can
17 easily travel and spread. And because we all breathe air,
18 we cannot easily avoid it. We and our children are only
19 one planet. And only over the next 50 years, we have a
20 very limited amount of time to get it right before we have
21 started a chain reaction and can no longer be reversed.
22 Air pollution can cause acid rain that can kill trees and
23 destroy the leaves and plants. If there are no plants to
24 eat, then what will the animals eat, and in turn what will
25 we eat? If we continue with our current carbon dioxide

1 emissions for just a few more decades, we could see
2 permanent dust-bowl conditions. The evidence is clearly
3 -- the evidence clearly signals the need for concerted
4 action to clean up the air we all breathe. We already
5 know that we may be already too far along to keep this
6 world inhabitable past the next half millennium.

7 Do we, as a species, want to be known as the most
8 evolved yet shortlived? It's sad that there has not been
9 more generational forethought and that we have arrived at
10 this place and time where it may be too late. But it's
11 never too late until it is. We have hard science that
12 illuminates our paths and foretells our future. If you do
13 not listen to factual science, and instead allow industry
14 to dictate our regulations, we are not fighting for our
15 children's future; we are continuing to sell it away.

16 MS. SCHREINER: I want to remind people that you
17 can submit written comments. We still have, it looks
18 like, at least 50 people signed up. But I just did a
19 quick head count and I think we only have about 50 people
20 in the room so that means some of them may not still be
21 here. We do have comment forms in the back and are
22 holding a webinar tomorrow. And the comment period is
23 open until July 22nd. We're going to start calling people
24 up.

25 Caroline Heage, H-E-A-G-E, is she here still and

1 would like to provide testimony?

2 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: She was one of the
3 students.

4 MS. SCHREINER: Okay. She was one of the kids?
5 Peggi Erickson?

6 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: She had to leave.

7 MS. SCHREINER: She had to leave.

8 Gabriel Mendell, he was one of the students.

9 Okay. And Sierra was the other we didn't have last
10 names. We wanted to make sure.

11 MS. GOETZ: I just want to make sure it's the
12 same one.

13 MS. SCHREINER: Okay. So we still have 42 people
14 signed up. So we'll continue the testimony.

15 And I'll pause for a second. I want to make sure I
16 enter these two written comments. And, Angie, you want to
17 come and get these. Abby Brockway. We just have written
18 comments, so I want to make sure the court reporter can
19 hear what I'm saying, too. And that other person is
20 Mrs. Hargrove. And then we also have these two, Angie.
21 Thank you. All right. We now have the list. So I will
22 ask at the end if there's anyone that we missed because we
23 were going kind of going through all the papers so you
24 have an opportunity when someone is circling through the
25 list. And the first five people are Sheri Staley, Jess

1 Kosta, Jennifer Calkins, Vlad Gutman and JJ McCoy.
2 There's two people coming up. So I'm going to keep on
3 going down the list: Peter Block, Sierra and Richard
4 Hodgkin, okay. And then Valery Mandell. So we're moving
5 a little faster this way. So some chairs so Don Olson.
6 Bruce Amundson, and Gillian Locasio, and Nancy Shimeall.
7 You want to come to the front. And we'll keep the line
8 moving. I'll start with the testimony there. And so, if
9 you'll come up to the mic and just please state your name
10 for the record.

11 JESSICA KOSKI: My name is Jessica Koski. I am
12 an organizer on the Sierra Club's coal campaign. And
13 thank you for the opportunity to speak tonight. I want to
14 start just by thanking everyone who so eloquently
15 underscored that climate change is a moral imperative. I
16 unfortunately am here to draw attention to a more
17 technical concern with the rule. The proposed Clean Air
18 Rule has the potential to be a critically important tool
19 for reducing Washington's emissions for natural gas plants
20 and from preventing the utilities from investing in new
21 natural gas infrastructure, which both Puget Sound Energy
22 and Avista are already gunning for. Unfortunately, the
23 current draft throws this opportunity away by allowing
24 utilities to comply with the federal Clean Power Plan if
25 it's enacted. Yes, it's true that this exemption only

1 applies if the state implementation planned targets are
2 greater than the current federal targets. But those
3 targets are so abysmal that the state guarantee is
4 effectively meaningless. There is a reason why -- there's
5 a reason why the representative from Invenergy was
6 encouraging to the Department of Ecology to focus instead
7 on the Clean Power Plan. It does, at best, nothing for
8 Washington. In fact it could lead to more pollution.
9 Washington's federal standard is so low that it would
10 result in federal carbon credits or head room for
11 compliance. Washington's natural gas plants then get to
12 increase their emissions as full plants throughout the
13 region. Do we really want to make a rule that would
14 likely raise emissions, the benchmark for climate action
15 in Washington, especially when by Ecology's own admission
16 we're setting a standard and example for the rest of the
17 country? With this in mind, the Sierra Club calls on the
18 Department to ensure that the final Clean Air Rule only
19 exempts utilities for complying with the state's
20 implementation plan of the Clean Power Plan if its target
21 exceeds those in Ecology's rule. We also want to add our
22 need to the very loud chorus demanding a stronger rule.
23 The 1.7 percent target is grossly inadequate. We can do
24 better, and we must do better. We need science-based
25 targets or excuse me -- targets based on the best

1 available and most up-to-date science.

