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# Washington Climate Change Challenge

## Climate Action Team

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### Summary of Fourth Meeting

Tuesday, October 14, 10:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

Wednesday, October 15, 8:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Spirit of Washington Event Center, Renton, WA

Meeting documents are available on the Washington Climate Change website:

[http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/2008CAT\\_meetings.htm](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/2008CAT_meetings.htm)

### Washington Climate Change Challenge and Climate Action Team

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In February of 2007, Governor Christine Gregoire issued Executive Order 07-02,<sup>1</sup> Washington's Climate Change Challenge, which established greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction and clean energy economy goals for Washington State. The Directors of Ecology and Community, Trade, and Economic Development (CTED) convened the Climate Advisory Team (CAT), a group of stakeholders representing industry, tribes, environmental groups, local government, and public agencies, to develop recommendations to meet this challenge. The CAT worked throughout 2007, and in February of 2008, released its interim report "*Leading the Way on Climate Change: The Challenge of Our Time*"<sup>2</sup>, a strategy for Washington to minimize its contributions to climate change from GHG emissions and to maximize its opportunities in the emerging green economy.

The CAT identified the need for continued work to ensure implementation of its recommendations. The 2008 Legislature passed several important pieces of legislation that gave further focus and direction to Washington's strategy to address climate change, and called for the CAT to continue to play a leadership role in advising the State. In 2008, the CAT, now the Climate *Action* Team, will develop from its comprehensive recommendations a focused, refined, and effective set of actions which are specific and complete enough to be seriously considered by the Governor and Legislature in the 2009 Legislative Session. The CAT will also continue to support the State's engagement in regional and national efforts to meet the climate change challenge.

### The Makeup of the Climate Action Team

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As of October 14, 2008, the Climate Action Team includes: co-chairs Jay Manning (Ecology) and Juli Wilkerson (CTED); and members Ash Awad (McKinstry Company), Rob Bernard (Microsoft), Clare Breidenich (Western Power Trading Forum), Rod Brown (Washington Environmental Council), Tom Eckmann (Greenwood Technologies, LLC), Preston Feight (PACCAR/Kenworth Trucks), Jake Fey (City of Tacoma), KC Golden (Climate Solutions), Bob Gore (Department of Agriculture), Paula Hammond (Department of Transportation), Bryan Imai (Washington State Auto Dealers Association), Sara Kendall (Weyerhaeuser), Bill Kidd (BP), Mike Kreidler (Office of the Insurance Commissioner), Chad Kruger (Washington State University), Roberta Lewandowski (Futurewise), Jim Lopez (King County), Dennis

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.governor.wa.gov/execorders/eo\\_07-02.pdf](http://www.governor.wa.gov/execorders/eo_07-02.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/interimreport.htm>

McLerran (Puget Sound Clean Air Agency), Bonnie Mager (Spokane County), Bill Messenger (Washington State Labor Council), Dave Moore (Boeing), Carol Moser (Washington Transportation Commission), Aaron Reardon (Snohomish County), Steve Reynolds (Puget Sound Energy), Rich Riazzi (Chelan County PUD), Bishop Greg Rickel (Episcopal Diocese of Olympia), Jill Simmons (City of Seattle), Doug Sutherland (Department of Natural Resources), Terry Uhling (Simplot), Mary Verner (City of Spokane), Stefan Vogt (Alcoa), Tayloe Washburn (Foster Pepper), Terry Williams (Tulalip Tribe), and Lon Wyrick (Thurston Regional Planning Council).

The Democratic and Republican caucuses of the House and Senate have appointed representatives to participate on the CAT. Representative Dave Upthegrove and Senator Craig Pridemore will represent the Democratic caucus, and Senator Jerome Delvin and Representative Doug Ericksen will represent the Republican caucus.

Project management for the CAT is provided by Janice Adair and Hedia Adelman (Ecology) and Tony Usibelli and Cheryl Smith (CTED).

