climate assembly

Washingtonians Finding Solutions Together.

WASHINGTON CLIMATE ASSEMBLY FINAL REPORT

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Foreword

by Leonard Forsman, Chairman of the Suquamish Tribe and President of the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians

The warming of the earth as a result of climate change is a threat to all of the world's species, including our own. More frequent droughts and storms threaten communities around the globe. Here in the Pacific Northwest, the waters are becoming warmer and more acidic, threatening the food web that supports salmon, orca, and our ways of life as Native peoples. And the damage has only just begun.

I am from Suquamish, dxwsəq'wəb, the Place of the Clear Salt Water. Our people have lived here since time immemorial, relying on salmon, shellfish and other sea life for our food, on the Salish Sea for transport, on the forest for cedar and other forms of fiber as well as for foods and medicines.

There was a time when many thought we would fade away. Federal land policies resulted in the loss of most of the lands where we had always lived. The United States opened residential boarding schools where our grandparents were forcibly taken as children and punished for practicing our culture and speaking our language.

Even our ancestral leader, Chief Seattle, showed in his famous speech that he understood the threat to our future.

But we are still here. And we're regaining our strength, and rebuilding our communities and our culture.

LOOKING BACK AND AHEAD SEVEN GENERATIONS

The Suquamish people are still here because Chief Seattle thought about our future, as did other leaders who lived seven generations ago. In the face of great odds, they sacrificed to assure we would be provided for. We look back at our ancestors with gratitude and respect.

Today, I ask that we give the same consideration to those who will live seven generations in the future.

The rapidly changing climate could make their lives unimaginably difficult. In recent years, we've seen what happens when temperatures rise by just one degree Fahrenheit. This has caused stream temperatures to rise threatening salmon runs, acidification of our the Salish Sea threatening shellfish, rising sea level and coastal erosion causing coastal tribes to relocate, and wildfires destroying our forest habitat and polluting the air. As other regions get worse, more people might move here creating more impacts from desperate climate refugees.

I ask, what is our duty to the people who will be living seven generations from now? Will they look back at us, living at this pivotal moment, with the same gratitude and respect we hold for the people of Chief Seattle's generation?

OUR TRADITIONAL BELIEFS AND THE FUTURE

In our oral tradition, we have stories about the many peoples who once lived here together, until the Changer transformed them into salmon people and orca people, and into the other species that we share the world with. Chief Seattle spoke of this connection to our lands and waters:

"Every part of this soil is sacred in the estimation of my people. Every hillside, every valley, every plain and grove, has been hallowed by some sad or happy event in days long vanished."

—Chief Seattle

We believe that we and these other species are relatives and that we are responsible for each other. If we disrespect the salmon or the orca they will not return.

We have a special responsibility for the orca. They have come at critical times when we've been out on the water, breaching as we drummed and sang on our barge on the way home from Salmon Homecoming, following the ferry into the harbor on Bainbridge Island when we were bringing home ancient artifacts dug up at Old Man House, the Place of the Clear Salt Water.

We believe we have a responsibility to the orca and all the life in these waters.

PROTECTING THE LAND

When we as a tribe were first rebuilding our government and ways of life after the many assaults visited upon us -- and when we first had any money beyond basic survival -- we hired lawyers and biologists.

We knew we needed to protect the salmon, shellfish, and the diverse habitats that makes our lives possible. And we knew the battle for their and our survival would be fought over many years in the courts, building on both scientific and traditional ecological knowledge.

It was slow work. But we made gains.

We continue to work with our counterparts in federal, state, and local agencies to:

- Restore habitat. A current priority is to work to remove barriers to fish passage in order to increase salmon habitat and survival rates.
- Protect and restore Southern Resident Killer Whale populations. Protecting and restoring salmon runs and cleaning up Puget Sounds are necessary for the orcas' survival, as is the removal of the Lower Snake River dams.
- Reduce the continued barrage of pollution throughout Puget Sound, whether that means suing the US Navy for polluting Sinclair Inlet or King County for dumping sewage in our waters.
- Assure that population growth occurs in ways that protects habitat.

These hard won gains could be wiped out, though, if the ocean waters are too hot to support salmon. And with the salmon, go the orca and our traditional way of life.

THE CLIMATE IS EVERYONE'S RESPONSIBILITY

Climate change is not a partisan issue. It is a crisis that will affect humans and nonhumans for generations to come.

The work of the Washington Climate Assembly shows what is possible when we leave partisan divisions aside and put our common future first. These policies show what it means to take responsibility and to become the leaders future generations will hold with respect and gratitude.

Land Acknowledgment

We wish to acknowledge that the people of Washington State live and work on traditional lands of the Indigenous people who have been here since time immemorial. There are **29 Federally-recognized Tribes** and **seven non-Federally-recognized Tribes** within the boundaries of Washington State. Tribes and Tribal people bring thousands of years of traditional knowledge to our present moment. Tribes bring an important and vital voice to the current conversation, and we honor Tribal Sovereignty. We also greatly value our relations to each Tribe and inter-Tribal organization.

Project Team

The design and implementation of all aspects of the Washington Climate Assembly relied on several independent teams working together in a variety of roles. The team roles are described in Section One of the report and the individuals within each team are listed below.

INITIATING TEAM MEMBERS (VOLUNTEERS)

- Ed Chadd
- Daniel Kirkpatrick
- Barbara Lewy
- Johanna Lundahl
- Jason Stephens
- Ken Wiersema
- John Cambalik

MONITORING TEAM MEMBERS

Washington State Legislative Branch Members

- Representative Zack Hudgins (D-11)
- Anna Nepomuceno, Legislative Assistant to Representative Jake Fey (D-27)
- Senator Judy Warnick (R-13)

Washington State Executive Branch Members

- Kristen Hayman, Puget Sound Partnership
- Joanna Ekrem, Department of Ecology
- Joel Cresswell, Department of Ecology

Members Representing Tribal Perspectives

- Oliver Grah, Nooksack Tribe (Salish Sea)
- Julie Ann Koehlinger, Hoh Tribe (Coastal)
- Preston Hardison, Retired from Tulalip Tribe (Salish Sea)
- Megan Heller, Kalispel Tribe (Upper-Columbia basin)
- Patricia (Patsy) Whitefoot, Yakama Nation (Lower-Columbia basin)
- Joel Moffett, Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians

Academics

- Dr. Karen Litfin, University of Washington, Department of Political Science
- Dr. Jan Boll, Washington State University, Center for Environmental Research, Education and Outreach

Initiating Team Members

- Barbara Lewy, People's Voice on Climate
- Jason Stephens, People's Voice on Climate

NGO Members

- Laura Berry, The Climate Mobilization
- Kathy Dawson, Climate Reality Project, King County Chapter
- Nikoosh Carlo, CNC North
- Dr. Zack Gold, UAW 4121
- David Mattern, North Olympic Interfaith Earth Care Coalition
- Julianne Gale, Mason County Climate Justice
- Monica Zazueta, Sunrise Southwest Washington Hub
- Meghan Tinnea, Sunrise Seattle & Nathan Hale High School Hub
- Sherri Dysart, League of Women Voters of Washington
- Samara Almonte, Raices Verdes Podcast
- Sara Holzknecht, 350 Eastside
- David Ketter, Multi-faith Network for Climate Justice

DESIGN TEAM MEMBERS

- Zuzanna Nowak, Center for Climate Assemblies
- Marcin Gerwin, Ph.D., Center for Climate Assemblies

COORDINATING TEAM MEMBERS

- Gretchen Muller, Facilitator
- Mike Chang, *Facilitator*
- Emily Wright, Facilitator
- Derek Hoshiko, Facilitator
- Karla Brollier, Facilitator
- Brent Edgar, Technology Support
- Wendy (Weng-Ching) Cheung, Logistics Coordinator
- Aistė Manfredini, Communications
- Kamal Patel, Communications

RESEARCH TEAM

- Robert C. Richards, Jr., Ph.D., J.D., University of Arkansas
- Chul Hyun Park, Ph.D, University of Arkansas
- John Rountree, Ph.D, University of Houston-Downtown
- Katerina Noori, University of Arkansas

SORTITION TEAM

- Joanne Vega, Strategic Research Associates
- Tyler Jackson, Strategic Research Associates
- Ariel Procaccia, Harvard University
- Paul Golz, Ph.D. Candidate, Carnegie Mellon University
- Bailey Flanigan, Ph.D. Candidate, Carnegie Mellon University

Report prepared by Cascadia Consulting Group, Inc.
Designed by Mariah Knight.

Welcome to the Washington Climate Assembly Report.

The goals of this report are to:

- Provide insight into the Assembly purpose and process.
- Provide the list of climate mitigation recommendations selected by the Washington Climate Assembly members for State Legislature consideration.
- Highlight the recommendations that support currently proposed legislation.
- Bring constituent voices to the attention of the Washington State Legislature.
- Provide insight into the concerns and desires of Washingtonians as they relate to climate mitigation.

How is this report organized?

This report consists of three sections.

SECTION ONE:
An Introduction to the Washington Climate Assembly.
Section one lays out the background and process of the Washington Climate Assembly. It introduces who the Assembly Members were, what their role in the Climate Assembly was, and how they were chosen. Section one also lays out how we designed the Assembly structure.

SECTION TWO:
Final Recommendations.
Section two lists the final Washington Climate Assembly recommendations. A user guide on how to view the recommendations section is included at the beginning of this section.

SECTION THREE:
Appendix.
Section three includes documents that elaborate on the details of the Assembly process.

SECTION ONE

Introduction to the Assembly

Washington State has long been considered a leader in fighting climate change in the United States, but, like much of the rest of the country, it has fallen short of its climate goals. As the impacts of climate change are increasingly felt by communities across Washington State, taking strong, broadly supported climate mitigation action is more imperative than ever. The actions that the State Legislature decides to pursue will affect many aspects of the lives of those who live, work, and play within Washington's geography. The Washington Climate Assembly has shown that a wide range of climate policy recommendations can achieve broad support (80-100%) from residents from all geographic areas and demographic groups within the state.

The Washington Climate Assembly was a unique effort to virtually gather together the voices of those who live in Washington to envision the state's climate future. It brought together 77 Washingtonians from all walks of life to listen, learn from others, and make their own decisions about recommendations without the pressures that politicians often face when grappling with policy decisions. Over the course of seven weeks, Assembly Members merged their own lived experiences with the expertise of some of Washington State's top climate scientists, advocates, and professionals. The goal was to consider what policies they and their communities wanted to see in Washington State, and provide a set of broadly supported climate mitigation recommendations for the State Legislature's consideration.

THE WASHINGTON CLIMATE ASSEMBLY FOCUSED ON ANSWERING THE FOLLOWING QUESTION:

"How can Washington State equitably design and implement climate mitigation strategies while strengthening communities disproportionately impacted by climate change across the State?"

WHAT WE MEANT BY...

"Equitable climate mitigation strategies"[1]

- Climate equity means more than just distributing the risks fairly; it also means equitably distributing the benefits.
- Climate mitigation means greenhouse gas emissions are lowered.
- Equitable climate mitigation means reducing greenhouse gas emissions while equally distributing risk, benefits, and costs over all areas of Washington State.

"Strengthening communities disproportionately impacted by climate change"[2]

- People experience climate change in different ways, and not all people or communities experience climate change equally. The impacts of climate change are largely determined by a population's vulnerability and resilience.
- Strengthening communities will protect those most impacted from adverse consequences.
- Populations can be particularly vulnerable due to many factors, including socioeconomic, racial, ethnic, gender, age, disability, and geographical location.
- Impacts are disproportionate when they affect a greater percentage of persons from a particular group (socioeconomic, racial, ethnic, gender, age, disability, or geographical location) than they do the majority group in the population.
- Some examples of communities or populations that experience disproportionate impacts include:
  - Elderly people
  - Low-income households
  - Renters
  - Rural communities
  - Communities of color
  - Tribes and Indigenous Peoples
  - Children and infants
  - Socially isolated individuals
  - Outdoor laborers (e.g., construction workers)
  - Farmworkers
  - Workers in the natural resources economy (e.g., fishing, forestry, agriculture, outdoor recreation)
  - People with pre-existing health conditions
  - People with disabilities
  - Residents of older buildings and homes
  - Households with limited English proficiency
  - Immigrants

See Appendix A for an explanation of how the Assembly Coordinating Team crafted this scoping question.

See Appendix B for a full breakdown of how the scoping question was presented to the Assembly Members.

[1] Definition adopted from the World Resources Institute: **https://www.wri.org/publication/building climate-equity**

[2] Definition adopted from the U.S. Global Change Research Program's Report: *The Impacts on Human Health in the United States: A Scientific Assessment.* **https://health2016.globalchange.gov**.

Deliberative Democracy - A People's Assembly

The Washington Climate Assembly took the form of a Citizens', or People's Assembly. A People's Assembly is a democratic process that seeks to answer a question or solve a problem facing a community in a way that fairly represents the interests of people from all walks of life. An Assembly can center around any topic; a Climate Assembly is one that centers around the problem of climate change.

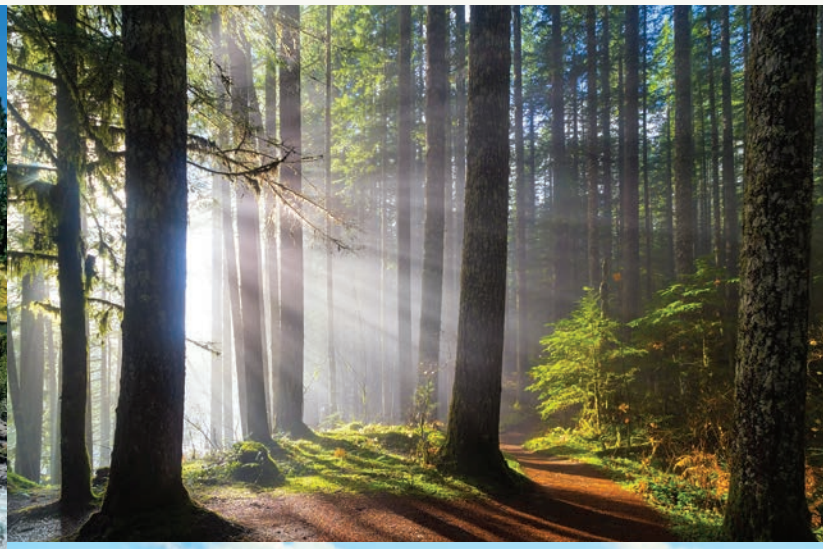
Assemblies have been used historically and worldwide to help shape the work of governments. At an Assembly, members learn about the issue, take time to discuss with one another, and then make recommendations about what should happen. The strength of the Assembly lies in its diversity, integrity, transparency, and independence.

Though growing in popularity in Europe, the Washington Climate Assembly is the first Climate Assembly in the United States and the first People's Assembly in Washington State.

Bringing a People's Assembly to Washington State

Climate change has been an increasingly difficult issue to tackle due to its political polarization, making efforts like a People's Assembly more important than ever. While there have been various climate policy efforts in Washington State through the state legislature and ballot initiatives, these efforts have had varying levels of success and elected officials have struggled with how best to represent the interests of their constituents in the face of climate change. The Climate Assembly provides an opportunity to hear how people from diverse backgrounds, representing a range of beliefs and viewpoints, can roll up their sleeves and find common ground on one of the century's defining challenges.

It is time to listen to the people on how to best protect our common home. Through the Assembly, we can hear their voices loudly, clearly, and before it is too late.



The Washington Climate Assembly Structure

The design and implementation of all aspects of the Washington Climate Assembly relied on several independent teams working together in a variety of roles. The creation of the Assembly followed a First Chapter Playbook. The Assembly design and implementation, including the teams and their associated roles, followed an Assembly Rulebook developed by the Center for Climate Assemblies. **See the First Chapter Playbook in Appendix C** and **the Assembly Rulebook in Appendix D.**

The roles of each Assembly organizing team is documented below. For an in depth view of each team's roles, **please see Appendix E.**

INITIATING TEAM

The Washington Climate Assembly was conceived and initiated by the People's Voice on Climate. The Initiating Team selected the Design Team, funded the project, and organized the Hiring Team that selected the Coordinating Team, but did not play more than a minority role in deciding how the Assembly was designed, facilitated, or run; however, the Initiating Team did assemble the Monitoring Team and played a role in determining the adoption of the Rulebook that guided Assembly procedures.

Under the guidance of the Design Team, the Initiating Team also conducted the initial outreach, education, and information sessions for the Washington Climate Assembly and revised the endorsement of five key State House committee chairs. The Initiating Team also set the organizational structure and raised funds for the Assembly.

MONITORING TEAM

The Monitoring Team oversaw the process of the Washington Climate Assembly to ensure that it followed appropriate standards. The Monitoring Team participated in drafting the Assembly Rulebook, appointed Observers to attend Assembly meetings, and monitored compliance with the Rulebook. It was established by the Initiating Team per procedures described in the First Chapter Playbook, which were developed in consultation with experts and community members.

DESIGN TEAM

The Design Team supported the Initiating Team in planning for the Assembly and was responsible for creating the rules and processes of the Washington Climate Assembly, subject to review and feedback of the Coordinating and Monitoring Teams. The Design Team also advised the Initiating and Coordinating Teams regarding best practices.

COORDINATING TEAM

The Coordinating Team was responsible for the organization of the Washington Climate Assembly and was led by Cascadia Consulting Group. They ran the Assembly according to the Rulebook under the oversight of the Monitoring Team. The Coordinating Team consisted of two sub-groups: **Core Team** and **Support Team**.

The **Core Team** was a group of lead coordinators that made decisions regarding the Assembly. The **Support Team** had an auxiliary role as assigned to it by the Core Team.

Prior to the inaugural Assembly session, the Coordinating Team organized the feedback processes for the community to advise on the Assembly topic and participant selection criteria. It also managed the selection of the Assembly participants under the advisement of the Design Team and the supervision of the Monitoring Team.

During the Assembly, the Coordinating Team set the agenda, including selecting speakers, and conducted Assembly Member recruitment and public outreach.

OBSERVERS

Observers were people who professionally or academically dealt with the subject of citizens' assemblies or showed an interest in organizing a citizens' assembly. Observers did not participate in the Assembly sessions, and attended only plenary sessions.

SORTITION TEAM
Working together with the Coordinating Team, the Sortition Team conducted the random recruitment of Assembly members, per member selection criteria established by the Coordinating Team and as advised by a community forum. The Sortition Team used an algorithm (Panelot) to conduct the final step in the sortition process.

GRAPHIC RECORDER
A graphic recorder from The Doodle Biz attended the Assembly learning sessions and prepared visual syntheses of the sessions. **See these graphics in Appendix F.**

THE PEOPLE'S VOICE ON CLIMATE, AN UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATION (PVOC)
PVOC will continue to promote and secure support for the Washington Climate Assembly and advocate for the recommendations that emerged from it.

INTRODUCING THE ASSEMBLY MEMBERS

How Recruitment Worked

The 77 Washington Climate Assembly members reflected the make-up of Washington State's geography, according to the following demographic criteria:

- **Gender-balanced**
- **Age range: 16+**
- **Congressional district**
- **Income level**
- **Race/ethnicity**
- **Education level**

A range of opinions corresponding to earlier studies of beliefs about whether global warming is happening, whether it is caused mostly by human activities, and whether the individual is worried about global warming.

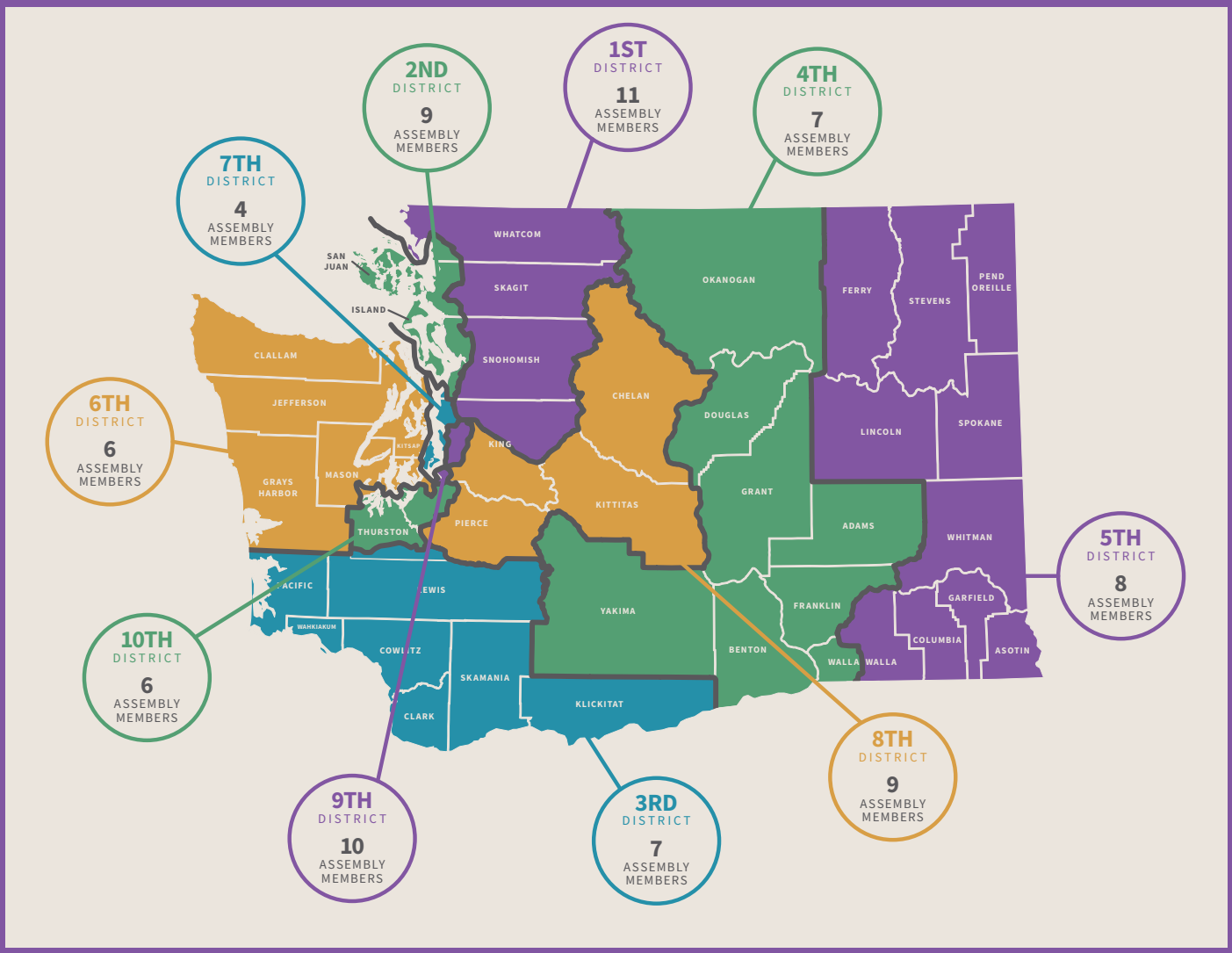
The Washington Climate Assembly called 6,333 households via Random Digit Dialing (RDD), recruiting using a longtime RDD sample provider, Scientific Telephone Samples, for RDD sample development. These samples were based on assigned numbers (for landlines) or billing zip codes (for cellphone) to ensure that the numbers were representative of the target market for this Assembly.

To ensure that we arrived at 80 recruits from the correct segments that accurately represented Washington State, some demographic groups were over-recruited and some were under-recruited based on historical show rates in RDD recruits. For example, Black, Indigenous, and People of Color residents and residents with income less than $35K per year were over-recruited based on historical show rates to increase the likelihood of equal participation of all demographic segments.

Once called, recipients who were willing and able RSVP'd to the Washington Climate Assembly team. A volunteer team (Panelot) from Carnegie Mellon University and Harvard University used an algorithm they developed to generate a list of 10,000 panel compositions. Each of these panel compositions had a mix of 80 potential Assembly Members that reflected the demographic criteria representing the make-up of Washington State described above. Each of the pool members had a probability of at least 29% to be chosen for the Assembly. Each of these possible combinations was identified by a unique number from 0000 through 9999. We rolled four 10-sided dice to get to our unique four digit number, which we used to determine which group of 80 was chosen for the Assembly, along with 10 Alternates who would also participate in the Assembly and become voting members if regular members dropped out.

After the live sortition event, some Assembly members and alternates notified the Coordinating Team that they were no longer able to participate. We removed them from our list and selected replacement members to reflect the demographic targets as best as possible. Ultimately, 77 Assembly Members participated in at least half the Assembly sessions and in the voting at the end.

See the full details on and recruitment process in Appendix G and the Assembly makeup in Appendix H.



Access, Inclusion, and Wellbeing

The Coordinating Team took steps to minimize barriers to participation in the Assembly. All Assembly Members were offered a stipend of $500 upon completion of the Assembly. In addition, each Assembly Member was contacted before the start of the Assembly and provided with additional compensation and support for childcare, technology, and other access needs as appropriate. Live technology support was available before and during each Assembly session.

The Coordinating Team designed agendas with a goal to create an online community throughout the course of our seven weeks together. Sessions included breakout rooms for smaller group conversations, time for reflection, pulse surveys via chat, and feedback surveys after each session that gauged member well-being and provided us with insights into adjustments we could make along the way.

Assembly Member participation and rights are outlined in the Rulebook, Appendix D.

THE ASSEMBLY PROCESS

The Washington Climate Assembly met twice a week online, five hours per week, over the course of seven weeks in January and February 2021. The Assembly was split into three key phases.

1. The Learning Sessions

Assembly Members participated in Learning Sessions from January to early February. They heard from experts and interested parties about a range of climate change topics and had an opportunity to ask questions throughout these sessions. The Washington Climate Assembly defined expert presenters as individuals who specialize in the subject of the Assembly—by profession, education, training, skill or experience—and whose role is to transfer that knowledge to Assembly members. Interested party presenters were organizations, institutions, or informal groups whose activity is related to the subject of the Assembly or who are directly affected by issues raised during the Assembly.

We modeled the Learning Sessions partially on a STEEP analysis model. STEEP analysis is a tool used to determine the external factors most likely to explain past trends and to determine future outlooks by examining the *social, technological, economic, environmental, and political* aspects of a subject. The selection of topics and presenters was also informed by an Agenda Consultant process. **Please see Appendix I for details of that process.**

See Appendix J for a list of presenters and a full summary of the Learning Sessions.

INAUGURAL SESSION

Chairman Leonard Forsman provided the keynote address for the Washington Climate Assembly at the Inaugural Session. Chairman Forsman has served as Tribal Chairman of the Suquamish Tribe since 2005 and is in his first term as President of the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians. Chairman Forsman also serves as a co-chair of the National

Congress of American Indians Climate Change Task Force and served on Governor Inslee's Southern Resident Killer Whale Task Force.

During this session, Assembly Members learned more about the Assembly, including how it came to be and how the next few weeks would proceed.

LEARNING SESSION 1
Six groups presented on the broad implications and considerations of climate change.

LEARNING SESSION 2
Expert presenters talked about the social considerations of climate change, such as health and education. Assembly Members also reviewed an introduction to climate change.

LEARNING SESSION 3
Experts and interested parties spoke on climate impacts on Washington's environment, including wildlife, wildfires, agriculture, and habitats. Some presenters also discussed environmental solutions for climate mitigation.

LEARNING SESSION 4
Five experts and interested parties presented on the economic considerations of climate change. These topics included sustainable economies, carbon pricing, and more.

LEARNING SESSION 5
Expert presenters spoke on the technical considerations of climate change. Presentations highlighted the problems and opportunities in energy, buildings, and transportation.

LEARNING SESSION 6
Presenters spoke about political considerations around climate change, and current opportunities in the State Legislature.

LEARNING SESSION 7
The final Learning Session functioned slightly differently than the other Learning Sessions. In response to Assembly Member requests to hear from more presenters, the first half of this Learning Session was conducted "conference style." Assembly Members were able to choose between hearing about local climate action, tribal climate action, and additional technical considerations of climate change. The Assembly Members then returned to a "main room" to hear from a set of presenters on bringing everything they learned together to cap off the Learning Sessions.

2. The Deliberative Sessions

During the Deliberative Sessions, Assembly Members had a chance to talk with each other about what they learned. They discussed their own views and priorities while weighing the stances of other Assembly Members to shape recommendations for the State Legislature.

DELIBERATIVE SESSION 1
Assembly Members formed a set of mutually agreed-upon Priority Principles to guide the recommendations for future government action. Details are listed below in the "Priority Principles" section of this report.

DELIBERATIVE SESSIONS 2 & 3
Assembly Members broke into small groups to discuss considerations, recommendations, and future visions for each Assembly topic and both parts of the Assembly question: (1) equitable climate mitigation strategies, and (2) strengthening communities disproportionately impacted by climate change. Members were presented with a list of over 120 recommendations made by the public and presenters and had access to an online resource library with materials from presenters.

DELIBERATIVE SESSIONS 4 & 5
Assembly Members worked in small groups to refine the recommendations they created during Deliberative Sessions 2 and 3, and filtered the proposed recommendations through the agreed upon priority principles. At this time, the Assembly released a preliminary list of recommendations for public comment.