2 Thank you.

3 JENNIFER CALKINS: I'm Jennifer Calkins. And I
4 am a mother. I'm also a biologist. And I've started law
5 school recently. So I'm here in part to my award with our
6 children's trust. I'm a legal intern. A lot of the
7 reason I have gone into the legal profession as from
8 biology is that as a biologist, I've worked in my field
9 for 20 years. And it's been clear for those 20 years that
10 we're already in the middle of the catastrophe. But
11 obviously people don't notice as much what's happening
12 with the other species. So it's only once we notice that
13 is happening to humans that we start to even pay
14 attention. I am going to go off the cuff and just make a
15 few points since I think what people have said to this
16 point covers a lot of what I was going to say.

17 However, I did want to reemphasize, you actually do
18 have the authority to affect change and to create a rule
19 that is actually closer to 8 percent or greater. And the
20 8 percent target is what needs to happen globally right
21 now for a climate change to be slowed. It's not even a
22 local target. You could shoot for the moon and go towards
23 10 or higher and that, actually, would make a bigger
24 impact.

25 The next thing I wanted to point out is that you have

1 the authority -- you were given the authority by Judge
 2 Hollis Hill. You had the constitutional authority. You
 3 have the -- you already have that embodied in the state
 4 and federal constitution. And you've been given a mandate
 5 by the judicial branch to actually make a stronger rule
 6 that is based on real science. And so, the argument that
 7 you don't have the authority to do this is speechless at
 8 this point.

9 And in summary I would suggest that you take a look
 10 at the future. You take a look at your legal duty. You
 11 look to the fact that this is for the children who've
 12 spoken today. And I also want to point out there are
 13 economically beneficial manners for doing this. Mark
 14 Jacobson from Stanford University has already provided a
 15 15 year plan for full conversion from bio fuel and fossil
 16 fuel. It is possible to do this. You have the authority
 17 to do this. You need to stop thinking in the way we've
 18 been thinking for the last 30 years and start thinking
 19 about the future in a new way.

20 Thank you.

21 RICHARD HODGIN: I am Richard Hodgin. I am from
 22 Seattle. And I am the father of two sons, 38 and 40. And
 23 three surrogate grandchildren. I am going to just put
 24 this sign over here. And I'm going to cross out my
 25 political comments. I think you guys have been beat about

1 the head and shoulders, not inappropriately, but enough.

2 I also want to thank this group. I've have more
3 compliments on my T-shirt than anyplace else. This is
4 what I really want you to remember. "The heck with the
5 catsup." I'm a man of faith. My faith motivates me to
6 speak out for a fragile world, our precious children's
7 healthy future. My faith community teaches us that we are
8 on this Earth to heal ourselves, our communities, and our
9 world. And we have a lot of healing to do around this
10 fossil fuel economy.

11 We have a healing prayer inside of my community and
12 it has two lines. They read: "Help us to find the
13 courage to make our lives a blessing." You notice that it
14 doesn't say, give us the courage but help us to find the
15 courage within ourselves. And that's what I would like to
16 encourage -- 30 seconds -- holy smokes in 1966 my high
17 school choir came down here to Olympia. We were wearing
18 our white dress shirts and our green cummburbunds, and we
19 traveled to the state legislature to passionately sing the
20 state song Washington My Home. This is the -- refrain --
21 and I won't sing it:

22 Washington my home wherever I may roam. This is my
23 land, my native land, Washington, my home. Our verdant
24 forest green, caressed by silvery stream. From mountain
25 peaks to fields of wheat, Washington, my home.

1 I want to save and protect my home just like our
2 courageous Washington state climate kids. So let's clean
3 up the Clean Air Rule together. And let's let the
4 children lead us.

5 Thank you.

6 VALERY MANDELL: Hi, everybody. My name is
7 Valery Mandell. And if you saw my little testimony sheet
8 right now you'd know that there's a part of me that
9 doesn't have anything else to say that hasn't been said
10 but I'm going to give it a shot. Okay.

11 Two years ago, my son and several other brave
12 children petitioned to the Department of Ecology to act on
13 the most current climate science and developed a rule that
14 got us where we needed to be in terms of the carbon
15 emissions on the planet, at least to do our share. And
16 they felt pretty much dismissed by it all. And here we
17 are again two years later. We're asking for the same
18 thing. Okay. So I want you to understand something.
19 Right now the rules carbons emissions are at the highest
20 they have been since the age of the dinosaurs, that's like
21 66 million years ago, right? And they're higher than
22 those anxient levels which local temps up by over five
23 degrees Celsius. Okay. If our governments keep
24 prioritizing the profits of dirty energy corporate
25 dinosaurs, future generations are going to be trying to

1 live on a planet that's three-and-a-half degrees Celsius
 2 warmer by the year 2100; that is not survivable, folks; it
 3 just isn't. And it's not like we have to wait until 2100
 4 to see impacts. I used to work on the Quinalt Indian
 5 nation. Right now the Quinalts are having to move their
 6 entire lower village up the Quinalt River and up to higher
 7 ground. This is a village that's been there for thousands
 8 of years. And they can't leave, consciously, their folks
 9 there anymore. Okay.