## Meeting Summary

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The CAT held its fourth meeting on October 14 and 15, 2008, at the Spirit of Washington Event Center in Renton, WA. The meeting was open to the public. All aforementioned CAT members were present at the meeting except Rob Bernard (Steve Lippman, alternate), Preston Feight (Dan Kieffer, alternate), Mike Kreidler (Chris Carlson, alternate), Roberta Lewandowski (Mary McCumber, alternate), Bonnie Mager, Carol Moser, Aaron Reardon (Sego Jackson, alternate), Steve Reynolds (Ken Johnson, alternate), Doug Sutherland (Craig Partridge, alternate), and Terry Williams. Legislative representatives included Senator Jerome Delvin, Representative Doug Ericksen, Senator Craig Pridemore, Senator Phil Rockefeller, and Representative Dave Upthegrove.

Members of the public and interested stakeholders in attendance included private citizens and representatives from Washington Department of Natural Resources, Kitsap Alliance of Property Owners, House Republic Caucus, Alliances Northwest, Puget Sound Energy, WSU Extension, Office of US Representative Jay Inslee, Communico, House Democratic Caucus, Washington Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development, City of Bellevue, City of Tacoma, City of Edmonds, City of Lake Forest Park, City of Newcastle, City of Burien, City of Seattle, TSB Group, League of Women Voters of Washington, Sierra Club, Washington Roundtable, Association of Washington Businesses, Association of Washington Cities, House Transportation Committee, Transportation Choices, and Washington Citizens for Resource Conservation.

There were seven objectives for the meeting:

1. Review and affirm the recommendations from the Implementation Working Groups (IWGs);
2. Receive updates from the Carbon Market Work Groups (Forestry and Agriculture) on the progress, substance, and status of their final recommendations;
3. Review the integrated results of GHG reductions and cost estimates for the IWG recommendations;
4. Consider a collective statement from the CAT on the Western Climate Initiative;
5. Consider connectivity between the Carbon Market Work Group recommendations and CAT recommendations, and what messages to incorporate into the CAT report around voluntary participation by Washington's Agriculture and Forestry sectors in a cap and trade system;
6. Continue to review and refine the messages for the CAT's final report; and

7. Discuss how the State will address the CAT's recommendations.

## **Review of the Implementation Working Group (IWG) Recommendations**

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### **Energy Efficiency and Green Buildings (EE/GB)**

Co-leads Ash Awad and Tony Usibelli provided the CAT with an update on the EE/GB's recommendations. The EE/GB continued to focus on three priority actions, which were further refined based on comments and feedback received at the September CAT meeting. The first action is categorized as energy efficiency incentives, and includes developing performance-based tax incentives to motivate and accelerate the design of buildings of superior energy performance and expand the implementation of distributed energy/water and combined heat and power (CHP) systems. The second action is intended to promote energy efficiency in existing, new and renovated public buildings, and includes legislative action to substantially upgrade energy efficiency and sustainability with a phased approach to higher performance. The third action centers around state energy code improvements and the establishment of 2030 building goals. The IWG is developing cost estimates for its proposals, including fiscal notes that will show administrative costs to state and local governments. The co-leads noted, however, that each proposal has a return on investment and associated savings that could be reinvested in green job creation, which is not completely captured within a cost-oriented fiscal note.

A CAT member commented that it will be important to indicate where cost impacts will be most noticeable. The CAT member also suggested a ten year transition period before new building regulations take effect, to allow businesses to implement changes without foregoing the possibility of participating in a cap and trade system.

A CAT member suggested including, in the final report to the legislature, a preference to increase incentives for building owners to make improvements rather than a regulatory approach.

A CAT member commented that a number of innovative financing mechanisms exist for retrofitting existing buildings with increased energy efficiency equipment. The central concept of these financing mechanisms is the ability to use existing municipal debt financing instruments as a low-interest, long-term resource.

A CAT member expressed concern with the recommendation to require public buildings to be LEED Gold certified, because of both the cost involved in developing a LEED report and the potential for less net energy savings under LEED Gold than complying with the state energy code. Another CAT member agreed, adding that local governments would be most interested in low cost or no cost recommendations. A third CAT member added that LEED is not necessarily the best standard to pursue due to its inherent bias against wood products.

