1	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON
2	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF KING
3	
4	ZOE & STELLA FOSTER, minor children by )
5	and through their guardians MICHAEL FOSTER ) and MALINDA BAILEY; AJI & ADONIS PIPER, )
6	minor children by and through their ) guardian HELAINA PIPER; WREN WAGENBACH, a )
7	minor child by and through her guardian ) MIKE WAGENBACH; LARA FAIN, a minor child )
8	<pre>by and through her guardian MONIQUE DINH; ) GABRIEL MANDELL, a minor child by and )</pre>
9	through his guardians VALERIE and RANDY ) MANDELL; JENNY ZU, a minor child by and )
1,0	through her guardians YAN ZHANG & ) WENFENG XU, )
11	Plaintiffs, ) No. 14-2-25295-1 SEA vs.
12	WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY, ) Defendant. )
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14	HEARING
15	The Honorable Judge Hollis R. Hill Presiding
16	April 29, 2016
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23	TRANSCRIBED BY: Bonnie Reed, CET  Reed Jackson Watkins
24	206.624.3005
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1	APPEARANCES
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4	On Behalf of Plaintiffs:
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11	On Behalf of Defendant Evans:
12	KATHARINE G. SHIREY
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14	Ecology Division
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2	April 29, 2016
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4	THE COURT: Please be seated. Good morning. All right.
5	We're here on Petitioners' motion for relief from judgment
6	on Foster v. Washington Department of Ecology, Cause No.
7	14-2-25295-1.
8	Could the parties please make their appearances for the
9	record starting over on my left with Ms. Rodgers?
10	MS. RODGERS: Yes, good morning. Andrea Rodgers on behalf
11	of Petitioners. And I have Petitioner Gabe Mandell and Lara
12	Fain with me this morning.
13	THE COURT: Good morning.
14	MS. SHIREY: Kay Shirey for the Washington State
15	Department of Ecology.
16	THE COURT: All right. Oral argument was requested and
17	granted by Petitioners. Let me tell you first of all and
18	put on record what I've reviewed. I've reviewed the motion
19	and declaration and exhibits attached, the response,
20	declaration and exhibits attached, and Petitioners' reply.
21	I also reread my own order of November 19th, 2015 and
22	reviewed some of the other files.
23	So, Ms. Rodgers, would you like to stand up at the bar and
24	address the Court?

MS. RODGERS: Yes, Your Honor.

1 G	Good	morning,	Your	Honor,	and	may	it	please	the	Court.
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We're here today on -- we filed a Rule 60(b) motion looking

for an order for relief from judgment. And I just wanted to

4 start out to be very clear about what we are asking the

5 Court do. Essentially, Your Honor, we're asking the Court

to make findings that Ecology has made two

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misrepresentations to this Court during the earlier

8 proceedings, and that justifies an order of relief under

9 Rule 60(b)(4), or in the alternative that there are

10 extraordinary circumstances that we're dealing with in this

case that justifies relief under Rule 60(b)(11).

Upon making those findings, Your Honor, we're asking that you vacate those parts of the final order that deny our petition for review. That, in turn, leaves the petitioners essentially without a remedy in this case in light of the legal violations that were found in the final order, and we believe that you would then have the authority to enter a remedy under the APA, which we are asking for, would be an order directing Ecology to promulgate a rule as well as direct them to do the updates to RCW 72.35.

First, I'll start with the misrepresentations to the Court, Your Honor. As you know, we heard a lot both in the briefs and in oral argument about the December 2014 report that Ecology prepared. And in that report Ecology concluded that the emissions standard -- the emissions limits and the

emissions reduction trajectory in that statute were not based on science and need to be more aggressive and needed to be updated. But at that time they recommended -- they stated in their report that no recommendation was going to be made because they were going to wait until Paris.

Ecology and during the proceedings in this case provided testimony that they were going to provide those updates to the legislature in 2016, and at this point the legislative session has come and gone and those legislative recommendations were never made. Your Honor, so -- and it's undisputed that that has not happened here.

The request that Ecology make those recommendations was originally included in our petition for rule making and it's an extremely important part of this case, Your Honor. Not only is it mandated by law, it's required by statute in RCW 72.35.040. It's also required by executive order and -- but it also affects and informs how Ecology will implement their statutory authority going forward; whether it's adopting a clean air rule or whatever they do in regards to reducing climate emissions -- or carbon dioxide emissions, it's very important that they make those recommendations because that will guide their actions in the future. It was an important part of our case to begin with, it hasn't vanished or disappeared. And we believe that the misrepresentation to the Court saying that they would do it and have not done it

1 entitles us to relief under Rule 60(b)(4).

