From: Oliver Orjiako
To: Sonja Wiser
Subject: FW: Public Testimony re climate element public participation plan
Date: Monday, November 27, 2023 11:38:51 AM

FYI.

From: Heather Tischbein <htischbein@hotmail.com>
Sent: Monday, November 27, 2023 10:58 AM
To: Kathleen Otto <Kathleen.Otto@clark.wa.gov>; Karen Bowerman <Karen.Bowerman@clark.wa.gov>; Sue Marshall <Sue.Marshall@clark.wa.gov>; Gary Medvigy <Gary.Medvigy@clark.wa.gov>; Michelle Belkot <Michelle.Belkot@clark.wa.gov>; Glen Yung <Glen.Yung@clark.wa.gov>
Cc: Oliver Orjiako <Oliver.Orjiako@clark.wa.gov>; Jenna Kay <Jenna.Kay@clark.wa.gov>
Subject: Re: Public Testimony re climate element public participation plan

Karissa and Jim,

Here's what I sent just now. Heading out to a beach and a fish market. Will be back later.

> On Nov 27, 2023, at 8:56 AM, Heather Tischbein <htischbein@hotmail.com> wrote:
>
> Dear County Council,
>
> As you deliberate approving the proposed public participation plan proposed for addressing the climate element required in the comprehensive plan update, I encourage you to familiarize yourself with the recently released Fifth National Climate Assessment. I have copied a section of the report below, for your convenience, along with a link to the report.
>
> I encourage you to take the big picture, long term view on climate change adaptation and mitigation, as described by the best available climate science; as well as the best available political and social science around differential impacts of climate change on communities of color and low-income people of all colors, through time. History matters, too, as we tend to addressing the present and potential future impacts of land use and economic development planning based in the world view (mindsets) of progress based on the extraction and consumption of resources, while externalizing all the costs to the well-being and long term flourishing of "Mother Nature," upon which our health and happiness as human communities depend, embedded as we are in Nature.
>
> Please consider starting the public participation process with a community-based inquiry into the values, belief systems, and assumptions we believe to be true…and let's question their authority and appropriateness on our thinking...as we design for 21st century communities of

health and prosperity. Continuing to grow the “throw away” economy, to create jobs that provide sufficient income for people to buy their basic needs for shelter and food, is not the future I want for my three son and two grandsons. Living within and regenerating the limits of our degenerating ecology on Planet Earth seems the wise way to go, in my opinion. I suggest we start now to factor in the humane and relational aspects of mutual aid and reciprocity that have guided Indigenous communities for thousands of years.

From my perspective, we would be better served designing the future for our children's grandchildren within the world view (mindset) of our Indigenous brothers and sisters, the original and free people of the Americas, and their orientation towards protecting the well being of The Seventh Generation. One might posit that in the Grand Scheme of Things, an orientation towards "We" rather than "Me" is the preferred (and wisest) orientation.

Thank you or your consideration of this testimony,

Heather Tischbein

<mg.jpg>

Fifth National Climate Assessment
nca2023.globalchange.gov

Cascading and compounding impacts increase risks

The impacts and risks of climate change unfold across interacting sectors and regions. For example, wildfire in one region can affect air quality and human health in other regions, depending on where winds transport smoke. Further, climate change impacts interact with other stressors, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, environmental degradation, or socioeconomic stressors like poverty and lack of adequate housing that disproportionately impact overburdened communities. These interactions and interdependencies can lead to cascading impacts and sudden failures. For example, climate-related shocks to the food supply chain have led to local to global impacts on food security and human migration patterns that affect US economic and national security interests. {11.3, 17.1, 17.2, 17.3, 18.1, 22.3, 23.4, 31.3; Introductions in Chs. 2, 17, 18; Focus on Compound Events; Focus on Risks to Supply Chains; Focus on COVID-19 and Climate Change}

The risk of two or more extreme events occurring simultaneously or in quick succession in the same region—known as compound events—is increasing. Climate change is also increasing the risk of multiple extremes occurring simultaneously in different locations that are connected by complex human and natural systems. For instance, simultaneous megafires across multiple

western states and record back-to-back Atlantic hurricanes in 2020 caused unprecedented demand on federal emergency response resources. {2.2, 3.2, 15.1, 22.2, 26.4; Focus on Compound Events; Ch. 4, Introduction}

Compound events often have cascading impacts that cause greater harm than individual events. For example, in 2020, record-breaking heat and widespread drought contributed to concurrent destructive wildfires across California, Oregon, and Washington, exposing millions to health hazards and straining firefighting resources. Ongoing drought amplified the record-breaking Pacific Northwest heatwave of June 2021, which was made 2° to 4°F hotter by climate change. The heatwave led to more than 1,400 heat-related deaths, another severe wildfire season, mass die-offs of fishery species important to the region's economy and Indigenous communities, and total damages exceeding $38.5 billion (in 2022 dollars). {27.3; Ch. 2, Introduction; Focus on Compound Events, Focus on Western Wildfires}