A CAT member commented that given the economic situation across the country, it is vital to think about the financial resources required to combat climate change, as well as which sectors of society will bear the costs and impacts. Another CAT member pointed out that climate aspirations are not necessarily contrary to economic goals, adding that many of the recommendations presented to the CAT have unambiguous economic benefits and should be pushed for even harder given deteriorating economic conditions.

### **Beyond Waste**

Co-leads Segoo Jackson, Jody Snyder, and Jay Shepard reviewed both the primary recommendations of the Beyond Waste IWG and the secondary ideas that the group discussed but ultimately decided needed further

work. The first proposal from the group is to establish a goal of 80% recycling by 2020 by requiring source separation of solid waste by residential generators and participation in a universal waste collection service. Based on feedback from the previous CAT meeting, the IWG modified this proposal to recommend decoupling the Public Works Trust Fund from the solid waste collection tax. The second recommendation is legislative action on product stewardship. Since the previous CAT meeting the IWG developed a detailed draft legislative proposal with specific products identified for possible action for various reasons, including GHG reduction potential. The recommendation was also changed to accommodate the relationship with the existing curbside collection system. The Co-leads commented that several groups have expressed interest in continuing to develop the product stewardship recommendation, including the Northwest Product Stewardship Council and the EPA. The third recommendation is to develop markets for organic materials that are diverted from the waste stream. Changes from the previous CAT meeting include emphasizing the use of Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX) models for revenue generation and changing the recommendation for modification of WASDOT purchasing policies through an executive order to modification through internal policy review.

A CAT member commented that the intensive process described in the product stewardship proposal may not be necessary since the market is currently driving similar types of behavior. Addressing responsible product stewardship ideas prior to the need for 'targeting' products, as the recommendation anticipates, creates much more opportunity for 'win-win' solutions. Producers need to be in the loop on this recommendation more directly than was able to occur on the IWG to date.

A CAT member remarked that the IWG uses WARM<sup>3</sup> for its quantification of benefits; WARM generally overestimates GHG reductions.

A CAT member questioned whether the Washington market for the products under the product stewardship proposal was large enough to have an impact on GHG emissions or would only result in higher prices for consumers.

## **Transportation**

Co-lead Dennis McLerran reviewed the most recent work from the Transportation IWG. IWG members acknowledge the current transportation and funding crises, but also believe that out of such crises an opportunity exists for bold action within the state's overall transportation system, including regional and local transportation efforts. As reported in September, much of the work of the Transportation IWG focused on three VMT-reduction recommendations that work together as an integrated strategy: Transit, ridesharing, and commuter choice programs; compact, transit oriented development, and bicycle and pedestrian accessibility; and transportation pricing strategies. Additional GHG reduction strategies include diesel engine emissions reductions, vehicle electrification, and a low carbon fuel standard. After the September CAT meeting, the Transportation IWG developed a vision of Washington's transportation system in 2040 that included characteristics such as safety, intuitiveness (?), and ease of use. The IWG then identified barriers to achieving the vision, as well as strategies to overcome those barriers. The IWG also developed an approach to quantify net social costs and a tool to enable the generation of strategies to meet VMT reduction targets. The IWG concluded that its recommended strategies would meet the VMT reduction goals set forth in ESSHB 2815.

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<sup>3</sup> EPA WAste Reduction Model [http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/wycd/waste/calculators/Warm\\_home.html](http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/wycd/waste/calculators/Warm_home.html)

A CAT member commented that the IWG's transportation pricing recommendation could be significantly more robust, since research shows that transportation pricing is a viable method both for demand reduction and for project funding.

A CAT member expressed concern that analysis of costs and benefits for some recommendations is incomplete, and recognition of the controversy and expense surrounding certain strategies should be clearly stated.

CAT Co-Chair Jay Manning cautioned against embedding highly stringent 'need further information' requirements prior to action on the recommendations. For example, modeling has accurately shown that climate change is occurring, but has underestimated the pace at which it is occurring. The CAT should not lose sight of the overarching urgency behind taking action on climate change, despite not having enough information to make everyone completely comfortable about a particular recommendation.

