**Information Packet for**
**Longmont City Council**

# Proposed City of Longmont Resolution to Support a Carbon Fee & Dividend Policy, The Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act of 2021, H.R. 2307

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Citizens' Climate Lobby


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# Introduction

The Longmont Chapter of Citizens' Climate Lobby encourages the City of Longmont to endorse by resolution a national policy of carbon fee and dividend, as most recently embodied by H.R. 2307,[1] the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act of 2021. (In our previous information packet, the bill was referred to as H.R. 763 of 2019. It was reintroduced as H.R. 2307 in the 117th Congress. No major changes were made when it was reintroduced in April 2021.)

The goal of the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act (EICDA) is "to create a Carbon Dividend Trust Fund for the American people in order to encourage market-driven innovation of clean energy technologies and market efficiencies which will reduce harmful pollution and leave a healthier, more stable and more prosperous nation for future generations." (Quote taken from the text of H.R. 2307.[1])

It is rare for a city to weigh in on national legislation. However, in this case, the coherent national policy set out in the EICDA not only harmonizes with local goals and initiatives, but also establishes the larger economic environment essential for their success.

To enact the EICDA requires a sufficient level of political will, which is strengthened by endorsements from all levels—local, state, and national. The EICDA, and the carbon fee and dividend principles it is based upon, have been supported by 200+ municipalities[2] (7 in Colorado), 800+ prominent individuals (40 from Colorado, including 12 holding state and local elected positions), 1,400+ businesses and organizations (50+ in Colorado), and over 4,000 prominent U.S. economists (50+ in Colorado), as detailed in Appendixes D and G.

## Discussion

Longmont is addressing our climate emergency on multiple fronts. The urgency of doing this resulted in a declaration of a Climate Emergency and the establishment of a Climate Action Task Force (CATF) and a Just Transition Plan Committee (JTPC), building upon and extending the existing Sustainability Plan and goals for use of 100% renewable energy sources by 2030.

In addition to these local initiatives, the city joined with partners in the Platte River Power Authority and with statewide organizations such as the Colorado Communities for Climate Action (CC4CA).

The Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act is aligned with the objectives of both our city and statewide initiatives.

Citizens' Climate Lobby (CCL), a nonpartisan national organization with a local Longmont chapter active since February, 2017, is not a recent upstart (see Appendix A). It has spent more than a decade carefully studying, refining, and building academic and bipartisan support for a coherent national policy to incentivize a rapid but orderly transition away from fossil fuels. CCL endorses the EICDA as the best and most viable embodiment of this policy to date (see Appendix B).

The approach is based on a uniform, but increasing, fee on all forms of fossil carbon, levied at the point of extraction or import, giving businesses and households a clear and quantifiable view of the rising cost of inaction. Importantly, the fees collected are fully and equally distributed back to the public. This makes the policy not only revenue-neutral but also neutral as to what sorts of innovative approaches may be adopted to move beyond fossil fuels. Border adjustments prevent U.S. companies from operating at a disadvantage abroad and also prevent the "export" of carbon pollution if we import from countries not having similar policies.

The EICDA ensures that a nationwide transition to renewable energy will occur on a clear schedule. Doing so minimizes uncertainty, which both businesses and consumers prefer. The EICDA can also serve as an accelerator to local incentives that help businesses get a jump on the transition.

The increasing price on carbon will also accelerate transitioning to renewable energy, a core of Longmont's Sustainability Plan, will facilitate the goal of achieving 100% renewable energy for electricity by 2030, and is consistent with CC4CA's recommendation for establishment of a market-based policy at the federal level. The fee placed on carbon at the source of production and import would provide incentives to move to renewable energy sources, as well as to technological advances for storage and distribution, while border adjustments would protect competitiveness of American businesses. Furthermore, the return of the money gathered from the price or fee imposed to individuals in an equitable manner will prevent the economic burden of the transition to cleaner energy from falling on the shoulders of those with lower income.

Carbon pricing in general is garnering increased support throughout the country and internationally:

- It has been cited by thousands of economists (including more than 50 from Colorado) as the most efficient, cost-effective way to reduce carbon emissions.
- Support for a market-based approach to accelerate the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions across the economy was recently added into the U.S. Chamber of Commerce's "Position on Climate."
- It will accelerate the transition to clean and renewable energy, improving air quality along with reducing warming carbon emissions.
- Emphasis has been put on the ability of a fee and dividend policy to distribute fees collected equitably to achieve a more Just Transition that will not unduly burden lower-income residents.