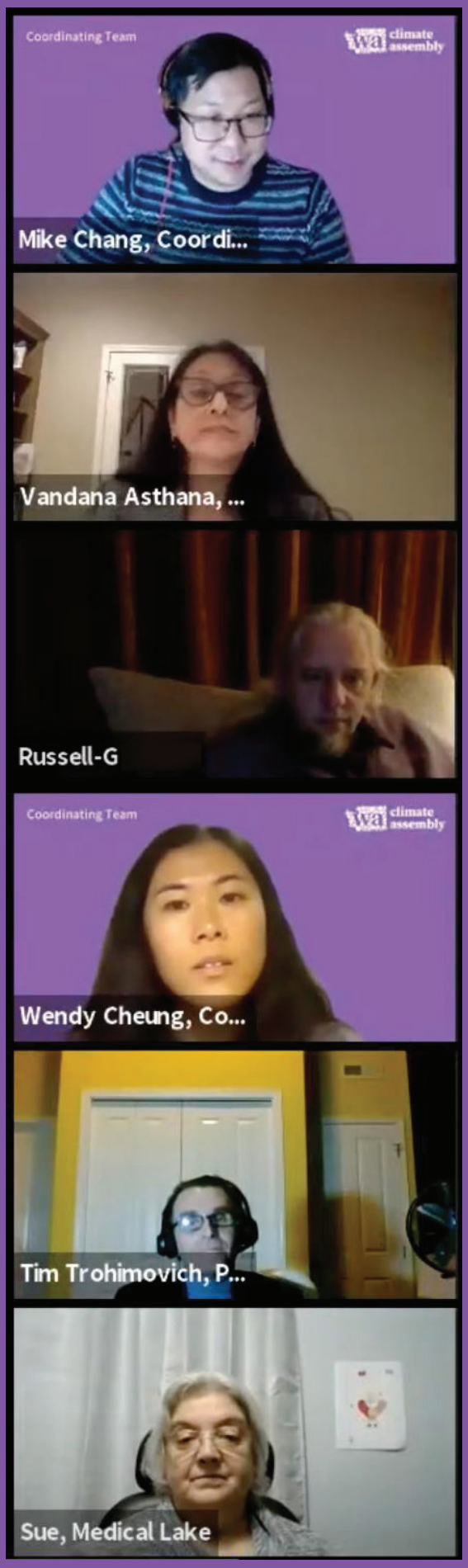
3. The Voting Session

During the Voting Session, the Assembly Members factored in public comments received during the public comment period and voted on recommendations for the State Legislature using a secret ballot. Recommendations were considered approved if they had support from 80% of members and a weighted score of 1.75 out of a maximum of 3.00. Further details are included in the "Recommendations" section of this report.

Centering Equity

Equity and addressing the disproportionate impacts of climate change was as much of a focus in the design and execution of the Assembly as it was in the Assembly question. Recruitment of presenters, Monitoring Team members, and Assembly design workshop participants was conducted with an equity lens. The Coordinating Team designed Assembly Sessions using facilitation methods that ensured the safety of members and provided for their ability to engage and be heard. Facilitator teams were mixed race and mixed gender.

Working agreements and norms for the Assembly Members also highlighted respect and acknowledgement of others' lived experiences. The dual focus of this Assembly on climate mitigation and equity was explicitly defined. Assembly Members also had access to support resources throughout the process.



PULLING IN THE PUBLIC

The Public Engagement Process

While full participation in the Assembly was reserved for the Assembly Members, we recognized the importance and power of bringing in the broad opinions and experiences of the general public. We encouraged the public to participate throughout the entire Assembly process. Prior to the Inaugural Meeting, the public had an opportunity to participate in the pre-Assembly workshops, including a workshop to determine the scoping question of the Assembly and a workshop to create the Assembly Member selection criteria. Members of the public were also able to serve a variety of support roles and act as an agenda consultant, Monitoring Team member, and even potentially as a speaker to the Assembly. **These opportunities are further documented in Appendices A and B.**

We also invited the public to follow the Learning Sessions and watch the Assembly in real time through a YouTube livestream. Members of the public could submit any recommendations they wanted the Assembly Members to consider though the Assembly website. The Assembly Members received a list of these recommendations at the start of the Deliberative Sessions.

Though the Deliberative Sessions and final Voting Session were closed to the public out of respect for the Assembly Members, we released a draft list of the final proposals for recommendation on the Assembly website on February 20, a week before the final vote. We received over 300 questions and comments during that week; Assembly Members reviewed each of these comments in the first half of the Voting Session and made adjustments to the proposed recommendations.

What are the Priority Principles?

Prior to forming recommendations, the Assembly Members created and voted on a set of priority principles that they felt should underpin the Assembly and legislative actions. These principles also guided the formation of the Assembly recommendations.

How Did the Assembly Decide on the Priority Principles?

We asked all Assembly Members to pull from their own experiences and hopes for the future and individually consider the prompt:

As Washington State pursues equitable climate mitigation strategies and strengthens communities disproportionately impacted by climate change, it should be underpinned by the principles of...

They then discussed their thoughts with one other Assembly Member and agreed on a single principle. This process was repeated in increasingly larger groups. At the end of the exercise, each group presented one or two commonly agreed-upon principles to the Assembly. The Assembly Members then voted on their top four priority principles. All seven of the approved priority principles are listed below, in order of the amount of support they received.

The Assembly's priority principles state that as Washington State pursues equitable climate mitigation strategies and strengthens communities disproportionately impacted by climate change, it should be underpinned by the following principles:

1. Focused on climate education [for all ages] - 70% of votes
2. Attainable, feasible, measurable, and reliant on scientific information - 60% of votes
3. Fair, just, and equitable - 58% of votes
4. Economic system focused on employment and a circular economy - 55% of votes
5. Accountability, integrity, and honesty - 54% of votes
6. Ensure goals benefit future generations - 37% of votes
7. Bipartisanship and consensus - 24% of votes

FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION

Assembly Members crafted and voted on the recommendations in this report, laid out in the section below, in the span of seven high-energy weeks. Although presenters laid out the realities of climate change in Washington State and Assembly Members put careful thought into the recommendations, there is more work to do.

We did not conduct cost estimates or impact assessments as part of this Assembly. Additional action is likely necessary to reduce Washington State's emissions levels to its 2030 targets. And while equity was a focus of this Assembly, we suggest conducting an equity analysis prior to adopting these recommendations.

Introduction to Recommendations

The Washington Climate Assembly Members, and their recommendations, **acknowledge the inherent sovereignty of Tribes.** The Assembly Members had robust discussions about topics related to tribal sovereignty, treaty rights, Free, Prior, and Informed Consent, and tribal considerations around climate impacts and climate action. From these discussions, with guidance from the Monitoring Team, the Assembly voted on a suite of recommendations to honor tribal sovereignty and treaty rights **(see G1 recommendations)**. However, it is important to understand that the Climate Assembly Members acknowledge that sovereignty and treaty rights are inherently reserved by Tribes, and Tribes do not need these Assembly recommendations to exercise their inherent rights of sovereignty and self-determination to ensure treaty rights are protected and respected.

In light of this, recommendations specifically considered the impacts of climate change and climate mitigation strategies for Tribes throughout the recommendations in the following ways:

- **Tribes and tribal communities have been identified and highlighted in many of the recommendations.** While some recommendations explicitly call out Tribes and tribal communities, there is an implied assumption that Tribes should be considered across all recommendations and their implementation.
- **Direct government-to-government consultation** with Tribes should happen in a robust and meaningful way for all recommendations as they are proposed and implemented by the State.
- Implementation of these recommendations should require **free, prior, and informed consent** from Tribes. This applies to potential actions that may affect Tribes, especially if an action includes the inclusion of Indigenous sciences and ways of knowing.
- Acknowledge that **tribal sovereignty**, and direct input from Tribes, are needed to ensure that there is tribal buy-in for the passing and implementation of these recommendations.

While these recommendations have been affirmed as formal recommendations by the Assembly (see G1 recommendations), it is important to call these principles out because of the unique histories and independent sovereignty that Tribes hold in Washington State. The Coordinating Team is grateful to the tribal members who served as Assembly Members, tribal leaders and staff who presented to the Assembly, and our tribal partners on the Monitoring Team. These partners helped guide discussion and deliberation on how the Assembly could ethically and inclusively deliberate issues that affect Tribes.

How Recommendation Proposals Were Formed

During the second and third Deliberative Session, the Assembly worked in five small groups to form recommendations. Assembly Members cycled between five virtual rooms, **"world cafe" style**, to work on the various topics and subtopics identified in the Learning Sessions. Topics included the economic, social, environmental, governance, and technical (STEEP) considerations of climate change; subtopics included transportation, youth, forests, etc.

For each subtopic, Assembly Members were asked to walk through a logic model:

- First, they identified the **problems** associated with each subtopic, and identified what they learned from presenters and what problems they experience in their own lives.
- Next, Assembly Members suggested **considerations** they had while discussing those problems. These considerations were broad, and included specific populations, technical implications, and more.
- Afterwards, Assembly Members identified potential **recommendations** to address the problems they raised, keeping the considerations in mind. They also talked about their visions for the future for each subtopic.
- Assembly Members then worked to **refine** these recommendations. They also reviewed over 300 public comments in advance of making their final round of revisions to the recommendation proposals.

During this process, Assembly Members had full access to a list of recommendations raised by presenters, the public, and fellow Assembly Members throughout the learning and deliberative sessions. They chose to pull some recommendations from this list.

How the Assembly Voted on Recommendation Proposals

On the final day of the Assembly, Assembly Members voted virtually on the proposals for recommendations using a secret ballot. Assembly Members cast their votes by selecting one of the following options for each recommendation proposal, as specified by the Rulebook:

- I strongly agree (3 point weighting);
- I agree (2 points);
- I agree, although I have some doubts or reservations (1 point);
- I have many doubts (0 points);
- I somewhat disagree (0 points);
- I disagree (0 points);
- I strongly disagree (0 points);

Options 1-3 indicate support for the proposals for recommendation and options 4-7 indicate lack of support. In order to pass, a recommendation had to receive at least 80% of Assembly Members' support and a weighted average of at least 1.75 points. The percentage support and weighted average that each recommendation received is listed next to the recommendation.

How to Use the Recommendations List

The recommendations are grouped into eight topics: **transportation, buildings, energy, natural solutions, circular economies, social policies, education and communication, and governance.** Each topic is broken down into subtopics.

The Washington Climate Assembly recommendations are listed under each subtopic in order of the level of support received in the Assembly's final vote. We have also included the considerations that the Assembly Members believe the State Legislature should keep in mind when addressing each recommendation.

To see the full list of recommendations, please go to **page 28.**

TOPICS AND SUBTOPICS

TRANSPORTATION	The transportation sector accounts for the largest portion of Washington State's carbon emissions. These recommendations focus on expanding sustainable transportation systems to curb emissions and benefit social wellbeing.	**T1** Pursue Green Modes of Transportation and Encourage Less Travel **T2** Increase Access to Electric Vehicles **T3** Expand Funding for Green Transportation
BUILDINGS	Buildings pollute our environment in the form of embodied and operational carbon emissions. These recommendations aim to equitably expand green building practices to reduce overall building emissions.	**B1** Create Programs to Build Green Buildings and Equitably House People in Affordable Green Buildings **B2** Incentivize the Use and Installation of Renewable Energy Infrastructure in Buildings
ENERGY	Energy is increasingly transitioning from non-renewable to renewable. These recommendations encourage investment into and construction of renewable energy infrastructure.	**E1** Research and Fund the Shift to Low Carbon New Technologies **E2** Pursue Equitable Economic Policy Levers to Increase Access to Renewables **E3** Reinforce and Fund the Renewable Energy Storage and Distribution Infrastructure and Systems to Increase the Capacity of Renewables **E4** Pursue Actions to Increase Use of Renewables and Make the Switch from Fossil Fuels
NATURAL SOLUTIONS	Natural solutions aim at protecting and conserving natural environments. These recommendations support sustainable land management practices.	**NS1** Expand Support for Farmers and Encourage Regenerative Agriculture Practices **NS2** Improve Forest Management by Reforesting and Conserving Natural Lands
CIRCULAR ECONOMIES	A circular economy aims to eliminate waste and the continual use of virgin resources through a closed-loop cycle. These recommendations focus on creating greener industries to achieve a circular economy.	**CE1** Mandate Zero Waste Initiatives and Fund New Avenues to Reduce Waste and Create a Circular Economy **CE2** Incentivize the Retirement of Nonrenewable Materials **CE3** Incentivize Manufacturers and Producers to Reduce Carbon Footprint and Increase the Use and Production of Reusable or Recyclable Materials
SOCIAL POLICIES	Social policies affect individuals' wellbeing and access to services. These recommendations encourage robust social policies that uplift communities disproportionately affected by climate change.	**SP1** Ensure a Just Transition for Workers Entering Green Jobs **SP2** Increase Community Resilience and Access to Nature **SP3** Encourage Community Land Use **SP4** Prioritize Equitable Financial Investments in Communities **SP5** Create Policies that Address the Disproportionate Health Impacts of Climate Change
EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION	Education and communication on climate issues is critical to producing environmentally conscious, engaged, and informed citizens. These recommendations aim to expand climate education and communication in all communities.	**EC1** Funding the Creation of New Programming and Curriculum Updates in Youth Education to Incorporate Climate Change **EC2** Creating Accessible Public Outreach Campaigns on Climate Change
GOVERNANCE	Governance refers to those who structure and regulate rules. These regulations support cooperation across multiple governments.	**G1** Honoring and Strengthening Tribal Sovereignty **G1** Increase Cooperation Between Local and State Governments and Public-Private Businesses

Recommendations Being Considered by the State Legislature

Several of the Washington Climate Assembly recommendations are reflected in legislation that was introduced in the 2021 State Legislative Session, as listed in the table below. Below is a crosswalk of the Assembly's recommendations with current 2021 legislation, as identified by our presenters.

Each recommendation is listed with the percentage of support it received and its weighted average score.

RECOMMENDATIONS	EXISTING LEGISLATION
T1.2: Prioritize the conversion of all public transportation to low-emissions and clean energy options that are affordable and accessible. ***94%, 2.35***	**HB 1099** Climate Change Element update to Washington Growth Management Act (GMA)
T1.5: Conduct regional planning to give priority to low-carbon alternative fuels or electric public transportation. ***90%, 2.06***	**HB 1099** Climate Change Element update to Washington GMA
T1.6: Implement mixed-use zoning to reduce travel distances, promote alternative transportation, and build more social cohesion and resilience in communities. ***86%, 1.81***	HB 1220 Housing Element Update of GMA and **HB 1099** Climate Change Element update to Washington GMA
B1.1: Install urban greenery and provide incentives for planting green spaces in, around, and on top of buildings. ***94%, 2.36***	**HB 1216** Urban and Community Forestry
B1.3: Create programs—such as a clean-up/homeownership program—to help low income families and small businesses afford green building renovations and purchasing, and require landlords to meet minimum green building standards. ***94%, 2.22***	For building materials: **HB 1103** Buy Clean Buy Fair Washington Act
NS1.6: Prioritize barren land to plant crops/trees/plants. ***90%, 2.09***	Could be part of **HB 1216** Urban and Community Forestry if barren land is in urban areas

RECOMMENDATIONS	EXISTING LEGISLATION
CE1.2: Provide incentives to businesses—especially small businesses—to use less packaging and materials. 96%, 2.36	**SB 5022** Revise recycling and reduce plastic pollution bill. Re: restaurants to use less utensils, straws, lids, packages, etc.
CE1.5: Establish composting standards that benefit natural systems, such as agriculture. ***95%, 2.29***	**SB 5286** Organic Waste Goal
CE1.7: Support and encourage businesses to support the right to repair, or the ability of consumers to repair their electronic devices rather than purchasing brand new devices. ***94%, 2.19***	**HB 1212** Right to repair
CE2.5: Encourage the removal of non-recyclable materials and single-use materials, such as banning or taxing styrofoam, plastics #3-7, and other non-recyclable materials. ***90%, 2.25***	**SB 5022** Revise recycling and reduce plastic pollution bill
CE2.6: Require a minimum amount of recycled content or green materials—such as hemp and bamboo—in containers, and providing incentives on the recycled and green materials. ***90%, 2.17***	**SB 5022** Revise recycling and reduce plastic pollution bill
CE4.4: Use carbon offsets by: 1) implementing a carbon offsetting program using market-based mechanisms to price carbon, and 2) expanding these policies to include individual landowners and land trusts in a variety of locations to ensure the financial benefits are felt locally. ***90%, 1.83***	Part of this is **SB 5126** Washington Climate Commitment Act, which is a proposed cap and trade policy. Notably, while we talked about a "cap," trade did not make the final recommendations.
CE4.5.2: Equitably price carbon by placing a carbon tax on the biggest contributors and reinvesting to reduce emissions and mitigate inequities for disproportionately impacted communities. Use tax revenue to reduce emissions and have accountability to ensure that these investments are strategically distributed and driven by scientific data. ***87%, 2.06***	**SB 5373** Washington Strong Act; placing carbon tax and creating a green bond program.
CE5.2: Incentivize and require businesses to declare the carbon content of their products, similar to nutrition labels or restaurant health ratings. Create an independent oversight committee to ensure quantification and verification of labels. ***88%, 1.97***	For building materials: **HB 1103** Buy Clean Buy Fair Washington Act

RECOMMENDATIONS	EXISTING LEGISLATION
SP3.5: Create regional and statewide climate change goals—such as mandatory maximum carbon emissions—and systems of accountability to meet these goals (e.g., providing incentives to businesses). ***91%, 2.10***	Part of **HB 1099** Climate Change Element update to Washington GMA
SP4.4: Reform taxes—such as closing loopholes and increasing transparency—and require resulting revenues be invested equitably to address climate mitigation. ***91%, 2.13***	Healthy Environment for All (HEAL) Act; **SB 5141**.
SP5.1: Draft consistent rules and policies for state agencies and local governments to have climate change mitigation and adaptation policies also support health. ***94%, 2.19***	Healthy Environment for All (HEAL) Act; **SB 5141**.
SP5.2: Create guidelines for identifying at-risk and disproportionately impacted communities. ***92%, 2.19***	Healthy Environment for All (HEAL) Act; **SB 5141**.
SP5.3: Give higher priority for grants/subsidies to vulnerable communities to help decrease climate change vulnerability. ***91%, 2.02***	Healthy Environment for All (HEAL) Act; **SB 5141**.

The percentage of support and weighted average that each recommendation received is listed next to each recommendation.

Transportation

T1: PURSUE GREEN MODES OF TRANSPORTATION AND ENCOURAGE LESS TRAVEL

Considering the Assembly's aim to generate regional solutions that include low-income families and encourage less vehicle-based travel while supporting residents who are not able to telecommute, we recommend the following:

- T1.1: Increase awareness and participation by engaging with the local community when developing solutions. ***96%, 2.30***
- T1.2: Prioritize the conversion of all public transportation to low-emissions and clean energy options that are affordable and accessible. ***94%, 2.35***
- T1.3: Provide incentives for places of employment to create opportunities for telecommuting and flexible work schedules including infrastructure and incentives for ISPs to add more affordable internet for low income and/or rural areas, and encourage employees to work from home. ***94%, 2.25***
- T1.4: Encourage employers to provide resources for employees transitioning to working from home. ***94%, 2.05***
- T1.5: Conduct regional planning to give priority to low-carbon alternative fuels or electric public transportation. ***90%, 2.06***
- T1.6: Implement mixed-use zoning to reduce travel distances, promote alternative transportation, and build more social cohesion and resilience in communities. ***86%, 1.81***

T2: INCREASE ACCESS TO ELECTRIC VEHICLES

Considering fossil fuels' contribution to climate change, the Assembly aims to support a sustainable transportation system that encourages behavior change while reducing disproportionate economic burdens on residents. To that end, we recommend the following:

- T2.1: Do not penalize rural and tribal communities for driving more for services. ***94%, 2.36***
- T2.2: Form public-private partnerships to expand charging infrastructure and support safe battery recycling. ***94%, 2.17***
- T2.3: Require larger government fleets to switch to electric vehicles to model desired behavior and identify and address any additional barriers to electric vehicle adoption. ***92%, 2.22***
- T2.4: Provide incentives for purchasing electric vehicles and using electric vehicles for ride sharing services, such as offering grants to low-income residents to purchase EVs and reducing taxes on green transportation like EV. ***91%, 2.14***
- T2.5: Incentivize centralized EV charging placement in local and tribal communities. ***91%, 2.04***
- T2.6: Provide incentives for households to install charging infrastructure in their homes. ***90%, 1.91***
- T2.7: Use equitable subsidies for electric vehicles for mass transit/providing free mass transit. ***88%, 2.06***
- T2.8: Install free electric vehicle charging stations at all publicly funded buildings and places, including rest stops, schools, police/fire stations, and parks. ***88%, 1.92***
- T2.9: Develop regulations to support vehicle-to-home or vehicle-to-grid electricity conveyance. ***86%, 1.88***

T3: EXPAND FUNDING FOR GREEN TRANSPORTATION

Considering that climate change solutions require funding and engagement from all government levels, as well as the Assembly's desire to reduce vehicle-based travel and encourage similar behavior change through incentives, we recommend the following:

- T3.1: Provide low-cost or subsidized mass transit. ***92%, 2.29***
- T3.2: Use carbon pricing to generate revenue that is then reinvested in efforts to reduce transportation sector emissions. ***91%, 2.06***
- T3.3: Generate or allocate more local revenue options for local government and private corporations to fund climate change action. ***88%, 1.81***
- T3.4: Incentivize industry trip reduction programs (e.g., mass Amazon drop-offs). ***87%, 1.94***
- T3.5: Advocate to the federal government to raise standards for gas mileage. ***87%, 1.86***
- T3.6: Adopt zero-emissions standards for all vehicles used for delivery/shipment purposes or other high-occupancy vehicles over a certain size/weight. ***84%, 1.81***

Buildings

B1: CREATE PROGRAMS TO BUILD GREEN BUILDINGS AND EQUITABLY HOUSE PEOPLE IN AFFORDABLE GREEN BUILDINGS

Considering current inefficiencies in use of land and space for development, as well as the Assembly's aim to encourage green development through incentives rather than penalties and to increase affordability and reduce impacts on low-income households, we recommend the following:

- B1.1: Install urban greenery and provide incentives for planting green spaces in, around, and on top of buildings. ***94%, 2.36***
- B1.2: Incentivize all new buildings (residential and commercial) to have certain green designations, such as green appliances and energy efficient and regenerative systems. ***94%, 2.27***
- B1.3: Create programs—such as a clean-up/homeownership program—to help low income families and small businesses afford green building renovations and purchasing, and require landlords to meet minimum green building standards. ***94%, 2.22***
- B1.4: Create incentives or introduce subsidies to have affordable options to remodel and reuse building spaces to improve sustainability—such as by fitting windows with solar panels or Venetian blinds—instead of building new structures. ***94%, 2.18***
- B1.5: Amend zoning, land use, and building codes to require energy efficient technology. ***92%, 2.10***
- B1.6: Use comprehensive environmental impact assessments that include climate mitigation and environmental justice considerations for land use decisions. ***92%, 2.10***
- B1.7: Pursue net metering to make renewable energy in homes more affordable. ***91%, 2.17***
- B1.8: Ensure that ordinances consider environmental justice and residential equity. ***90%, 2.13***

B2: INCENTIVIZE THE USE AND INSTALLATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE IN BUILDINGS

Considering current energy inefficiencies in buildings and the Assembly's aim to integrate energy generation into homes and buildings, we recommend the following:

- B2.1: Use geothermal heat to heat buildings in the winter. ***91%, 2.09***
- B2.2: Promote micro-hydropower projects for building energy, such as using stormwater runoff to generate power. ***90%, 2.08***

Energy

E1: RESEARCH AND FUND THE SHIFT TO LOW CARBON NEW TECHNOLOGIES

Considering the contribution of fossil fuels to climate change and Assembly's aim to reduce carbon emissions, we recommend the following:

- E1.1: Facilitate closed-loop energy transfer from generators (like farms/landfills) to utilities. ***96%, 2.13***
- E1.2: Invest in research on new technologies for carbon capture and sequestration. ***95%, 2.35***
- E1.3: Increase safety of renewable energy batteries. ***94%, 2.21***
- E1.4: Invest in research and development of new renewable energy technologies and products to reuse carbon dioxide, such as using old fuel sources. ***94%, 2.10***
- E1.5: Develop solar on non-functional nuclear sites such as Hanford. ***90%, 2.01***
- E1.6: Carefully consider new nuclear power technologies and awareness of new nuclear options, and ensuring that low income and indigenous communities are not disproportionately impacted by development. ***88%, 2.09***
- E1.7: Create ways for state-level regulations to support communities in implementing and benefiting from local renewable energy generation. ***88%, 2.01***
- E1.8: Direct funds from carbon regulations into research on solutions by non-profits, tribal governments, community organizations, and Washington higher education institutions and job creation for people from communities disproportionately impacted by climate change. ***86%, 1.94***

E2: PURSUE EQUITABLE ECONOMIC POLICY LEVERS TO INCREASE ACCESS TO RENEWABLES

Considering the Assembly's aim to develop renewable energy affordable to all and address the high costs of clean energy alternatives that can cause inequitable access, as well as the potential negative environmental impacts of renewable energy infrastructure on local communities, we recommend the following:

- E2.1: Provide capped zero-interest loans and grants for solar and other renewables and energy efficiency upgrades for primary residences and small businesses (independent operations and 50 employees or fewer, as defined by the Washington State Legislature), especially with greater funds to communities with more health disparities and environmental impacts. ***94%, 2.31***
- E2.2: Incentivize the availability of more options for renewable products/solutions at different price points (e.g., offering a more affordable electric vehicle with fewer features). ***92%, 2.10***
- E2.3: Track cost-effectiveness metrics for building and transportation energy efficiency options to see where the state should focus more resources. ***91%, 2.09***
- E2.4: Establish rate structures to promote local investment/excess-of-individual-needed investment into locally produced energy, such as upsized rooftop solar, that ensures that small businesses and disproportionately impacted communities such as Tribes and households get affordable energy. ***91%, 2.06***
- E2.5: Distribute funds collected from a carbon fee to subsidize communities and homes converting to renewable technologies, giving them revenue-generating assets such as solar panels, wind turbines, and other forms of renewable energy generation. ***91%, 2.03***
- E2.6: Omit sales tax on green energy sources (e.g., solar panels, electric cars). ***86%, 2.01***

E3: REINFORCE AND FUND THE RENEWABLE ENERGY STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION INFRASTRUCTURE AND SYSTEMS TO INCREASE THE CAPACITY OF RENEWABLES

Considering the Assembly's awareness of current challenges with renewable energy battery storage and grid capacity, we recommend the following:

- E3.1: Ensure reliable energy systems with sufficient electric grid updates and energy storage—such as energy storage for commercial and industrial facilities, vehicle-to-home storage solutions, or a diversity of energy sources—and find alternative storage capacity to accommodate additional burden. ***95%, 2.36***

- E3.2: Ensure that the energy grid is reliable and scalable by establishing measurable benchmarks and goals and creating a contingency plan for if the grid is overwhelmed. ***95%, 2.36***
- E3.3: Fund research for increased renewable energy capacity that will ensure enough energy to support usage levels. ***95%, 2.27***
- E3.4: Ensure that viable storage and distribution matches creation of new renewable energy generators. ***94%, 2.18***
- E3.5: Create electric grid buyback programs that benefit local businesses and disproportionately impacted communities, for example by changing rate structures to incentivize utilities to buy renewable energy. ***92%, 2.13***

E4: PURSUE ACTIONS TO INCREASE USE OF RENEWABLES AND MAKE THE SWITCH FROM FOSSIL FUELS

Considering the contribution of fossil fuels to climate change and the Assembly's aim to support better utilization of existing renewable energy options and investments in new renewable energy infrastructure while reducing disproportionate economic burdens on residents, we recommend the following:

- E4.1: Build more renewable energy infrastructure to facilitate the switch away from fossil fuels. ***96%, 2.36***
- E4.2: Provide financial incentives (e.g., grant funding) to encourage people to switch from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources. ***96%, 2.18***
- E4.3: Provide incentives for farmers to grow crops and use methods that do not contribute to GHG emissions. ***94%, 2.21***
- E4.4: Establish target percentages of renewables used by electric/gas utilities that increase to match the state's climate goals. ***94%, 2.18***
- E4.5: Subsidize the state's renewable energy industries, such as through the Clean Energy Transformation Act (CETA). ***91%, 2.13***
- E4.6: Implement carbon pricing to incentivize companies to switch from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources. ***90%, 2.00***
- E4.7: Encourage all sectors to invest in solar canopies and other technologies, especially for disproportionately impacted communities. ***90%, 1.95***

Natural Solutions

NS1: EXPAND SUPPORT FOR FARMERS AND ENCOURAGE REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE PRACTICES

Considering declining soil health and crop productivity, the Assembly aims to improve these measures through incentives and support the livelihood of farmers. To this end, we recommend the following:

- NS1.1: Expand and improve education/outreach programs for farmers. ***94%, 2.33***
- NS1.2: Financially support farmers to encourage the transition to regenerative properties including crop rotation and low/no till to help with soil carbon sequestration. ***94%, 2.27***
- NS1.3: Include measurable targets for carbon capture and soil health. ***94%, 2.22***
- NS1.4: Encourage crop rotation, low-/no-till practices, and regenerative agriculture practices and provide mechanisms for farmers to meet safety standards while integrating grazing into farming rotations. ***94%, 2.18***
- NS1.5: Create ordinances to regulate the clean-up of existing pollution. ***92%, 2.18***
- NS1.6: Prioritize barren land to plant crops/trees/plants. ***90%, 2.09***
- NS1.7: Rapidly phase out clearcutting and the use of synthetic fertilizers. ***87%, 2.05***