A CAT member suggested that the Transportation IWG evaluate the reduction in fossil fuel importation achieved through its recommendations, since fuel import reductions were one of the goals of the original executive order authorizing the CAT process.

A CAT member commented that with the recent rise in fuel prices, VMT has dropped by 8% on the West coast of the U.S., demonstrating the power of strong market signals to achieve policy goals without becoming overly prescriptive.

A CAT member stated that the strategy for compact, transit-oriented development has co-benefits for Puget Sound in that it will also lessen stormwater runoff. Another CAT member observed the importance of emphasizing such benefits to smaller communities that do not place a high priority on compact development because they lack the same vehicle congestion problems inherent in large cities.

## **SEPA**

Co-lead Dick Settle reviewed the primary charge to the SEPA IWG and presented a summary of the IWG's work since the September CAT meeting, which consisted of modifying several of its existing recommendations in addition to developing a number of new ones. Major new recommendations include: The ability for applicants to provide qualitative analysis of GHG emissions according to qualitative guidelines from Ecology; a recommendation that Ecology develop an approach to threshold determination; several conceptual ideas for leveraging SEPA to ?; and a recommendation that Ecology revise the SEPA checklist to include potential future vulnerabilities from climate change itself. IWG members also recommended forming a SEPA advisory group to Ecology, with twenty IWG members volunteering to participate. Finally, the SEPA IWG presented three general principles based on CAT feedback: Support for the concept of upfront SEPA review of plans, based on adequate standards, to reduce GHGs and avoid subsequent duplicative project-level review; clarification that none of the IWG's recommendations are intended to inadvertently affect existing categorical exemptions; and acknowledgement that it is equally important to provide clarity and predictability for both project and non-project (e.g., planning) actions.

A CAT member commented that adding climate change as a critical element of SEPA could mean excessive procedure and burden. Simpler alternatives might be preferable, such as allowing the option of dedicating 1% of a project's cost to a mitigation project and thus removing the need to do the analytics associated with SEPA.

A CAT member stated that CTED's committee on transfer of development rights (TDR) is discussing how a TDR program can relocate rural resource development lands into cities (receiving areas). During the course of the discussion on incentives for local governments and developers, the developers expressed interest in completing environmental impact statements for receiving areas, as opposed to project-by project SEPA reviews as an incentive.

A CAT member expressed support for upfront SEPA analysis at the plan level with a safety net provision for SEPA if a project had not been scoped at the plan level. From the business community's standpoint, upfront SEPA analysis is a potentially low cost, large impact item.

A CAT member commented that recommendation nine ("take into account resources, capacity, and constraints of lead agencies") more closely resembles a principle than a recommendation. The Co-leads responded that recommendation nine was basically an acknowledgement of a fact that the IWG came to believe throughout the process: there are different resources available to different jurisdictions around the state, and this difference must be taken into account to achieve equal attention to climate change issues in SEPA.

## **Review of Initial Integrated Results of the IWG Recommendations**

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Michael Lazarus of the Center for Climate Strategies briefed the CAT on the quantification status for the IWG recommendations and the connection of the CAT's work to the strategies outlined within the state's comprehensive climate report. Although many actions are not quantifiable, they still have the potential to achieve deep reductions in GHG emissions. For net present value and cost effectiveness, the picture is still incomplete due to the high level of difficulty in measuring the IWG's recommendations. The bottom line is that the CAT's recommended actions in their current form could deliver between one-quarter and one-third of the State's 2020 GHG emissions reduction goal, and the recommendations from the Beyond Waste IWG could produce an additional five million tons of GHG reductions outside of Washington's borders. The GHG reduction estimates are lower than the 2007 CAT estimates because the 2008 CAT investigated fewer strategies and in some instances worked with more detailed information.

A CAT member commented that the financial burden for various sectors under a cap and trade system is not necessarily proportional to GHG contributions. Michael responded that modeling demonstrates that it is possible to set up a cap and trade system to spread costs among multiple sectors, regardless of which sector has the greatest GHG reductions.