10 I want to make a couple points for you: First, if
 11 you think that, like, being worried about businesses
 12 leaving now, what about, you know, when all our clean
 13 power goes away, the hydropower is going to be gone when
 14 the snow pack melts and the glaciers are gone? What do we
 15 do then? Okay. You have been given a gift by Judge
 16 Hollis Hill. Okay. You have been given a legal mandate
 17 for the stronger action. You and the government both have
 18 been given that. For God's sake, use it. Okay. Please,
 19 it's time to comply with your legal duty, our children and
 20 to yours. It's time to shell weak politically driven
 21 carbon dioxide standards and exercise real leadership, the
 22 revised rule that aligns with the science. Folks, physics
 23 doesn't negotiate. Okay. Please, I have got one more
 24 sentence for you. Please, put out a Clean Air Rule that
 25 honors our children.

1 Thank you.

2 JILL MANGALIMAN: My colleague Peter Bloch had to
3 go. So I'm representing our coalition, Front and
4 Centered. My name is Jill Mangaliman. I'm the executive
5 director of Got Green. We are a member of Front and
6 Centered of an alliance of 60 plus organizations rooted in
7 communities of color in Washington state to commit to
8 climate justice. As someone who grew up near the nuclear
9 steel factory off the West Seattle Bridge, my -- where my
10 immigrant Filipino family still lives, breathe that
11 pollution every day, I know firsthand that people like me
12 get the brunt of climate change of air pollution. People
13 of color, people of low income, indigenous people are hit
14 first by extraction pollution and climate change and need
15 to be at the center of solutions. Therefore we need to
16 have a specific definition for sensitive communities, such
17 as, people living in areas disproportioning affected by
18 environmental pollution and other hazards leading to
19 negative health effects. Often areas, concentrations of
20 people on low income, high unemployment, low levels of
21 home ownership and low levels of educational attainment.
22 We ask that Ecology make this Clean Air Rule cleaner
23 definition that includes environmental justice and
24 analysis of cumulative impacts. We also ask for
25 accountability. This air -- Clean Air Rule should protect

1 the target fossil fuel pollution eruptions in these
2 communities. And for my companeros in the rural
3 communities, farm workers, who are being exposed to
4 pollution and pesticides by agriculture industries, they
5 should not be exempt. And the last thing I wanted to
6 close with: We met with Inslee over a year ago. He said
7 that he would be a champion for climate justice and racial
8 justice. And this Clean Air Rule falls short. Purchasing
9 out of state allowances does not reduce emissions. I
10 repeat: Purchasing out of state offsets allowances and
11 creating exemptions for big polluters does not reduce
12 emissions.

13 Thank you.

14 GILLIAN LOCASIO: There's not a lot new that I
15 can add to the conversation --

16 (Clarifying interruption by the reporter.)

17 GILLIAN LOCASIO: Sure. That was like the
18 next -- for only in repetition I hope to add something.
19 My name is Gillian. I'm a 29-year-old from Tacoma. And
20 when I was in high school, we had an assignment to read an
21 essay by a politician who was giving a speech before we
22 were born. I picked someone from the 1970's, and I was
23 shocked to have read an essay that could have been written
24 on climate change today. I was appalled and I was
25 devastated that my parents' generation had known for

1 decades about climate change and had done nothing,
2 actually nothing.

3 In school I study ecology and I research small
4 biodiverse carbon sequestering farm systems. Did you know
5 that smallholder farms can actually feed the world even
6 with a growing population? What's holding us back is that
7 the rules written mostly by big agriculture giving unfair
8 advantage to the biggest polluters while creating
9 challenges for sustainable agriculture to compete. Turns
10 out the rules matter. I later worked in environmental
11 health where I saw how the poorest people, indigenous
12 people, and people of color were subjected to sickness and
13 to death by the insatiable appetite of the fossil fuel
14 extraction and refinery industries. I watched the power
15 and money and threat of these corporations weaken
16 environmental regulations, while poor people continue to
17 suffer. It turns out the rules matter.

18 Now, I work on international trade policy, where I
19 watch the same multinational corporations produce free
20 trade rules they wrote to sue Ontario for creating the
21 Green Jobs program, Germany for daring to scale back coal
22 power, India for creating one of the largest solar panel
23 local green jobs programs in the world, and now the U.S.
24 for daring to heed indigenous tribes the original stewards
25 of this land, ranchers, students, and environmentalists by

1 denying our permit to the Keystone XL Pipeline. Turns out
2 the rules matter.

3 So who wrote this rule? Ecology has been under a
4 great deal of political pressure on its rights from the
5 fossil fuel industry and it shows. This rule is nowhere
6 near enough. I'm tired of rules that bow to corporate
7 profits. What would have happened if congress had passed
8 a weak Clean Water Act in 1972? We can poison you, but
9 don't worry, we'll poison you a little bit less. And did
10 that strong landmark legislation lead to the end of
11 industry in the United States? No, it did not.

12 We need a science-based rule, a rule that mandates
13 above an 8 percent reduction in emissions with no double
14 counting. We must cap agriculture. One-third of our
15 atherogenic contributions to climate change comes from
16 industrial agriculture. We cannot afford to do this the
17 easy way because we should have started before I was
18 born. We cannot afford to wait.

19 Thank you.

20 MS. SCHREINER: That was Gillian Locasio.

21 I'm going to call up some more names now.

22 Is Nancy waiting? Just want to make sure I'm in the
23 right place.

24 So the next couple of people coming up are Kelen
25 Laine, Bernie Meyer, Don Steinke, Jill Mangoiman.

1 JILL MANGOIMAN: That was me. I already spoke.

2 MS. SCHREINER: Tom Gordon, Terry Carroll, and
3 Liz Roberts.

4 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Don Steinke had to go
5 home.

