

Message

From: Miner, Robert [/O=MSXBP/OU=EXTERNAL (FYDIBOHF25SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/00000000000000000000000000000000];
Sent: 08/08/2018 15:50:38
To: Streett, Mary [/o=MSXBP/ou=Exchange Administrative Group (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/00000000000000000000000000000000];
Ellis, Joe [/o=MSXBP/ou=Exchange Administrative Group (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/00000000000000000000000000000000]; Stout,
Robert [/o=MSXBP/ou=External (FYDIBOHF25SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/00000000000000000000000000000000];
Sidoti, Elizabeth [/o=MSXBP/ou=Exchange Administrative Group (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/00000000000000000000000000000000]; Raftery, Becky [/o=MSXBP/ou=Exchange Administrative Group (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=00000000000000000000000000000000]; Allendorfer, Robert K. [/o=MSXBP/ou=Exchange Administrative Group (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=00000000000000000000000000000000];
CC: Wolf, Tom [/o=MSXBP/ou=Exchange Administrative Group (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=00000000000000000000000000000000];
Poulton, Teri (Consoldane) [/o=MSXBP/ou=Exchange Administrative Group (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=00000000000000000000000000000000]; Brady, Pamela [/o=MSXBP/ou=Exchange Administrative Group (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=00000000000000000000000000000000]; McKeon, Rayanne B [/o=MSXBP/ou=External (FYDIBOHF25SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=8f01c88c7f574819b9514871ab2f5009]; Cochrane, Phil [/o=MSXBP/ou=Exchange Administrative Group (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/cn=Recipients/cn=00000000000000000000000000000000];
Subject: Awareness: Washington campaign media clips

Redacted - First Amendment

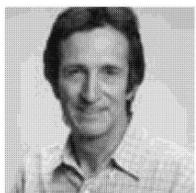
With carbon fee measure now on Washington's November ballot, campaign money is rolling in

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The Tesoro refinery (now called Andeavor), as seen from Cap Sante lookout in Anacortes in 2012. Andeavor has given \$1.66 million to the campaign opposing a carbon fee initiative on the November ballot. (John Lok / The Seattle Times)

Andeavor, owner of an Anacortes refinery, is the biggest donor, so far, contributing \$1.66 million to defeat the carbon fee ballot measure



By

Hal Bernton

Seattle Times staff reporter

Though the November election is still three months away, more than \$4.5 million already has been raised by supporters and opponents of a proposed carbon fee that the Washington Secretary of State's office has certified for the fall ballot.

State Public Disclosure Commission records show that proponents currently have the fundraising edge, bringing in more than \$2.7 million as of Monday with

contributions that include a \$525,000 cash contribution from the Nature Conservancy. Opponents have raised \$1.7 million, with most of that money coming from \$1.66 million in contributions from Andeavor (formerly Tesoro), which operates an oil refinery in Anacortes.

The initiative by the Alliance for Jobs and Clean Energy would create an escalating state carbon “fee” on most fossil-fuels emission, and invest the revenue in clean energy, clean water, forests and other projects that seek to slow or help cope with climate change.

The ballot measure’s carbon fee would start at \$15 a metric ton of carbon, which would add an estimated 14 cents to the cost of a gallon of gasoline. The fee would rise annually by \$2 per ton of carbon emission, plus the rate of inflation.

Last Thursday, Secretary of State Kim Wyman announced that the measure — Initiative 1631 — had qualified for the November election.

The campaign contributions — which do not include pledges — are expected to grow substantially in the weeks ahead to finance social media and campaign ads.

The measure is receiving national attention during a midterm election when the Trump Administration is pulling back from federal efforts to combat climate change. Meanwhile searing temperatures and fierce western fires underscore what scientists say is the growing likelihood of extreme weather events as the amount of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases rises in the atmosphere.

Washington also had a measure to put a price on carbon emissions on the ballot in November 2016, and it went down to defeat. That measure would have imposed a carbon tax, which proponents sought to structure as revenue neutral through reductions in other taxes.

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WSPA

Morning News Clips: Wednesday, August 8, 2018

Mentions/Includes Quotes from WSPA:

1. Crosscut: Don't call it a tax: Carbon fee heads to ballot, (Aug. 8, 2018)

Meanwhile, the usual opponents of carbon restrictions are lining up to fight the initiative in advance of the November election. Petroleum giant Andeavor (formerly known as Tesoro) donated over \$1.7 million to the "No on 1631" campaign, a political action committee formed by the Western States Petroleum Association (WSPA). The Association of Washington Business came out against the carbon fee, claiming it will hurt the very low-income communities proponents of the initiative hope to help.