A legislative caucus representative remarked that if the CAT is recommending a series of strategies that only achieve 25% of the 2020 emission reduction goal, the legislature will likely request guidance on the remaining 75%. (It was clarified that actions already taken by the State may achieve up to 50% of the State's 2020 goal.) CAT Co-chair Jay Manning replied that the state's 2815 report will outline the administration's suggested pathway to the 2020 goals and beyond, of which a cap and trade program will be the central element.

A CAT member emphasized that although it is possible to mix and match GHG reductions from among multiple sectors and at multiple costs, all recent scientific research points toward the need for deep structural reductions in order to stabilize GHG emissions.

A CAT member suggested making a distinction in the report between potential emissions reductions from a cap and trade system and the alternative emissions scenario if a cap and trade system does not move forward. For example, California is moving forward with aggressive regulatory measures to reduce emissions while simultaneously pursuing a cap and trade system.

## **Briefings from the Carbon Market Workgroups**

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### **Agriculture Sector Working Group**

Co-leads Chad Kruger and Kirk Cook provided an update on the most recent work from the Agriculture sector working group. The group approached the offset issue in terms of altering the current trajectory of soil carbon loss under traditional agricultural practices and approaches. The group recommends four potential offsets that could be used by the agriculture sector within a cap and trade system: Conservation and managed grazing lands, precision farming, anaerobic digesters, and agricultural carbon management. Taken together, these offsets could sequester up to 6.96 million metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent (MMtCO<sub>2</sub>e) annually. The group has drafted white papers for each proposal and begun its discussion of permanence. The co-leads reported that a difference of opinion on additionality (specifically for conservation lands) and applicability (specifically for precision farming and fuels) recently arose within the group. The group will attempt to resolve these differences at their next meeting and achieve consensus; if consensus cannot be reached, their report will likely include majority and minority opinions.

A CAT member asked whether agricultural economic conditions in Washington would realistically allow farmers to make the types of decisions described in the group's recommendations, given the long-term nature of farm planning. The co-leads responded that farmers want to move toward many of the strategies in the recommendations, especially with current high fertilizer prices, and they are seeking additional value wherever possible.

A CAT member commented that offset quantity should be unlimited since the market will rationalize what is possible. Farmers make decisions based on multiple variables, and a market price for carbon might influence their decisions. The state of Washington has a natural advantage due to its large forestry and agricultural sectors, and carbon market decisions may help keep agriculture and forestry healthy and productive.

A CAT member remarked that the best option for the forestry and agriculture sectors is to include them in a cap and allow them to trade with all other capped entities. He commented that Climate Solutions has actively participated in the Agriculture and Forestry working groups to find situations in which offsets are sufficiently real and verifiable such that they can be credited without undermining the integrity of the cap. For forestry, Climate Solutions has been able to agree on most of the proposals, but for agriculture at least three of the four major recommendations do not meet commonly accepted national or international criteria for offset qualification.

### **Forest Sector Working Group**

Co-lead Craig Partridge presented the CAT with the recommendations from the Forest Sector Working Group. Under the inventory and forecast developed for the 2007 CAT, Washington's forests sequester approximately 30 million tons annually to the state's carbon sink. The mission of the Forest Sector Working Group was to determine how to incentivize the maintenance of the forest sink and also package any growth in the sink as an offset for use in a cap and trade program. The group reached consensus on three primary recommendations: Avoided conversion of forest lands through cluster development and transfer of

development rights; urban reforestation; and offsets through forest management practices. The group did not address forest health and wildfires or the biomass/biofuel issue.

A CAT member commented that there is tremendous pressure on commercial forest landowners to sell their timberlands, which could result in significant loss of stored carbon. Any recommendations that ameliorate this pressure and allow forest lands to retain carbon sequestration capacity should be encouraged. Another CAT member added that the price of carbon under a market-based system would have to be much higher than current modeling suggests if it is to influence forest landowners' decisions.

A CAT member remarked that there are at least two decision-points that must be met for any of the offsets recommended by either the Forest Sector or the Agriculture Sector Working Groups to become real: one is the approval by WCI of the offset, and two, WCI must then be authorized by the state legislature so that Washington actually participates in the cap and trade program.