6 MS. SCHREINER: Nobody coming up. I'm going to
7 keep on reading for a second. Brenna Davis, James Hanika,
8 Ellicot Dandy, Chrisha Bali, Chreisha, Pat Holm.

9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: She left.

10 MS. SCHREINER: Lisa Reiner, Sameer Ranade.

11 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Lisa left.

12 MS. SCHREINER: Lisa left. So we'll continue now
13 in testimony. Thank you for waiting.

14 BRUCE AMUNDSON: My name is Bruce Amundson. And
15 I am the president of Washington Physicians for Social
16 Responsibility. And I testify tonight on the basis of our
17 800 members statewide. We advocate for the strongest
18 possible version of this rule to help prevent
19 unmitigatable effects of climate change which will produce
20 the worst health crisis of the century.

21 At its core, climate change is fundamentally about
22 impacting human health. The connection between climate
23 change and health is impossible to ignore. According to
24 the Climate Impact Group at UW, the Puget Sound region
25 alone, climate change is already affecting our health

1 through both the direct effects of heat waves and higher
2 flood risk, and the indirect effects of increasing
3 wildfire severity, declining summer water supplies,
4 shifting infectious disease dynamics, and declining air
5 quality.

6 The American Academy of Pediatrics recently released
7 a report confirming that climate change poses major
8 threats to health, and the children stand to be uniquely
9 vulnerable to these threats, suffering from the physical
10 and psychological sequelae of weather disasters, increased
11 heat stress, greater frequency of asthma due to decreased
12 air quality, and food, water, and nutritional insecurity
13 in vulnerable communities.

14 Furthermore, the EPA has stated that the higher
15 concentrations of ozone due to climate change may result
16 in thousands of additional ozone-related illnesses and
17 premature deaths per year by 2030 in the U.S., if no
18 changes are paid in the air quality policies.

19 To be effective in capping carbon emissions in
20 Washington, it's essential that the Clean Air Rule is the
21 strongest possible rule. Therefore, we support rule
22 improvements including: Ensuring that they prevent double
23 counting; ensuring the rule will coordinate with the
24 federal Clean Power Plan so that their covered entities
25 adhere to the strictest guidelines of the Clean Air Rule

1 and setting aggressive emission reductions targets, which
2 means an aggregate cap based on the best, current
3 science.

4 If we are able to create a strong rule that is
5 effective in its ability to regulate carbon emissions,
6 we'll do our part. Time is not on our side.

7 Thank you to the Department of Ecology for having
8 this hearing and for the work that you've done so far.

9 NANCY SHIMEALL: Good evening. I'm Nancy
10 Shimeall. And I'm from Redmond. I've been here on the
11 Capitol steps for three days with some extremely
12 determined people, whose numbers will only grow as this
13 gets worse. And this has been a vigil for me that feels
14 very personal. I'm a teacher and a mother. But it also
15 feels universal. This is about all of us. We humans have
16 changed this world. We have altered the chemistry of this
17 world. While I worry about our species surviving, I also
18 worry about everything on this planet changing. Nothing
19 will be the same for our grandchildren and for generations
20 to come. It will be a different world, we know that. We
21 have to act now. We're responsible. I grieve for all of
22 the things that we've changed. But this is a chance. We
23 can make a difference. You can write a groundbreaking
24 rule. You can stand firm against whatever it is that's
25 pushing back -- corporations, polluters, the legislature.

1 We all have to change. Change is hard. All of us will
2 have to change, too. We know that, but it's inevitable.
3 So please write a rule that is stronger and at least 8
4 percent and make it for all of the polluters. We, the
5 strong people that are so determined, will be behind you.
6 And we will continue to fight for this.

7 Thank you.

8 MS. SCHREINER: Read a couple more names: William
9 McPherson, Chris Kenworthy, Ruchi Stair, and Jo Vance.

10 JAMES HANIKA: Hi. I'm James that was my mother,
11 Nancy. I'm here inspired by her. And I'm compelled to
12 speak by the sentiments that Athena earlier shared,
13 primarily, and something that I think a lot about with
14 this particular issue is, like, the anger and righteous
15 indignation that she showed earlier is just a tiny sliver
16 of what our great grandkids are going to be saying. And
17 the way that they're going to feel is that it's
18 preposterous for us not to help the momentum of culture
19 and stop doing what we're doing.

20 The idea that we need to maintain this momentum
21 because the jobs or because this is hard or because it's
22 an uncomfortable situation is not acceptable. I farm
23 shellfish. I grow food. I caretake for organisms that
24 are adapted to uptake the building blocks of life in a
25 particular setting. And like my mom said, we figured out

1 ways to really alter the heck out of our environment. And
2 we've changed the environment that these organisms are
3 trying to conduct their regular business in. They can't
4 build their shells, the shellfish that I farm can't build
5 their shells in water of a PH that we're creating. Yeah.
6 That's a physical reality of what we're doing. We're
7 eliminating a sustainable way to produce protein.
8 Sustainable as we understand it right now; that's just a
9 canary in the coal mine.