- Corporations appreciate the predictability of the slowing rising fees, which allow them to plan ahead. Many in the energy sector, including our own Platte River Power Authority, have begun to include such fees in their budget planning.
- Border adjustments will protect American interests as they trade with nations not having carbon pricing in place.

In recent years there have been a number of carbon pricing bills introduced in Congress.[3] Each carbon fee and dividend policy places a price on carbon, but they differ in the starting amount, the slope of the rise in fees, and in what the money gathered from the fees will be spent on, as well as their overall effect on carbon emissions. Only the EICDA returns all dividends to the public, except for small administrative costs, ensuring that economically disadvantaged households do not bear the burden of this transition.[4]

By the end of the 116th Congress, support for the EICDA had increased to a total of 86 cosponsors; in the 117th Congress, the bill already has 76 cosponsors. Over 100 local governmental organizations have endorsed the bill, and 100 more have endorsed the concept of a carbon fee and dividend policy it embodies.

Some form of carbon pricing is in place in several countries around the globe. In the last few months, it has become clear that the European Union (EU) is also considering such carbon pricing with border adjustments. Just as with the EICDA, the border adjustment in the EU proposal will drive other nations to embrace carbon pricing. Should that occur before the U.S. moves on carbon pricing, the EICDA provides a response that will enable America to continue to be competitive in global markets and increase the incentive for additional countries to put a price on carbon.

With the Biden Administration focused on taking up the challenges of climate change and the EU discussing carbon pricing, it is a good time to consider what impact carbon pricing might have on Longmont's Sustainability Plan and on the recommendations made by the Climate Action Task Force.

## Deeper Dive into the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act

This landmark bill puts a price on carbon pollution while creating American jobs, driving innovation, improving public health, and protecting lower-income households from carrying the burden of transition. It does so putting a fee on carbon emissions and returning the revenue equally to the American people. For details and frequently asked questions, read about how the EICDA works[5] (see also the fact sheet in Appendix B).

With this bill, Congress found a simple, fair, and effective solution.[6] At the beginning of the 2020 session of Congress, Rep. Ted Deutch (D-FL), Rep. Francis Rooney (R-FL), and five other representatives introduced the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act (H.R. 763). At the end of the 116th Congress, the bill had more than 86 cosponsors. This bill was reintroduced into the 2021 session of Congress in April. The bill number changed to H.R 2307, but the title and substantive content remain the same (see Appendix C). We refer to this bill as both the EICDA and as H.R. 2307 in this document, except in reference to the initial bill H.R. 763.

Independent assessments of this bill's policy by Regional Economic Models, Inc. (REMI)[7] and Columbia University's Center on Global Energy Policy[8] indicate that it is the most robust carbon-pricing legislation on the table in Congress, less costly than regulatory legislation[9], and the only carbon-pricing climate bill with significant support. The EICDA will reduce America's carbon pollution by 30% in the next 5 years alone, and is the single most powerful tool we have to get us to net zero by 2050. As it does so, it will also improve health and save lives by cleaning the air that Americans breathe, boost the economy with millions of jobs, and put money into Americans' pockets.

"Polling[10] by well-known conservative messenger Frank Luntz[11] shows that a majority of Americans, including Republicans, are concerned about climate change and want the government to act to limit carbon pollution," notes Mark Reynolds, executive director of Citizens' Climate Lobby. "As public pressure increases for Congress to take action, the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act provides a solution that is both effective and family friendly."

Climate scientists are clear that to avoid the worst impacts of climate change, society must dramatically reduce its carbon dioxide emissions. That message was delivered in the Fourth National Climate Assessment[12] and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change[13] reports. The IPCC report specifically mentioned carbon pricing as a way forward to effectively reduce emissions and stabilize our climate.

In 2019, top U.S. economists recognized that global climate change is a serious problem calling for immediate national action (see Appendix D). To this end, they issued a statement in the *Wall Street Journal*[14] in support of a carbon fee and dividend policy as "the most cost-effective lever to reduce carbon emissions at the scale and speed that is necessary." They stipulated that such as policy should:

- Increase each year until emission reduction goals are met and be revenue neutral.
- Have a border carbon adjustment to enhance competitiveness of American businesses and incentivize other countries to adopt a similar policy.
- Return all revenue directly to U.S. citizens in equal lump-sum rebates to maximize fairness and political liability of a rising carbon fee.

