

**Byers & Anderson Court Reporters/Video/Videoconferencing  
Seattle/Tacoma, Washington**

1 natural resources. So no Nestlé, no oil, no coal. All  
2 of it matters. And we are here to have our voices heard  
3 and thank you for your time, your consideration, and  
4 honor the Treaty of 1855, please. Thank you.

5 MR. LITTLELEAF: And Shane, us Indians  
6 can't eat coal, can we?

7 SHANE LITTLELEAF: No.

8 MR. BATTS: Thank you.

9 MR. REES: Good afternoon. My name is  
10 Bob Rees. I'm a 20-year veteran fishing guide like Elke  
11 before me. I'm also executive director for the  
12 Association of Northwest Steelheaders representing sport  
13 anglers throughout the Pacific Northwest.

14 When I was a child, every other summer we would  
15 spend in Pennsylvania where I learned to love the  
16 outdoors, but I always had questioned in my grandparents'  
17 backyard why their stream did not have trout in it. This  
18 is Pennsylvania. This is the trout state. And I learned  
19 a little bit more about coal and oil extraction in the  
20 state of Pennsylvania. And after realizing everything  
21 that Oregon had to offer, I knew that I would be a  
22 six-generation Oregonian forever.

23 I spent the last two decades on the Oregon coast in  
24 Tillamook as a professional fishing guide. One of my  
25 greatest concerns for the coal consumption is ocean

1 acidification. And when you're taking into account all  
2 the different environmental impacts that happen with coal  
3 consumption and coal mining, I urge you to better  
4 understand and take into account the effects of ocean  
5 acidification.

6 I first learned about the effects of ocean  
7 acidification from Oregon's cleanest estuary, Netarts  
8 Bay, where my neighbors had an oyster hatchery, yet they  
9 witnessed an 80 percent mortality for their juvenile  
10 oysters because at Oregon's cleanest estuary was  
11 receiving the Pacific Ocean water that was highly acidic  
12 and detrimental to their product.

13 They also had clams there. It's the same thing.  
14 Most people know how hard an oyster shell is, yet, they  
15 were victims of ocean acidification. The crab larvae,  
16 the pteropods, the copepods, all the base of the food  
17 chain that feeds our forage fish, that feeds our baby  
18 salmon, if an oyster shell cannot be maintained in the  
19 Pacific Ocean and in Oregon's cleanest estuary, how are  
20 the fragile shells of crab larvae and clams and  
21 everything that feeds at the very base of the food chain,  
22 how are they going to survive in those kinds of  
23 conditions?

24 So please take into account the multimillion dollar  
25 shellfish industry, the multibillion dollar salmon

1 industry, the salmon that come out of the Columbia River  
2 fuel fisheries up and down the Pacific Coast.

3 Tillamook County, my child, my seven-year-old  
4 daughter is highly dependent on the amount of timber that  
5 comes off of public lands on state forests. Those also  
6 fuel the education component of Tillamook County just as  
7 coal does for Wyoming.

8 I think we would have a better time accepting the  
9 impacts of coal if we found them to be good stewards of  
10 the resource. 10 percent of the lands, only 10 percent  
11 of the lands have been reclaimed. 90 percent remain in  
12 terrible condition. Thank you.

13 MR. BATTIS: Thank you.

14 MR. PIAZZON: Thank you for this  
15 opportunity to testify. Thank you for the opportunity to  
16 stand up. I'm Gary Piazzon. I am the coal facilitator  
17 of the Social and Environmental Justice Council of the  
18 Unitarian Universalist Congregation at Whidbey Island. I  
19 am also representing the Northwest UU Justice Network as  
20 the climate justice leader for that section.

21 I live on Penn Cove which is home to the Penn Cove  
22 shellfish industry, very famous and delicious seafood  
23 that is threatened by ocean acidification. I am also a  
24 retired physical therapist. I retired three years ago  
25 when I realized that I had to devote my entire energy to