## **Developing a Collective CAT Statement on WCI**

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Bill Ross, the facilitator, requested comments on the draft statement on WCI distributed to CAT members prior to the meeting. CAT members suggested additional language for the draft statement to reflect the following points:

- For many businesses, a carbon tax is problematic and the CAT should not advocate such a policy.
- A cap and trade system is essential to achieving the state's GHG reduction goals.
- WCI presents an opportunity for Washington to prepare for a future national cap and trade system.
- There is concern that a trading mechanism could be manipulated.
- A cap signifies a real public policy commitment to reach GHG reduction goals, and with trading it is best to align economic incentives with the cap. The system has to be set up in a way that achieves the required reductions and aligns incentives intelligently.
- The cap and trade system should encourage innovation and clean technology while retaining existing businesses and attracting new ones.

## **Context and Messages to Accompany the Recommendations in the CAT's Final Report**

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Based on the CAT's discussions to date, Bill Ross, the facilitator, summarized the critical context and messages that should accompany the CAT's recommendations. These include:

- A summary of the makeup of the CAT and what was accomplished in 2007.
- Mention of the present economic crisis and resulting fiscal situation of the State.
- Emphasis that achieving GHG reductions and building the green economy are complementary with and critical to economic recovery.
- Emphasis that appropriate land use and transportation patterns are critical elements of the climate strategy.
- Emphasis on specific issues such as adaptation and a low-carbon fuel standard as needing more work in the future.
- A definition of 'affirmation' of the recommendations by the CAT, and what it means to say that the CAT embraces the recommendations of the IWGs, given that more work may be required before a recommendation is ready for implementation.

The context for the report would also include four critical commitments that the CAT articulated at its September meeting:

1. Leadership, at all levels, must be prepared to take action on climate change.
2. Targeted investments are critical to success.
3. Natural systems will play an important role in storage and adaptation.
4. Education of Washington's citizenry is crucial.

CAT members then discussed the significance of affirming the recommendations within the report. The CAT agreed that affirmation signifies the CAT's belief that the direction of the recommendations is consistent with its vision, can be the basis for foundational change if properly implemented, will support economic vitality and development, and can reduce GHGs and VMTs significantly. Affirmation also signifies the CAT's belief that the recommendations should continue to move forward, and once ready, be implemented.

CAT members weighed the relative merits of including a framing message for the report that tells the cumulative story of the recommendations. Some CAT members felt it would be more appropriate within the state's report, while others felt that the direct support of CAT members would give it more power than if it came from the heads of CTED and ECY.

A CAT member commented that the report should include the message that many of the issues discussed by the CAT are large both in scope and financial implication, and will require partnerships between state and local governments and the private sector to find solutions.

A CAT member remarked on the tension between recommendations that are cheap and would realize immediate emissions reductions, and recommendations that are more foundational and may take significant time and money to implement. The CAT should focus on foundational strategies to form the basis by which the 2020 goal, and the goals beyond 2020, can be reached.

A CAT member recommended clarifying the role of the CAT and its relationship to the IWG's recommendations, as well as articulating what is meant by "most promising". The CAT member added that a recent report from the World Business Council on Sustainable Development shows that per capita U.S. carbon emissions are 18 tons annually. In order to achieve a 50% reduction in emissions by 2050, the global average must be approximately 2 tons, which will only be attainable through a cap and trade system that supports investment in transformational technologies for deep emissions reductions continually over a long period of time.

A CAT member suggested capturing some of the unique attributes in Washington that offer a market advantage within a cap and trade program, such as working forests, hydropower, agriculture, and the information and high technology sectors.

A representative from the legislature remarked that CAT members should not dwell on the language details in the introduction and conclusion. The most important component of the report is the information contained in the recommendations.

CAT members remarked that the green economy is not a new phenomenon in Washington State, and any strategies should build upon what we have already accomplished in the state and recognize the importance of encouraging further growth of the green and clean economy.