Members of Congress supporting the EIDCA and a carbon fee and dividend policy, including Representatives Jason Crow (CO06), Joe Neguse (CO02), Ed Pearlmutter (CO07), and Diana DeGette (CO01), are now working together for the good of the country and for humanity to do just that.

## Municipal Resolutions in Place Around the Country

Over 100 local U.S. governments have passed resolutions supporting the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act[2] specifically. Of note are those resolutions, as of March 11, 2020, in the "coal states" of Pennsylvania (7), Illinois (2), Indiana (1), Ohio (3), Utah (4), and Virginia (1). Refer to the complete listing of local governments that support the EICDA.[15]

An equal number, including 6 Colorado municipalities, have signed resolutions supporting a carbon fee and dividend policy. See Appendix G for links to the Colorado municipal resolutions and for a compilation of all Colorado supporters of H.R. 2307 (90+) and/or a carbon fee and dividend policy (60+).

## Climate Change in Colorado

Colorado is already dealing with the impacts of our changing and challenging climate.

In 2020, 13 wildfires burned in Colorado for weeks. The Cameron Peak Fire, starting 6 miles north of Cameron Pass in the Roosevelt National Forest, became the largest wildfire in Colorado history, ranging over 208,663 acres and costing nearly $6.4 million in property destroyed. The Pine Gulch Fire, near Grand Junction, was the second largest, burning almost 140,000 acres, destroying $35 million worth of property.

The explanation for the increasing intensity and frequency of wildfires is straightforward: Climate change is making weather hotter and forests drier, conditions in which a lightning strike can ignite a fire that quickly destroys thousands of acres. August 2020 was Colorado's hottest month on record, and more than half of our state was in extreme drought. The wildfires create a feedback loop that intensifies climate change by releasing massive amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

The impact of increasing temperatures on water supply in Colorado has also placed farmers and ranchers on the front line of climate change. Even the most sustainable practices are little match for the conditions that eventually left 100% of the state abnormally dry or in drought[16], stunting crops, drying up the flow of water to farms, and shriveling grazing land.

Brad Udall, senior scientist at the Colorado Water Center, Colorado State University, prefers the term “aridification” because “drought” implies an eventual return to normal. On our current trajectory, temperatures will only continue to climb, bringing more fires and greater destruction.

Under these conditions, unforeseen crises are also made worse. For example, as we struggle to persevere through the coronavirus pandemic, smoke from fires amplifies respiratory problems already aggravated by pollution caused by burning fossil fuels, making the virus more deadly. These health problems fall disproportionally on our most vulnerable populations—those of lower income and the elderly.

The changing climate can also exacerbate other weather extremes, such as flooding. In 2013, Longmont suffered a disastrous inundation, which cost Boulder County nearly $500 million[17] to repair and devastating disruptions to local residents' lives (and local municipal budgets) for years. Many climate scientists point to our current warmer temperatures as causing more severe rainstorms, and any such flooding in Colorado that results will be again exacerbated by rapid runoff from land denuded by forest fires and drought.

With the impact of climate change being felt here and now, we are running out of time to bring down the heat-trapping pollution that is warming our world. We must use all the tools at our disposal to curtail those emissions.

One of the most effective tools is an ambitious price on carbon that will speed up the transition to a low- or zero-carbon economy. A tax or fee on carbon can have a positive impact on low- and middle-income families, too. How? Take the revenue from the fee and distribute it to all households.

The carbon fee portion of the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act is expected to drive down carbon emissions 30% in the next 5 years alone and is our single most powerful tool to reach net zero by 2050. A household impact study[4] written by Kevin Ummel, a research affiliate at the University of Pennsylvania and released in 2019, found that among households in the lowest fifth economically, 96% would receive “carbon dividends” that exceed any increase in carbon costs (see Appendix E).

Our smoke- and ash-filled orange skies and floods serve as a warning that our climate could one day be unbearable if we fail to take the actions necessary to rein in the changes now occurring.

An effective price on carbon with money returned to households can put us on the path to preserving a livable world and will cost less in both dollars and lives than the devastation that has been and will continue to be caused by “wild weather” and increasing pollution.