NS2: IMPROVE FOREST MANAGEMENT BY REFORESTING AND CONSERVING NATURAL LANDS

Considering the Assembly's aim to reduce the area of Washington State affected by wildfires and mitigate associated carbon emissions, we recommend the following:

- NS2.1: Conserve and restore natural lands for the purposes of achieving sustainable forests. ***96%, 2.42***
- NS2.2: Use variable density thinning that removes far less tree volume, controlled burns, and physical forest vegetation practices. ***95%, 2.12***
- NS2.3: Set conservation values in forestry higher to encourage rebuilding carbon stockpiles as more valuable than marketing trees as resources. ***94%, 2.06***
- NS2.4: Reforest affected logging areas with appropriate renewable alternatives. ***91%, 2.22***

Circular Economies

CE1: MANDATE ZERO WASTE INITIATIVES AND FUND NEW AVENUES TO REDUCE WASTE AND CREATE A CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Considering the Assembly's aim to shift to a circular economy and the limited pathways currently available for transitioning, including the unsustainability of the recycling industry, we recommend the following:

- CE1.1: Research future technologies for clean waste disposal and recycling (e.g., plasma arc recycling). ***96%, 2.42***
- CE1.2: Provide incentives to businesses—especially small businesses—to use less packaging and materials. ***96%, 2.36***
- CE1.3: Improve access to and increase the number of recycling centers and receptacles, especially for low-income communities, and ensure that residents are responsibly recycling. ***96%, 2.29***
- CE1.4: Identify and expand statewide recycling requirements. ***95%, 2.35***
- CE1.5: Establish composting standards that benefit natural systems, such as agriculture. ***95%, 2.29***
- CE1.6: Implement zero waste school lunch programs across the state. ***94%, 2.32***
- CE1.7: Support and encourage businesses to support the right to repair, or the ability of consumers to repair their electronic devices rather than purchasing brand new devices. ***94%, 2.19***
- CE1.8: Provide incentives for the food industry and amend health department rules for food donations. ***92%, 2.32***
- CE1.9: Incentivize restaurants to compost their food waste. ***92%, 2.18***
- CE1.10: Implement a payback system for recycling and reusing, such as punch card rewards for recycling batteries and ink cartridges. ***92%, 2.05***
- CE1.11: Implement a bottle deposit program similar to Oregon's. ***91%, 2.13***
- CE1.12: Mandate composting and recycling services to be provided to communities, restaurants and schools. ***88%, 2.12***
- CE1.13: Require businesses and apartment complexes to recycle, for example by creating a system for companies or manufacturers to pay recycling fees. ***88%, 1.91***

CE2: INCENTIVIZE THE RETIREMENT OF NONRENEWABLE MATERIALS

Considering the currently low recycling rates and inefficiencies in the recycling system, the Assembly aims to transition away from single-use and disposable products to products and packaging with longer life-cycles and made with sustainable materials. To this end, we recommend the following:

- CE2.1: Research and develop profitable ways to create renewable energy technologies out of recycled materials. ***95%, 2.45***
- CE2.2: Create minimum quality standards and avenues to safely recycle and reuse batteries in renewable energy storage. ***95%, 2.35***
- CE2.3: Invest in research and development focused on eliminating the use of single-use plastic items. ***94%, 2.43***
- CE2.4: Develop and provide incentives for low-carbon or carbon-capturing materials that make them the more cost-preferable options. ***94%, 2.38***
- CE2.5: Encourage the removal of non-recyclable materials and single-use materials, such as banning or taxing styrofoam, plastics #3-7, and other non-recyclable materials. ***90%, 2.25***
- CE2.6: Require a minimum amount of recycled content or green materials—such as hemp and bamboo—in containers, and provide incentives on the recycled and green materials. ***90%, 2.17***

CE3: INCENTIVIZE MANUFACTURERS AND PRODUCERS TO REDUCE CARBON FOOTPRINT AND INCREASE THE USE AND PRODUCTION OF REUSABLE OR RECYCLABLE MATERIALS

Considering current manufacturing practices do not reflect the true environmental costs of production and shipping as well as impacts on local communities, the Assembly aims to support a circular economy with local consumption and

measures to hold companies accountable so costs are not passed on to communities. To that end, we recommend the following:

- E3.1: Incentivize the manufacturing of reusable materials and production of recyclable materials. ***95%, 2.42***
- CE3.2: Provide incentives for producers to innovate and implement climate solutions. ***94%, 2.23***
- CE3.3: Introduce a carbon price or fee to hold producers accountable for reducing pollution in freight and the carbon footprint of their packaging, and ensure documentation of pollution reduction. ***91%, 2.06***

CE4: PRICE CARBON RESPONSIBLY AND EQUITABLY AND REINVEST REVENUE IN GREEN SOLUTIONS.

Considering that polluting entities face few challenges to continue polluting and widespread lack of awareness about carbon pricing policies, as well as the Assembly's aim to decouple Washington State's economic growth from carbon emissions, we recommend the following:

- CE4.1: Ensure that carbon pricing is transparent—i.e., it is clear who is getting priced and why. ***95%, 2.44***
- CE4.2: Reward companies that have reduced carbon emissions by giving carbon credits. ***92%, 2.08***
- CE4.3: Provide approved options for renewable energy tax incentives. ***91%, 2.18***
- CE4.4: Use carbon offsets by: 1) implementing a carbon offsetting program using market-based mechanisms to price carbon, and 2) expanding these policies to include individual landowners and land trusts in a variety of locations to ensure the financial benefits are felt locally. ***90%, 1.83***
- CE4.5: Implement hybrid carbon pricing models to allow for weaning off of fossil fuels. ***88%, 1.90***
- CE4.5.1: Implement a carbon fee by: 1) equitably placing a fee on heavy carbon-producing industries, and 2) reinvesting to reduce emissions. ***91%, 2.12***
- CE4.5.2: Equitably price carbon by placing a carbon tax on the biggest contributors and reinvesting to reduce emissions and mitigate inequities for disproportionately impacted communities. Use tax revenue to reduce emissions and have accountability to ensure that these investments are strategically distributed and driven by scientific data. ***87%, 2.06***

CE5: INCREASE EDUCATION ABOUT CARBON EMISSIONS AND INCREASE CARBON EMISSION TRANSPARENCY IN MANUFACTURING

Considering the complexity of carbon pricing mechanisms that can inhibit public understanding and awareness, we recommend the following:

- CE5.1: Raise consumer awareness on the benefits of carbon policies by demonstrating the true cost of carbon and keeping it at the forefront. ***94%, 2.19***
- CE5.2: Incentivize and require businesses to declare the carbon content of their products, similar to nutrition labels or restaurant health ratings. Creating an independent oversight committee to ensure quantification and verification of labels. ***88%, 1.97***

Social Policies

SP1: ENSURE A JUST TRANSITION FOR WORKERS ENTERING GREEN JOBS

Considering the lack of environmental justice principles codified in law, limited local services-based operations, and patterns in job growth and losses across industries, we recommend the following:

- SP1.1: Establish support for people whose employment and/or income would be impacted by climate policy (path forward for people in carbon-intensive industries); priority hiring for people who lose their jobs due to climate mitigation. ***96%, 2.06***
- SP1.2: Assist or encourage employers to train employees in the shift to green jobs, offer state-provided job training, or support private job training programs; offer grants for people who are unfairly impacted to help them find new employment in a green industry. ***94%, 2.17***
- SP1.3: Coordinate Washington green jobs and zero-carbon goals with other states and countries. ***91%, 2.10***
- SP1.4: Provide incentives (public awareness, scholarships, OJT programs, trade school, certification programs) to become career professionals who work on climate justice. ***90%, 1.97***
- SP1.5: Shift to a community-based regenerative economy: hire local, build local, and keep money in the local economy. ***88%, 1.97***

SP2: INCREASE COMMUNITY RESILIENCE AND ACCESS TO NATURE

Considering climate change impacts on coastal communities, industries, and environments, as well as barriers low-income communities face to accessing nature, we recommend the following:

- SP2.1: Provide subsidies and incentives to plant trees in low income communities. ***96%, 2.27***
- SP2.2: Encourage more green spaces in cities. ***95%, 2.42***
- SP2.3: Allow permitting for, and incentivize, community green energy installations. ***95%, 2.26***
- SP2.4: Center local municipalities and local and tribal communities to provide oversight of climate mitigation policy implementation—such as identifying problems and allocating funds—to ensure that the most signficant local issues are addressed. Community input on prioritization can be via voting or referenda. ***94%, 2.03***
- SP2.5: Encourage community involvement, such as having businesses donate space/vegetation for community use and creating neighborhood teams to help plant vegetation or care for green life around the city. ***92%, 2.23***
- SP2.6: Promote native vegetation and composting in yards and community gardens (e.g., using native species instead of introduced ones for ornamental/gardening, discouraging environmentally intensive plantings like lawns in areas where they are not necessary to protect against wildfire). ***91%, 2.01***

SP3: ENCOURAGE COMMUNITY LAND USE

Considering the disproportionate impacts of climate change on communities, as well as the greater resilience of communities with stronger social ties and geographic connectivity compared to areas and jurisdictions that are more isolated, we recommend the following:

- SP3.1: Hold regular Climate Assembly series, especially as knowledge and participation grows, to make sure we are on the right track. ***96%, 2.32***
- SP3.2: Examine impacts regionally—especially among our neighbors in the Pacific Northwest (adjacent states and British Columbia). ***95%, 2.30***
- SP3.3: Streamline policies and processes to reduce burdens and expedite actions, especially for local governments, while supporting native vegetation/trees in greenspaces and removing restrictions on environmentally friendly property modifications like insulation and solar panels. ***94%, 2.30***
- SP3.4: Incentivize private-governmental partnerships to address local environmental issues. ***92%, 2.00***
- SP3.5: Create regional and statewide climate change goals—such as mandatory maximum carbon emissions—and systems of accountability to meet these goals (e.g., providing incentives to businesses). ***91%, 2.10***

- SP3.6: Encourage community connections by building sidewalks or bike lanes. ***86%, 1.86***

SP4: PRIORITIZE EQUITABLE FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS IN COMMUNITIES

Considering that current economic policies, including carbon credit systems, generate income disparities and unfairly benefit the wealthy rather than the general public, as well as the high upfront costs of climate-mitigating investments, the Assembly acknowledges the need for targeted policies to ensure local and rural communities benefit from such investments. Given these considerations, we recommend the following:

- SP4.1: Create incentives for businesses and individuals to be a part of the circular economy—for example, subsidizing energy efficient water heating and emphasizing changes that reduce costs for participants. ***94%, 2.29***
- SP4.2: Recognize the differences between, and have tailored sets of solutions for, rural and urban communities by establishing working groups/policy interest groups. ***91%, 2.29***
- SP4.3: Help establish new businesses or encourage existing businesses to produce sustainably and locally using incentives and/or tax exemptions. ***91%, 2.13***
- SP4.4: Reform taxes—such as closing loopholes and increasing transparency—and require resulting revenues be invested equitably to address climate mitigation. ***91%, 2.13***

SP5: CREATE POLICIES THAT ADDRESS THE DISPROPORTIONATE HEALTH IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Considering that racial, social, cultural, and economic indicators determine the severity of climate change impacts resulting in disproportionate distribution of health impacts, including for low-income communities and outdoor workers, the Assembly aims to support preventative plans to protect community health and ensure environmental justice. To that end, we recommend the following:

- SP5.1: Draft consistent rules and policies for state agencies and local governments to have climate change mitigation and adaptation policies also support health. ***94%, 2.19***
- SP5.2: Create guidelines for identifying at-risk and disproportionately impacted communities. ***92%, 2.19***
- SP5.3: Give higher priority for grants/subsidies to vulnerable communities to help decrease climate change vulnerability. ***91%, 2.02***
- SP5.4: Require that policy decisions by local governments and the State exceed OSHA requirements and adequately address the health of workers in industries affected by climate change, such as firefighters and farmworkers. ***90%, 2.22***
- SP5.5: Prioritize and implement policies and ordinances of environmental justice and residential equity. ***87%, 1.88***

Education and Communication

EC1: FUNDING THE CREATION OF NEW PROGRAMMING AND CURRICULUM UPDATES IN YOUTH EDUCATION TO INCORPORATE CLIMATE CHANGE

Considering that youth are drivers of change, and yet educational content and funding is inconsistent across Washington schools, the Assembly aims to support climate change education that is representative of all perspectives. To that end, we recommend the following:

- EC1.1: Create easy-to-understand annual progress reports on various environment metrics to see our progress and where to put more resources in the future. ***96%, 2.36***
- EC1.2: Require focused units in current courses in public schools to have material sciences focusing on renewable energy/materials, soil regeneration, and waste management. ***92%, 2.16***
- EC1.3: Create comprehensive education in schools & curriculum from K-12 on climate change causes, impacts, and solutions. ***91%, 2.29***
- EC1.4: Create home gardening education in schools and communities, including soil science, hydroponic gardening, and by having school-based community gardens. ***91%, 2.17***
- EC1.5: Fund climate change education programs and curricula for youth that are universal and provide education/training for teachers on all aspects of sustainability, including consumption, recycling, and behavior change. ***90%, 2.25***
- EC1.6: Develop additional funding for programs and student leadership groups in schools/communities for consistent support. ***88%, 1.99***
- EC1.7: Designate space and guide Washington state curriculum to include/require critical thinking, media literacy, and reliable non-political resources for online education. ***87%, 2.00***

EC2: CREATING ACCESSIBLE PUBLIC OUTREACH CAMPAIGNS ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Considering the existing climate education generates confusion, lack of trust, and anxiety, the Assembly aims to support education about climate change—representing all perspectives—for the general public, to encourage communities and businesses to be part of climate solutions. To this end, we recommend the following:

- EC2.1: Create consistent climate change messaging in public service campaigns, focusing on building hope and actuating change, and build a sense of pride in American advancement—not just a public service announcement. ***95%, 2.23***
- EC2.2: Educate the public about how pollutants negatively impact water, soil, and air quality and other climate change topics via services such as DOL. ***94%, 2.36***
- EC2.3: Provide sustainable supports (e.g. training, education, capacity building) for building recognition of Tribal rights and strengthening meaningful collaboration between Tribal and non-tribal communities. ***94%, 2.25***
- EC2.4: Create new state government campaigns to raise awareness around environmental issues. ***94%, 2.19***
- EC2.5: Use clear and understandable examples in public outreach around carbon reduction and pricing policies (i.e., shifting blame away from individual residents and onto big companies, addressing who is paying for costs, etc.). ***94%, 2.18***
- EC2.6: Use new ways to spread information/educate about climate change, recycling, and reusing to a broader audience, including youth, through social media (e.g., TikTok), and public spaces (grocery stores, libraries, parks, etc.). ***92%, 2.30***
- EC2.7: Create a public education campaign focused on climate change and its implications for our health. ***91%, 2.36***
- EC2.8: Create community education to develop cleaner living habits (e.g., educating folks on how to grow organic, where to recycle, or how to receive grants for solar). ***87%, 2.05***

Governance

G1: HONORING AND STRENGTHENING TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY

Considering the disproportionate impact of climate change on tribes in Washington State as well as the lack of government action on issues pertaining to tribal representation and historic treaties, and recognizing the Washington Climate Assembly does not represent the tribal community, we recommend the following:

- G1.1: Ensure that the State government will directly consult with Tribes in a regular, meaningful, and robust way in the legislative process and during development of policies regarding climate change. ***94%, 2.40***
- G1.2: Create a community climate board with Tribes and local (city/county/municipal) governments to adopt and implement climate mitigation strategies that strengthen the community. All climate change policy legislation should aim to strengthen government-to-government relations between Washington State and Tribes. ***94%, 2.29***
- G1.3: Ensure the equal inclusion of Indigenous ways of knowing and traditional ecological knowledge when making climate change legislation. Require free, prior, and informed consent from Tribes for the passing and implementation of climate change policies. ***91%, 2.25***
- G1.4: Approach legislative proposals with the acknowledgement that past actions taken by the Government have unfairly infringed on and negatively impacted Native Nations' sovereignty, autonomy, and interests, acknowledging that they are their own best representatives while creating space for Tribal equal participation, and ensure steps are taken to prevent this from happening again in the future. ***91%, 2.08***

G2: INCREASE COOPERATION BETWEEN LOCAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS AND PUBLIC-PRIVATE BUSINESSES

Considering current disconnects between regional climate planning and local needs, the Assembly aims to bridge the divide, particularly in the context of energy production and consumption. To this end, we recommend the following:

- G2.1: Have the State provide financial incentives for local and tribal governments to administer and implement local climate action. Ensure that there are parameters/conditions on how the money can be used and agree on a list of action items that must be committed in order to qualify for funding. ***91%, 2.05***

WASHINGTON CLIMATE ASSEMBLY FINAL REPORT

waclimateassembly.org

SECTION THREE

APPENDIX A

Pre-Assembly Design Process and Workshops

Scoping Workshop and Question Development Methodology

The Coordinating Team used an iterative process with multiple Interested Parties and Experts to identify our scoping question. The Initiating Team set the following question parameters:

- The Assembly question had to be about climate mitigation.
- The Assembly question had to be actionable and relevant to the WA State Legislature's work.
- The Assembly question had to apply to all of WA State.

Using these bounds, the Coordinating Team led a **scoping workshop** on November 10, 2020. Participation in the scoping workshop was not restricted and we ultimately had 13 people attend the scoping workshop.

During the scoping workshop, we worked interactively using the **Mural** platform and followed an inductive three-phase approach. In the first phase, we identified all the possible questions and topics that we wanted to the WA Climate Assembly to address—compiling questions we had previously received from our Survey Monkey form and offering Scoping Workshop participants the opportunity to add new questions and topics. In this phase, we received over 40 initial scoping suggestions from participants. After this workshop, in the second phase, we grouped common topics, themes, and questions together and began to explore the potential concerns we had with specific questions and topics (e.g., too heavily focused on adaptation, economic security and inequality, social justice, etc.) and opportunities (e.g., leveraging COVID-19 recovery, inclusion of Tribes, etc.). In the third phase, we synthesized all of the suggestions around 9 specific question themes and topics, which included: 1) supporting and benefitting disproportionately impacted communities; 2) carbon sequestration and habitat restoration; 3) elevating tribal needs and priorities and reconciling historic wrongs; 4) carbon drawdown solutions; 5) creating a circular economy; 6) innovation in building and housing policies; 7) creating new economic models for divestment and a just transition; 8) leveraging climate mitigation for socially just COVID recovery; and 9) transportation.

Following the scoping workshop, the Coordinating Team synthesized these 9 question themes and topics into three potential Assembly questions:

OPTION 1, "PEOPLE-FOCUSED" QUESTION	How can we rapidly meet WA State's emission reductions goal in a way that supports the economic, health, and climate resilience of frontline communities, Black, Indigenous, and communities of color, and other disproportionately impacted communities?
OPTION 2, "SYSTEMS-FOCUSED" QUESTION	How can we rapidly meet WA State's emission reductions goal in our transportation, building and infrastructure, environmental, and energy systems in an economically and equitable way?
OPTION 3, "ENVIRONMENT-FOCUSED" QUESTION	How can we harness conservation and habitat restoration opportunities for carbon emission reduction goals through carbon sequestration and storage processes?

After identifying these three question options and their focus, we reached out to a broad range of contacts, including elected officials, policy experts, tribal leaders and staff, environmental non-profits, businesses, community-based organizations, climate experts, deliberative democracy experts, and leaders of color to gather feedback. Ultimately, we received comments back from 27 individuals. We heard the following key themes in their feedback:

GENERAL FEEDBACK	• Wanted to avoid stating specific emissions reduction goals in the question since we don't want to bias Assembly members towards an ultimate goal. • Hard to reflect all three of our questions in a single question. This wasn't bad, per se, but suggests that whatever topics or themes did not make the question should be included in the Learning Phase of the Assembly.
OPTION 1, "PEOPLE-FOCUSED" QUESTION	• Most respondents were supportive of this framing or this question. • Some respondents thought it wasn't specific enough to climate mitigation. • Some respondents thought that this question was too broad. • Some respondents thought that the call-out to COVID-19 recovery was out of scope and distracting. • Some respondents, who were all Black, Indigenous, and People of Color, had issues with calling out communities of color and allowing a majority-white Assembly to create solutions for communities of color. • Some respondents appreciated that we called out Black and Indigenous communities, but thought that could feel exclusionary to other groups who face disproportionate climate impacts.
OPTION 2, "SYSTEMS-FOCUSED" QUESTION	• Some respondents thought that there was a lot of overlap between Options 1 and 2. • Some respondents thought it was too broad. • Some respondents were supportive of this framing or this question. This question, by itself, was the least supported among the three options.
OPTION 3, "ENVIRON-MENT-FOCUSED" QUESTION	• Some respondents were supportive of this question because it could bring in more rural and tribal perspectives. • One respondent thought this was particularly timely because of the wildfires, though this is more of a climate adaptation focus. • Some respondents were supportive of this because its scope was much narrower than the other two.

After synthesizing this feedback, the Coordinating Team drafted a preliminary final question before soliciting additional input from key deliberative democracy advisors and technical writers to continue refining and wordsmithing the question. Through this process, we honed our final question:

How can Washington State equitably design and implement climate mitigation strategies while strengthening communities disproportionately impacted by climate change across the State?

Member Selection Criteria Workshop – Participant Selection

The Coordinating Team hosted a two-hour Member Selection Criteria Workshop on November 12, 2020. The purpose of this workshop was to refine the parameters for selecting the WA Climate Assembly members.

There was an online application process for workshop participation that included questions about the following: geographic location, organizational affiliation (if any), organization's primary category, and organization's emphasis. We conducted extensive outreach via media release, direct email, one-on-one phone calls, and a social media awareness campaign to encourage applicants, with particular emphasis on tribal representatives and BIPOC community members. We had 22 applicants and 16 individuals were invited to participate in the workshop. These individuals were selected based on the following criteria:

- Geographic residence and scope that their organizational affiliation covers. (We wanted our workshop participant make-up to have no more than 25% of individuals/organizations from the greater Seattle area.)
- Knowledge and relevance of WA state and its demographics.
- Diversity of fields and expertise (e.g., labor, agriculture, environment, environmental justice, policy, economics, tribes, etc.).

The parameters defined during the workshop guided member recruitment and shaped the composition of the Assembly. Workshop participants decided on both the eligibility criteria and the demographic criteria for Assembly member recruitment.

APPENDIX B

WA Climate Assembly Scoping Question Breakdown—as presented to the Assembly Members

APPENDIX B

WA Climate Assembly Scoping Question Breakdown—as presented to the Assembly Members

Scoping A recommendation is any action/strategy/idea that answers your Assembly's question:

How can Washington State equitably design and implement climate mitigation strategies while strengthening communities disproportionately impacted by climate change across the State?

Definitions are in the glossary of your meeting packets.

These are not our definitions - but working definitions from professionals and best practices of language to have everyone be on the same page moving forward.

The goal is to develop a Washington State specific policy framework for Social, Technological, Economic, Environmental and Political transformation in response to the climate challenge through equitable climate mitigation strategies.

In climate change discourse, inequality and equity are typically mentioned in reference to the inequitable distribution of the costs (including economic and social) and benefits of climate change and climate change policies.

In social policy, 'equity' entails designing and implementing policy in a way that actively seeks to improve the circumstances of the most disproportionately impacted groups.

Therefore, equitable climate strategies means to rethink the underlying social structures and institutions that resulted in unequal conditions, in turn measuring equity means changing how we quantify and qualify who in Washington is either served or harmed by these policies and how.

What we mean by…

"equitable climate mitigation strategies"

- Climate equity means more than just distributing the risks fairly; it also means equitably distributing the benefits
- Climate mitigation means emissions are lowered and lessoned
- Equitable climate mitigation means to reduce emissions while equally distributing risk and benefits while equalizing costs over all areas of Washington State

"strengthening communities disproportionately impacted by climate change"

- The impacts of climate change are largely determined by the population's vulnerability and resilience
- Climate change disproportionately affects those who suffer from socioeconomic, racial, ethnic, gender, age, or disability inequalities
- Disproportionate impact occurs when the percentage of persons from a particular socioeconomic, racial, ethnic, gender, age or disability group is significantly different from the representation of the majority group in the population
- Strengthening communities will protect those impacted against adverse consequences

Climate change mitigation will not be equally distributed or be beneficially equally for everyone. Some people are likely to lose out unless measures are taken to ensure equitable access and to actively mitigate inequitable outcomes. Unequally impacted groups that are highly exposed to the negative impacts of climate change are most vulnerable to the adverse effects of poorly designed or inadequately implemented climate change mitigation policies.

Well designed and carefully implemented climate change mitigation policies have the potential to generate social and economic co-benefits that can reduce negative impacts and provide opportunities to address inequalities.

APPENDIX C

First Chapter Playbook

FIRST CHAPTER PLAYBOOK
Roadmap to Creating the Rulebook

ROADMAP TO CREATING THE RULEBOOK

1. The First Chapter Playbook presents the rules for creating the full set of rules and procedures for the citizens' assembly in Washington State to be included in the Washington State Climate Assembly Rulebook, in short referred to as "the Rulebook".
2. The Rulebook is created by the Design Team, based on current best practices and considering the specific assembly context.
3. The Initiating Team establishes the Monitoring Team. The detailed composition of the Monitoring Team is proposed by the Design Team, subject to consultations with the Initiating Team, experts and representatives of State and Tribal governments, NGOs, and academic institutions.
4. A draft of the Rulebook is sent to the Coordinating Team for review and feedback. Each member of the Coordinating Team may propose amendments to the draft. The Design Team may accept or reject suggested amendments.
5. The Coordinating Team organizes workshops with experts and stakeholders to determine:
   a. the thematic scope of the Assembly, including the question(s) to be considered;
   b. demographic criteria to be included in the composition of the Assembly Members group;
   c. eligibility criteria to become an Assembly Member.

Outcomes of the workshops are final.

6. The updated, final draft of the Rulebook is sent jointly to the Coordinating Team and the Monitoring Team. At this stage, there are two kinds of amendments possible:
   a. amendments proposed by individual team members - these can be accepted or rejected by the Design Team;
   b. team amendments - amendments supported by all of the Coordinating Team (Core Team) members or a ⅔ majority of Monitoring Team members.
7. The Design Team has the right to veto a team amendment. If this happens, the arbitration procedure is initiated. Five arbiters are randomly selected, using the Random.org website, from the members of the OECD Innovative Citizen Participation Network. Members of any of the teams cannot be arbiters.
8. The arbitration procedure, including the random selection of experts, is prepared by the Design Team in a transparent manner.
9. As part of the arbitration, all teams (including the Initiating Team) present the arbiters with their opinions on the given matter and issues to be resolved.
10. The arbiters' decisions are taken by a ⅗ majority and are final, subject to item 11.
11. The outcome of the arbitration procedure may be rejected by the Initiating Team in one of the following instances:
    a. The decision of the arbiters goes against the law;
    b. The decision of the arbiters results in costs in excess of the project's financial means.
12. In case the outcome of the arbitration procedure has an influence on the contract between the Coordinating Team and the Initiating Team, the contract will be revised as necessary.

APPENDIX D

WA Climate Assembly Rule Book

APPENDIX D

WA CLIMATE ASSEMBLY

RULEBOOK

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I. General Provisions

Section 1. Citizens' Assembly

1. The Rulebook set out the rules for organizing the 2021 Washington Climate Assembly, hereinafter referred to as "the Assembly".

2. The Assembly is a process of democratic decision-making by a randomly selected group of Washington State residents, whose composition takes into account the demographic criteria set out in section 10 item 3 hereof. This Assembly is carried out online.

3. The Assembly aims at delivering the best possible solutions regarding the subject of the Assembly, taking into account the common good of Washington State residents.

4. Information and materials regarding the Assembly are published on the website: www.waclimateassembly.org.

Section 2. Assembly Standards

1. The Assembly is organized in accordance with the following standards:

   1) random selection of Assembly Members - random selection is carried out in two stages: the first one is inviting randomly selected residents to participate, and the second is selecting at random the final group of participants, including alternates. Every member of the population of Washington State who is eligible to take part in the Assembly can potentially receive the invitation, as specified in Section 11;

   2) demographic representativeness of the Assembly - the composition of the Assembly should broadly match the demographic profile of Washington State. The aim is to create a microcosm of the state. The size of the group allows for inclusion of a wide diversity of views. A stipend is provided to all Assembly Members;

   3) independence of the Coordinating Team to lead the Assembly - the Coordinating Team has the final call regarding process decisions, provided they are in accordance with these Assembly Standards;

   4) Assembly Members can decide to invite additional Experts and Witnesses;

   5) the widest practical range of perspectives (opinions) is included in the learning phase of the Assembly - if there are diverse solutions and perspectives on a subject, ideally all of them should be presented during the learning phase of the Assembly (by Expert speakers and/or Witnesses). A method of combining perspectives due to time constraints or other practical considerations may be

applied. Presentations may take the form of a video stream, a recording, a written note or other medium;

6) inclusion of all Interested Parties in the Assembly - any organization, state, local, or Tribal government, informal group or institution whose area of work and expertise is related to the topic of the Assembly has the right to present its opinion to the Assembly Members through oral testimony by representatives and/or written comments, proposals, or suggestions. The role of the Coordinating Team is only to verify whether the Interested Parties meet the criteria specified in section 13, item 1, in which case they are accepted automatically. Due to limited time and a potentially large number of Interested Parties, a method of choosing their representatives (by the Parties themselves) may be used. In this case, a diversity of perspectives should be taken into account;

7) the Assembly Program includes deliberation by Assembly Members - discussions which include listening to others mindfully and weighing options are the key element of the Assembly. The Program should involve discussions in small groups as well as in plenary sessions to maximize opportunities to speak and to be heard. The deliberation phase should be prepared and run by skilled facilitators;

8) openness - all Washington State residents are able to provide input to the Assembly in the form of written comments, proposals or suggestions;

9) sufficient time for reflection by Assembly Members - providing a sufficient amount of time for reflection is necessary to achieve well-thought-out decisions. The Assembly Members should be able to prolong their meetings – their length and number – if they choose to do so (subject to budgetary limits and the required number of Assembly Members available to participate).