Don't call it a tax: Carbon fee heads to ballot

Can November's carbon fee finally help the state regulate emissions and protect imperiled communities?

by

• [Manola Secaira](#)

/ August 8, 2018

The Andeavor refinery in Anacortes — seen here flaring in 2010 — could be subject to fees if I-1631 passes. (Ted S. Warren/AP Photo)

It's official: Voters will have the chance to support a carbon fee on this November's ballot. Proponents of I-1631 weren't too surprised when they received the news on August 3: The initiative earned just under [350,000 signatures](#) by the time it was turned in to Secretary of State Kim Wyman's office last month. That's about 90,000 more signatures than it needed.

"It's been a long time coming to get this on the ballot," [Yes On 1631](#) Communications Director Nick Abraham says.

With a slew of failed carbon taxes littering Washington's past, another proposition taking aim at greenhouse gases might seem like business as usual. But Abraham says that the shift from "tax" to "fee" makes all the legal difference for what the initiative can actually accomplish if enacted.

"We wrote this as a fee so that we could see the money going to the right places," Abraham says, explaining that it provides a "direct line" of financial support to communities affected by carbon pollution.

This change could make all the difference. The first carbon tax to be put on the Washington State ballot, I-732 in 2016, was a revenue-neutral proposal that sought to charge emitters based on how much carbon they produce. The carbon fee would still charge large corporate polluters \$15 per ton of carbon emissions starting in 2020 and increase by \$2 each year until reduction goals are met. But it would reinvest that money in climate-friendly causes. Seventy percent of the revenue would be invested in clean energy, while the rest would go to protect natural resources and aid communities impacted by pollution (a need pointed out by [past carbon tax critics](#)).

The fee's focus on building community has been one of its most distinguishing components. Its diverse coalition of support — from workers' unions to faith groups to various tribal nations — has attracted a lot of attention to the movement. Its backers often tout it as the "largest coalition ever in state history," according to Abraham.

"During the initial conversations with these environmental organizations, we realized we needed to build trust, do this initiative and tackle climate justice in a unique way," [Front And Centered Strategic Initiatives](#) Director Tiffany Mendoza says. This network of about 60 organizations came out as one of the carbon fee's strongest supporters and provided the initiative with a voice for communities of color.

Mendoza says that the writers of the proposition needed to ensure that the "people who are most impacted have a seat at the table and can write solutions." This led organizers [to demand](#) that the governor-appointed board tasked with directing fee money must include members from vulnerable communities — specifically a tribal representative and someone representing "vulnerable populations in pollution and health action areas."

For context: The last time a carbon tax hit the ballot in 2016, it didn't get the support of as many communities of color or current Yes On 1631 supporter Gov. Jay Inslee. Abraham estimates that it took three and a half to four years of hard work and tough negotiation to unite this many groups behind one initiative.

Meanwhile, the usual opponents of carbon restrictions are lining up to fight the initiative in advance of the November election. Petroleum giant Andeavor (formerly known as Tesoro) donated over [\\$1.7 million](#) to the "No on 1631" campaign, a political action committee formed by the Western States Petroleum Association (WSPA). The Association of Washington Business came out against the carbon fee, claiming it will hurt the very low-income communities proponents of the initiative hope to help.

"This initiative will do little to reduce global carbon emissions while placing Washington employers, especially small businesses, at a competitive disadvantage with other states and regions that won't have to pay the higher energy costs," AWB president Kris Johnson said in a statement. "We believe there are better ways to reduce carbon emissions while also protecting jobs and family budgets."

And while the fee has earned the support of some groups who failed to back past carbon taxes, [others have criticized Yes On 1631's "unite-the-left" approach](#).

Similar initiatives have faced serious pushback in the past, especially from the WSPA (which opposed 2016's carbon tax). But Abraham believes that the diverse leadership behind I-1631 will make this effort more successful than past attempts to curb carbon emissions.

"This is what we knew was going to happen all along," Abraham says. "But I would say that it's different this round."

About the Author - Manola Secaira

Manola Secaira is the Emerging Journalist Fellow for Crosscut/KCTS 9.