10 Thanks a lot.

11 CHRISHA BALI: Good evening, Department of
12 Ecology. Thank you for letting all of us speak here
13 today. I'm Chrisha Bali. I'm a second generation
14 Filipino American. And I'm here on behalf of the Asian
15 Counseling and Referral Services, the Asian Pacific
16 Islander Commission and Funded Center. And these are
17 groups and organizations centered around racial and social
18 justice for the environment. I also want you to look
19 around the room. And I know there's a dwindling
20 population and it's late, but I also want you to remember
21 that, who's missing from this conversation, right? May be
22 you're missing some friends, some family, some neighbors
23 that can't be here today. For me we're missing folks of
24 color, folks of low income communities, and homeless
25 population who are most affected by climate change. The

1 raising the voices of the clients we serve at Asian
2 Counseling and Referral Services. This report shows rates
3 of depression. So aside of other mental health issues,
4 who have been displaced due to extreme climate events.
5 Yes, we're also missing the voices of my friends, my API
6 friends, my Latino, Hispanic, Black, and either friends
7 who live around South Park, around Rainier Beach around
8 every part of south King County. South Park has
9 increasing rates of asthma, upper respiratory disease, and
10 allergies, and diabetes, and cancer, and all the kind of
11 diseases you can think of. We're raising the voices of
12 family, especially my grandmother, who suffered a heat
13 stroke last year during the heat wave. I would like to
14 point out that these voices are voices, again, of low
15 income people of color and the homeless. These voices
16 have a unique and intimate relationship with the
17 environment and also are unfortunately left out of the
18 conversation most times because, as some folks have
19 pointed out, they can't make it down. They work two
20 part-time jobs and left out of a lot of policy decisions.
21 With that said, I would like to recommend a technical
22 recommendation that the environmentalists advisory
23 committee should expand the responsibility of the
24 committee beyond the use of reserve in our youth. And I
25 thought -- I also recommend that the committee should

1 appoint folks of color, folks of homeless population,
2 folks of low income into the committee itself because
3 their experiences and their ties and their stories are
4 invaluable and they could best be -- also effectively best
5 engaged with their own communities and create the change
6 that we want.

7 So thank you again for having me speak and enjoy the
8 rest of your day.

9 KELEN LAINE: Hi. Thanks for sticking around
10 this long. My name is Kelen Laine. And today I'm
11 actually representing voices that are absolutely not
12 represented here and that is the voice of people in
13 Uganda. Several years ago I spent three months living in
14 Uganda to do some volunteer work. And on arriving I was
15 asked something different than I had expected to be asked,
16 and that was to help an nonprofit set up a natural
17 resource management program. This was four years ago. I
18 was clearly no expert, but to them I was the best they
19 had. Essentially my job was to put together my knowledge
20 of what kind of change they have been exposed to both
21 physical and social that I had learned in college at Duke
22 University. And then to assess what was going on in their
23 country. And to come up with the best recommendation I
24 possibly had. I get emotional. Sorry.

25 I left Uganda with a broken heart immaterial with my

1 final assessment that these gorgeous humans, exactly as
 2 human and alive as you and me, have effectively no option
 3 other than to wait for and scramble to adapt to the
 4 climate impacts that we deliver to them by our actions and
 5 gross lack of accountability for those actions. Uganda
 6 has the second highest fertility rate in the world. And
 7 at an average it's seven children per woman. The reasons
 8 for this are complicated far beyond our judgment 70 to 90
 9 percent of Uganda's population relies exclusively on
 10 subsistence agriculture.

11 Of this demographic, the women typically, alone for
 12 all of their food, care for all of their children. This
 13 region of our Earth contains rampant disease, widespread
 14 rape, and domestic abuse, Guerilla violence, and one of
 15 the most corrupt governments on the planet and despairing
 16 unemployment and alcoholism. I'm wary of painting a
 17 picture of any people, they'll start a fight with it. We
 18 must realize that this nation's realities are certainly
 19 again such a web of complicated issues that we have the
 20 immense luxury of coming never close to touch them.

21 As the climate changes, and is rejected, Uganda and
 22 others like it faces nearly guaranteed crop failures and
 23 therefore famine will someday be 90 percent of the
 24 population. These people do not have a government or
 25 technology that will help them when climate change starves

1 them and drives them into research scarcity conflict.

2 I have to finish this. I'm sorry.

3 I have been typing in, furious and ashamed, that
4 tribes with the new knowledge that it's my nation, my
5 leaders abusing not only its own people, but the people in
6 Uganda and many other nations, too, but they do not
7 nothing to create the problem. There's just no major
8 carbon emitting industry in Uganda, truly none.

9 Upon my approach to the village's leader asked me
10 point blank in the living room of his home, "What can we
11 do? Tell me, and I will ensure that we do it" This is
12 four years ago. I'm sorry. I am the human, the American
13 youth there as the only representative of the entire
14 developed world to help these people and these issues.
15 What the fuck?

16 How quickly I had to make myself most humble and
17 she's honest. So I had it in me. But if our environments
18 do collapse is it your response that we do nothing?
19 Nothing. There is nothing, literally nothing that this
20 village can do but wait and endure.

21 For every human of every nation who has no voice or
22 no leader to respond to them, I plead with you, show me
23 that my own tribe, my own leaders, the theoretically most
24 intelligent human beings in our state have the moral
25 courage to look me in the eye and commit to what that

1 elder in Uganda would but could not do, to do the right
2 thing. Let life thrive beyond you.