10) transparency - all presentations during the learning phase are transmitted live and are recorded. All materials presented to the Assembly are made available online. After the Assembly is finished, a report presenting details of methodology used for organizing the Assembly is provided and published by the Coordinating Team.

11) visibility - residents of Washington State are informed that the Assembly is taking place via a public information campaign. Information on how they can get involved and follow it is provided by the Coordinating Team.

2. The Assembly Standards are related to the following guiding principles:
    1) Democracy is for everyone.
    2) The process should be organized in a fair and credible way.
    3) In a democracy, people are the sovereign.
    4) The aim of democracy is to improve the quality of life of residents within a community.

5) The purpose of a citizens' assembly is to achieve quality, well thought out decisions.

Section 3. Thematic scope of the Assembly

The subject of the Assembly is: “How can Washington State equitably design and implement climate mitigation strategies while strengthening communities disproportionately impacted by climate change across the State?”.

Section 4. Definitions

1. Expert - a person who specializes in the subject of the Assembly, by profession, education, training, skill or experience, and whose role is to transfer that knowledge to Assembly Members;
2. Witness - someone with personal insights on the Assembly topic, by virtue of first-hand life experiences, whose role is to transfer those insights to Assembly Members;
3. Facilitator - a person who conducts meetings within the Assembly;
4. Observer - a person who watches the progress of the Assembly and may be present during the Assembly Members' meetings without the right to participate in discussions or voting;
5. Assembly Members - persons who form a randomly selected group of Washington State residents, who make decisions within the Assembly;
6. Alternate Assembly Member - a person who was randomly selected to substitute for an Assembly Member from the primary group in case an Assembly Member is not able to participate in the Assembly. Alternates are members of the reserve group.
7. Recommendation - a proposal of a response or a solution that can be implemented in Washington State related to the subject of the Assembly;
8. Interested Party - an organization, institution, or informal group whose activity is related to the subject of the Assembly, or which is directly affected by issues raised during the Assembly.
9. Initiating Team - a group that started the Assembly process and was responsible for carrying out its initial steps, such as organizing a hiring process to choose the Coordinating Team and establishing the Monitoring Team.

10. Design Team - a group that is responsible for creating the rules and processes that are presented in this Rulebook.
11. Coordinating Team - a group that is responsible for organizing the Assembly.
12. Monitoring Team - a group that oversees the process of the Assembly to ensure that it follows the standards and rules set out in this Rulebook.

II. Assembly implementation

Section 5. Design Team

1. The tasks of the Design Team include:
    1) creating the rules and processes that are presented in this Rulebook.
    2) maintaining integrity of the Rulebook;
    3) providing guidance on the interpretation of the Rulebook, if needed.
2. The process of decision-making related to creating the Rulebook is described in the First Chapter Playbook.
3. Members of the Design Team are:
    1) Marcin Gerwin;
    2) Zuzanna Nowak.
4. The Design Team can be contacted through the following email address: info@climateassemblies.org.

Section 6. Coordinating Team

1. The Coordinating Team is responsible for the organization of the Assembly. It consists of two sub-groups: the Core Team and the Support Team.
2. The Core Team is a group of lead coordinators that makes decisions on matters referred to in item 5 of this section. The Support Team has an auxiliary role, as assigned to them by the Core Team.
3. Core Team members:
    1) Gretchen Muller;
    2) Mike Chang.
4. Support Team members:

1) Derek Hoshiko;

2) Emily Wright;

3) Karla Brollier;

4) Kamal Patel;

5) Aiste Manfredini;

6) Wendy Cheung;

7) Ruth Bell.

5. The tasks of the Coordinating Team include, but are not limited to:

    1) designing the Assembly meetings;

    2) conducting the stratified random selection process of Assembly Members;

    3) recruiting the Interested Parties, including State, local, and Tribal representatives;

    4) selecting Experts and Facilitators;

    5) preparing the Assembly Program;

    6) organizing Assembly Meetings;

    7) conducting final voting on the proposals for Recommendations;

    8) publishing all necessary information and materials regarding the Assembly on its website;

    9) preparing the final report that presents Recommendations and details of methodology used for organizing the Assembly

6. Core Team members make decisions within their agreed roles. The pivotal decisions can be made jointly by the entire Core Team, at the request of any of its members.

7. In all matters related to the organization of the Assembly, the Coordinating Team can be contacted by writing to the following email address: info@waclimateassembly.org.

Section 7. Monitoring Team

1. The Monitoring Team oversees the process of the Assembly to ensure that it follows the standards set out in section 2. It is established by the Initiating Team.

2. The composition of the Monitoring Team includes:

    1) 3 seats for Washington State Executive branch – designation coordinated in conjunction with the Governor's office;

    2) 3 seats for Washington State Legislature - legislators or their designees, mutually agreed upon among legislators (ideally from both chambers, and all political parties, proportionally to their respective number of seats in the state legislature; 2 from Western Washington and 1 from Eastern Washington) - appointed by legislators or their designees, in consultation with a broad group of legislators.;

    3) 6 seats for Tribal perspectives - may include Tribal Government elected officials, members, or staff (current or retired) who can provide technical, policy, and social perspectives reflecting the various Indigenous geographies from around the state. First to be consulted for these positions are the Inter-Tribal organizations operating within the state: Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission (NWIFC), Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC), Upper Columbia United Tribes (UCUT), Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians (ATNI), and National Congress of American Indians (NCAI). Additionally, each Tribal government operating within the state is contacted via a letter to their respective Tribal chairs. In case more than 6 people express interest, the Inter-Tribal organizations will be consulted;

    4) 2 seats for Academics - appointed by the Initiating Team;

    5) 2 seats for the Initiating Team members - self-selected by the Initiating Team;

    6) as many seats for Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) as the total number of seats filled by the state, local, and Tribal Governments - two thirds will be selected by preferential voting among NGOs, one third by random selection (as outlined in section 8).

3. In case there is not a sufficient number of applicants, a seat or seats may remain vacant.

4. The first meeting of the Monitoring Team is organized by the Initiating Team.

5. In order for the Monitoring Team's decisions to be valid, they must be taken by at least 60% of the whole team. Voting may take place outside a Monitoring Team's meeting via email or other virtual means of communication.

6. The Monitoring Team can be contacted in all matters related to the implementation of the Assembly through phone number: 1-360-602-2566 and email address: Johanna@PeoplesVoiceOnClimate.org

Section 8. Recruitment of representatives of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) or informal groups to the Monitoring Team

1. The recruitment of representatives of NGOs or informal groups to the Monitoring Team is announced by the Initiating Team on the Assembly's website.

2. Any one NGO or informal group may only propose one person to the Monitoring Team.

3. To participate in the recruitment, one may send their application using the form the website: www.waclimateassembly.org. An NGO or informal group that proposes its representative to the Monitoring Team should demonstrate that its activities are related to:

    1) climate change;
    2) environmental protection;
    3) public participation;
    4) labor rights;
    5) local community advocacy;
    6) equity;
    7) local economic activity.

4. In the event that a proposed entity does not meet the prerequisites set out in item 3, the application is considered invalid.

5. If the number of valid applications is smaller or equal to the intended number of seats assigned to NGOs or informal groups (see: section 7, item 2, point 6), all applications are accepted automatically and the remaining seats are left vacant.

6. If the number of valid applications exceeds the intended number of seats assigned to NGOs or informal groups (see: section 7, item 2, point 6), 2/3 of their representatives are selected through preferential voting (ranked voting) and the remaining 1/3 is selected at random. Voting is conducted among the applicants only, with one vote per applicant.

7. The voting procedure referred to in item 6 is conducted using the entire pool of applicants, prior to random selection. The random selection follows the voting procedure, using the remaining pool of applicants.

8. For voting to be valid, at least half of those entitled to vote should participate. If fewer persons take part in the voting, the recruitment for the Monitoring Team shall be carried out entirely by random selection.

9. The organization of voting is prepared by the Initiating Team.

10. In case any of the NGOs or informal group members of the Monitoring Team resigns their position resulting in a vacancy, the empty seat is filled through selecting a new member from a list of alternate members resulting from an open call. The open call for applicants should last at least 7 days.

11. In the event of a fault in the voting process, the Initiating Team repeats the election process of representatives of NGOs or informal groups to the Monitoring Team. Items 1-8 apply accordingly.

Section 9. Tasks of the Monitoring Team

1. The role of the Monitoring Team is to ensure compliance with the Assembly Standards, as set out in section 2, and rules described in this Rulebook.

2. The Monitoring Team fulfills its role through:

    1) reviewing the Rulebook as outlined in the First Chapter Playbook;

    2) monitoring compliance of the Assembly process with the Assembly standards and rules;

    3) reviewing reports on possible violations of the Assembly's standards and rules;

    4) if need be, calling on the Coordinating Team to restore compliance with Assembly standards and rules;

    5) if need be, initiating the arbitration procedure outlined in the Rulebook to resolve issues;

    6) overseeing the process of random selection of Assembly Members;

    7) reviewing any and all appeals in the event that the Coordinating Team declines to grant the status of an Interested Party to an organization, institution, or informal group.

    8) appointing Observers to attend Assembly Members' meetings during the closed part of the Assembly (plenary sessions only);

9) reviewing appeals submitted by individuals deemed ineligible to participate as Assembly Members.

3. Anyone may submit issues for consideration by the Monitoring Team.

4. The Monitoring Team meets when it receives a report regarding a possible breach of Assembly Standards.

5. Meetings of the Monitoring Team for other purposes are convened on the initiative of at least 25% of the team members. The initiative can take the form of in-person or virtual means of communication, e.g., email, or text message.

6. The Monitoring Team may summon a representative of the Coordinating Team to its meeting to provide explanations on issues related to the course of the Assembly.

7. The Monitoring Team may invite experts on deliberative democracy, diversity, equity, inclusion, environment and other topics as advisors. An initial list of recommended experts is provided by the Initiating Team.

Section 10. Arbitration

1. In the event of a violation of any of the Assembly Standards, the Monitoring Team shall call on the Coordinating Team to take action to restore compliance with the standards. The Coordinating Team may maintain that existing activities are in line with the Assembly standards, and refuse to take the actions recommended by the Monitoring Team.

2. A vote to initiate an arbitration procedure takes place at the request of at least 33% members of the Monitoring Team. The request can arise either during a Monitoring Team's meeting, or outside a Monitoring Team's meeting via email or other virtual means of communication.

3. The Monitoring Team initiates the arbitration procedure by a majority of votes of all of its members. The voting process can take place via email or other virtual means of communication.

4. Five arbiters, referred to collectively as the Arbitration Panel, are appointed to resolve the issue that is the subject of the arbitration.

5. Where issues related to the subject of the Assembly are to be resolved, in particular, the topics of presentation or selection of experts, arbiters shall be appointed as follows:

    1) The Coordinating Team will compile a list of:

a) academics from universities in the relevant subject in North America and US territories;

b) expert practitioners;

2) academics are defined as persons holding a doctoral degree from the departments or studies that closely deal with the topic (if a doctoral degree can be awarded in the field in question);

3) a list of at least 10 universities is created, with at least 5 universities designated by the Coordinating Team and at least 5 universities designated by the Monitoring Team. Each of the teams may designate maximum 7 universities;

4) expert practitioners are defined as persons with at least 5 years of documented experience. They may be working in NGOs, public institutions, and/or companies, or be Indigenous knowledge-holders

5) a list of at least 10 expert practitioners is created, with at least 5 expert practitioners designated by the Coordinating Team and at least 5 expert practitioners designated by the Monitoring Team. Each of the teams may designate maximum 7 expert practitioners;

6) five arbiters are selected from the combined list of academics and expert practitioners by random selection, using the Random.org website;

7) members of the Design Team, Coordinating Team and Monitoring Team cannot become arbiters.

6. When issues related to the process of the Assembly are to be resolved, a random selection is carried out from the list of persons who are members of the OECD Innovative Citizen Participation Network. Five arbiters are selected from the list of members of this group by random selection using Random.org. Members of the Design Team, Coordinating Team and the Monitoring Team cannot be arbiters.

7. The arbitration procedure, including the random selection of specialists, is prepared by the Coordinating Team in a transparent manner and communicated to the Monitoring Team.

8. As part of the arbitration, both the Monitoring Team and the Coordinating Team present the arbiters with their opinions on the given matter and issues to be resolved.

9. The arbiters' decisions are made by a 60% majority and are final.

10. The arbitration procedure on matters related to the Assembly process can be initiated by 66% majority of all Assembly Members.

III. Assembly Participants

Section 11. Selection of Assembly Members

1. To become an Assembly Member, one must meet the following eligibility criteria:
    1) be a resident of Washington State;
    2) be at least 16 years old;
    3) live in a household which received an invitation to participate;
    4) confirm their willingness to participate as Assembly Members.
2. The Assembly consists of 80 persons in the primary group and 10 persons in the reserve group (alternates).
3. The composition of the Assembly Members group reflects the demographic structure of Washington State in terms of the following criteria:
    1) gender;
    2) age group:
        a) 16-24 years,
        b) 25-39 years,
        c) 40-64 years,
        d) 65+ years;
    3) level of education;
    4) congressional district;
    5) income level;
    6) race/ethnicity;
    7) attitude toward climate change.
4. Assembly Members are randomly selected. The final stage of selecting Assembly Members uses an analog method of random selection (e.g., rolling dice), and transmitted live and recorded.
5. The number of Assembly Members per congressional district is calculated using the Webster/Sainte-Laguë method.

6. To ensure the Assembly's impartiality, the following persons are asked not to register to participate:

    1) persons in the Governor's Office:
        - holding managerial positions;
        - working in areas related to the subject of the Assembly;

    2) persons holding positions in organizational units of Washington State and working in companies whose activities are areas related to the subject of the Assembly;

    3) elected politicians;

    4) members of the Interested Parties and members of their boards;

    5) lobbyists working in an area related to the subject of the Assembly;

    6) members of the Initiating Team, Design Team, Coordinating Team and Monitoring Team;

    7) people who will be involved in the Assembly as Experts, Observers, or Facilitators.

7. The eligibility of selected Assembly Members may be verified by the Coordinating Team. In case a selected person does not pass the verification, they are dismissed from participating in the Assembly. Dismissed individuals can submit an appeal against the decision of the Coordinating Team to the Monitoring Team.

Section 12. Rights of Assembly Members

1. Each Assembly Member has the right to:

    1) take partin all meetings organized as part of the Assembly;

    2) ask questions of presenters within the time allowed;

    3) Request additional opinions from Experts and Interested Parties between meetings. Such requests are handled by the Coordinating Team;

    4) submit proposals for Recommendations;

    5) participate in the discussion of the Recommendations;

    6) submit motions to verify the accuracy of information that appears in the discussion;

    7) participate in the final vote on Recommendations, subject to items 2-4;

8) submit motions to invite additional Experts;

9) submit motions to dismiss a Facilitator;

10) submit motions for additional meetings by the Assembly;

11) raise objections and comments regarding the functioning of the Assembly to the Monitoring Team;

12) receive a stipend for their participation in the Assembly;

13) keep their identities private.

2. Persons from the primary group and the reserve group (alternates) participate in the Assembly on the same terms, except for final voting on Recommendations, in which only those from the primary group participate, subject to items 3-4.

3. If a person from the primary group is absent from the final vote or was present at fewer than half of previous meetings of the Assembly, they are replaced by a person from the reserve group.

4. In the situation referred to in item 3, the person from the reserve group whose demographic profile is closest to that of the person being replaced from the primary group and who has participated in at least half of previous Assembly meetings takes part in the voting. Demographic criteria are compared in the following order: gender, age group, race/ethnicity, education level. In the event that these criteria are met by more than one person, the substitute person shall be selected at random.

5. If an Assembly Member submits a motion to verify the accuracy of information that is presented during the Assembly, fact-checking is provided by the Coordinating Team. Responses are presented to all Assembly Members orally or in writing.

6. The identity of the Assembly Members may only be published after the process has ended and with their consent.

7. Assembly Members can initiate the arbitration procedure on matters related to the process if 2/3 of all Assembly Members vote in favor (as laid out in section 10, item 10).

Section 13. Recruitment of Interested Parties

1. An Interested Party is an organization, institution, or an informal group of people whose activity is related to the subject of the Assembly, or which is directly affected by issues raised during the Assembly.

2. The Coordinating Team draws up a list of parties that may be interested in participating in the Assembly, which it invites to participate in the Assembly. The invitees should confirm their participation via e-mail by the date specified in the invitation.

3. Interested Parties who have not been invited to participate in the Assembly may notify the Coordinating Team about their interest in participating per instruction and the deadline on the Assembly's website. In their application, the Interested Parties should demonstrate that they meet the prerequisites specified in item 1 of this section.

4. In the event that an entity does not meet the requirements set out in item 1 of this section, the Coordinating Team shall reject the application and inform the entity by email. The email will contain a description of the appeal process.

5. An entity that was refused participation in the Assembly by the Coordinating Team may submit an appeal against its decision to the Monitoring Team, by electronic means, within 7 days of receiving a refusal to participate in the Assembly. The decision of the Monitoring Team is final.

6. The list of the Interested Parties participating in the Assembly is published on the Assembly's website.

Section 14. Rights of the Interested Parties

1. Interested Parties participating in the Assembly have the right to:

    1) suggest topics to be covered during the learning phase of the Assembly and/or experts to present them;

    2) make an oral presentation during the Assembly Members' meeting, which may include proposals for Recommendations and references to the Experts' speeches;

    3) provide Assembly Members with a summary of the opinion referred to in point 1 in electronic form;

    4) provide the Assembly Members with their comments on the suggested Recommendations by Experts and other Interested Parties in electronic form;

    5) provide the Assembly Members with materials pertaining to the subject of the Assembly;

    6) submit a motion to dismiss a Facilitator;

7) raise objections and comments regarding the course of the Assembly to the Monitoring Team.

2. The time allocated for the Interested Parties' speeches during Assembly meetings is divided equally between each of them. The minimum time for each Interested Party's speech is 6 minutes, and the maximum is 8 minutes.

3. If the total time for presentations by all Interested Parties exceeds the time allocated to this part of the Assembly, the Coordinating Team shall organize a workshop with the intent to discuss the possibilities of consolidating the presentations. The decision on whether to consolidate presentations is made by the Parties concerned, and the time for presenting is the same as for presenting the position of one Interested Party. If the presentations cannot be consolidated, the decision as to which Interested Parties present their opinion to the Assembly is made by Assembly Members via preferential voting.

4. The order of the Interested Parties' presentations is prepared by random selection on the day of the Assembly Members' meeting, at which the Parties' opinions are to be presented.

5. The Interested Parties shall submit the materials referred to in item 1 points 2-3 to the Coordinating Team in electronic form no later than 3 days before the day of the meeting at which they are to be delivered to the Assembly Members.

6. Materials submitted by the Interested Parties in electronic form are published by the Coordinating Team on the Assembly's website.

Section 15. Experts

1. The Coordinating Team draws up a list and invites Experts.

2. The list of Experts who have accepted the invitation to participate in the Assembly is published on the Assembly's website.

3. Assembly Members may decide to appoint additional Experts by majority vote.

4. The tasks of Experts include:

    1) giving a presentation during an Assembly Members' meeting;

    2) preparing written materials containing a summary of the presentation and proposals for Recommendations;

    3) preparing other written educational materials for Assembly Members;

    4) giving opinions on the Recommendations prepared by the Assembly Members and other Experts.

5. An Expert may choose to provide the materials referred to in item 4 point 2 without making a presentation.
6. The time allocated for each Expert's speech is at least 12 minutes. In special cases, this time may be extended to a maximum of 20 minutes.
7. Experts are entitled to compensation for taking part in the Assembly.

Section 16. Facilitators

1. The recruitment of Facilitators is carried out by the Coordinating Team.
2. The list of Facilitators is published on the Assembly's website.
3. The tasks of Facilitators include:
    1) conducting Assembly Members' meetings;
    2) moderating discussions in the Assembly meetings;
    3) co-designing the Assembly meetings.
4. Assembly Members may dismiss a Facilitator at the request of an Assembly Member, and Interested Party, or the Monitoring Team by a simple majority vote. The discussion regarding the dismissal of a Facilitator is moderated by a person designated by the Monitoring Team.
5. If a Facilitator is dismissed, the Coordinating Team shall appoint a new person in their place.
6. The Facilitators are entitled to remuneration for taking part in the Assembly.

Section 17. Observers

1. Those professionally or academically dealing with the subject of citizens' assemblies and those interested in organizing a citizens' assembly may participate in the Assembly's plenary sessions as Observers.
2. Observers cannot be Experts or representatives of Interested Parties.
3. A request to become an Observer should be sent to the Coordinating Team per instructions of the website. Requests should be submitted at least one week prior to the relevant meeting and include an overview of one's background and an explanation of interest.
4. The Monitoring Team may appoint up to four Observers to take part in the closed part of the Assembly. Observers are selected by the Monitoring Team by

preferential voting. Candidates may be nominated by any member of the Monitoring Team and they do not need to meet the requirements set out in item 1.

5. If there are doubts as to whether the Observer selected by the Monitoring Team meets the prerequisites set out in item 2, the decision of the Monitoring Team may be appealed.

6. Anyone may appeal the decision of the Monitoring Team, by submission to the Coordinating Team. Appeals are handled by the Design Team. The appeal shall be submitted to the Coordinating Team at the following email address: info@climateassemblies.org.

IV. Course of the assembly

Section 18. Assembly Program

1. The Assembly Program, which sets out the detailed course of Assembly Members' meetings, is prepared by the Coordinating Team in cooperation with Facilitators.

2. The Assembly Program includes meetings at which:

    1) speeches by Experts and Interested Parties are presented (learning phase);

    2) a list of draft Recommendations is created;

    3) deliberation about proposed Recommendations is carried out;

    4) a final vote on the Recommendations is held.

3. All Interested Parties are invited by the Coordinating Team to provide input to the Assembly Program in the form of suggestions regarding topics to be presented during the learning phase and the choice of Experts.

4. Before the Assembly meetings at which Experts' speeches and the Interested Parties' opinions are presented, presenters meet to familiarize themselves with the Assembly meeting's Program and the content of the others' presentations.

5. The meetings referred to in item 2 point 1 (learning phase) are open to the media and are broadcast live on the Internet (plenary only). Meetings referred to in item 2 points 2-4, (deliberation phase) are not broadcast or recorded, and only the Assembly Members, the Coordinating Team, Facilitators, Observers and persons supporting the Assembly's organization may attend.

6. The Assembly Program is published on the Assembly's website.

7. Anyone may ask the Monitoring Team to evaluate the integrity of the Assembly Program.

8. Assembly Members may decide to conduct additional meetings of the Assembly. The decision on this matter is taken by a 66% majority and is subject to budget constraints.

9. A minimum of 66% of the Assembly's primary group must be present at a meeting in order for the meeting to be considered valid.

10. The Assembly Program may include sessions for Assembly Members, such as workshops, for which the presence of at least 66% Assembly Members is not required.

Section 19. Work on Recommendations

1. Proposals for Recommendations on the subject of the Assembly may be submitted by anyone other than persons from the Coordinating Team, Design Team, Facilitators, and Observers.

2. The general public may submit their proposals for Recommendations via the Assembly's website.

3. Experts and Interested Parties submit their proposals for Recommendations electronically to the Coordinating Team.

4. Assembly Members submit their proposals for Recommendations to the Coordinating Team during the course of the Assembly as specified during the meetings.

5. Proposals for Recommendations from the general public, Interested Parties and Experts may be submitted no later than the last day of the learning phase of the Assembly, as published in the program on the website.

6. The Coordinating Team prepares a list of proposed Recommendations, submits it to Assembly Members within 3 days of the last meeting of the learning phase and publishes all submitted proposals on the Assembly's website.

7. All proposals for Recommendations put forward by Assembly Members, Interested Parties and Experts are submitted for final voting, subject to items 8-9.

8. The Coordinating Team may decide to:

    a) put proposals for Recommendations to a preliminary vote, at which point some of them may be rejected;

    b) conduct a workshop for Assembly Members, with the aim to select the most important proposals for Recommendations;

c) merge proposals for Recommendations into blocks, with the consent of the majority of Assembly Members.

9. As part of the workshop referred to in item 8.b, the Assembly Members can merge proposals for Recommendations or create new ones based on submitted proposals.

10. The list of proposals for Recommendations to be put to the final vote shall be published by the Coordinating Team on the Assembly's website and sent to the Interested Parties and Experts for consultation. At least 7 working days are allowed for a response. Anyone may submit comments and/or amendments to the proposed Recommendations. All submitted insights are shared with the Assembly Members.

11. Before the final vote, the wording of the proposed Recommendations is refined. Assembly Members may ask for the support of a legalese specialist for this purpose.

12. In the event that a new proposal for Recommendation is formed by Assembly Members at the last stage before final voting, it is treated in the manner described in item 10. The new proposal is put to the final vote only after collecting comments and/or amendments from the general public, Interested Parties and Experts.

13. A decision whether a particular proposal for Recommendation should be considered as new, or an amended version of an old proposal is made by the Coordinating Team. To consider a proposal as a new one, a unanimous decision of all Core Team members is required.

Section 20. Final vote

1. Voting on Recommendations is done by each Assembly Member completing an online voting ballot.

2. Assembly Members cast their vote by selecting one of the following options for each proposal:

    1) I strongly agree;

    2) I agree;

    3) I agree, although I have some doubts or reservations;

    4) I have many doubts;

    5) I somewhat disagree;

    6) I disagree;

7) I strongly disagree;

where options 1-3 indicate support for the proposals for Recommendation and options 4-7 indicate lack of support.

3. For each vote, points are granted as follows:

    1) I strongly agree - 3 points;

    2) I agree - 2 points;

    3) I agree, although I have some doubts or reservations - 1 point.

4. An arithmetic mean is calculated for the points granted in accordance with item 3.

5. Online voting ballots are prepared by the Coordinating Team and reviewed by Assembly Members.

6. If two or more proposed Recommendations have been made that concern the same issue and are mutually exclusive, they are grouped and voting is carried out in accordance with the principles described in items 1-3.

7. A Recommendation is considered as approved by the Assembly when:

    1) it receives the support of at least 80% of Assembly Members, and
    2) the arithmetic mean of the points granted to it is at least 1.75.

8. If two or more proposals that are mutually exclusive meet the threshold of being considered approved (as laid out in item 7 above), the Recommendation approved is the one that received the highest total number of points granted according to item 3.

9. If two or more proposals that are mutually exclusive have received the same number of points, they shall be discussed and voted on again, until a winning proposal is determined.

10. If a proposal for Recommendation has not received the support of at least 80% of Assembly Members, and 66% Assembly Members agree, it can be revisited, amended, and voted on again. Voting on a proposed Recommendation can take place a maximum of 3 times.

11. Voting on the Recommendations is secret.

12. The list of Recommendations along with the percentage and strength of support by Assembly Members is published on the Assembly's website immediately after the official presentation of Recommendations.

Section 21. Submitting an appeal

1. Anyone may file an appeal against the manner in which the Recommendations were created or voted on.
2. Appeals shall be considered by the Monitoring Team.
3. Appeals must be filed within 3 days from the publication of Recommendations on the Assembly's website.
4. A decision to repeat the process of creating a Recommendation requires 80% majority of votes of all Monitoring Team members.

V. Final provisions

Section 22. Implementation

The rules and procedures presented in the Rulebook take effect on the day of publication on the Assembly's website.

Section 23. Changes to the Rulebook

1. Proposal for amendment to the Rulebook may be submitted at any point of the Assembly by:
    1) Design Team - requires unanimous decision of all Design Team members;
    2) Core Team - requires unanimous decision of all Core Team members;
    3) Monitoring Team - requires 66% majority of votes of all of its members.
2. Proposals for amendments are shared by their initiator with all teams indicated in item 1 by email. Each team has 7 working days to respond to the proposals.
3. If no objections are raised, the Design Team makes amendments in the Rulebook on the next working day after the deadline for sending objections has passed.
4. If all teams express their approval for the proposed amendments before the deadline given for sending objections (as laid out in item 2), the amendments in the Rulebook are made by the Design Team on the same or the next day that the approvals have been expressed.
5. The Design Team has the right to veto proposed amendments to the Rulebook. If this happens, the arbitration procedure may be initiated and its outcomes are final.

6. Arbitration procedures related to the proposals for amendments to the Rulebook may be initiated by:

    1) Design Team - requires unanimous decision of all Design Team members;

    2) Core Team - requires unanimous decision of all Core Team members;

    3) Monitoring Team - requires 66% majority of votes of all of its members.

7. Rules for arbitration procedure related to the proposals for amendments are covered by section 10 items 6-9.

8. The amended version of the Rulebook is published by the Coordinating Team on the same day that the Design Team makes amendments in the Rulebook.