## **The Future of the CAT and the CAT's Recommendations**

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CAT Co-Chairs Juli Wilkerson and Jay Manning informed CAT members that Governor Gregoire has formed a sub-cabinet team to focus on climate change. Both CAT Co-Chairs are interested in advancing the CAT's recommendations, and will be working through the sub-cabinet and with other state policy staff, to sort out various issues, including budgetary implications and implementation mechanisms. Although the CAT report will be incorporated into the comprehensive state report, it will also be a stand-alone report for the legislature.

The CAT members agreed that the CAT's work will be concluded once its report is submitted; however the CAT's recommendations will continue to receive significant attention in other forums, foremost of which is the legislature.

The Co-Chairs expressed their appreciation for the hard work of CAT members and the IWG members in the development of the IWG recommendations and the CAT report. The Co-Chairs also thanked CAT members for their incredible level of commitment over the preceding months, their desire to tackle a complicated issue, and their willingness to recognize multiple points of view. The Co-Chairs invited any interested CAT members to continue participating as the recommendations move through the legislative process.

## **Next Steps**

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- Ross & Associates will update the draft CAT report to reflect the October meeting discussion, and final review of the report will be completed via e-mail.
- IWGs will finalize their recommendations by the end of October; the IWG's completed reports will be appended to the CAT report.
- By early November, 2008, the CAT will complete and affirm a package of specific policy implementation proposals.
- By December 1, 2008, Ecology and CTED will deliver the CAT recommendations as part of a larger comprehensive report to the Legislature as directed by ESSHB 2815.

## **Public Comment**

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Don Flora and Karl Duff from the Kitsap Alliance of Property Owners provided oral comments to the CAT as well as a written statement. Mr. Flora and Mr. Duff's written statement is appended to the end of this document.

The meeting adjourned at 2:30 pm on October 15.

## Document Appendix

The following materials were distributed to CAT members at the meeting (these materials can also be found on the Washington Climate Change website - links provided below).

September 18 & 19, 2008 CAT Meeting Agenda

[http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/2008CATdocs/091808\\_agenda2.pdf](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/2008CATdocs/091808_agenda2.pdf)

September 18 & 19, 2008 CAT Meeting Presentation

[http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/2008CATdocs/091708\\_presentation.pdf](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/2008CATdocs/091708_presentation.pdf)

SEPA IWG Status Update

[http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/2008CATdocs/091808\\_cat\\_sepa\\_outcomes\\_summary.pdf](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/2008CATdocs/091808_cat_sepa_outcomes_summary.pdf)

EE/GB IWG Status Update

[http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/2008CATdocs/091808\\_cat\\_eegb\\_proposed\\_actions.pdf](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/2008CATdocs/091808_cat_eegb_proposed_actions.pdf)

IWG Quantification Methods

[http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/2008CATdocs/091808\\_cat\\_iwg\\_quant\\_method.pdf](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/2008CATdocs/091808_cat_iwg_quant_method.pdf)

Transportation IWG Status Update

T-1 GHG Reduction Analysis:

[http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/2008CATdocs/091808\\_cat\\_tran\\_ghg\\_analysis.pdf](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/2008CATdocs/091808_cat_tran_ghg_analysis.pdf)

T-1 GHG Reduction Analysis Spreadsheet:

[http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/2008CATdocs/091808\\_cat\\_tran\\_ghg\\_spreadsheet.xls](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/2008CATdocs/091808_cat_tran_ghg_spreadsheet.xls)

Transportation Pricing:

[http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/2008CATdocs/091808\\_cat\\_tran\\_pricing.pdf](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/2008CATdocs/091808_cat_tran_pricing.pdf)

T-4 Recommendations:

[http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/2008CATdocs/091808\\_cat\\_tran\\_recommendations.pdf](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/2008CATdocs/091808_cat_tran_recommendations.pdf)

Beyond Waste IWG Status Update

[http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/2008CATdocs/091808\\_cat\\_beyond\\_waste\\_report.pdf](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/2008CATdocs/091808_cat_beyond_waste_report.pdf)

Agriculture Sector Working Group Status Update

[http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/2008CATdocs/091808\\_cat\\_ag\\_update\\_package.pdf](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/climatechange/2008CATdocs/091808_cat_ag_update_package.pdf)

## Public Comment: Written Statement from Karl Duff

### WASHINGTON's "GLOBAL WARMING" RESPONSE: IS THE SKY REALLY FALLING!

Consider what our panicked and unwise lawmakers have done. They have passed Draconian legislation rationing and taxing nearly all energy to stop climate change! The extremists that have previously suppressed nuclear and hydroelectric energy now have fossil fuels in worse bondage -- nearly 98% of our supply of energy has now been placed outside the bounds of normal market forces, development and use. The Washington State legislation now imposes a requirement for CO<sub>2</sub> emissions to be reduced to 50% of their 1990 levels by 2050!