3 Thank you.

4 JO VANCE: My name is Jo Vance. I'm from Seattle
5 and so many have spoken so clearly and bravely tonight and
6 I thank you for the opportunity to speak. I asked for
7 Ecology to draw on the moral imagination, moral clarity
8 and moral strength, and base the Clean Air Rule on the
9 best climate science. As many have said, and I will
10 underline, we have no time to waste. We have wasted
11 decades of inaction and are now in a climate crisis which
12 disproportionately affects community of color and
13 indigenous peoples and the most vulnerable among us.

14 As many have said, I will underline, we have a
15 rapidly disappearing window to make the bold, drastic
16 morally sound changes that are necessary to prevent
17 catastrophic devastation of our planet and all its people,
18 it's creatures, and lifeforms. I'm asking you to make the
19 morally sound choice, a rule that reflects the dire
20 realities that we are now living.

21 MS. SCHREINER: All right. I'm going to call up
22 some more names: Renee Gersdorf-Duncan, Clara Cleve,
23 Leslie Smith.

24 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Clara left.

25 MS. SCHREINER: Mikala Woodward, Brad Warren.

1 I'm going to read through the rest here. We're almost
2 there. Steve Marshall.

3 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: He left.

4 MS. SCHREINER: Joe Hiss, Dan Clarkson, Nathaniel
5 Jones, Wolf Lichtenstein, Barb Drake. And at this time if
6 there's anyone who has changed their mind or I did not
7 call your name or you didn't hear it earlier, if you'd
8 please come up to the chairs at this time, also. And I'll
9 check one more time as we move through the remaining
10 people.

11 RUCHI STAIR: My name is Ruchi Stair. Thank you
12 for listening. I believe that you are good people. I
13 worked with children for 30 years as an occupational
14 therapist. When a baby crawls towards a fire, you pull it
15 back. You say hot, danger. The world is in such a time.
16 Thirty years from now will our children say why did you
17 let the sea rise and flood our coastal cities? Why did
18 you let the rivers run dry so that the salmon are gone and
19 Orcas starved? Why, when you knew it would happen, did
20 you let the oceans acidify and there are no more clams or
21 fish in the ocean? Why? Did you think it would cost too
22 much?

23 When World War II threatened the free world, we did
24 what we had to do. We live in such a pivotal time. We
25 need to reduce greenhouse gases every year by whatever it

1 takes. Today please be the leaders we need. Please
2 protect us. Please set a bold goal. Give the children a
3 future.

4 MIKALA WOODWARD: Hi, so my name is Mikala
5 Woodward.

6 You said it right.

7 Which is awesome. And I'm here because I have two
8 children, Josey and Simon, who I love as I often tell
9 them, more than I ever thought it was possible to love
10 anyone. They grew inside my body. And I nursed them. I
11 wiped their butts. I held them when they cried. I
12 scraped their spilled spots off the floor. And I drove
13 them to soccer and roller derby practice. And I spend a
14 lot of time fending off my fear and despair about the
15 world I'm sending them out into for a future that they
16 face. Sometimes I'm able to distract myself from this
17 dread, and other times I'm overwhelmed by grief and
18 sorrow. I think we're seeing some of that in this room
19 today. I actually brought an altar to the Capitol steps
20 so that people could sit with some of that grief and
21 sorrow and honor it. Because I have come to understand
22 that what lies beneath that grief is actually love. The
23 love I feel for Josey and Simon and for their friends and
24 their cousins for the species and places we're losing to
25 climate change. I believe that if we could all bring

1 ourselves to put aside our graphs and numbers and face the
2 grief head-on, if we let ourselves really feel what's at
3 stake here then the love what underlies that grief would
4 overwhelm us and change us and propel us into action. We
5 would have a Clean Air Rule based on science, yes, but
6 also based on love. As any parent knows love does
7 whatever it takes, more than we ever thought we possibly
8 could, to make sure our kids are safe; that they have what
9 they need to survive and drive.

10 And I am here to ask you for that rule.

11 Thank you.

12 JOE HISS: Hello. My name is Joe Hiss. And for
13 the last eight years I have been a volunteer environmental
14 educator. I've been able to introduce people to the
15 living things that live in the near shore area of Puget
16 Sound. I have had many, many students pass through my
17 classes. I've met people strolling on the beach. I've
18 gone to nighttime wildlife studies. A lot of different
19 things all in this area. And because I knew that's what I
20 had to be doing, I also come here because every time that
21 I finish a session with children, school children classes,
22 I will tell them these animals you've seen today are our
23 neighbors. And if you don't keep your air clean, your
24 water clean, they're not going to be here. So keep on
25 listening, keep on learning, keep on talking, and do

1 whatever you have to do to take care of our neighbors.
2 That's always the ending point of the classes that I've
3 been giving. I intend to keep hammering away on that.

4 Thank you.

5 NATHANIEL JONES: Good evening. My name is
6 Nathaniel Jones. I'm a state employee and I also serve as
7 the deputy mayor of the City of Olympia. I want to thank
8 you for this opportunity this evening to speak with you.
9 Program Manager Stu Clark, Special Assistant Sara Rees,
10 Director Maia Bellon, and also to our facilitator and the
11 other Ecology staff, who are here this evening. I really
12 appreciate this opportunity. I've been moved by the
13 testimony I've heard this evening. And I very much
14 appreciate, not only my opportunity to speak but also the
15 opportunity to listen to the other people who are here
16 tonight. And I was particularly moved by the young folks
17 who spoke this evening.