9. Amendments to the Rulebook take effect on the day of publication on the Assembly's website.

APPENDIX E

Roles and Actors

Roles and Actors

INITIATING TEAM (UNDERTAKEN BY PEOPLE'S VOICE ON CLIMATE) THE GROUP OF ACTIVISTS WHO, UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF THE DESIGN TEAM:

- Conceived the idea of this Assembly.
- Conducted initial outreach, education, and information sessions for lawmakers, agencies, tribal governments, funders, NGOs, subject matter experts, and the general public.
- Received the **endorsement of five key State House committee chairs**.
- Put the organizational structure and funding in place for launching the Assembly.
- Contracted with the **Public Sphere Project** to serve as its fiscal sponsor.
- Issued an RFP and convened a community team which hired **Cascadia Consulting Group** to be the **Coordinating Team** to run the Assembly, under the guidance of the **Design Team**.
- Assembled a **Monitoring Team** and is providing staffing and support as needed.
- Will be recruiting an Advisory Team to advise the Monitoring Team on issues related to compliance with Assembly standards.
- Will prepare a report documenting its process.

DESIGN TEAM (UNDERTAKEN BY CENTER FOR CLIMATE ASSEMBLIES)

- Provided Pro Bono support to the **Initiating Team** in planning for an Assembly.
- Drafted the Rulebook and took part in its adoption process.
- Advises the **Initiating** and **Coordinating** Teams regarding best practices.

COORDINATING TEAM (UNDERTAKEN BY CASCADIA CONSULTING GROUP)

- Independent experts on public process and facilitation who plan and run the Assembly under the guidance of the **Design Team**.
- Organized the feedback process for the community to advise on the specific topic for the Assembly.
- Organized the feedback process for the community to advise on the Assembly participant selection criteria.
- Managed the selection of Assembly participants under the advisement of the **Design Team** and supervision of the **Monitoring Team**.
- Participated in the drafting of the Assembly Rulebook and then runs the Assembly according to the Rulebook, under the oversight of the **Monitoring Team**.
- Sets the agenda for the Assembly, including selecting experts and other interested parties to speak to the Assembly, in consultation with state and inter-Tribal government officials, experts, NGOs, subject to appeal to the **Monitoring Team**.
- Branded the Assembly and conducted recruitment and public outreach through graphics, logo, printed and social media, PR, website, live streaming, and delivery of Assembly recommendations and final report.
- Assists in the delivery of recommendations to the legislature.
- Distributes honoraria for various Assembly roles.

MONITORING TEAM (RECRUITED BY THE INITIATING TEAM PER THESE PROCEDURES)

- Participates in the drafting of the Assembly Rulebook.
- Oversees the process of random selection of Assembly Members.
- Monitors compliance with the Rulebook.
- Considers reports of possible violations of the Rulebook and requests corrective action if necessary.
- If necessary, initiates the arbitration procedure outlined in the Rulebook.
- Appoints observers to attend Assembly meetings during the closed part of the Assembly (plenary sessions only).
- Receives staff support from Peoples' Voice on Climate.

PEOPLE'S VOICE ON CLIMATE, AN UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATION

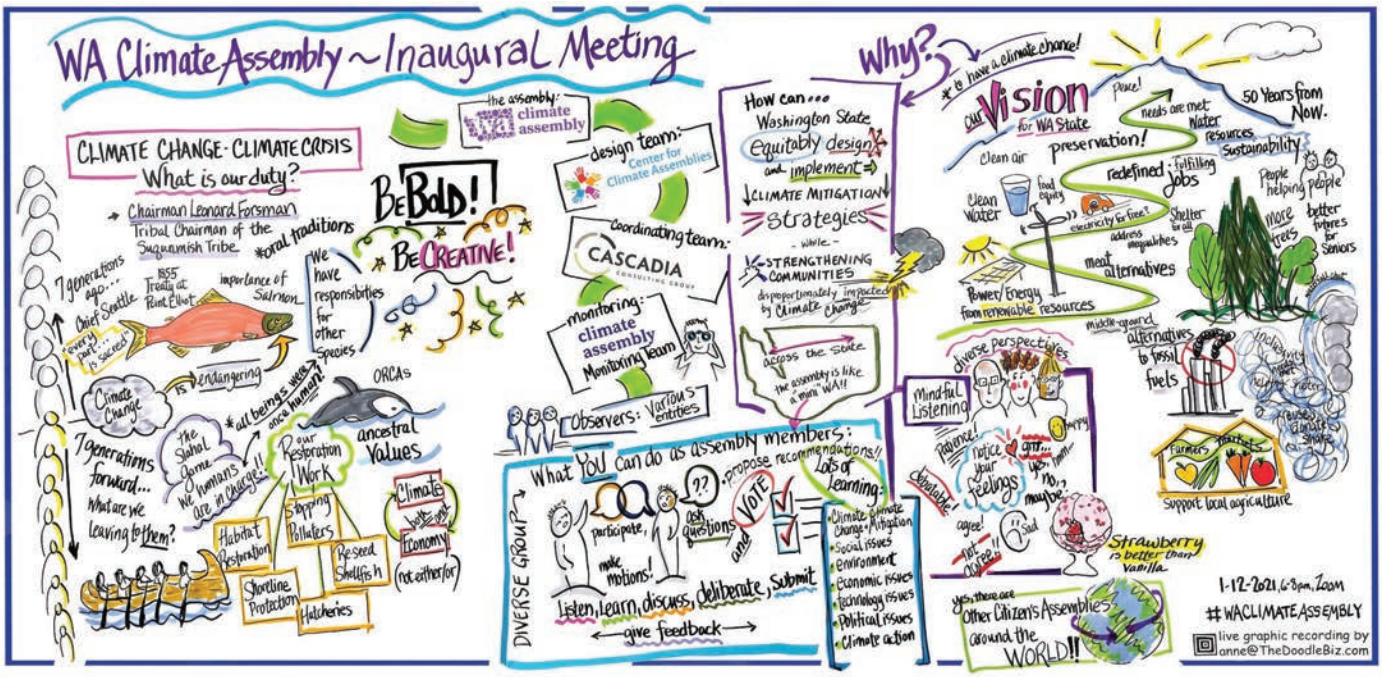
- Provides staff support to the **Monitoring Team.**
- Will continue to promote and secure support for the WA Climate Assembly and future ones.
- Will advocate on behalf of recommendations which emerge from the Assembly.

APPENDIX F

Graphic Depictions of the Learning Sessions

Graphic Depictions of the Learning Sessions

INAUGURAL SESSION



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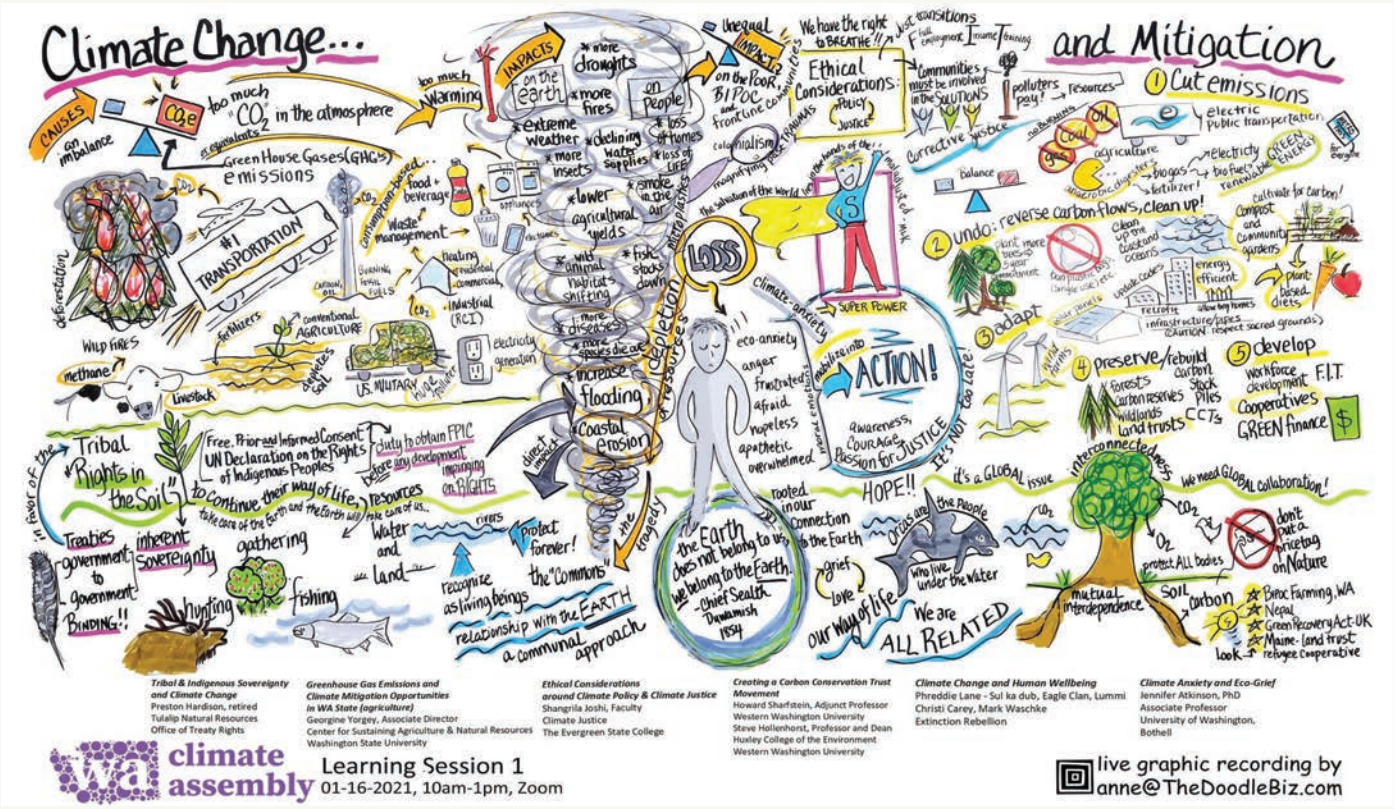

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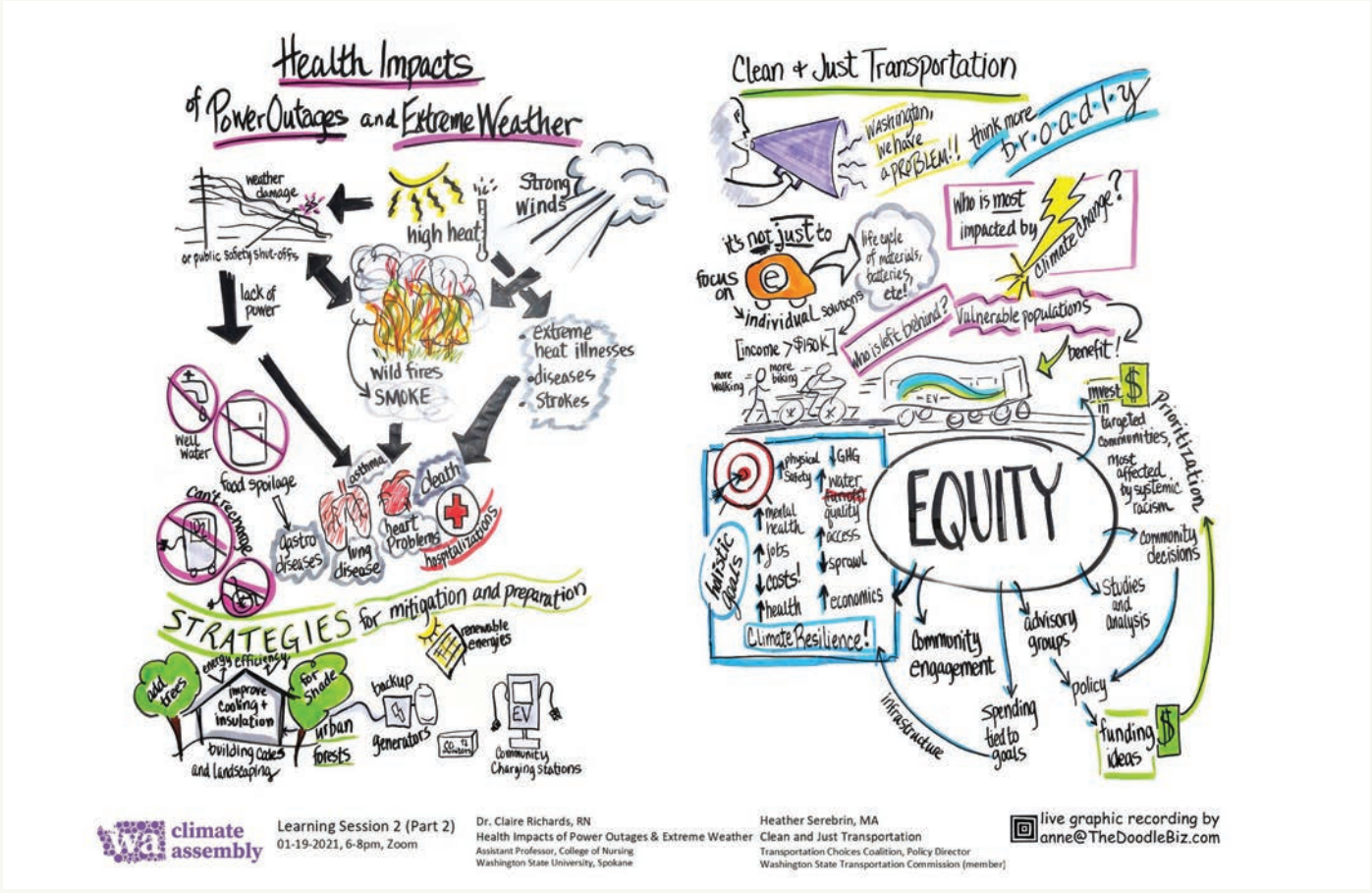

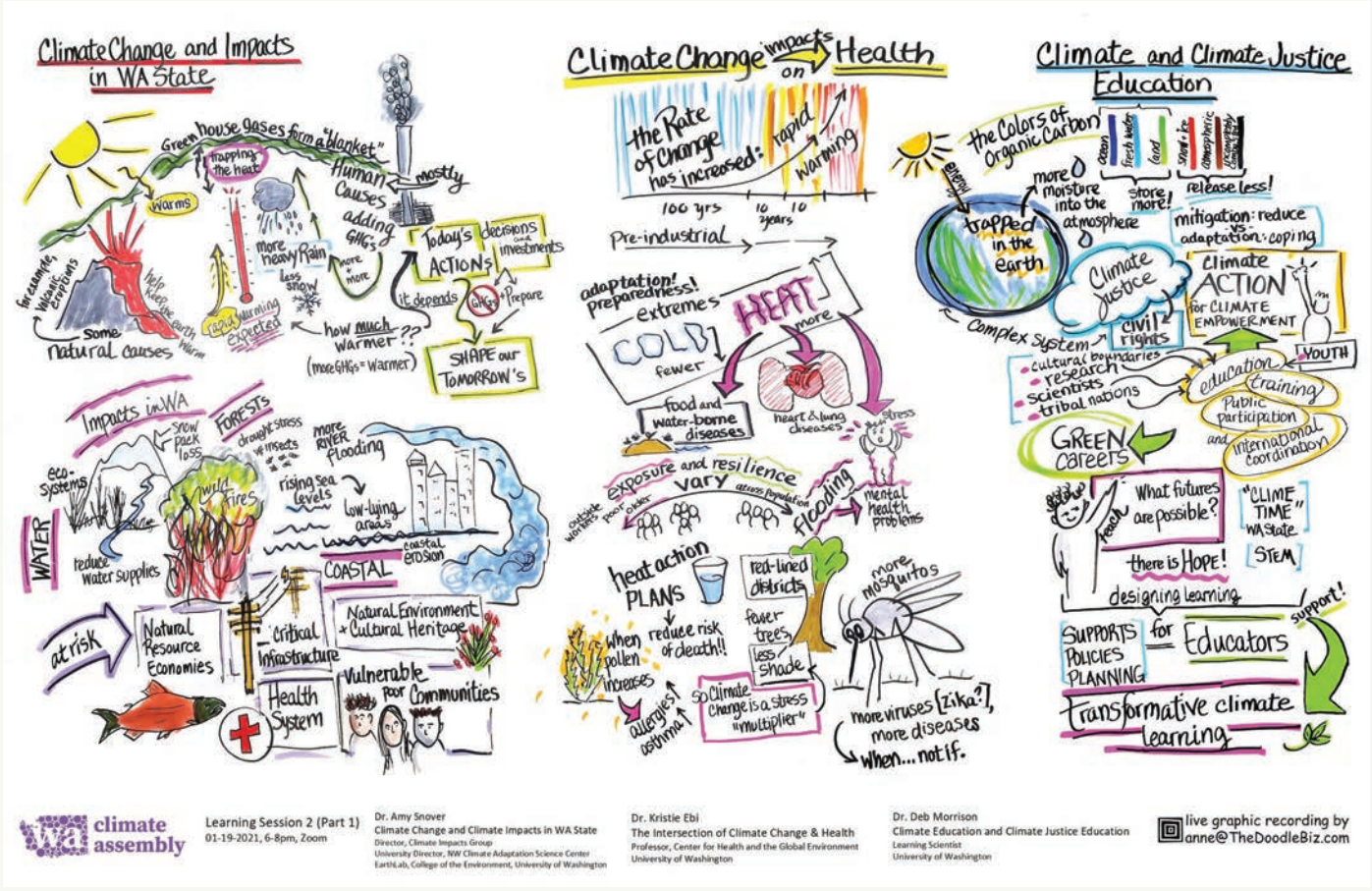

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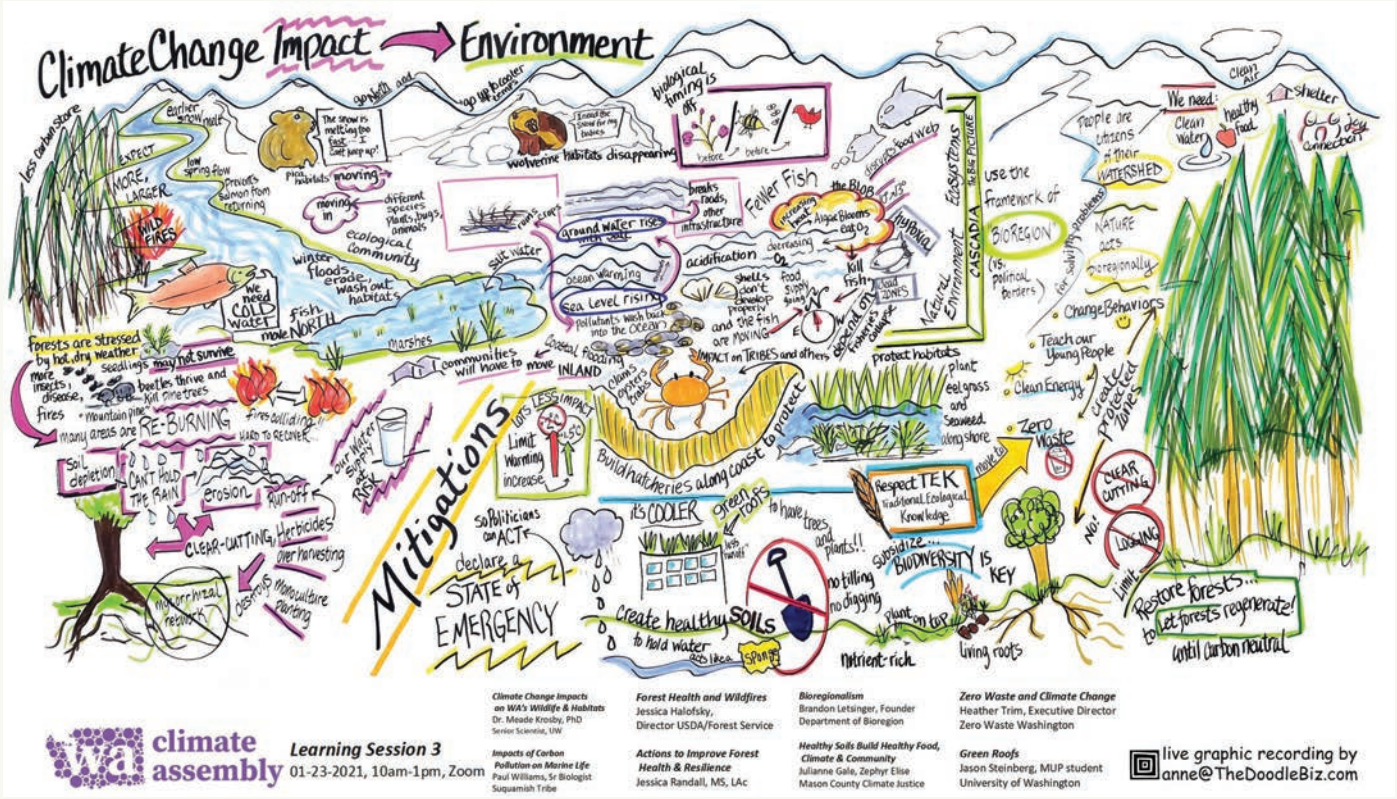

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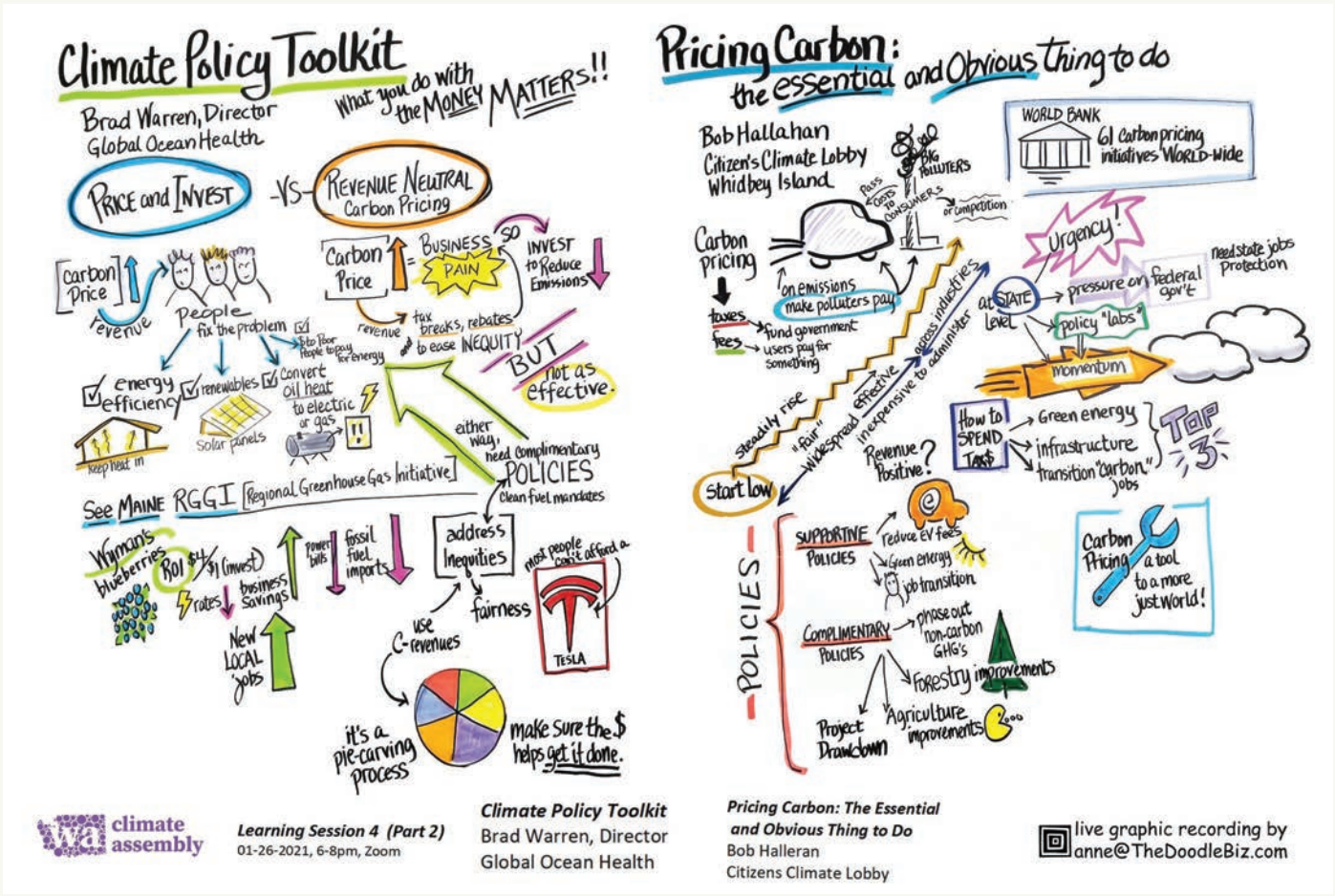
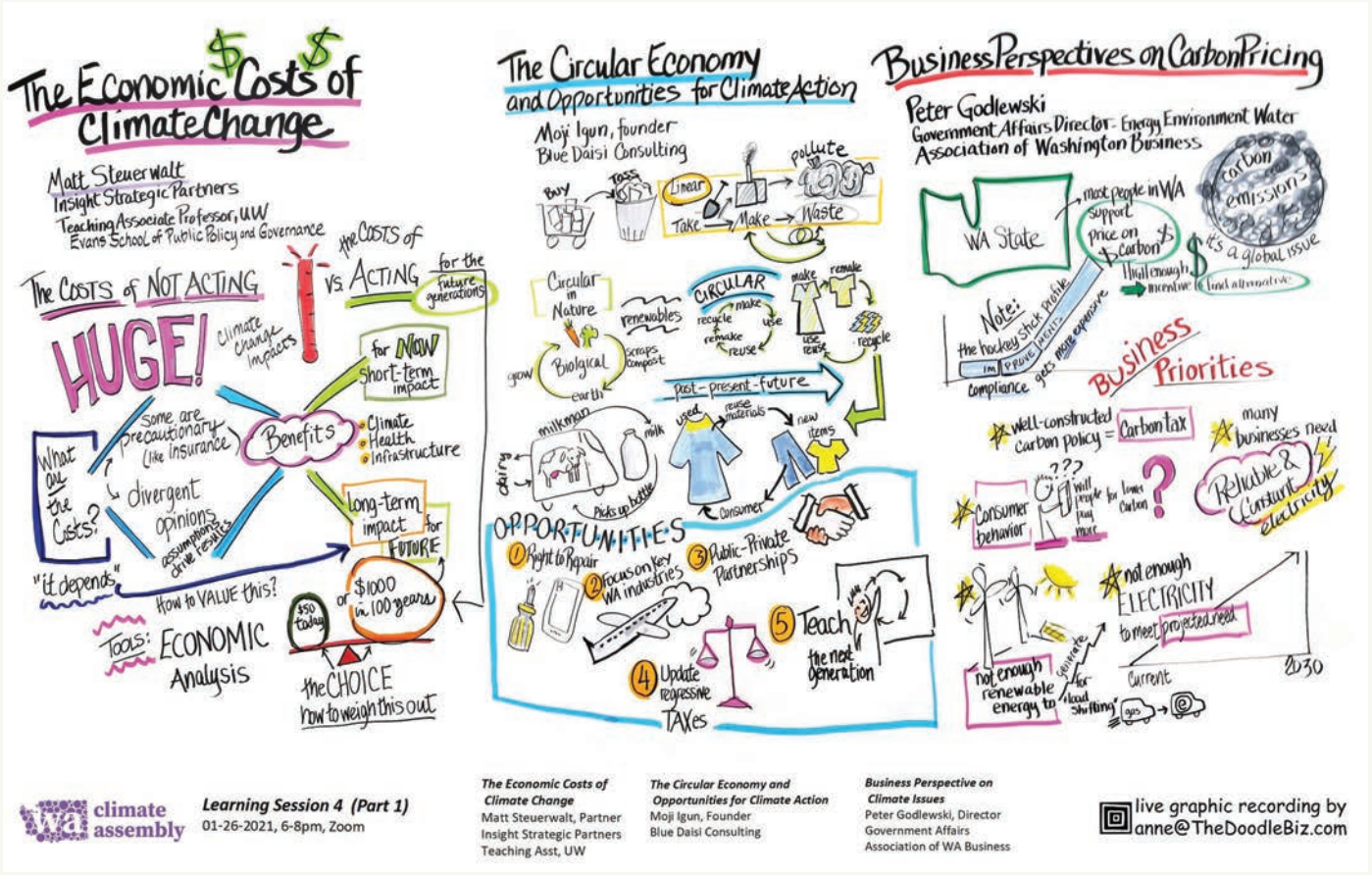


LEARNING SESSION 4



climate assembly **Learning Session 4 (Part 1)**
01-26-2021, 6-8pm, Zoom

The Economic Costs of Climate Change
Matt Steuerwalt, Partner
Insight Strategic Partners
Teaching Asst, UW

The Circular Economy and Opportunities for Climate Action
Moji Igun, Founder
Blue Daisi Consulting

Business Perspective on Climate Issues
Peter Godlewski, Director
Government Affairs
Association of WA Business