The second issue, Your Honor, is the rule making. As you know, after this Court issued its first the order in the case regarding the motion to strike, after the youth met with the governor, that he directed Ecology to promulgate a rule. And that process was started -- officially was started in September of last year, and on February 26th of this year, they withdrew that rule. Now, Ecology -- we believe that Ecology's promise to reissue the rule, isn't really worth very much, Your Honor, given their historic track record of inability to deal with this problem. The record in our case shows that it's been at least 26 years since Ecology recognized that climate change was a problem and that urgent action needed to be taken to draw down carbon dioxide emissions.

Administrative Record 14 is from 2008 when that's the first time in our record where Ecology was considering using their Clean Air Act authority to regulate carbon dioxide emissions. Here we are six years later, Your Honor, they promised the Court that they will promulgate a rule, they ended up withdrawing that rule, and we're left today without a rule. And so I believe that Ecology's long history of inability to deal with this problem justifies relief in this case.

And Your Honor, I want to point out that it wasn't until

1	these youth brought this litigation that the governor
2	directed them to do this rule. And it wasn't until the day
3	after the motion was filed that Ecology scheduled the
4	webinar that was held just two days ago to present some new
5	ideas about a new proposal for a rule. So it's very, very
6	important that the Court exercise its authority to provide
7	these youth with a remedy; otherwise, they don't have any
8	other remedy available to them at law.

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And the circumstances in this case, I believe, are unlike any other, Your Honor. I think the findings that you made in this case very clearly recognized the current state of the science, the urgent need for action, and Ecology's inability and unwillingness to do what needs to be done to protect the rights of these kids, enables them -- entitles them to relief from this Court.

I did want to ask, Your Honor, two days ago Ecology submitted supplemental declaration that had text of the webinar that wasn't included in your list of documents that you had reviewed. If it was, I would like to address it, but could I ask if that --

THE COURT: Actually, I neglected to note to myself that when that was provided to the Court. I did review it yesterday.

MS. RODGERS: Okay. Your Honor. Well, I'd like to briefly address that. You know, I think it provides further

support for why we're here today. Just to go through it, I think one of our bases for arguing that Rule 60 relief is appropriate in this case is Ecology's inability to do what is required by both the findings by this Court in the November order as well as the clear statutory directive to protect and preserve air quality for current and future generations.

I think as just going through that document, which was a webinar and it appears to be a PowerPoint presentation that takes you through what they're planning to do in the new rule -- now, I want to be clear, we're not asking you to dictate the content of any future rule. We recognize the Court's limitation in that regard. We are asking for an order directing them to do a rule in accordance with the time line that Ecology itself has proposed. And the time line that they proposed is on page 32 of that supplemental declaration.

But also, Your Honor, just going through that document, it's quite clear that Ecology is not taking into account the rights of these kids when it's regulating carbon dioxide emissions. I'll just note, they discuss the clean air rule concept; they still will not reveal what Washington's part is to draw down carbon dioxide emissions, even though that's required by RCW 72.35.040, even though it's been required by Governor Inslee, they still will not tell us where we need

to go in order to fulfill their constitutional and statutory
mandates.

In addition, Your Honor, it shows in the "who's in, who's out" slide, nearly half of emission sources are not covered by this rule. Additionally, it allows delayed implementation, up to three years for certain sources to get regulated. It uses a baseline and credit system that has failed in other places, most notably Alberta. And Your Honor, it just does not show that this agency is committed to implementing the rule of law as has been interpreted by this Court in the November order, Your Honor.

And finally, I wanted to address the second part of the supplementary documents that were provided was an op-ed by Climate Solutions and NRDC. I'm not quite clear on the relevance of that document, but since it was provided to the Court, I just wanted to say, Your Honor, we're pleased to see that others are advocating for greenhouse gas emission reductions, but we don't believe that, again, it displaces or replaces Ecology's obligation to do scientifically-based reductions.