## City of Longmont Climate Actions

Recognizing the impact of our changing climate, Longmont has become a local leader in climate action:

- In November, 2016, Longmont adopted a broad Sustainability Plan[18] with the vision of becoming “an engaged community that promotes environmental stewardship, economic vitality, and social equity to create a sustainable and thriving future for all.” It has been updated periodically to include many of the additional actions below. Among the broad set of recommendations were goals for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and their implementation. The 2019 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Memo[19] noted that the use of energy to power buildings makes up 80% of Longmont’s total emissions, making reducing energy consumption and renewable energy adoption the largest opportunity to reduce overall emissions.
- In December, 2017, Mayor Brian Bagley made a proclamation in support of achieving 100% renewable energy.

- In January, 2018, Longmont City Council approved a resolution (RA-2018-05)[20] to utilize 100% renewable energy sources for its electrical energy supply by 2030. Longmont is working with its supplier, the Platte River Power Authority, to achieve that goal.
- In February, 2019, Longmont joined forces with other communities in Colorado under the Colorado Communities for Climate Action[21] (CC4CA) group to work cooperatively to support policies at the state and federal level that will facilitate local governments in adopting effective climate protection strategies.
- In November, 2019, recognizing the increased urgency of the problem, Longmont City Council declared a Climate Emergency and established a Climate Action Task Force (CATF) to make recommendations on how to address this problem more quickly (see 2019 Resolution).[22] Throughout its evolving program, building on the initial vision of the Sustainability Plan, Longmont has maintained that the transition to a more sustainable city must ensure that policies are equitable and do not unduly burden lower-income households. To that end, a Just Transition Plan Committee[23] (JTPC) was established to work with the CATF so that all recommendations would be viewed through an equity lens.
- In June, 2020, the joint recommendations from the CATF and JTCP[24] were approved by the Longmont City Council, and the subsequent review by staff and advisory boards helped to develop priorities in pursuing them.
- On January 12, 2021, Longmont City Council signed a letter from the Mountain Pact to President-Elect Joe Biden and Secretary-nominee Deb Haaland, with a copy to the U.S. Senate and U.S. House of Representatives, noting that the U.S. has had in the last four years an "energy dominant agenda that has jeopardized both our public lands and public health while contributing to the climate crisis by causing the release of vast amounts of potent greenhouse gas emissions. The emissions associated with oil, gas, and coal from public lands accounts for over 20% of total U.S. emissions.[25] These emissions directly affect our Western mountain communities as we deal with dire, long-term, and costly health[26] and climate impacts,[27] like the release of harmful methane gas; heat, drought, floods, and wildfire; and dust on snow." The letter requested that the Biden Administration and the 117th Congress fight the climate crisis with bold action, including "support (for) state and local clean energy building requirements and initiatives, emissions reduction programs, and utilities with renewable energy goals."
- In March, 2021, the Sustainability Advisory Board approved forwarding to Longmont City Council a resolution for putting a price on carbon with a carbon fee and dividend policy, such as the EICDA, which would accelerate and support the climate action goals of Longmont (see Appendix E). We now encourage Longmont to request the 117th Congress to make this market-based policy* part of its bold action on climate. On the next page is a sample template for a city resolution supporting a carbon fee and dividend policy, such as the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act.

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* In a recent update to its Position on Climate Change,[28] the U.S. Chamber of Commerce included a paragraph supporting a market-based to accelerate greenhouse gas emissions reductions across the U.S. economy.

# A Proposed City of Longmont Resolution

**A RESOLUTION BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LONGMONT TO ENDORSE THE ENERGY INNOVATION AND CARBON DIVIDEND ACT**

WHEREAS, the City of Longmont adopted a climate action plan in 2020 that builds on already established plans and goals for Sustainability, 100% renewable energy for electricity by 2030 and a Just Transition, as well as commitments to work with Colorado Communities for Climate Action and other Mountain communities, to form a foundation to make the transition to a clean energy economy and improve local resilience to climate change impacts; and

WHEREAS, the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act of 2021 (EICDA), H.R. 2307, is consistent with and will accelerate the implementation of the City of Longmont's Sustainability and Climate Action Plans; and

WHEREAS, an Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change issued a special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels in October 2018 warning that global warming is likely to reach 1.5°C between 2030 and 2052 if it continues to increase at the current rate; and

WHEREAS, the United Nations climate science body said in a monumental climate report that we have only until 2030 to make massive and unprecedented changes to global energy infrastructure to limit global warming to moderate levels; and