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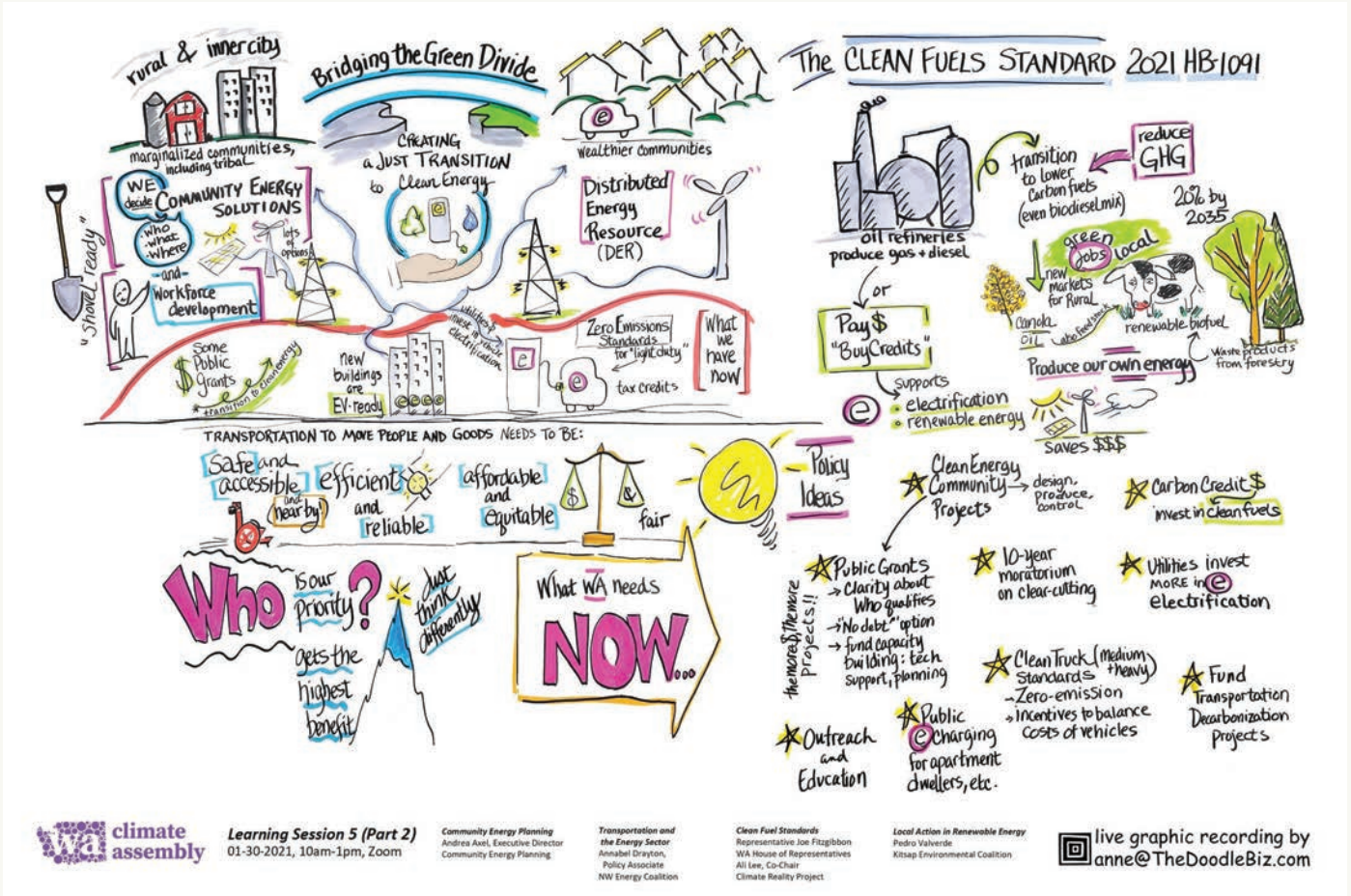
LEARNING SESSION 5



climate assembly **Learning Session 5 (Part 2)**
01-30-2021, 10am-1pm, Zoom

Community Energy Planning
Andrea Axel, Executive Director
Community Energy Planning

Transportation and the Energy Sector
Annabel Drayton,
Policy Associate
NW Energy Coalition

Clean Fuel Standards
Representative Joe Fitzgibbon
WA House of Representatives
Ali Lee, Co-Chair
Climate Reality Project

Local Action in Renewable Energy
Pedro Valverde
Kitsap Environmental Coalition

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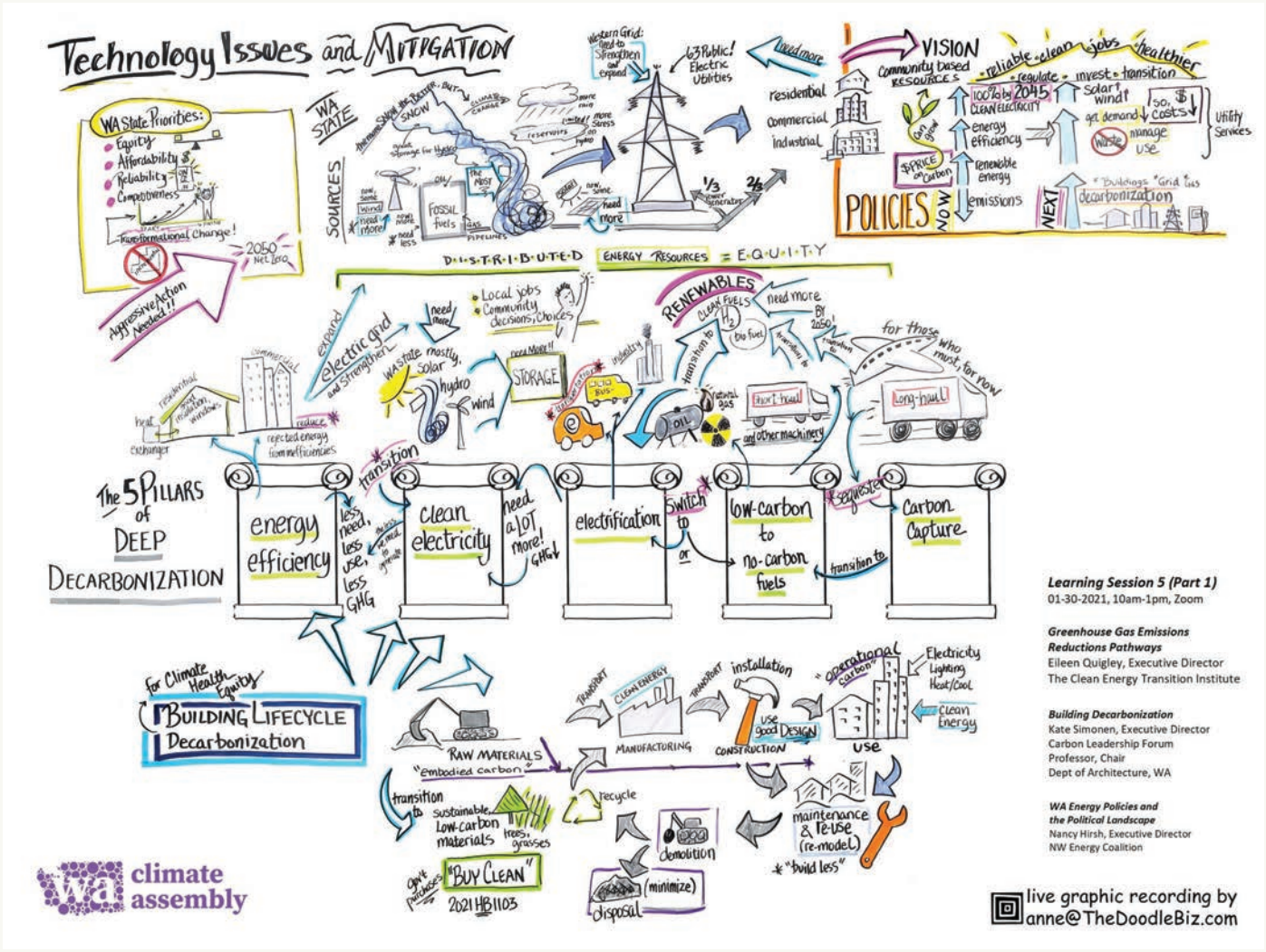
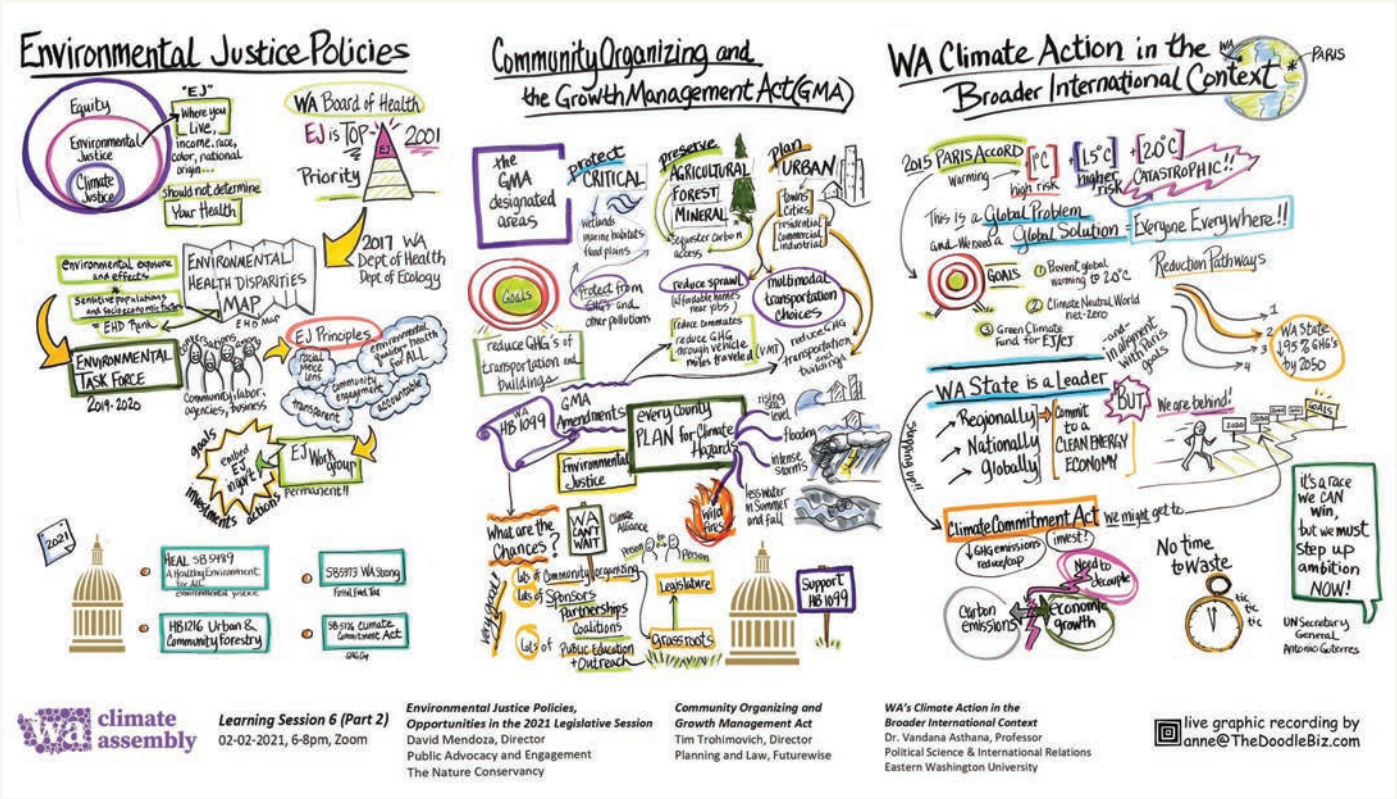
LEARNING SESSION 5





climate assembly

Learning Session 6 (Part 2)
02-02-2021, 6-8pm, Zoom

Environmental Justice Policies, Opportunities in the 2021 Legislative Session
David Mendoza, Director
Public Advocacy and Engagement
The Nature Conservancy

Community Organizing and Growth Management Act
Tim Trohimovich, Director
Planning and Law, Futurewise

WA's Climate Action in the Broader International Context
Dr. Vandana Asthana, Professor
Political Science & International Relations
Eastern Washington University

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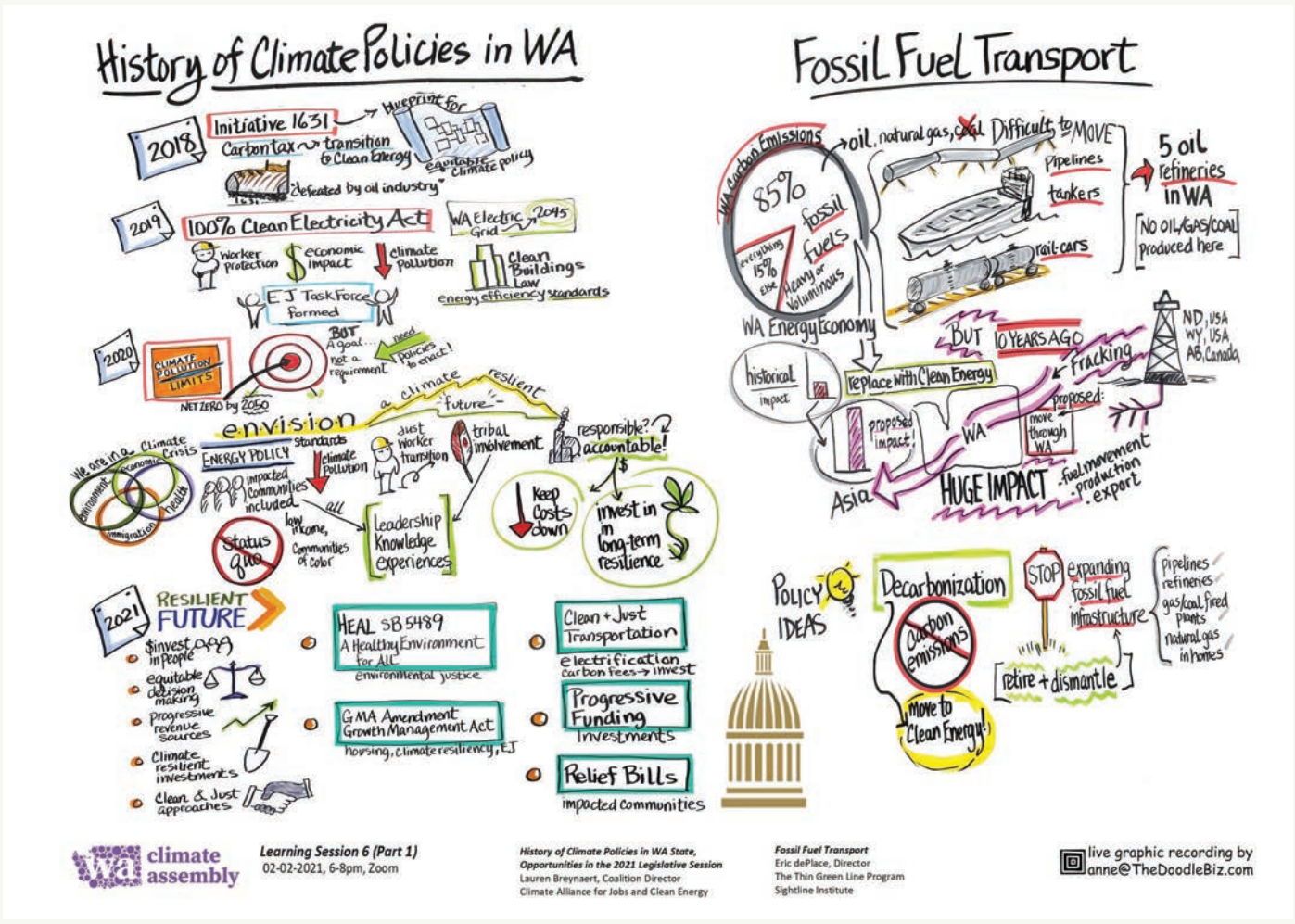

climate assembly

Learning Session 6 (Part 1)
02-02-2021, 6-8pm, Zoom

History of Climate Policies in WA State, Opportunities in the 2021 Legislative Session
Lauren Breynaert, Coalition Director
Climate Alliance for Jobs and Clean Energy

Fossil Fuel Transport
Eric dePlace, Director
The Thin Green Line Program
Sightline Institute

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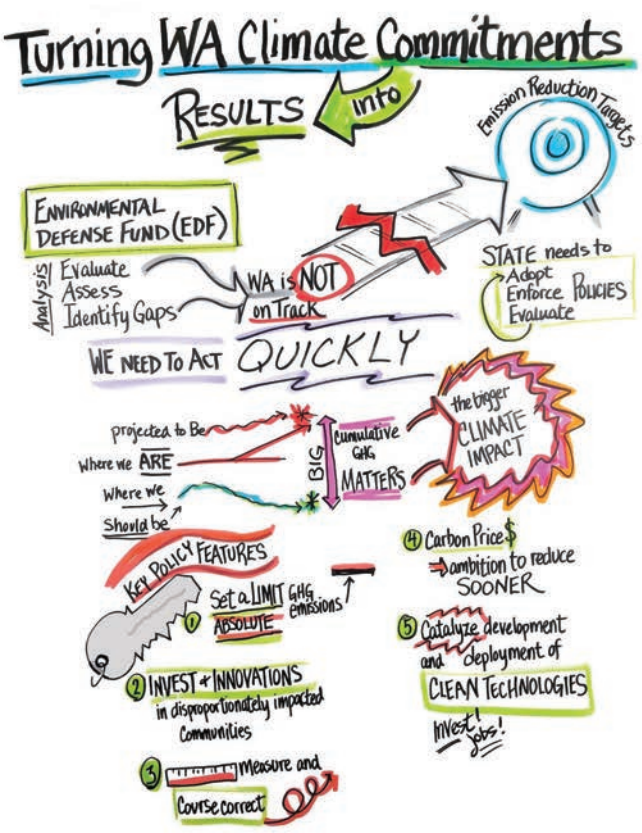

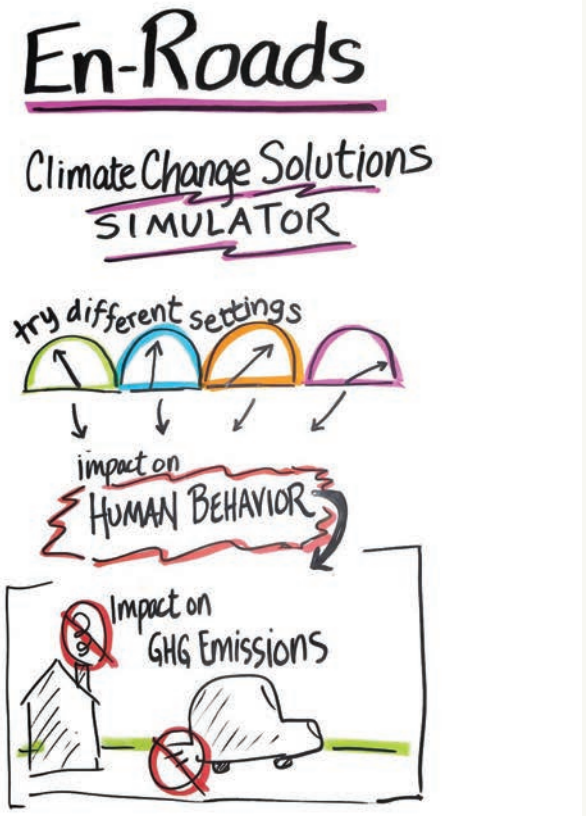

climate assembly

Learning Session 7
Main Room (4) (Part 3)
02-06-2021, 10am-1pm, Zoom

Turning WA Climate Goals Into Results
Katelyn Roedner Sutter
Manager, U.S. Climate
Environmental Defense Fund

En-ROADS Climate Change Solutions Simulator
Dr. Steven Ghan, Climate Scientist
Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

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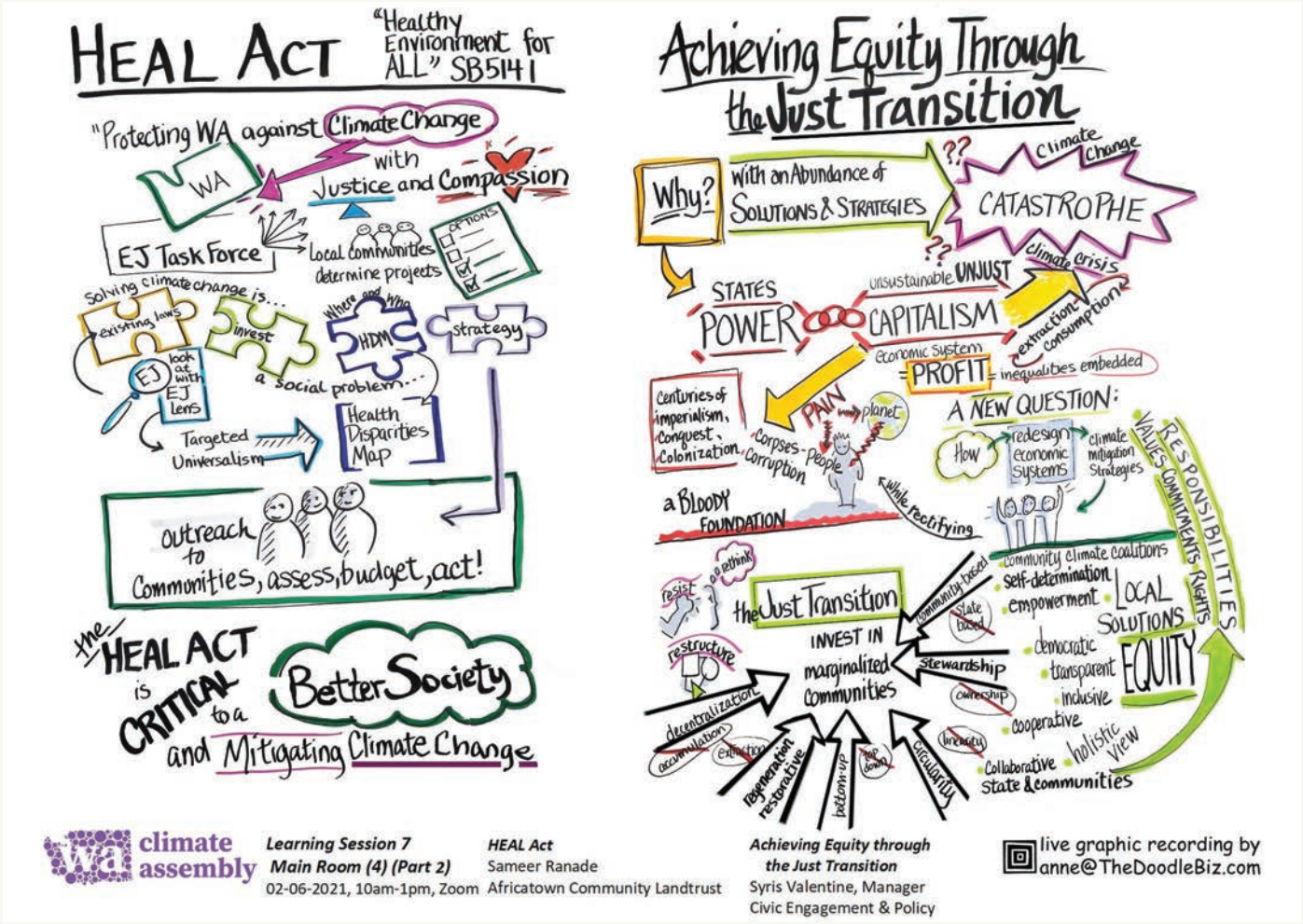
HEAL Act
"Healthy Environment for ALL" SB5141
"Protecting WA against Climate Change with Justice and Compassion
WA
EJ Task Force
Local communities determine projects
OPTIONS
Solving climate change is...
existing laws
invest
a social problem...
Where and Who
HDM
strategy
EJ look at with EJ lens
Targeted Universalism
Health Disparities Map
outreach to Communities, assess, budget, act!
the HEAL Act is CRITICAL to a Better Society and Mitigating Climate Change
Achieving Equity Through the Just Transition
Why?
With an Abundance of Solutions & Strategies
??
Climate Change
CATASTROPHE
climate crisis
STATES
POWER
unsustainable UNJUST
CAPITALISM
extraction consumption
Economic System
=PROFIT
inequalities embedded
Centuries of imperialism, Conquest, Colonization
PAIN
planet
Corpses
Corruption
People
A NEW QUESTION:
How
redesign economic systems
climate mitigation Strategies
a BLOODY FOUNDATION
while rectifying
RESPONSIBILITIES
VALUES COMMITMENTS RIGHTS
Community Climate Coalitions
Self-determination
empowerment
LOCAL SOLUTIONS
EQUITY
democratic
transparent
inclusive
cooperative
Collaborative
holistic view
State & communities
the Just Transition
INVEST IN marginalized communities
community based
State based
Stewardship
ownership
resist
rethink
restructure
decentralization
accumulation
Extraction
regeneration restorative
bottom-up
top-down
hierarchy
circularity
climate assembly
Learning Session 7
Main Room (4) (Part 2)
02-06-2021, 10am-1pm, Zoom
HEAL Act
Sameer Ranade
Africatown Community Landtrust
Achieving Equity through the Just Transition
Syris Valentine, Manager
Civic Engagement & Policy
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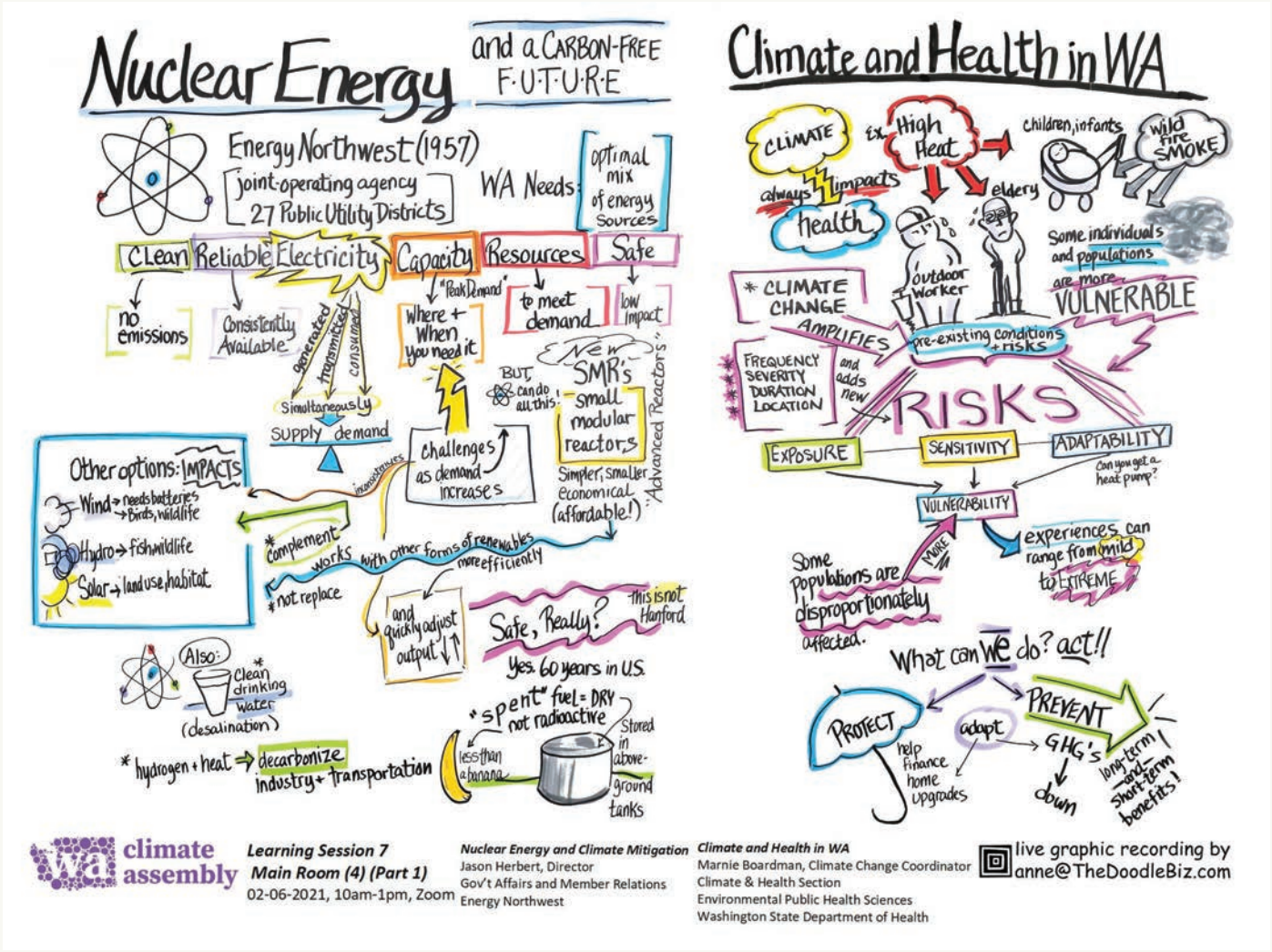
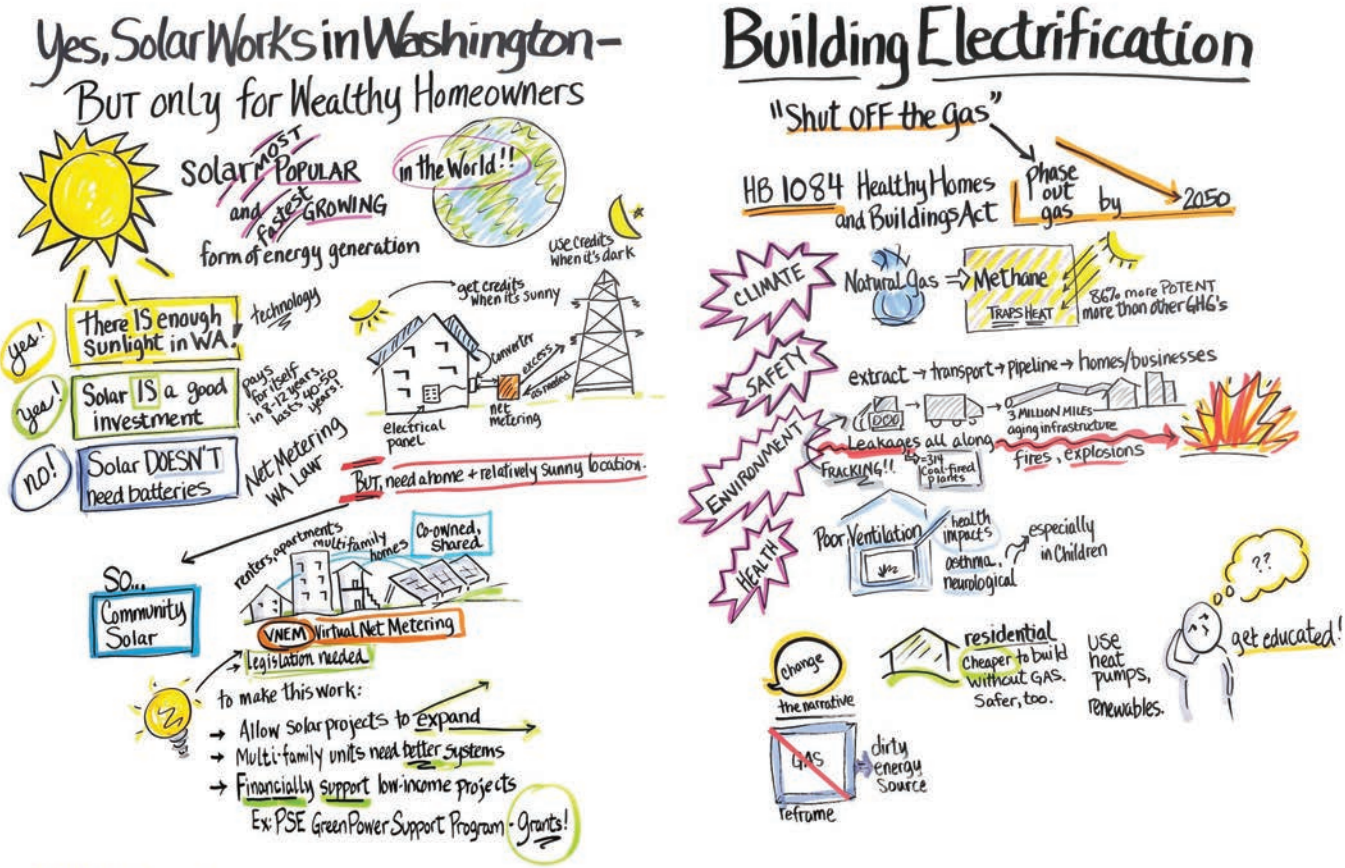