And I think, you know, a more relevant op-ed was in the paper on the 23rd, written by Fawn Sharp who is a Quinault tribal leader. And in that op-ed, she talks about the 1,000 tribal members that are currently being relocated off of their reservation lands and moved to higher ground due to

1	sea level rise. She talks about the Mount Anderson Glacier
2	that feeds the Quinault River and Lake Quinault that has
3	disappeared entirely. And she talks about the need for
4	urgent action to protect her people.

So Your Honor, we respectfully request that you vacate -make those findings regarding misrepresentations and/or
extraordinary circumstances, vacate those portions of the
final order that affirm Ecology's denial of the petition for
rule making and then order a remedy in this case. And I
believe that remedy should be an order directing Ecology to
promulgate a rule that complies with the November 19th order
as well as direct them to make their updates to the
legislature that is required by law.

14 Thank you, Your Honor.

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- 15 THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Rodgers.
- 16 Ms. Shirey, good morning.
- MS. SHIREY: Good morning and may it please the Court, my
  name is Kay Shirey. I represent the Washington State

  Department of Ecology in this case.

As you know, we are here to address Petitioners' motion for post-judgment relief under Civil Rule 60(b). This Court must deny that motion unless Petitioners prove by clear and convincing evidence that Ecology either made misrepresentations or committed fraud or Petitioners prove that extraordinary circumstances exist here that are not

- 1 covered by any other provision of Civil Rule 60(b).
- 2 We ask the Court to deny Petitioners' motion for two
- 3 reasons: First, Petitioners' claim that Ecology has
- 4 abandoned the effort to adopt a rule limiting greenhouse gas
- 5 emissions in Washington is false. Ecology is working
- 6 vigorously on the rule and is on a path to complete the rule
- 7 before the end of 2016, as they told this Court they would.
- 8 Second, this Court's November 19th, 2015 ruling did not
- 9 rely on Ecology making a recommendation to the 2016
- 10 legislature; therefore, the fact that Ecology did not make a
- 11 recommendation to the legislature does not provide a basis
- for relief under Civil Rule 60(b).
- So on the first point, Petitioners claim that Ecology has
- failed to meet its commitment to adopt a final rule by the
- end of 2016. That rule has no merit because Ecology is on
- track to adopt a final rule by the end of 2016. As
- 17 explained in our briefing, Ecology withdrew the earlier
- proposed rule because the Administrative Procedure Act
- 19 required them to because they needed to make substantial
- 20 changes to the rule.
- 21 At the April 27, 26 webinar -- and you say you've got that
- document.
- THE COURT: I do.
- MS. SHIREY: And I have one here.
- 25 THE COURT: I did review it.

1	MS. SHIREY: Okay. So that explains what Ecology has beer
2	thinking and the feedback Ecology has gotten on the proposed
3	language back this was proposed back in January and the
4	changes they are proposing to make as a result of that
5	feedback. Some of those changes address concerns raised by
6	the environmental community and some of those changes
7	address concerns raised by the regulating committee.

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So there is no fraud or misrepresentation here. Fraud is making a false statement. There is no false statement here. Ecology said they would adopt a rule by the end of 2016, and Ecology is on track to adopt a rule by the end of 2016, if not earlier. There are also no extraordinary circumstances here because Ecology is doing exactly what Ecology said it would do.

So Petitioners' second claim is that they are entitled to relief under 60(b) because Ecology did not make a recommendation on greenhouse gas emissions to the 2016 legislature. This claim is without merit because a recommendation to the legislature was not part of this Court's decision in this case. The decision in this case was based on the commitment that Ecology made to engage in rule making as directed by the governor. This Court's decision makes very clear that it was based on the ruling, and I think at the end of the decision, the Court said: The petition for review is denied due to the Department of

Ecology having commenced the aforementioned rule making process as directed by the governor.

None of the statements -- there's no statement in the decision that requires Ecology to make a recommendation to the legislature. There's nothing in the Court's ruling that would lead one to believe that it was based -- there was any reliance on Ecology making a recommendation to the legislature; therefore, there's no basis for relief under 60(b).

So to elaborate, there is no fraud or misrepresentation here. Ecology's determination not to make a recommendation to the legislature was not fraud because there was no false statement. The statement originally made was by Hedia Adelsman. Ms. Adelsman's statement was true at the time it was made. Ecology made a decision later not to make the recommendation to the legislature because Ecology was devoting its resources to rule making to actually reduce greenhouse gases when a recommendation to the legislature would do nothing. Since there's no false statement, there's no fraud, there's no relief available under 60(b)(4).