WHEREAS, the United States government released its Fourth National Climate Assessment in November 2018 reporting that the impacts of climate change are already being felt in communities across the country, and that more frequent and intense extreme weather and climate-related events, as well as changes in average climate conditions, are expected to continue to damage infrastructure, ecosystems, and social systems that provide essential benefits to communities; and

WHEREAS, conservative estimates by the world's climate scientists state that to achieve climate stabilization and avoid cataclysmic climate change, emissions of greenhouse gases must be brought to 80-95% below 1990 levels by 2050; and

WHEREAS, the environmental, health, and social costs of carbon emissions are not presently included in prices paid for fossil fuels, but rather these externalized costs are borne directly and indirectly by all Americans and global citizens; and

WHEREAS, to begin to correct this market failure, Congress can enact the EICDA to assess a national carbon fee on fossil fuels based on the amount of C02 the fuel will emit when burned and allocate the collected proceeds to all U.S. households in equal shares in the form of a monthly dividend; and

WHEREAS, as stated in the EICDA, for efficient administration, the fossil fuels fee can be applied once, as far upstream in the economy as practical, or at the port of entry into the United States; and

WHEREAS, as stated in the EICDA, a national, revenue-neutral carbon fee starting at a relatively low rate of $15 per ton of CO2-equivalent emissions and resulting in equal charges per ton of CO2-equivalent emissions potential in each type of fuel or greenhouse gas should be assessed to begin to lower what are now dangerously high CO2 emissions; and

WHEREAS, as stated in the EICDA, the yearly increase in carbon fees including other greenhouse gases, should be at least $10 per ton of CO2-equivalent each year, with the Department of Energy determining whether an increase larger than $10 per ton per year is needed to achieve program goals; and

WHEREAS, as stated in the EICDA, in order to protect low- and middle-income citizens from the economic impact of rising prices due to the carbon fee, equal monthly per-person dividend payments should be made to all American households (½ payment per child under 19 years old) each month from the fossil fuel fees collected, with the total value of all monthly dividend payments representing 100% of the net carbon fees collected per month; and

WHEREAS, the EICDA encourages market-driven innovation of clean energy technologies and market efficiencies that will reduce harmful pollution and leave a healthier, more stable, and more prosperous nation for future generations; and

WHEREAS, the EICDA is expected to lead to a decrease in America's $CO_2$ emissions of 30% in 5 years, and is the single most powerful tool we have to get us to net zero by 2050; and

WHEREAS, border adjustments—tariffs based on the carbon content of products imported from countries without comparable carbon pricing and refunds to our exporters of carbon fees paid—can maintain the competitiveness of U.S. businesses in global markets; and

WHEREAS, a national carbon fee can be implemented quickly and efficiently, and will respond to the urgency of the climate crisis because the federal government already has in place mechanisms, such as the Internal Revenue Service, needed to implement and enforce the fee, and already collects fees from fossil fuel producers and importers; and

WHEREAS, a national revenue-neutral carbon fee would make the United States a leader in mitigating climate change and in the clean energy technologies of the 21st century and would provide incentive to other countries to enact similar carbon fees, reducing global C02 emissions without the need for complex international agreements,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the City of Longmont, Colorado urges the U.S. Congress to enact without delay a carbon fee and dividend policy, such as the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act of 2021 (H.R. 2307); and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the City Manager or City Clerk, no later than 30 days after passage of this Resolution, shall transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Majority Leader of the Senate, to each U.S. Senator and Representative from the State of Colorado in the Congress of the United States, [and to nearby city and county governments urging that they pass similar resolutions].

PASSED AND ADOPTED as a resolution of the City Council of the City of Longmont, State of Colorado at its regularly scheduled meeting held on ________________, 2021.

______________________________________________,

Mayor, City of Longmont

______________________________________________,

City Clerk

## APPENDIX A. About Citizens' Climate Lobby


Citizens' Climate Lobby is a nonprofit, nonpartisan, grassroots advocacy organization focused on national policies to address climate change. Our consistently respectful, nonpartisan approach to climate education is designed to create a broad, sustainable foundation for climate action across all geographic regions and political inclinations.

By building upon shared values rather than partisan divides and empowering our supporters to work in keeping with the concerns of their local communities, we work towards the adoption of fair, effective, and sustainable climate change solutions.

To generate the political will necessary for passage of the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act, we train and support volunteers to build relationships with elected officials, the media, and their local community.