Nuclear Energy and a CARBON-FREE F·U·T·U·R·E
Energy Northwest (1957)
joint-operating agency
27 Public Utility Districts
WA Needs: optimal mix of energy sources
Clean
Reliable Electricity
Capacity
Resources
Safe
no emissions
Consistently Available
generated transmitted consumed
Simultaneously
Supply demand
"Peak Demand"
Where + When you need it
to meet demand
low impact
challenges as demand increases
New SMR's small modular reactors
BUT can do all this
Simpler, smaller economical (affordable!)
Advanced Reactors
Other options: IMPACTS
Wind → needs batteries → Birds, wildlife
Hydro → fish/wildlife
Solar → land use, habitat
inconsistencies
* complement works with other forms of renewables more efficiently
* not replace
and quickly adjust output
Safe, Really?
This is not Hanford
Yes. 60 years in U.S.
Also:
* clean drinking water
(desalination)
* hydrogen + heat ⇒ decarbonize industry + transportation
* spent fuel = DRY not radioactive
less than a banana
Stored in above-ground tanks
Climate and Health in WA
CLIMATE
always impacts
health
ex. High Heat
elders
children, infants
Wild fire SMOKE
outdoor worker
Some individuals and populations are more VULNERABLE
* CLIMATE CHANGE AMPLIFIES
pre-existing conditions + risks
FREQUENCY SEVERITY DURATION LOCATION
and adds new
RISKS
EXPOSURE
SENSITIVITY
ADAPTABILITY
Can you get a heat pump?
VULNERABILITY
Some populations are disproportionately affected.
more
experiences can range from mild to EXTREME
What can WE do? act!!
PROTECT
help finance home upgrades
adapt
PREVENT
GHG's down
long-term and short-term benefits!
climate assembly
Learning Session 7
Main Room (4) (Part 1)
02-06-2021, 10am-1pm, Zoom
Nuclear Energy and Climate Mitigation
Jason Herbert, Director
Gov't Affairs and Member Relations
Energy Northwest
Climate and Health in WA
Marnie Boardman, Climate Change Coordinator
Climate & Health Section
Environmental Public Health Sciences
Washington State Department of Health
live graphic recording by
anne@TheDoodleBiz.com



climate assembly

Learning Session 7
Breakout Group 3 (Part 2)
02-06-2021, 10am-1pm, Zoom

Yes, Solar Energy Works in Washington – But Only for Wealthy Homeowners
Mason Rolph, President
Olympia Community Solar

Building Electrification
Sara Holzknect, Organizer
Washington State Campaign for Oceana
Co-Founder of 350 Eastside

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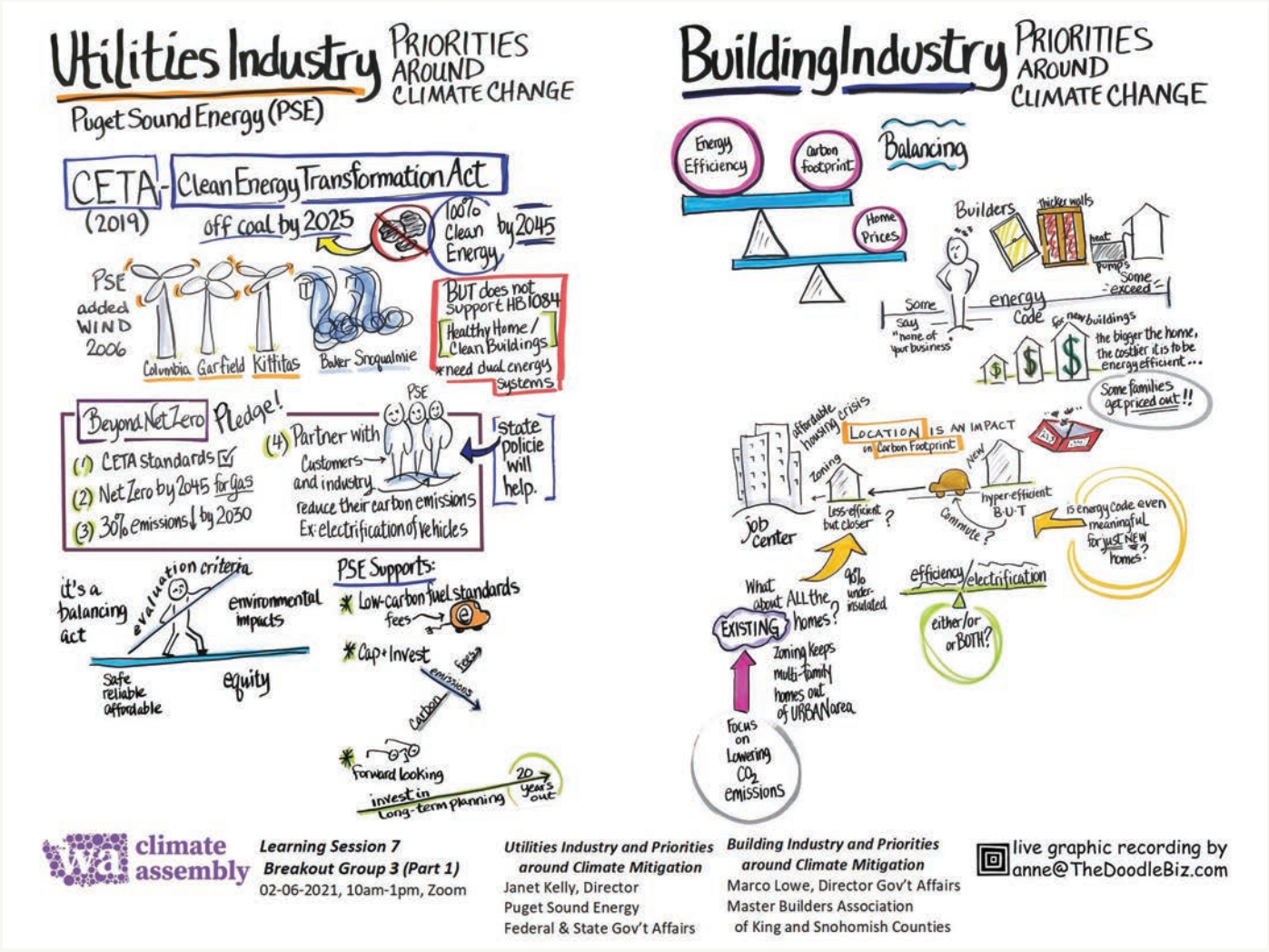

climate assembly

Learning Session 7
Breakout Group 3 (Part 1)
02-06-2021, 10am-1pm, Zoom

Utilities Industry and Priorities around Climate Mitigation
Janet Kelly, Director
Puget Sound Energy
Federal & State Gov't Affairs

Building Industry and Priorities around Climate Mitigation
Marco Lowe, Director Gov't Affairs
Master Builders Association
of King and Snohomish Counties

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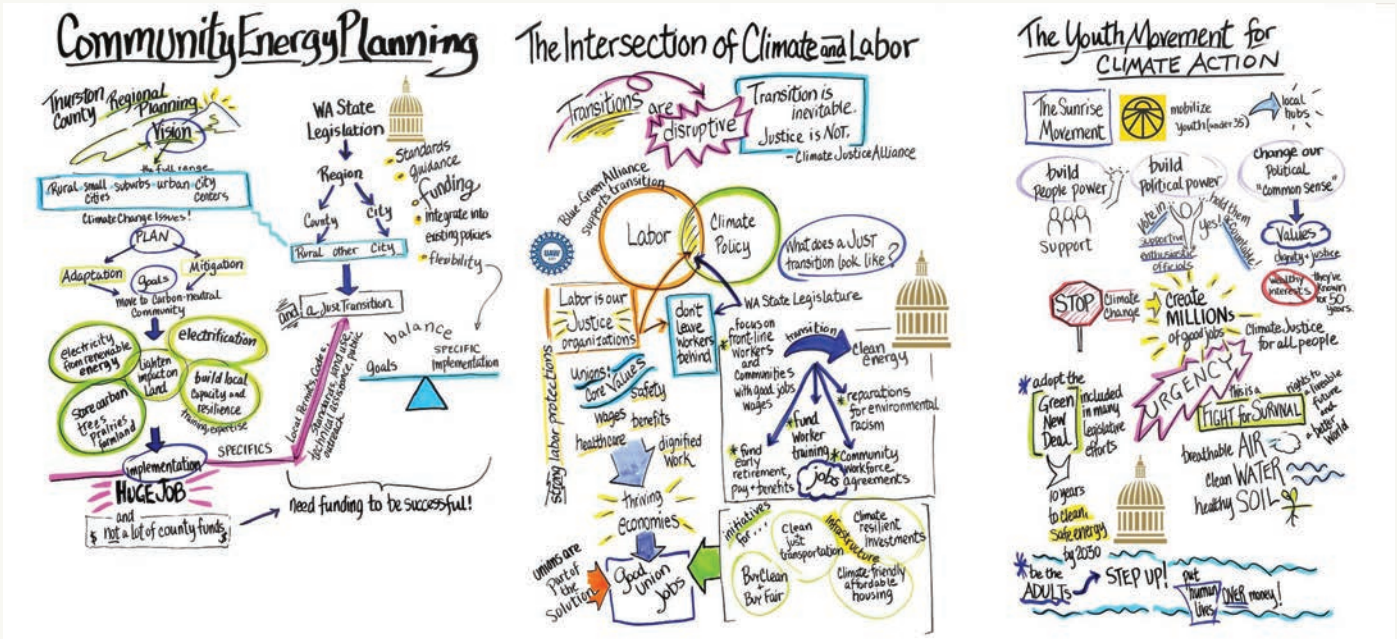

climate assembly

Learning Session 7
Breakout Group 2
02-06-2021, 10am-1pm, Zoom

Community Energy Planning
Allison Osterberg, Senior Planner
Thurston Regional Planning Council

The Intersection of Climate and Labor
Dr. Zack Gold, Researcher
UW Cooperative Institute for Climate, Ocean, and Ecosystem Studies
UAW 4121

The Youth Movement for Climate Action
Chloe Yeo, Organizer
Meghan Tinnea, Organizer
The Sunrise Movement

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APPENDIX G

Assembly Member Recruiting, Management, and Retention Methodology

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October 29, 2020

Washington Climate Assembly
Assembly Member Recruiting, Management, and Retention Methodology

Recruiting Methodology, Summary and Timeline

OVERVIEW Assembly Member Eligibility and Ineligibility

To become an Assembly Member, one must meet the following **eligibility criteria**:

- be a resident of Washington State;
- be at least 16 years old;
- live in a household which received an invitation to participate via phone call;
- confirm their willingness to participate as Assembly Members.

The composition of the Assembly Members group reflects the **demographic structure** of the Washington State in terms of the following criteria:

- Gender (male/female/non-binary);
- age group:
    - 16-24 years,
    - 25-39 years,
    - 40-64 years,
    - 65+ years;
- level of education;
- congressional district;
- income level;
- race/ethnicity;
- attitude toward climate change.

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Assembly Members are randomly selected. The final stage of selecting Assembly Members is done using an analog method of random selection (e.g. rolling a dice), and transmitted live and recorded.

- The number of Assembly Members per congressional district is calculated using the Webster/ Sainte-Laguë method.

To ensure the Assembly's impartiality, the following persons are asked not to register to participate **(ineligibility criteria**):

- persons in the Governor's Office:
  - holding managerial positions;
  - working in area related to the subject of the Assembly;
- persons holding leadership positions in organizational units of Washington State and working in companies whose activities are in areas related to the subject of the Assembly;
- elected politicians;
- members of the Interested Parties and members of their boards;
- lobbyists working in an area related to the subject of the Assembly;,
- members of the Initiating Team, Design Team, Coordinating Team and the Monitoring Team;
- People who will be involved in the Assembly as Experts, Observers, or Facilitators.

Sampling controls for this recruiting effort

Ensuring that the members of the assembly are reflective of the population of Washington State is will be done through quota management, and Random Digit Dialing (RDD) Landline and Cellphone recruiting. Telephone recruiting of individuals for statistically valid research studies is widely accepted as a reliable way to reach a wide swath of the population while limiting self-selection bias.

We use a longtime RDD sample provider, Scientific Telephone Samples, for RDD sample development. These RDD samples are based on assigned (for landline) or billing (for cellphone) zip codes to ensure that the numbers we are target are within the target market for this assembly.

A complete Census is always the best approach, where every individual in a population is asked to participate, but a full Census approach is unachievable given the scope, budget, and timeline for this project.

Phone ownership and usage rates continue to rise as accessibility to technology and telephone becomes more and more of a societal norm in our Country. The 2015 American Community Survey reports only 2.4% of households in Washington with no telephone service (United States Census https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=washington%20state%20telephone&tid=ACSDP5YAIAN2015.DP04&hidePreview=false)

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and in 2018 the CDC reported in their National Health Interview Survey Program that 54.9% of American homes had only wireless telephones (Ref: National Center for Health Statistics, Wireless Substitution: Early Release of Estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, January- June 2018, https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhis/earlyrelease/wireless201812.pdf)

In short, outreach and recruiting process that includes randomly generated Landline and Cellular phone numbers within the State will allow us to reach the population needed while limiting any inherit sample biases.

Reaching tribal members, hard to reach demographic segments, and other non-phone reachable communities to ensure they are included for selection

Some individuals may be reached through non-RDD means, especially when we are looking to recruit individuals from populations who are more apt to not respond to random telephone calls (non-response bias populations). Historically, we see these populations as those from racial minorities and those under the age of 35. In order to meet quota targets for these groups, the recruiting team may leverage referral recruiting (asking those we reach via RDD who do not qualify due to screening or quota controls to refer us to someone in a different segment), social media or panel recruiting (our Washington State panel includes over 10,000 individuals who participate in traditional market research studies), and direct invitation through association groups, like tribal leadership groups.

With tribal members being listed as a priority in recruitment for the Washington Climate Assembly specific additional steps will be taken to ensure there are tribal members in the panel. First, tribal leadership groups will be reached via phone and email and asked if they could recommend any tribal members that they believe would be available for this study.

Second, we can reach out to secondary sources we have on hand, like our internal research participant database to reach those known to be Native American to ask for either self inclusion, or the inclusion of one of their friends or relatives who may have a stronger identity to their tribal groups.

A similar referral approach will be used to reach other hard to find populations, like those without phones, homeless, prison and incarcerated populations to make every effort possible to ensure full inclusion in our Assembly recruiting efforts.

All individuals recruited using these methods will follow the same retention and screening process as all other participants.

Quota development, benchmarks, and controls.

In order to ensure representativeness of the final Assembly, quota controls will be utilized throughout the recruiting and invitation process. Quotas are a minimum number of individuals within a demographic segment we are targeting to invite to the Assembly. Once that minimum is reached, we will consider that

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demographic segment fulfilled for recruiting, individuals who would like to join that are within fulfilled quotas are still invited to ensure that no person is dis-invited from the program and participation is truly democratic.

Recruiting will continue until our over-recruiting minimum targets are met, which will result in at least 120 individuals to be recruited to be part of the pool for sortation selection. More than 120 individuals are likely to be invited and be included in the pool. Over-samping due to opt-in bias will be managed through the sortation process.

All our quota targets have been developed using data from the US Census American Community Survey (ACS 2019) - https://data.census.gov/cedsci/ - ACS Demographich and Housing Estimates - https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=washington%20state%20population&tid=ACSDP1Y2019.DP05&hidePreview=false

For the purposes of this project; the following quotas have been set as minimums for the demographic points we are tracking during the recruiting phase of this project. Note, weights and calculations are included here as well.

Quotas established by the sortation team are done independent of these controls, and are not addressed in this document.

Established Quota Targets/Maximums:

Quota	Final Target N=	Recruiting Target N=
People	80	125
Gender		
Female	40	62
Male	40	63
Non-binary/Non-conforming	2	10
Age		
16-19	5	10
20-24	7	14
25-34	15	24

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35-44	13	20
45-54	13	19
55-59	7	10
60-64	6	9
65+	15	19
Congressional District		
1	8	12
2	8	13
3	8	13
4	8	12
5	8	12
6	8	13
7	8	12
8	8	13
9	8	13
10	8	13
Income		
Under $10K	2	5
$10K-$15K	2	5
$15K-$25K	4	8
$25-$35K	5	10
$35-$50K	8	15

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$50-$75K	14	19
$75-$100K	12	16
$100-$150K	16	22
$150-$200K	8	13
$200K or more	9	12
Race/Ethnicity		
White alone	55	75
Black or African American	3	6
Hispanic	10	20
American Indian	2	3
Asian	7	11
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	2	3
Some other race	4	7
Education		
Some High School	7	13
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	18	30
Some college, no degree	19	29
Associates degree	8	14
Bachelors degree	18	24
Graduate or professional degree	11	15

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Climate Opinions "I believe global warming is happening		
Yes	60	90
I don't know	11	17
No	9	13
Climate Opinions "I believe global warming is caused mostly by human activities"		
Yes	48	72
I don't know	8	12
No	24	36
Climate Opinion "I am worried about global warming"		
Yes	52	78
No	28	42

Gender Quota Calculation:

Source: https://data.census.gov/cedsci/

A	B	C	D	E
Total population	7294336			80
Male	3645665	50	0.5	40
18 years old and over	2809923	77.1		

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65 years old and over	489026	13.4		
Female	3648671	50	0.5	40
18 years old and over	2851538	78.2		
65 years old and over	584473	16		

1. To Determine the age quotas the ACS was used to determine the proportion of Females vs males in Washington state.
2. The proportion from step 1 was then multiplied by our total recruit number to get 40 per each gender.

Age Quota Calculation:

Source: https://data.census.gov/cedsci/

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	I	J
15 to 19 years	444352	6.1	0.061	0.04575	0.057349	4.6	16 to 19 years	5
20 to 24 years	485160	6.7	0.067		0.083986	6.7	20 to 24 years	7
25 to 34 years	1086195	14.9	0.149		0.186775	14.9	25 to 34 years	15
35 to 44 years	956356	13.1	0.131		0.164212	13.1	35 to 44 years	13
45 to 54 years	944254	12.9	0.129		0.161705	12.9	45 to 54 years	13
55 to 59 years	487173	6.7	0.067		0.083986	6.7	55 to 59 years	7
60 to 64 years	454466	6.2	0.062		0.077719	6.2	60 to 64 years	6
65 to 74 years	650487	8.9	0.089		0.111564	8.9	65 +	15
75 to 84 years	294553	4	0.04		0.050141	4.0		
85 years and over	128459	1.8	0.018		0.022563	1.8		
Sum of percentages			0.79775		1			

1. ACS age brackets were used to determine our age quotas.
2. Age quotas were then determined by taking the percentage of each age brackets' population relative to Washington State's population (Column d).
3. Since the 15-19 age bracket has one year (15-16) outside our age minimum (16) for this project the percentage calculated for step 2 was multiplied by .75. .75 Represents the proportion of the age group (15-19) that can qualify for this project. The product of that equation is .05475 (Column e).

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4. The population proportion from steps 2 and 3 were then summed to get the total proportion of Washington state residents that qualify for this study (sum of percentages, row D).

5. The population proportion from steps 2 and 3 were then divided by the sum from step 4 (Quotient is Column f).

    a. This represents the proportion of each age bracket of Washington State residents that qualify for this study relative to 1.

6. The proportion from step 5 was then multiplied by 80 to get the total number of recruits per age bracket (Column G).

7. The age ranges of 65-74, 75-84, 85 years and older were then combined to make a 65+ quotas as is best practices when developing age quotas (Column I).

8. The product from step 6 was then rounded to the nearest whole number (Column J).

Congressional District Quota Calculation:

Source: https://data.wa.gov/Demographics/WAOFM-Congressional-Districts-Table-1-Census-2010-/um6h-4brj/data

Congressional District	Total Population 2010				
Washington State	6,724,540	Step 1	Step 3	Step 4	Step 6
1	672,444	45,933.009210446	0.09999881	7.999904826	8
2	672,454	45,933.555670117	0.1	8	8
3	672,448	45,933.227794510	0.099999286	7.999942896	8
4	672,456	45,933.664961857	0.100000238	8.000019035	8
5	672,455	45,933.610315995	0.100000119	8.000009517	8
6	672,448	45,933.227794510	0.099999286	7.999942896	8
7	672,457	45,933.719607702	0.100000357	8.000028552	8
8	672,463	45,934.047482432	0.100001071	8.000085656	8
9	672,460	45,933.883545140	0.100000714	8.000057104	8
10	672,455	45,933.610315995	0.100000119	8.000009517	8
	Step 2	459,335.556698702	Target Number	80	

The number of Assembly Members per congressional district is calculated as follows:

1. The number of registered residents of individual district rises to the power of 0.8;

2. The sum of the numbers resulting from the exponentiation referred to in point 1 is calculated;

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3. The quotient of the results obtained in point 1 and the sum referred to in point 2 is calculated;
4. Individual quotients are multiplied for individual districts by the target number, or close to the target number, of Assembly Members and rounded;
5. If for a given district the result of the equation referred to in item 4 is 0, then it is awarded 1; (SKIPPED)
6. The number close to the target referred to in point 4 shall be selected in such a way that after all the equations are carried out, the sum of Assembly Members for individual districts would be the target number."

Household Income Quota Calculation:

Source: https://data.census.gov/cedsci

A	B	C	D	E	F
Less than $10,000	53764	3.00	0.0300	2.40	2
$10,000 to $14,999	33947	1.90	0.0190	1.52	2
$15,000 to $24,999	86442	4.80	0.0480	3.84	4
$25,000 to $34,999	112952	6.20	0.0620	4.96	5
$35,000 to $49,999	188178	10.40	0.1040	8.32	8
$50,000 to $74,999	321420	17.70	0.1770	14.16	14
$75,000 to $99,999	272610	15.00	0.1500	12.00	12
$100,000 to $149,999	370476	20.40	0.2040	16.32	16
$150,000 to $199,999	176142	9.70	0.0970	7.76	8
$200,000 or more	197365	10.90	0.1090	8.72	9
	1813296		80		80

1. Family household income was used from the ACS.
2. The proportion of each income bracket relative to the number of households in Washington (Column E) was multiplied by our group size to get the total number from each income bracket we will need for this project
3. Step 2 was then rounded to the nearest whole number

Race/Ethnicity Quota Calculation:

Source: https://data.census.gov/cedsci

A	B	C	D	E	F
Total population	7294336			80	80

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Hispanic or Latino of any race	911573	12.5	0.125	10	10
Not Hispanic or Latino	6382763	87.5			
White alone	5039208	69.1	0.691	55.28	55
Black or African American alone	259482	3.6	0.036	2.88	3
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	80274	1.1	0.011	0.88	1
Asian alone	602020	8.3	0.083	6.64	6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	46476	0.6	0.006	0.48	1
Sum of listed pop	6939033				
Total Pop - sum of listed (Some Other Race)	355303	0.048709	0.048709	3.896755	4

1. Race/Ethnicity data was taken from the ACS.
2. The number of total listed Ethnicities (Hispanic or Latino of any race, White alone, Black or African American alone, American Indian and Alaska Native alone, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone) were summed (Sum of listed pop, Column B)
3. Step 2 was subtracted from the Washington State total population (Total population, B) to get 355303.
    a. 355,303 represent the number of residents in Washington State that are not represented in the list provided by ACS. This new group will be known as “Some Other Race”
4. Each group (Hispanic or Latino of any race, White alone, Black or African American alone, American Indian and Alaska Native alone, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, Some Other Race) total Washington States proportion (Column D) was then multiplied by 80.
    a. This represents the numbers of group members that should be of each race.
5. Step 4 was then rounded to the nearest whole number
6. Step 5 “Asian alone’ were rounded down to 6 to get a sum of 80.

Education Calculation:

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Source: https://data.census.gov/cedsci

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Less than 9th grade	187130	3.7	0.037	2.96		
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	257591	5.1	0.051	4.08	Some Highschool	7
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1109016	22.2	0.222	17.76	High school graduate (includes equivalency)	18
Some college, no degree	1183496	23.7	0.237	18.96	Some college, no degree	19
Associates degree	501449	10	0.1	8.00	Associates degree	8
Bachelors degree	1104621	22.1	0.221	17.68	Bachelors degree	18
Graduate or professional degree	658640	13.2	0.132	10.56	Graduate or professional degree	11

1. ACS data was used to determine our Education Quotas
2. The proportion of each segment relative to Washington State's total population (Column D) was multiplied by 80 to get the proportion of each Segment that would qualify for this group relative to 80 (Column E).
3. The ACS groupings “Less than 9th Grade” and “9th to 12th Grade, no Diploma” were combine for our recruiting quota as “Some Highschool” as is best practices when setting quotas. (Column F)
4. The outputs from steps 2 and 3 were rounded to the nearest whole number (Column G).

Political Party Tracking Calculation (tracking purposes only):

Political party is only tracked in this study, it is not used as a quota item for sortation.

Source: https://www.fec.gov/introduction-campaign-finance/election-and-voting-information/federal-elections-2016/

A	B	C	D	E	F
Trump (R)	1,221,747	36.83%	29.46614	Republican Party	29
Clinton (D)	1,742,718	52.54%	42.03094	Democratic Party	42
All Others	352,554	10.63%	8.502912	Other Party	9
Total Vote	3,317,019		80		80

1. The number of votes for each Presidential Candidate in 2016 were used from the Federal Elections commission.
2. The number of votes from each segment (Column B) were divided by the total vote to get the proportion of each segment's vote relative to the total vote (Column C).
3. Each segment from Step 2 was then multiplied by the total number of participants in this study (80) to get the number of each party that should be represented in this study.

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4. Trump will be referred to as the "Republican Party", Clinton (D) will be referred to as the "Democratic Party', and "All others" will be referred to as "Other Party".

5. Step 3 was then rounded to the nearest whole number.

Climate Opinions Quota Calculation:

Source: https://climatecommunication.yale.edu/visualizations-data/ycom-us/

Supplemental; national results (2020): https://climatecommunication.yale.edu/publications/global-warmings-six-americas-in-2020/

A	B	C	D	E
Total population	7294336			80
Yes, believe global warming is happening	5470752	75	.75	60
I don't know if global warming is happening	1021207	14	.14	11
No, global warming is not happening	802377	11	.11	9
Yes, global warming is caused mostly by human activities	4376602	60	.6	48
I don't know if global warming is caused mostly by human activities	729434	10	.1	8
No, global warming is not caused mostly by human activities	2188301	30	.3	24
Yes, I am worried about global warming	4741318	65	.65	52

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No, I am not worried about global warming	2553018	34	.35	28

1. To Determine the opinion quotas, response rates from the 2005 Washington State specific study conducted by Yale and applied to the known current statewide population.
2. The proportion from step 1 (C) was then multiplied by our total recruit number to get suggested targets in each response type.

Quota buffering for lower show rates in different segments

To ensure we arrive to 80 recruits from the correct segments that accurately represent Washington state some segments will be over recruited and some under recruited based on historical show rates SRA sees from RDD recruits.