And there are also no extraordinary circumstances here.

Extraordinary circumstances must be extraneous to the actions of the Court or go to questions of regularity of the proceedings, and there is no claim here that meets those requirements. Petitioners' claim that climate change is

1	itself the extraordinary circumstance that justifies relief
2	under 60(b)(11), but in making this claim, Petitioners are
3	reiterating arguments they made in the earlier proceedings,
4	and such claims are not sufficient to reopen a case. If you
5	look at Sollenberger v. Cranwell, 26 Wn. App 783, a 1980
6	case, it says that merely repeating arguments made at trial
7	does not provide a basis for reopening the case.

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There's another case in Nordstrom v. Campbell (phonetic), 26 Wn. App 449, 1980. It says the power to vacate a judgment on motion is not intended to be used as a means for the court to review or revise its own final judgments. the petitioners wish to challenge this Court's ruling, they could have filed an appeal, which they have not.

So another element to this is that non-performance of a material condition of a judgment has been deemed to be an extraordinary circumstance justifying modification of a judgment. But that is not available here because the recommendations to the legislature was not material to this Court's decision in this case. And, indeed, if the Court had meant for that recommendation to be a material part of the determination, it did not do so, and cannot now hold Ecology accountable for not knowing that.

So in closing, I would like to say that this Court's November 19th, 2015 ruling was based on Ecology's statement that the agency would adopt the rule to limit greenhouse gas

emissions in Washington by the end of 2016. Ecology i	1	emissions	in	Washington	bу	the	end	of	2016.	Ecology	is
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- doing exactly what it told the Court it would do. It's
- 3 working diligently to adopt a rule by the end of 2016.
- 4 Under these circumstances, there is no basis for vacating or
- 5 modifying the judgment in this case.
- 6 THE COURT: I do have one question. What about your
- 7 representation that 2016 hasn't run, and therefore, a
- 8 recommendation could still be made to the legislature.
- 9 Hasn't the 2016 legislature recessed?
- 10 MS. SHIREY: The legislature has recessed, but certainly
- 11 Ecology could make a recommendation in 2016 to the 2017
- 12 legislature.
- 13 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Ms. Shirey.
- MS. RODGERS: To clear the record, Your Honor, we are not
- alleging fraud. We do not yet have a record in this case to
- allege a case of fraud. We're alleging misrepresentations
- that were done by Ecology here.
- 18 Your Honor, Ecology promises yet again that they're going
- 19 to issue the rule by the end of 2016. There's nothing
- 20 stopping Ecology from either not issuing a new rule or
- 21 withdrawing a rule that comes out again. We would be placed
- in the same situation we are again, we would be forced to
- come back to this court yet again months later, and it puts
- the petitioners in an even more difficult situation than
- 25 they are already. A schedule for compliance with the rule

1	making is imperative to ensure that Ecology fulfills their
2	statutory and constitutional responsibilities. They have
3	committed to a time line, we have it, if we could put it in
4	a proposed order and they can fulfill their
5	responsibilities.

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I wanted to talk about, Your Honor, that they were required to withdraw the rule. That's not what the APA says. That section says Ecology has a choice when there's -- they want to revise portions of a proposed rule, they can either withdraw the rule or they can issue a supplemental notice. There's two ways to approach that situation. They didn't have to follow this path five months into the process.

Again, it's nice that the environmentalists and others are participating in the rule making process, but there's nothing to indicate that Ecology is addressing the concerns of these youth and concerns that will address the future habitability of this planet, Your Honor.

The recommendation to the legislature was an integral part of our petition for rule making. And for some reason it seems to have just disappeared; it is not on Ecology's radar. But I'll point the Court to the final order page, it's quoted in our reply brief at 8. What the Court says, the Court finds specifically the Department of Ecology is the agency authorized both to recommend changes in statutory

emission standards and to establish limits that are

2 responsibile. The current rule making is toward that end.

It's an important part of this, and if those recommendations are not met -- or are not made, Your Honor, there is no way for Ecology to put this state on a path towards where it needs to go to deal with climate recovery,

Your Honor.