As of January 1, 2021, this growing climate advocacy group had 196,252 supporters worldwide, with 182,930 in the United States, and 5,895 in Colorado. At that time, there were 611 local chapters in the United States and 19 in Colorado (Aspen, Boulder, Chaffe County, Colorado Springs, Denver, Denver-North, Denver-South Metro, Durango, Fort Collins, Golden, Grand Junction-Grand Valley, Longmont, Montrose, Parker-Castle Rock, Pueblo, Steamboat Springs, Vail, Western Colorado University, Woodland Park).

While CCL's primary ask of members of Congress is to pass the EICDA as the fastest, most effective way to reduce carbon emissions, CCL recognizes that this bill is not a silver bullet to solve the climate crisis. CCL also supports other bills that fit into the broader picture of addressing the climate crisis and are complementary to EICDA, such as these:

- Utilizing Significant Emissions with Innovative Technologies (USE IT) Act, which would support the development and demonstration of vital carbon capture and removal technologies
- Better Energy Storage Technology Act (BEST) Act, which authorizes $300 million over five years to reduce the cost of grid-scale energy storage systems
- Revitalizing the Economy of Coal Communities by Leveraging Local Activities and Investing More (RECLAIM) Act, which amends the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 to provide funds to States and Indian Tribes for the purpose of promoting economic revitalization, diversification, and development in economically distressed communities through the reclamation and restoration of land and water resources adversely affected by coal mining
- Growing Climate Solutions Act (GCSA), which creates a new certification program at the U.S. Department of Agriculture to help solve technical entry barriers for farmer and forest landowner participation in carbon credit markets

Portions of the first three acts were incorporated into the Stimulus bill passed by Congress on December 24, 2020, which also called for a complementary phase-out of hydrofluorocarbons and for research supporting wind and solar energy. The GCSA was passed by the Senate (98:2) in June 2021.

For more information, see the CCL website.[29]

# APPENDIX B. Energy Innovation & Carbon Dividend Act Fact Sheet

## Energy Innovation AND Carbon Dividend Act

AMERICA'S CLIMATE SOLUTION

H.R. 2307

The Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act will reduce America's carbon pollution to net zero by 2050. It puts a fee on fossil fuel pollution, which creates a level playing field for clean energy. The money collected from fossil fuel companies goes to Americans in the form of a monthly 'carbon cash back' payment so that everyone can afford the transition.

**Net Zero by 2050**

This policy will reduce America's carbon pollution by 30% in the first 5 years alone, and is the single most powerful tool we have to get us to net zero by 2050.

**Affordable Clean Energy**

With this policy, the government makes fossil fuels more expensive, and businesses compete to provide clean energy solutions. The resulting innovation will reduce our pollution fast and efficiently, leading to plenty of reliable and affordable clean energy for our modern lives.

**Saves Lives**

This policy will improve health and save 4.5 million American lives over the next 50 years by reducing pollution Americans breathe. Poor air quality is responsible for the deaths of as many as 1 in 10 Americans today, and sickens thousands more.

**Puts Money In Your Pocket**

This policy is affordable for ordinary Americans because it puts money in your pocket. The money collected from the fee is given as a monthly dividend, or 'carbon cash back' payment to every American to spend with no restrictions. Most low and middle income Americans will come out financially ahead or break even.