18 You know, I want to just say that I saw the video
19 with Jay Inslee, with our honorable governor. In his
20 opening line when he was talking about this rule was we
21 know that we have more to do. And I want to suggest to
22 you, first, that I agree with the governor, but also that
23 I think that there are a lot of things that we know, that
24 we absolutely know. We know that closing Units 1 and 2 at
25 Colstrip is an important early step in our struggle to get

1 off carbon that it should be celebrated, yet far more
 2 action is needed. We know that there's no greater threat
 3 to our planet than climate change, and that we are facing
 4 a protracted effort to change our climate trajectory. We
 5 know that these rules to control the effluence of the big
 6 polluters is an important early step. And the rules
 7 should be applauded; yet far more, far more is needed. We
 8 know that plants and animals are under stress, that some
 9 are fighting a losing battle against climate-driven
 10 extinction. Oh dear, we know that the path to climate
 11 adaptation becomes steeper as we continue to delay an
 12 adequate response. So I'll just summarize by saying that,
 13 again, that this rule is an important early step, far more
 14 is needed. You have our support. We need to see tangible
 15 results, and we all know that we have more to do.

16 Thank you.

17 MS. SCHREINER: I wanted to ask again if there
 18 are others who want to provide testimony, if you'll come
 19 forward to the seats here, as we move through the people
 20 talking and providing testimony now.

21 WENDY TANOWITZ: My name is Wendy Tanowitz. I
 22 live in Olympia. I have a lot of things to say, but I'm
 23 not going to repeat anything anybody has said about the
 24 rules. I have a dream. I have a dream that we would all
 25 acknowledge that we are in unprecedented times; that's all

1 of us. And we all work together to see if we can -- I
 2 don't even know what to say -- forestall the worst effects
 3 of climate change. I grew up in Brooklyn in a house that
 4 was built on landfill, I think. That house was flooded
 5 during superstorm Sandy, unprecedented, the whole
 6 neighborhood was flooded.

7 About 10 years ago I was in a small town in Mexico
 8 the UNEXCO World Heritage site flooded, not then but many
 9 years later because the river overflowed. And you know
 10 what, I didn't -- I knew that the, you know, melting ice
 11 caps and sea level rise, but it didn't hit me until last
 12 summer when we in Washington suffered this amazing,
 13 frightening drought. And all the trees looked starved and
 14 everything looked parched and it looked like it was never
 15 going to end. And I think that's what it takes, you
 16 know. We are like the frogs that -- the proverbial frog
 17 that's in the hot water and it gets hotter and hotter and
 18 hotter. And pretty soon it's too hot and it dies. And I
 19 think unless and until people understand that this is
 20 real, people don't want to hear this stuff. It's like,
 21 you know, don't ruin my day with this information. And
 22 until people understand that, they're not going to
 23 change. We don't want to change. And I sort of have a --
 24 there's a book that details how the fossil fuel companies
 25 manipulate it "doubt." It's called, "Merchants of Doubt."

1 It's a book as well as a film. And I recommend it for
 2 every policy maker because it shows how they knew and they
 3 sponsored all these front groups and fo-scientists and put
 4 up this information that climate change was a myth. And,
 5 you know, when you see that film, you realize why people
 6 are confused. We don't want to believe. We don't want to
 7 change.

8 So I want to throw out a challenge to everybody in
 9 this room that we reduce our carbon output by 10 percent a
 10 year including the fossil fuel companies, all the
 11 industries, and everybody.

12 JOANNE SCHOETTLER: Hello. Joanne Schoettler,
 13 Seattle, Washington. I've lived in Seattle all my life.
 14 And I've been around the state, most of the state, most of
 15 my life. And my family has also been a long time
 16 several-generation family as well as railroad. I'm also a
 17 railroad family. So I agree with everything that
 18 everyone's been talking about with the double count, the 8
 19 percent. But let's just talk about, also, our beautiful
 20 Puget Sound, our beautiful state to see and realize that
 21 all of this is most important. But we also need to
 22 remember that thank goodness the Native American tribes
 23 because if it wasn't for the 1855 tribal rights, we would
 24 be continually having to deal with all of this. So thank
 25 goodness for that. And I also want you to make sure that

1 that's also within your study and your rules is to protect
2 those Treaty rights because if it wasn't for them, we
3 wouldn't even be having this conversation probably now. I
4 also want to remind also that to also include
5 agriculture. I gave up beef in 1983 because I heard of
6 what it did to the environment and how bad it is for
7 pollution and carbon. It's 51 percent. So at some point
8 you're going to have to deal with the agriculture thing
9 and stop eating meat. And that's going to be a big thing
10 for all of our communities. I mean it's already polluting
11 our waters and everything and all the fertilizers and
12 everything like that. But also, too, when we deal with
13 the coal -- you have the coal coming into the area and the
14 fossil fuels coming into the area, you got to get this
15 coal action, the coal that's coming off the trains has
16 uranium in it, arsenic, lead, mercury and other poisons
17 that are poisoning our seas. So we have to keep these
18 people under control, or they're going to keep poisoning
19 our seas. We also have to remember, there's only 84 Orcas
20 left. 84 Orcas left in our area. How dare us? How dare
21 us? So that also needs to be in consideration. So I have
22 one little thing. I know the little thing went crazy
23 right at the moment. I have one more thing. A little
24 poem here: The first is we can't live without -- we can
25 live without fossil fuels, but we can't live without clean

1 water, clean air, clean land. So no community is safe.
2 No air along the track is safe. No water is safe. No
3 land is safe. No feathered friends are safe. No furry
4 friends are safe. No salmon and our fish friends are
5 safe. No tracks are safe. No car is safe. No fossil
6 fuel is safe. No cleanup promise is safe. No spill is
7 safe. No promises from the profiteers are safe. No
8 future generation is safe.