And again, the record in the case shows -- and there's testimony in the cases from the order to show cause hearing that Ecology was targeting its clean air rule towards complying with the emission limits set in RCW 72.35. You know, we have always taken the position, Your Honor, that that's a floor, it's not a ceiling; but that's not the position Ecology has taken. Ecology has always interpreted that statute as constraining their ability to do scientifically-based emission reduction standard. So the recommendation is a very important part of all of this, Your Honor.

And finally extraordinary circumstances isn't climate change, unfortunately, that's our reality. The extraordinary circumstance is 26 years of inaction by this agency in spite of clear legislative authority and directive to act. They did not do the recommendation that they said they would do. They promulgated a rule which they later withdraw and can withdraw at any time or simply not

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And to respond to Ecology's accusation that we could have appealed; well, Your Honor, when the appeal deadline ran in December, they were doing a proposed rule and we were expecting them to -- the legislative session was about to start in January and we would assume that they were going to do what they had told the Court that they would do. So there was no basis for us to appeal the judgment. But since that appeal deadline has run, they have not fulfilled their assurances to this Court and that is what justifies relief under Rule 60, Your Honor.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

All right. I am going to vacate portions of the November 19th, 2015 order. And I'm going to do so from the bench, so bear with me. I'm looking at that order right now, and it's -- I'm going to quote from it. On page 1: The Washington State Department of Ecology is required by law to periodically report to the legislature summarizing human caused climate change and to make recommendations regarding whether greenhouse gas emissions reductions required by Washington statute need to be updated.

To quote Ecology: The effect of climate change on water supplies, public health, coastal and storm damage, wildfires and other impacts will be costly unless additional actions

1	are taken to reduce greenhouse gases. That was in the
2	Department of Ecology's report to the legislature dated
3	almost two years ago well, one and a half years ago,
Л	December 201/

effects of climate change.

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Ecology does have the duty to engage in rule making. They were directed to do so by Governor Inslee in July of this year. Ecology doesn't dispute that current science establishes that rapidly increasing global warming causes an unprecedented risk to the earth including land, sea and atmosphere and all living plants and creatures.

Washington -- this is Ecology being quoted: Washington faces serious economic and environment disruptions from the

The reason I quote Ecology, which I was doing, in reiterating my order is that this is -- this is a matter -- this is an extraordinary circumstance that we're facing here. I'm not finding that Ecology made any misrepresentations to the Court or committed any fraud. Ecology did start a rule making procedure.

But I am finding under Rule 60(b) 11 that extraordinary circumstances exist which require vacation of the portion of the order that denied -- that put the matter back in the hands of Ecology with the understanding of this Court that Ecology was going to pursue a rule making procedure and was going to make a recommendation to the legislature during the

1 2016 session, which is now concluded.

I'm not confident at this point that the rule making procedure will be completed by the end of 2016 without a court order, and I think it's necessary that that be in a court order, and so I will issue an order to that effect.

That the rule making procedure proceed and that a rule be issued by the end of calendar year 2016 and that a recommendation to the legislature be made during the 2017 session. And I'm going to ask the parties to confer as to when during that session such a rule should be presented for it to have any possibility of affecting the legislature's decision on these matters.

The reason I'm doing this is because this is an urgent situation. This is not a situation that these children can wait on. Polar bears can't wait, the people of Bangladesh can't wait. I don't have jurisdiction over their needs in this matter, but I do have jurisdiction in this court, and for that reason I'm taking this action.

So I would like the parties to confer and propose written findings and an order to the Court. If you can do that now, that would be great. If not, you can submit it during the week next week. I'm out of town all week, so I wouldn't be able to review it until Monday, the 9th of May. Thank you. The Court is in recess.

THE CLERK: Please rise.

1	CERTI	F I C A T E
2		
3	STATE OF WASHINGTON	)
4		) ss
5	COUNTY OF KING	)
6		
7	I, the undersigned,	do hereby certify under penalty
8	of perjury that the foregoing c	ourt proceedings were transcribed
9	under my direction as a certifi	ed transcriptionist; and that the
10	transcript is true and accurate	to the best of my knowledge and
11	ability, including any changes	made by the trial judge reviewing
12	the transcript; that I received	the audio and/or video files in
13	the court format; that I am not	a relative or employee of any
14	attorney or counsel employed by	the parties hereto, nor
15	financially interested in its o	utcome.
16		
17		
18	IN WITNESS WHEREOF,	I have hereunto set my hand
19	this 3rd day of May, 2016.	
20		
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23		
24	Bonnie Reed, CET	