

Agenda – Feb. 21, 2019
Palouse Citizens' Climate Lobby

5:30-7:00pm, Umpqua Bank Meeting Room, 225 N. Grand Ave., Pullman

Introductions

Additions to the Agenda

Review of Minutes

Announcements

- CCL International Conference & Lobby Day, June 9-11, 2019 in D.C. cclusa.org/conference . [Diversity Scholarships](#) and [Conservative Scholarships](#) application deadline is March 31st.
- ID & E WA CCL Conference – April 20, Moscow, ID

Reports

City/County Actions

Media - Recent editorials and letters to the editor

Presentations –

UI classes

Carbon Series at UI

Lobbying

ID – Brian, Mac

WA - Judy

ID & E WA CCL Conference Planning – April 20, Moscow, ID

Mac, Katie, Carlos, Linda, Judy

National CCL Monthly Call – Arjan: Dr. Natasha DeJarnett, research coordinator at the National Environmental Health Association. Her specialty areas include climate change and environmental exposures, how the burning of fossil fuels takes a tremendous toll on public health, not only from the impact of climate change, but also from the pollution that leads to heart and respiratory problems. To watch/download/listen visit <https://citizensclimatelobby.org/monthly-speakers/>

National Actions for February

1. Make a chapter action plan for 2019 using CCL's "Levers of Political Will"

- CHAPTER DEVELOPMENT - Recruit, train, engage and share the work
- LOBBYING - Build and deepen your relationships with your members of Congress
- MEDIA - A steady drumbeat of pieces to local papers and postings on social media.
- GRASSROOTS - Educate, recruit and build support
- GRASSTOPS ENGAGEMENT - Demonstrating support from community leaders

2. Communication skills exercise: Sharing information about the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act of 2019 (on back of this agenda)

Next Meeting March 21, 5:30-7:00pm, 1912 Center, Senior Center, 412 East 3rd St. Moscow

Sharing information about the bill

COMMUNICATION SKILLS EXERCISE

We're excited that the bill was reintroduced, and we're eager to tell people about it! When coupled with good listening, these conversations can open minds and build relationships. Try slowing down to restate what you heard and appreciate the values underneath concerns you heard before responding with information.

Practice exercise focused on the regulatory language in the bill

With a partner, imagine a scenario in which someone expresses concern regarding the provision on EPA regulations. Try out these steps to help you balance listening with providing information. After the partners have each had a turn, reconvene and ask a few partners to replay their conversation for the whole group.

| Listening | Your response might be something like this... |
|--|---|
| Reflect back the question you heard and then connect. | "I'm glad you are thinking carefully about this section. It sounds like it matters to you to preserve the EPA's ability to regulate emissions." |
| Listen to their response, and come back with anything you agree with them about. | "I agree with you that we need to keep as many options on the table as possible to solve this problem." |
| Ask permission to share your point of view. | "Can I tell you what I understand about this provision that makes me more comfortable about it?" |
| If they agree. | Share your perspective, perhaps using some of the points below from our "Responding to Public Questions" about the bill document. |
| Make a few points and then follow up with an open question to find out how well they are receiving the information. | "Do you think that a narrow restriction like this to satisfy Republican concerns is worth passage of a strong carbon fee?" |
| Continue listening, reflecting and sharing small bits of information. Then stop. Give them some time to think about things. Sometimes it takes a few conversations for people to change their point of view. | |

From our "Responding to Public Questions" document eclusa.org/responding-questions:

We appreciate that many people want to keep every option on the table. The limits in this bill are minimal and this policy will achieve much higher emissions reductions than any regulations proposed to date. In fact, it will cut U.S. emissions in 2030 nine times as much as the Clean Power Plan would have if it had gone into effect. The bill only affects EPA regulations on greenhouse gases covered by the carbon price, and only as long as emissions targets are being met. If, after 10 years, targets are not being met, the policy mandates that the EPA implement additional regulations to meet those emission reduction targets. This gives clear direction to the EPA from Congress that would prevent the type of court challenges that have hampered policies based on the current authority of the Clean Air Act — some of which have yet to be enacted almost 10 years after that authority was confirmed by the Supreme Court. Congress (as well as state and local governments) can also always enact further legislation addressing climate change as it sees fit, or as the public demands.