9 Please save our generation.

10 BARB DRAKE: My name is Barb Drake from Seattle.
11 And I'm -- I want to give testimony for the children
12 everywhere. I wish the governor were here tonight to
13 listen to all of us with the Department of Ecology. So
14 I'm going to address them as if he were here. So a third
15 of all greenhouse gas emissions comes from fossil fuels.
16 And half of greenhouse gas emissions were released into
17 Earth atmosphere after just 1988. The significant problem
18 is CO2 in particular. Because it stays in the atmosphere
19 for thousands of years until it is used either by
20 photosynthesis or absorbed by the rain or the oceans.
21 Thousands of years. I can't -- how many generations of
22 children is that?

23 Our children can't wait anymore. Our children are
24 counting on you, governor and Department of Ecology, to
25 stand with them and fight with them for their lives and

1 for their futures. They desperately need your courage and
 2 supportive action to avoid living on a planet that will
 3 become unlivable if significant reductions in greenhouse
 4 gas emissions is delayed. This is your time and your duty
 5 to get this right because time is running out. The
 6 children want you to be their climate recovery champions
 7 not that bow under the weight and the pressure of the
 8 fossil fuel companies, no matter how heavy. I'll skip
 9 because I have a -- no, I won't.

10 Climate science history shows that leading scientists
 11 in 1896 published the first calculation of global warming
 12 from human emissions of CO2. Since then there has been
 13 endless studies, analysis, climate models that prove the
 14 devastating and legal effect of climate change and global
 15 warming. The time for more studies, debates analysis, and
 16 discussion on lack of action is over. It's time to
 17 protect the future of our children and our Earth. The
 18 draft Clean Air Rule must be based on the best climate
 19 science, which provides a prescription for restoring the
 20 atmosphere, stabilizing the climate system, and protecting
 21 the oceans from acidification and warming. If the draft
 22 is adopted as is, this would be a gross violation of the
 23 governor's and Ecology's duty to uphold the law and would
 24 legalize dangerous levels of CO2 emissions.

25 MS. SCHREINER: Is there anyone else at this time

1 that would like to provide testimony?

2 (No audible response.)

3 MS. SCHREINER: All right. I have a few bits
4 more of information I need to read into the record.

5 I would like to remind everyone if you haven't given
6 Ecology your contact information, and you'd like to
7 receive a copy of the response to -- receive notice about
8 the response to comments or updates on the rulemaking,
9 please see one of the staff in the back of the room -- in
10 the back of the room and we could get you added to the
11 list by providing us your contact information.

12 If you'd like to send -- if you'd like to send
13 Ecology written comments please remember they are due by
14 July 22nd, 2016. Send them to Sam Wilson, Department of
15 Ecology, Air Quality Program; P.O. Box 47600; or you can
16 email them to aqcomments at E-C-Y, dot, W-A, dot, G-O-V;
17 or fax them to 360-407-7534. You can also use the online
18 comment form available on our webpage and all of this
19 information is available on one of our handouts for you at
20 the back of the room here that you could take home with
21 you.

22 All testimony received at this hearing; a hearing
23 held in Spokane on July 12, 2016; webinar hearings held
24 July 7th and one to be held July 15th, 2016, along with
25 all written comments marked no later than 5:00 p.m., July

1 22nd, 2016, will be part of the official record for this
2 proposal.

3 The Concise Explanatory Statement or CES contains
4 Ecology's response to questions and issues of concern
5 submitted as formal comments during the public comment
6 period. We will send notice about the CES publication in
7 a news release and to the Listservs. If you have not
8 already provided us your contact information, please
9 remember you can do so before you leave tonight.

10 The next step is to review the comments and make a
11 determination whether to adopt the rule. Ecology
12 director, Maia Bellon, will consider the rule
13 documentation and staff recommendations and will make a
14 decision about adopting the proposal.

15 If we can be of any further help to you please do not
16 hesitate to ask.

17 On behalf of Department of Ecology, thank you for
18 coming.

19 Let the record show it is 10:42 p.m.

20

21 (Proceedings concluded at 10:42 p.m.)

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C E R T I F I C A T E

I, KANDI CLARK, a duly authorized Court Reporter in and for the State of Washington, residing at Olympia, authorized to administer oaths and affirmations pursuant to RCW 5.28.010, do hereby certify:

That the foregoing hearing transcribed by me by means of computer-aided transcription is a full, true, and complete transcript of the proceedings;

That I am not a relative, employee, attorney, or counsel of any party to this action or relative or employee of any such attorney or counsel, and I am not financially interested in the said action or the outcome thereof;

That upon completion, I shall herewith securely seal the original transcript and serve same upon appropriate party.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 25th day of July, 2016.



Kandi Kathryn Clark
CCR License #3008