Sources for statistics available at: **energyinnovationact.org/data-sources**

# Appendix C: Comparison of H.R. 763 and H.R. 2307

Citizens' Climate Lobby

## Comparison Chart of The Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Acts (7-8-21)

| | Energy Innovation Act of 2019 | Energy Innovation Act of 2021 |
|---|---|---|
| **Congress** | 116th | 117th |
| **House Bill # Lead Sponsors** | H.R. 763<br>Rep. Ted Deutch (D-FL)<br>Rep. Francis Rooney (R-FL) | **H.R.** 2307<br>Rep. Ted Deutch (D-FL) |
| **Cosponsors** | 7 Original Cosponsors (85 at end of session) | 28 Original Cosponsors (currently 76) |
| **Start Date** | 2020 | 2022 |
| **Initial Fee** | \$15 / ton of $CO_2e$ | No Change |
| **Annual Increase** | \$10 / ton of $tCO_2e$<br>If emission targets aren't met, increases to +\$15 / ton of $CO_2e$ in 2025<br>Inflation adjustment applies to annual increase | No Change<br>If emission targets aren't met, increases to +\$15 / ton of $CO_2e$ in 2023<br>Inflation adjustment applies to entire fee |
| **Emissions table** | Reference year: 2016 covered emissions<br>Annual Reduction Rate: 5% (2025-2034) and 2.5% (2035-2050)<br>2050 Reduction Target: 90% | Reference year: 2010 net GHG emissions<br>Annual Reduction Rate: 5% (2023-2030) and 3% (2031-2050)<br>2050 Reduction Target: 100% (net zero) |
| **Fluorinated gas fee** | 10% of GWP | Removed[1] |
| **National Academies studies** | Carbon Fee Effectiveness: 10 years<br>Biomass ecosystem impacts: 18 months | Carbon Fee Effectiveness: 5 years<br>Biomass ecosystem impacts: No Change |
| **Regulatory Adjustment** | Coverage: Stationary GHG sources<br>Time of Suspension: 10 years<br>Must regulate to comply with emissions table | Coverage: Removed<br>Time of Suspension: Removed<br>No EPA obligation |
| **CCUS refunds** | $CO_2$ source: Covered fuel only<br>Eligibility: $CO_2$ capture operator | $CO_2$ source: Facility-based offset[2]<br>Eligibility: Sequestration operator[3] |
| **Border Adjustment** | Fee adjustment: Full fuel cycle emissions<br>Excess revenues[4]: U.S. carbon dividends | Fee adjustment: Equivalence to U.S. fee[5]<br>Excess revenues: Green Climate Fund |

[1] Since legislation passed in 2020 to bring the U.S. in alignment with the Kigali Amendment, this bill does not place a fee on F-gases.
[2] A facility that burns fossil fuel (e.g., an ethanol plant with gas-fired boilers) can get a refund for biomass-based $CO_2$ up to the amount of fossil-based $CO_2$ they emit in their facility
[3] This allows multiple facilities to get refunds for aggregating $CO_2$ and piping it to a single sequestration site
[4] Revenues in excess of those used to cover Customs & Border Protection expenses
[5] Changed to ensure that domestic and foreign covered fuels or products bear the exact same carbon cost

# APPENDIX D. Economists' Letter Supporting Carbon Fee and Dividend

**3554 U.S. Economists**

**4** **Former Chairs of the Federal Reserve (All)**

**27** **Nobel Laureate Economists**

**15** **Former Chairs of the Council of Economic Advisers**

**2** **Former Secretaries of the U.S. Department of Treasury**


In 2019, in their largest public statement in history, several U.S. economists signed a letter recommending a carbon fee and dividend policy,[14] which is the foundation of the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act. The letter was published in the *Wall Street Journal*; additional economists have since signed, bringing the total to over 4,000. Listed below are those economists from Colorado, as of January 1, 2021.

**David R. Aske,** Univ. of Northern Colorado
**Edward B. Barbier,** Colorado State University
**Alpna Bhatia,** Univ. of Colorado, Denver
**Ernest Boffy-Ramirez,** Univ. of Colorado, Denver
**Martin Boileau,** Univ. of Colorado, Boulder
**Elissa Braunstein,** Colorado State University
**John R. Brock,** Univ. of Colorado, Colorado Springs
**Joanne Burgess Barbier,** Colorado State University
**John W. Byrd,** Univ. of Colorado, Denver
**Brian C. Cadena**, Univ. of Colorado, Boulder
**Joseph Craig,** Univ. of Colorado, Colorado Springs
**William Craighead,** Colorado College
**Charles A. de Bartolome,** U of Colorado, Boulder
**Asad Dossani,** Colorado State University
**John Elder,** Colorado State University
**Anders F. Fremstad,** Colorado State University
**Andrew I. Friedson,** Univ. of Colorado, Denver
**Ben Gilbert, C**olorado School of Mines
**Michael B. Heeley,** Colorado School of Mines
**Jessica B. Hoel**, Colorado College
**Scott Houser,** Colorado School of Mines
**Jonathan E. Hughes,** Univ. of Colorado, Boulder
**Nancy A. Jianakoplos,** Colorado State University
**Daniel K. N. Johnson,** Colorado College
**William H. Kaempfer,** Univ. of Colorado, Boulder
**Wolfgang Keller,** Univ. of Colorado, Boulder
**Farida C. Khan,** Univ. of Colorado, Boulder
**Haider A. Khan,** University of Denver
**Miles S. Kimball,** Univ. of Colorado, Boulder
**Jennifer L. Klein,** Univ. of Colorado, Boulder
**Stephan Kroll,** Colorado State University
**Marie L. Livingston,** Univ. of Northern Colorado
**Philip A. Luck,** Univ. of Colorado, Denver
**Hani Mansour,** Univ. of Colorado, Denver
**Carlos B. Martins-Filho,** Univ. of Colorado, Boulder
**Keith E. Maskus,** Univ. of Colorado, Boulder
**Adam McCloskey,** Univ. of Colorado, Boulder
**R. David Mullin**, Univ. of Colorado, Colorado Springs
**Christina Peters,** Metro. State Univ. of Denver
**Richard Peterson,** Colorado College
**Steven Pressman,** Colorado State University
**Esther R. Redmount**, Colorado College
**Daniel I. Rees,** Univ. of Colorado, Denver
**Mark G. Smith,** Colorado College
**Steven M. Smith,** Colorado School of Mines
**Jordan F. Suter,** Colorado State University
**Daniele Tavani,** Colorado State University
**John E. Tilton,** Colorado School of Mines
**Harry J. Turtle,** Colorado State University
**Edward Van Wesep,** Univ. of Colorado, Boulder
**Donald Waldman,** Univ. of Colorado, Boulder
**Stephan Weiler,** Colorado State University
**Jeffrey S. Zax,** Univ. of Colorado, Boulder

