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1 any more destruction before it continues.

2 I'm asking you to do the right thing because  
3 compassion, love, and empathy and kindness for others is  
4 what makes us human. And to put the risk of many ahead  
5 of the -- this was the closing line. This was the really  
6 good one. Let me start over.

7 I'm asking you to do the right thing because  
8 compassion, love, empathy, and the kindness for others is  
9 what makes us human. And to put the risk of many for the  
10 profit of the few is an inhumane decision to make.

11 Thank you for your time. Thank you for listening.  
12 I really hope that you use this glimmer of time and  
13 moment to make the right decision. Thank you.

14 MR. BATTIS: Okay. Thank you very  
15 much.

16 No. 78? Okay. We're going to call down Group 86  
17 through 90 over with Molly. And move over her to Katie  
18 on Microphone 1, with No. 81.

19 MR. RUBY: I'm offering a comment to  
20 you on methods for determining the lease price for coal  
21 extraction and a method that I'm recommending that you  
22 use in writing the EIS.

23 I want to suggest that you should include as one of  
24 the elements in the price calculation the social costs of  
25 carbon. When the coal is extracted and burned, it does,

1 of course, release carbon dioxide into the air, and  
2 that's what we price.

3 The social cost of carbon for a given year is an  
4 estimate in dollars, but the present discounted value of  
5 the damage caused by one metric ton increase in CO2  
6 emissions into the atmosphere for that year were  
7 equivalently the benefits of reducing CO2 emissions by  
8 the same amount in that year.

9 The social cost of carbon is intended to provide a  
10 comprehensive measure of the monetized value of the net  
11 damages from global climate change that results from an  
12 additional unit of CO2, including but not limited to  
13 changes in the net agricultural productivity use, energy  
14 use, human health effects, property damages from  
15 increased blood risk.

16 Federal agencies use the social cost of carbon to  
17 value the CO2 emission's impacts on various regulations,  
18 including emission and fuel economy standards for  
19 vehicles, emission standards for industrial manufacturing  
20 power plants, solid waste incineration, and appliance  
21 energy efficient standards and I believe it should be  
22 used in writing this EIS.

23 The amount of CO2 released per ton of coal will  
24 depend on the actual use of coal and the way it is burned  
25 or consumed. This will vary by lease and can be more or

1 less depending, for example, on the efficiency of the  
2 power plant. But for the most part, it will be  
3 sufficient to assume that it is burned in the national  
4 average coal-fired power plant unless there is a  
5 dedicated contract for purchase of the coal for the  
6 entire lease period.

7 The U.S. federal government's interagency working  
8 group on the social cost of carbon has developed a  
9 methodology for estimating the social cost of carbon, and  
10 has applied that methodology to produce estimates that  
11 government agencies can use in regulatory impact analyses  
12 under Executive Order 12866.

13 I am recommending that you use these values. I have  
14 attached to my comments which I gave you, a page from a  
15 recent report in the US National Academy of Sciences. It  
16 gives you the values in three different interest rates  
17 and two different levels of probability from the Monte  
18 Carlo calculation method as used to develop these  
19 estimates.

20 I'm recommending that you consider the discount rate  
21 of 3 percent, and the average value, although some would  
22 suggest you should use the 95 percent value since it  
23 encompasses more alternative scenarios.

24 Note that it will be necessary to apply the value  
25 calculated for each specific year of the lease over the

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1 entire period of the least for the coal extracted in  
2 future years and not just the value during the first year  
3 of the lease. Thank you.

4 MR. BATTIS: Thank you.

5 MS. SCHOETTLER: Hi. I'm Joanna  
6 Schoettler from Seattle, Washington. I come from a train  
7 family, Northern Pacific and Great Northern and  
8 Burlington Northern, and I've also grown up in Seattle,  
9 Washington State, but I've also been across the country  
10 three times on trains because of my dad's work. He was  
11 working with taxes, so I've know all the tax assessors  
12 along the tracks, and then I also traveled in 40 states  
13 and one of them, I have been down in coal country in the  
14 Appalachians when they had the strikes in '89. I was  
15 down there doing some reconciliation with the Fellowship  
16 of Reconciliation down there and so I've seen what coal  
17 does to the people, which is down there, no sewage. Did  
18 you know they had no sewage in Appalachian country? So  
19 the coal companies didn't give them or create any sewer  
20 system for them. So that's what they do to their people.

21 So I want to go on from there. So I usually say  
22 when I tell people about coal and fossil fuels that we  
23 can live without fossil fuel products but we can't live  
24 without clean water. And as you saw on our signs, it  
25 says coal costs us our money, our health, our lands and