The enviros are having a field day! Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) is even plotting the solution to obesity through these policies! People are dedicating their lives to reducing CO<sub>2</sub>!! As the Evergreen Freedom Foundation has stated, we are facing a totalitarian "recipe for catastrophe".

Yet consider the most recent actual scientific findings and developments:

- (1) "Global Warming" is now being called "Climate Change", probably because global temperatures have been dropping since 2006. It dropped by .7 degrees Centigrade (about 1.3 degrees F) in 2007 and appears to be doing the same in 2008. The apple season has been set back over a week! The reason for this is because of decreased sunspot cycle amplitude, cycle length, and other factors. (CO<sub>2</sub> levels have not decreased!)
- (2) It is true that Earth has been warming, but NOT due to carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Glacial melting (average of 169 glaciers) and has been in progress since 1810, about 100 years prior to the vast increase in 'Metric Tonnage of Carbon' usage (MTCU) now wrongfully asserted to be the culprit for climate change.
- (3) We've been brainwashed that carbon dioxide drives "greenhouse effect", which drives "Climate Change". But this turns out not to be true. (Water vapor has drastically greater influence than CO<sub>2</sub> as a greenhouse gas while CO<sub>2</sub> impact is negligible.)
- (4) The 6-fold increase in human carbon usage and resulting CO<sub>2</sub> increase since 1940 has had no influence on global temperature rates. In the 1970's you may recall, there was concern over global cooling and coming of another ice age even while CO<sub>2</sub> emissions were rapidly increasing! This cooling was the result of 10 years of reduced solar activity during that decade. (The younger generation knows none of this.) Since 1940, this CO<sub>2</sub> increase has also had no effect in the melt rate of glaciers or sea level increase. Variations are slight and all are due to variations in solar activity.
- (5) As water increases in temperature, so does "outgassing" of CO<sub>2</sub> from ocean water. Ocean temperatures have increased about .5 degrees C over the past 100 years with the increasing solar activity, further contributing to atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> (not the other way round.)
- (6) Continuing long term changes of global temperature since 1900 correlate almost precisely with the change in solar activity. (.21 % increase in temperature versus .19% increase in solar activity.)
- (7) Further, the short term (year-to-year) variations in Arctic air temperature correlate almost precisely with short term solar activity. U.S. surface temperatures also correlate in the same manner!

We really have too little to do with our free time. While the rest of us have been playing or sleeping, we've given things over to the environmental "social engineers" stroking their latest ideology. Thus, in addition to foolish and fruitless legislation, efforts are now underway to list the polar bear as an endangered species. No one seems to wonder what happened to polar bears during the medieval period of global warming (950 - 1350 A.D.) when Greenland was colonized and pastures of livestock and surrounding open oceans abounded.

We've been 'brainwashed'. Even National Geographic is confused. Close inspection of their August 2007 treatment of the subject shows that CO<sub>2</sub> concentration (from 200 ppm to over 380 ppm over the past 10,000-15,000 years) do not correlate at all with their data on global temperature during the same time. Persons who doubt these assertions and are interested in what science is really saying, should look at the compiled supporting science in the paper, "Environmental Effects of Increased Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide"

by Robinson, Robinson and Soon published in Journal of American Physicians and Surgeons (2007) 12, 79-90. The authors have been at this business over a decade and their paper includes 132 published science references.

Now if everything's 'okay', can't we just go back to sleep and let legislators follow their own course? NO! I hope readers agree we need responsible public stewards rather than lemmings in the legislature; people who will do their homework rather than blindly follow environmental extremism.

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