Gender: No Discrepancies here, each one will be recruited evenly.

Age: The segments 16-19, 20-24, 25-34 will be over recruited, and the segments 45-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65+ will be recruited simply relative to their proportion at 125 recruits.

Congressional District: The Puget sound congressional districts will be slightly over recruited at 13 and the other districts will be at 12. Typically, those in higher population densities have a slightly lower participation rate.

Voted in 2020: we historically have seen no participation rate discrepancies here.

Income: Those in the income brackets Under $10K, $10K-$15K, $15K-$25K, $25-$35K will be over recruited and those in the income brackets $75-$100K, $100-$150K, $150-$200K, $200K or more will be recruited at their proportion of the population. Historically we see that those in lower income brackets have a lower participation rate than those in higher income brackets

Race/Ethnicity: Non whites, will be over recruited and White Alone will be recruited at their proportion of the population. Historically we see lower participation rates from Non-whites/ Asians and higher participation rates from whites.

Education: Some High School, High school graduate (includes equivalency), Some college, no degree will be over recruited and Bachelor's degree/ Graduate or professional degree will be recruited at their proportion of the population.

Political Preference: No Participation rate discrepancies here.

Sortition allowances on quotas during the selection process

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The sortition committee will utilize the following targets for quota controls for the final group of selected assembly members from the initial pool of those recruited.

For sortition priorities, Gender is most important to preserve as exact; then we prioritize the selection by region (Eastern/Western), College/Non-College Educated, then White/African/Asian(all types)/LatinX/Native American/other, low/median/high income, climate opinions (Positive/Neutral/Negative).

Final number of those selected through randomization has to be at least +/- 5% in each of the tracked segments; or no less than N=2 in any single sortation segment.

An ABSOLUTE MAX is allowable as well, it is calculated to our total invited population of N=125; this ABSOLUTE MAX will be used when deviations above the target MAX in any single segment is warranted to support a minimum in another dependent segment.

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Gender	Target	MIN	MAX	ABSOLUTE MAX
Female	40	38	42	59-65
Male	40	38	42	60-66
non-binary/non-conforming	2			119-131
Region				
Eastern	16	15	17	23-25
Western	64	60	68	96-106
Income				
Low Income (Under 35K)	8	7	9	17-19
Meduum Income ($35k-$100k)	38	36	40	57-63
High Income ($100k+)	34	32	36	45-49
Race/Ethnicity				
White alone	55	52	58	71-79
Black or African American	3	2	4	6-6
Hispanic	10	9	11	19-21
American Indian	2	2	3	3-3
Asian (All Types)	8	7	9	13-15
Some other race	4	3	5	7-7
Education				
Non- College educated	43	40	46	68-76
Graduate or professional degree	37	35	39	50-56

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Global Warming Validity				
Yes	60	57	63	89-99
I Don't Know	11	10	12	17-19
No	9	8	10	13-15
Global Warming Human				
Yes	48	45	51	71-79
I Don't Know	8	7	9	12-14
No	24	22	26	36-40
Global Warming Worries				
Yes	52	49	55	77-85
No	28	26	30	42-46

Screening controls to enhance sample viability and verify eligibility

Using our trained telephone interviews, our team of researchers will hand dial all targeted phone numbers in our RDD samples until we reach our target number of opt-ed in participants for the assembly pre-selection process.

A total of 120 individuals will be recruited to be among the group in which selections will be made. Cascadia Consulting Group and their sortician teams will randomly select individuals from this group of 120 to a segment of 80, plus 10 alternates to be included in the final Assembly that will convene in January.

Research interviewers will use our Computer Aided Telephone Interviewing system (CATI) to ask each individual they reach, who chooses to proceed with qualification and inclusion, a set of screening questions. These screening questions are designed to verify each respondent's eligibility to be included in the Assembly and will test:

- That they are a Washington State Resident

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- That they are aged 16 or above
    - To ensure the Assembly's impartiality, the following persons are asked not to register to participate:
- persons in the Governor's Office:
    - holding managerial positions;
    - working in area related to the subject of the Assembly;
- persons holding leadership positions in organizational units of Washington State and working in companies whose activities are in areas related to the subject of the Assembly;
- elected politicians;
- members of the Interested Parties and members of their boards;
- lobbyists working in an area related to the subject of the Assembly;,
- members of the Initiating Team, Design Team, Coordinating Team and the Monitoring Team;
- People who will be involved in the Assembly as Experts, Observers, or Facilitators.

Additionally, this screening conversation will collect essential information from the respondent to verify their eligibility based on open quotas that the recruiters are looking to fill:

- Race/Ethnicity
- Gender
- Zip Code (Research teams will use Zipcode to assign each respondent to a Congressional District for quota management)
- Educational Attainment
- Household income

Residents from all areas of the State will be included in this, and we will also screen them for access to the internet, computer use, and technology comfort. Those who we reach who wish to participate but do not have the tools necessary to join the Zoom meetings will be provided with training, technology, and all the assistance they need to ensure their inclusion in the Assembly if they wish to participate.

If any individuals reached via telephone would like more information prior to committing to the Assembly, they will be sent a project summary via email or letter, with a follow-up telephone attempt scheduled at a future date once the interviewer and respondent have agreed upon a date that they would like to be recontacted.

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More information on non-response bias in Telephone Surveying can be reviewed here: https://www.aapor.org/Education-Resources/Reports/Cell-Phone-Task-Force-Report/Coverage-and-Sampling-(1).aspx

As our approach to this project is similar to RDD Telephone Surveying, the non-response reasons typically seen in telephone research also apply to this recruiting effort.

Retention and communications process

Once individuals complete the screening process and opt-in for joining the Assembly, the research team will work to verify that the information collected is valid and that the participant wants to continue their participation.

Within 1 week of opting-in, each recruited Assembly member will receive a project summary via email or mail (whichever they prefer) outlining the Assembly process. A double opt-in is required of each member to validate their willingness to join, so as part of this communication step the recruited Assembly member will be asked to complete a short online survey which re-asks key questions to ensure validity, as well as make a written commitment to participating.

Recruited members who do not respond to the double opt-in invitation in a timely manner will be contacted via telephone to collect their opt-in and remove any barriers as needed to ensure their continued participation.

Once the individuals complete the double opt-in they are part of the final pool for selection.

Upon selection, each individual will be contacted via telephone to affirm their selection in the Assembly pool and confirm their commitment to joining the Assembly process in 2021.

If any individuals do not respond to the affirmation process or opt-out, then the next available quota matching recruited Assembly member will be invited to ensure that we have a final opted-in and confirmed group of 80 participants plus ten alternates.

Incrementally those that are selected will be communicated with about the Climate Assembly to ensure their continued engagement and to reduce attrition over time.

The Assembly Coordinators will send invitations to the Assembly (Zoom) Meetings and Assembly Activities, and as individuals need to contacted to encourage participation, they will be contacted by the research teams as well.

Once all participation is complete and validated, individuals will be paid their $500 participation honorarium. This incentive is a gift for participating and is **not** a payment for employment during the duration of this Assembly.

Recruiting Process Timeline

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For clarity on this process, the following is our suggested timeline for the phases of this project. You can also view it dynamically by using this link: https://share.clickup.com/tl/h/238d1-56/b555dd015b89e05

October 2020

- Design fielding methodology – due October 30th, 2020
- Design sampling methodology – due October 30th, 2020
- Design screening questionnaire – due October 30th, 2020

November 2020

- Design retention process – due November 13th, 2020
- Recruit Climate Assembly Members – November 3rd through December 12th, 2020

December 2020

- Select final group if Assembly Members – December 14th and 15th, 2020
- Retain selected Assembly Members – December 16th through December 24th, 2020
- Maintain selected Assembly Members – December 9th through March 12th, 2020

January – March (Assembly Sessions)

- Follow along with the participation of Assembly Members, assist with retention – January 11th – March 12, 2021

Validate participants, pay participant honorariums – March 12th – March 15th, 2021

APPENDIX H

Assembly Members Demographic Profile

Assembly Members Demographic Profile

Quota	Count					Selected
People	80			Target Range	+/- Target %	80
	TARGET	*Range +/- 5%*		Over/ Under		
Gender						
Female	40	*38*	*42*	-1	-7.50%	37
Male	40	*38*	*42*	1	7.50%	43
non-binary/non-conforming	0			0	0.00%	0
Age						
16-24	12	*11*	*13*	0	-8.33%	11
25-44	28	*27*	*29*	0	0.00%	28
45-64	26	*25*	*27*	0	3.85%	27
65+	15	*14*	*16*	0	-6.67%	14
Region						
Eastern	16	*15*	*17*	0	0.00%	16
Western	64	*61*	*67*	0	0.00%	64
Income						
Low Income (Under 35K)	13	*12*	*14*	-2	-23.08%	10
Medium Income ($35k-$100k)	33	*31*	*35*	1	9.09%	36
High Income ($100k+)	34	*32*	*36*	0	0.00%	34
Ethnicity						
White alone	55	*52*	*58*	0	-9.09%	50
Black or African American	3	*3*	*3*	1	33.33%	4
Hispanic	10	*10*	*11*	1	20.00%	12
American Indian	2	*2*	*2*	0	0.00%	2
Asian (All Races)	8	*8*	*8*	0	0.00%	8
Some other race	4	*4*	*4*	0	0.00%	4
Education						
Non- College educated	43	*41*	*45*	0	-6.98%	40
College Educated	37	*35*	*39*	1	8.11%	40

Global Warming Validity						
Yes	60	*57*	*63*	0	3.33%	62
I Don't Know	11	*10*	*12*	0	9.09%	12
No	9	*9*	*9*	-3	-33.33%	6
Global Warming Human						
Yes	48	*46*	*50*	0	4.17%	50
I Don't Know	8	*8*	*8*	2	25.00%	10
No	24	*23*	*25*	-3	-16.67%	20
Global Warming Worries						
Yes	52	*49*	*55*	0	-3.85%	50
No	28	*27*	*29*	1	7.14%	30

Assembly Members Demographic Profile

Quota	Min	Max	Current
People	80	125	**77**
Gender			
Female	40	62	**33**
Male	40	63	**44**
non-binary/non-conforming	0	125	**0**
Age			
16-19	5	10	**2**
20-24	13	14	**7**
25-34	15	24	**13**
35-44	13	20	**16**
45-54	13	19	**12**
55-59	7	10	**6**
60-64	6	9	**7**
65+	15	19	**14**
Age			
16-24	18	24	**9**
25-39	21	34	**20**
40-64	33	48	**34**
65+	15	19	**14**
Congressional District			
Congressional District 1	8	12	**11**
Congressional District 2	8	13	**9**
Congressional District 3	8	13	**7**
Congressional District 4	8	12	**7**
Congressional District 5	8	12	**8**
Congressional District 6	8	13	**6**
Congressional District 7	8	12	**4**
Congressional District 8	8	13	**9**
Congressional District 9	8	13	**10**
Congressional District 10	8	13	**6**
Income			
Under $10K	2	5	**2**
$10K-$15K	2	5	**2**
$15K-$25K	4	8	**2**
$25-$35K	5	10	**2**
$35-$50K	8	15	**11**
$50-$75K	14	19	**14**
$75-$100K	12	16	**11**
$100-$150K	16	22	**16**
$150-$200K	8	13	**11**
$200K or more	9	12	**6**

Quota	Min	Max	Current
Ethnicity			
White alone	55	75	**46**
Black or African American	3	6	**3**
Hispanic	10	20	**10**
American Indian	1	3	**3**
Asian	7	11	**8**
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	1	3	**1**
Some other race	4	7	**6**
Education			
Some High School	7	13	**0**
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	18	30	**18**
Some college, no degree	19	29	**17**
Associates degree	8	14	**9**
Bachelors degree	18	24	**16**
Graduate or professional degree	11	15	**17**
Global Warming Validity			
Yes	60	94	**59**
I Don't Know	11	18	**11**
No	9	14	**7**
Global Warming Human			
Yes	48	75	**48**
I Don't Know	8	13	**9**
No	24	38	**20**
Global Warming Worries			
Yes	52	81	**47**
No	28	44	**30**
Global Warming Attitude			
Alarmed	0	125	**22**
Concerned	0	125	**34**
Cautious	0	125	**16**
Disengaged	0	125	**3**
Doubtful	0	125	**0**
Dismissive	0	125	**2**
Political Preference			
Democratic Party	0	125	**45**
Republican Party	0	125	**23**
Other Party	0	125	**9**
Voted in 2020			
Yes	0	125	**70**
No	0	125	**7**

APPENDIX I

Agenda Consultant Process

APPENDIX I

Agenda Consultant Process

The Coordinating Team, in consultation with participants from the Scoping Workshop, identified a set of initial topics and associated presenters for a draft agenda of the Learning Sessions. This draft agenda was sent to 28 Agenda Consultants. Agenda Consultants were selected from an open solicitation and covered a broad range of expertise—including experts in the fields of climate science, climate adaptation, climate mitigation, zero waste, agriculture, environmental policy, Tribal sovereignty, economics, and climate activism. Agenda Consultants provided over 100 comments.

Their comments included:

- General agreement that the organization of the topics and speakers were comprehensive and built a sensible curriculum for Assembly members.
- Identifying specific gaps, including:
    - Needing additional perspectives from frontline communities.
    - Needing additional speakers on carbon pricing and economics.
    - Needing additional speakers from State agencies to represent the State.
    - Needing additional speakers on upcoming State legislation on climate change.

Based on these recommendations, the Coordinating Team recruited speakers to fill in the gaps identified by the Agenda Consultants.

APPENDIX J

Summary of Learning Sessions

Summary of Learning Sessions

LEARNING SESSION 1 - INTRODUCTION TO CLIMATE CHANGE & CLIMATE MITIGATION

GOALS

- Provide an opportunity for Assembly members to learn from experts and interested parties on issues around climate mitigation.

PRESENTERS

Preston Hardison

- **Topic:** Tribal and Indigenous Sovereignty and Climate Change
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about indigenous sovereignty and its history and hear about how it should be incorporated with climate mitigation action.

Georgine Yorgey, Washington State University

- **Topic:** Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Climate Mitigation Opportunities in Washington State (with examples from agriculture)
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about climate change and agriculture and opportunities for climate mitigation

Shangrila Joshi, Evergreen State College

- **Topic:** Ethical Considerations Around Climate Policy and Climate Justice
- **Learning Objective:** Hear an overview of climate justice and learn about some of the ethics of climate policy.

Howard Sharfstein & Dr. Steve Hollenhorst, Western Washington University

- **Topic:** Creating a Carbon Conservation Trust Movement
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about carbon sequestration and the Carbon Conservation Trust.

Christi Carey, Phreddie Lane, & Mark Waschke, Extinction Rebellion

- **Topic:** Climate Change and Human Wellbeing
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about intersection of climate and human health/wellbeing and opportunities to address this.

Dr. Jennifer Atkinson, University of Washington

- Topic: Climate Grief
- Learning Objective: Learn about how to face feelings of grief when confronted with the impacts and challenges of climate change.

LEARNING SESSION 2 - SOCIAL ISSUES & CLIMATE MITIGATION

GOALS

- Provide an opportunity for Assembly members to learn from experts and interested parties on issues around the social considerations of climate mitigation. Specific learning objectives include:
  - Learning the basics of climate change, its causes, and its impacts.
  - Beginning to learn the intersection of foundations of climate change and climate action.

PRESENTERS

Dr. Amy Snover, Climate Impacts Group/NW Climate Adaptation Science Center/University of Washington

- **Topic:** Climate Change and Climate Impacts in WA State
- **Learning Objective:** Hear an introduction to climate change and learn about its impacts in WA state.

Dr. Kristie Ebi, University of Washington

- **Topic:** The Intersection of Climate Change and Health
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about climate change, its drivers, and how it affects our health.

Dr. Deb Morrison, University of Washington

- **Topic:** Climate Education and Climate Justice Education
- **Learning Objective:** Hear an introduction to climate change and learn about the role of education.

Dr. Claire Richards, Washington State University

- **Topic:** Health Impacts of Power Outages and Extreme Weather
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about health impacts of climate change and some of the social considerations of who is more impacted by climate change.

Hester Serebrin, Transportation Choices Coalition

- **Topic:** Clean and Just Transportation
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about climate action in the transportation sector, the just transition framework, and the ways that actions in transportation can lead to other co-benefits.

LEARNING SESSION 3 - ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE MITIGATION

GOALS

- Provide an opportunity for Assembly members to learn from experts and interested parties on issues around climate mitigation. Key learning objectives include:
  - Learn about climate change's impacts to Washington's environments, including habitat and wildlife.
  - Learn about potential environmental solutions (e.g., sequestration, green roofs, waste strategies) for climate mitigation.
  - Learn about the greenhouse gas reductions potential of speaker topic/s.

PRESENTERS

Dr. Meade Krosby, UW Climate Impacts Group/ Northwest Climate Adaptation Science Center

- **Topic:** Climate Impacts on Habitat and Wildlife
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about the impacts of climate change on habitat and wildlife.

Paul Williams, Shellfish Biologist at the Suquamish Tribe

- **Topic:** Marine Life
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about the impacts of climate change on marine systems.

Dr. Jessica Halofsky, USDA Northwest Climate Hub/ Forest Service Western Wildland Environmental Threat Assessment Center

- **Topic:** Forest Health and Wildfires
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about wildfires, their impacts on communities, and the potential for healthy forests to be a critical component of climate mitigation.

Jessica Randall, Interested Party Presenter

- **Topic:** Actions to Improve Forest Health and Resilience
- **Learning Objective:** Hear a local perspective about actions to improve forest health and resilience.

Brandon Letsinger, Department of Bioregion

- **Topic:** Bioregionalism
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about how regional ecosystems work and how ecosystems are connected with each other.

Julianne Gale & Zephyr Elise, Mason County Climate Justice

- **Topic:** Healthy Soils Build Healthy Food, Climate, and Community
- **Learning Objective:** Hear local perspectives about how healthy habitat and soil health can benefit communities.

Heather Trim, Zero Waste Washington

- **Topic:** Zero Waste and Climate Change
- **Learning Objective:** Hear about zero waste strategies and upcoming WA State Legislation.

Jason Steinberg, MUP Candidate at the University of Washington

- **Topic:** Green Roofs
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about how green roofs can support climate mitigation.

LEARNING SESSION 4 - ECONOMIC ISSUES & CLIMATE MITIGATION

GOALS

- Provide an opportunity for Assembly members to learn from experts and interested parties on issues around climate mitigation. Learning objectives include:
  - Learn about the economic considerations of climate change and climate solutions, including the cost of inaction, creating more sustainable economies, labor unions, green bonds, etc.
  - Learn about potential solutions, using economics and markets including carbon pricing solutions.

PRESENTERS

Matt Steuerwalt, Insight Strategic Partners/University of Washington

- **Topic:** The Economic Costs of Climate Change
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about the costs of climate impacts, disasters, and inaction.

Moji Igun, Blue Daisi Consulting

- **Topic:** The Circular Economy and Opportunities for Climate Action
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about the circular economy, what this means, its potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and opportunities in the WA State Legislature to implement policies about this.

Peter Godlewski, Association of Washington Business

- **Topic:** Business Perspectives on Climate Change
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about the business perspectives on climate change and some of the challenges between balancing business and environmental interests.

Brad Warren, Global Ocean Health

- **Topic:** Price and Invest
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about what a cap/trade is and the pros/cons of using a cap and trade system to put a price on carbon to reduce emissions.

Bob Hallahan, Citizens' Climate Lobby of Whidbey Island

- **Topic:** Pricing Carbon: the Essential and Obvious Thing to Do
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about what a carbon tax is and the pros and cons of using a carbon tax to put a price on carbon to reduce emissions.

LEARNING SESSION 5 - TECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS OF CLIMATE MITIGATION

GOALS

- Provide an opportunity for Assembly members to learn from experts and interested parties about issues around climate mitigation. Key learning objectives include:
  - Learn about the source of WA's greenhouse gas emissions and opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate climate change in different sectors.
  - Learn about upcoming state legislation to reduce greenhouse gas emission.

PRESENTERS

Eileen Quigley, Clean Energy Transition Institute

- **Topic:** Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reductions Pathways
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about WA greenhouse gas emission sources and the possible pathways for emissions reduction.

Nancy Hirsh, NW Energy Coalition

- **Topic:** Energy Policies
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about the ins and outs of energy of WA state (infrastructure, energy sources, utilities, etc.) and the role that they can play to reduce statewide greenhouse gas emissions.

Kate Simonen, Carbon Leadership Forum/Department of Architecture at the University of Washington

- **Topic:** Building Decarbonization
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about the contribution of buildings to statewide emissions and opportunities for decarbonization and climate change mitigation.

Andrea Axel, Spark Northwest

- **Topic:** Community Energy Planning
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about community energy planning and the statewide policies that support and make them successful, and opportunities for the state to create more community energy resilience.

Annabel Drayton, NW Energy Coalition

- **Topic:** Transportation and the Energy Sector
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about the contributions of the transportation sector to statewide emissions, and opportunities to decrease emissions in the transportation sector.

Representative Joe Fitzgibbon, Washington House of Representatives; and Ali Lee, Climate Reality Project

- **Topic:** Clean Fuel Standards
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about the Clean Fuel Standards and how it can reduce greenhouse gas emissions and support climate change mitigation.

Pedro Valverde, Kitsap Environmental Coalition

- **Topic:** Local Action in Renewable Energy
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about local perspectives on renewable energy.

LEARNING SESSION 6 - POLITICAL ISSUES & CLIMATE MITIGATION

GOALS

- Provide an opportunity for Assembly members to learn from experts and interested parties on issues around climate mitigation. Learning objectives include:
  - Learn about the history of climate mitigation policies in WA State, such as previous carbon pricing policies and fossil fuel transportation.
  - Learn about upcoming opportunities for climate mitigation and emissions reduction policies in the State.
  - Learn about how Washington climate action fits within a broader international context.

PRESENTERS

Lauren Breynaert, Climate Alliance for Jobs and Clean Energy

- Topic: History of Climate Policies in Washington State and Opportunities in the 2021 Legislative Session
- Learning Objective: Learn about the history of climate policies, including carbon pricing and other related policies (e.g., CETA), in Washington State and about upcoming priorities in the current 2021 legislative session and beyond.

Eric dePlace, Thin Green Line Program at the Sightline Institute

- **Topic:** Fossil Fuel Transport
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about the history of fossil fuel transportation policies, why they are needed, and how they link to other carbon emissions reduction policies and strategies.

David Mendoza, Nature Conservancy

- **Topic:** Environmental Justice Policies and Opportunities in the 2021 Legislative Session
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about environmental justice and how it can manifest in climate change mitigation policies at the state level, the Environmental Justice Task Force, and upcoming priorities.

Tim Trohimovich, Futurewise

- **Topic:** Community Organizing and the Growth Management Act
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about priorities and opportunities in the Growth Management Act and its update, and how it can support climate mitigation policies.

Dr. Vandana Asthana, Eastern Washington University

- **Topic:** Washington State Climate Action in the Broader International Context
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about how Washington can be a leader in the US for climate action, highlighting how policies can lead to benefits outside of Washington State, including for other states/provinces. Learn about how Washington State's ambitions fit within the broader international policy conversations about climate change.

Learning Session 7 - Climate Action and Just Transitions / Bringing it All Together

GOALS

- Provide an opportunity for Assembly members to learn from experts and interested parties on issues around climate mitigation. Key learning objectives include:
  - Learn about climate action from tribal and local governments, ways they implement State policies, and opportunities for the State to support climate action across various levels of government.
  - Learn about local perspectives from multiple Interested Parties, where we can continue to learn about the different issues across the State and examples of climate activism.
  - Learn from experts and interested parties about other opportunities within certain sectors (economic development, renewable energy, building, and labor unions, etc.) to support climate change mitigation.
  - Learn about current and upcoming opportunities from state agencies or the State Legislature targeting equitable climate change mitigation.
  - Bring it all together, remind ourselves of the current state of Washington emissions, where we are headed, and tools that we can use in the deliberative sessions.

PRESENTERS

Stefanie Krantz, Nez Perce Tribe

- **Topic:** Issues Facing Tribes and Rural Communities
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about how climate change and actions impact rural communities' and rural economic development.

Shelly Vendiola, Community Engagement & Peacemaking Project

- **Topic:** A Way Forward - Lessons from the Swinomish Climate Resilience Project
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about tribal climate mitigation efforts and community engagement

Todd Mitchell, Swinomish Tribe

- **Topic:** What Does Local Climate Mitigation and Community Engagement Look Like
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about tribal climate change mitigation action and how Tribes can engage and leverage the State for ambitious climate policies.

Allison Osterberg, Thurston Regional Planning Council

- **Topic:** Climate Action and Local Government
- **Learning Objectives:**
  - Learn about a county-wide effort to mitigate climate change
  - Learn about how the county enacted and implemented state policies
  - Learn about what else the State can do to support counties

Dr. Zack Gold, UW Cooperative Institute for Climate, Ocean, and Ecosystem Studies

- **Topic:** The Intersection of Climate and Labor
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about the intersection of climate and labor, what labor is doing, and opportunities in the WA State Legislature for labor / climate action strategies.

Chloe Yeo and Meghan Tinnea, The Sunrise Movement

- **Topic:** The Youth Movement for Climate Action
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about the youth movement for climate action and their priorities for the WA State Legislature.

Marco Lowe, Master Builders Association of King and Snohomish Counties

- **Topic:** Local Perspectives on the Building Industry and Climate Mitigation
- **Learning Objective:** Learn the building industry's priorities for climate action.

Mason Rolph, Olympia Community Solar

- **Topic:** Yes, Solar Energy Works in Washington - But Only for Wealthy Homeowners
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about how Washington can invest in solar energy through current net metering laws and other policies.

Sara Holzknect, Oceana/350 Eastside

- **Topic:** Building Electrification
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about the health, safety, and climate risks associated with natural gas use in our homes and businesses, as well as the opportunities for advancing climate resiliency with a move towards electrification

Jason Herbert, Energy Northwest

- **Topic:** Nuclear Energy and Climate Mitigation
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about the potential of nuclear energy and its pros and cons.

Marnie Boardman, Washington State Department of Health

- **Topic:** Statewide Health Disparities and Climate
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about the WA Health Disparities Map, an ongoing project led by the WA Department of Health, and how the State tracks disparities in environmental health.

Sameer Ranade, Front and Center

- Topic: HEAL Act
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about the HEAL Act, or the Health Environment for All Act, under consideration by the state Legislature.

Syris Valentine, Africatown Community Landtrust

- **Topic:** Achieving Equity through the Just Transition
- **Learning Objective:** Learn more about the just transition framework and how this framework informs equitable climate change mitigation. Learn about opportunities in the WA State Legislature to apply a just transition lens.

Katelyn Roedner Sutter, Environmental Defense Fund

- **Topic:** State-Level Emissions Data and Washington 2030 Goals
- **Learning Objective:** Learn about current Washington emissions reduction targets and what is needed to achieve them.

Dr. Steven Ghan, Pacific Northwest National Laboratory

- **Topic:** En-ROADS Climate Change Solutions Simulator
- **Learning Objectives:**
  - Learn about wedge analyses and review opportunities across the board regarding how Washington can reduce emissions to make the most impact on climate change.
  - Learn about how the En-ROADS tool and how it can be used to support the deliberative sessions.

APPENDIX K

Media Release

MEDIA RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Friday, Dec. 4, 2020

Contact: Gretchen Muller, Coordinating Team Project Manager

Email: info@waclimateassembly.com

Inaugural people's assembly invites 80 Washingtonians to discuss climate pollution

Dec. 4, 2020 (SEATTLE) — The WA Climate Assembly will host its inaugural virtual People's Assembly starting Tuesday, Jan. 12, 2021. This virtual event will convene a diverse group of 80 Washington State residents (Assembly members) to learn about, discuss, and recommend climate change solutions for consideration by the State Legislature.

A People's (or Citizens') Assembly is a democratic process that seeks to answer a question or solve a problem facing a community in a way that fairly represents the interests of people from all walks of life. Assemblies have been used worldwide to help shape the work of governments. The WA Climate Assembly's Coordinating Team is taking this proven global model and replicating it in Washington State to tackle the state's biggest environmental threat: climate change. The Assembly will be the first of its kind in the Northwest, and is intended to serve as a template for future assemblies throughout the region.

This virtual event will bring 80 Assembly members together and equip them with the tools and information they need to identify climate mitigation strategies that equitably support Washingtonians of all backgrounds—and particularly those communities disproportionately impacted by climate change. Assembly members will be chosen through a lottery to accurately represent the state in terms of demographics such as age, race/ethnicity, geographic distribution, and political perspectives.

The Assembly process will include four key phases:

1. **Learning Phase:** Assembly members learn the facts around climate change.
2. **Deliberation Phase**: Assembly members will hear from a variety of experts, stakeholders, and tribal perspectives.

3. **Decision Phase**: Assembly members consider potential actions and discuss what they think should happen.
4. **Report Published**: Assembly members offer a final set of recommendations to elected officials and the wider public, which can be turned into laws.

The virtual event will be livestreamed and recorded starting January 2021 via Zoom and available for subsequent viewing on the WA Climate Assembly's website and YouTube channel. Visit waclimateassembly.org to learn more about the Climate Assembly process.

Media, municipalities, and organizations are encouraged to help promote the WA Climate Assembly using downloadable materials provided in the WA Climate Assembly Media Kit: waclimateassembly.org/media-kit. Join the conversation on social media using the hashtag **#WAClimateAssembly**.

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