# Appendix E. Household Impact Study

A household impact study[4] of the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act estimates that 61% of all households in the U.S. would receive more than enough in monthly carbon dividends to offset their increased costs. The benefit is greater for lower-income that for higher-income households.

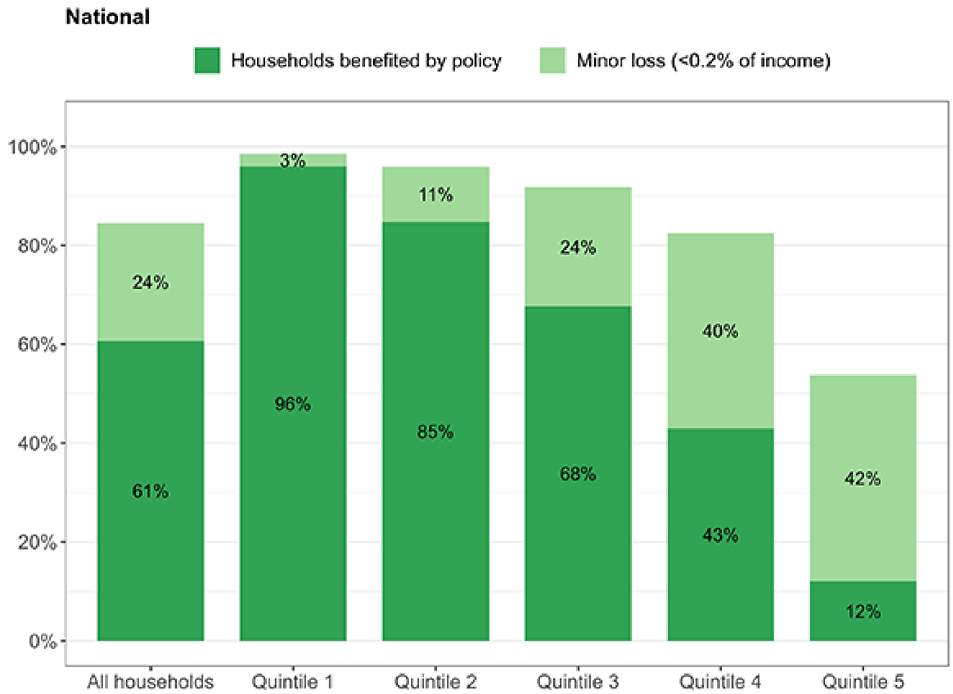


**Figure 1. Percent of households whose carbon dividends exceed carbon costs, ranked by consumption quintile.** The lighter green denotes a "minor loss," defined as less than 0.2 percent of income (e.g., for a $50,000 income, less than $100 per year). The quintiles correspond roughly to the income brackets: (1) below $35,000; (2) $35,000 to $55,000; (3) $55,000 to $95,000; (4) $95,000 to $160,000; (5) $160,000 to $200,000, used in an earlier household impact study.

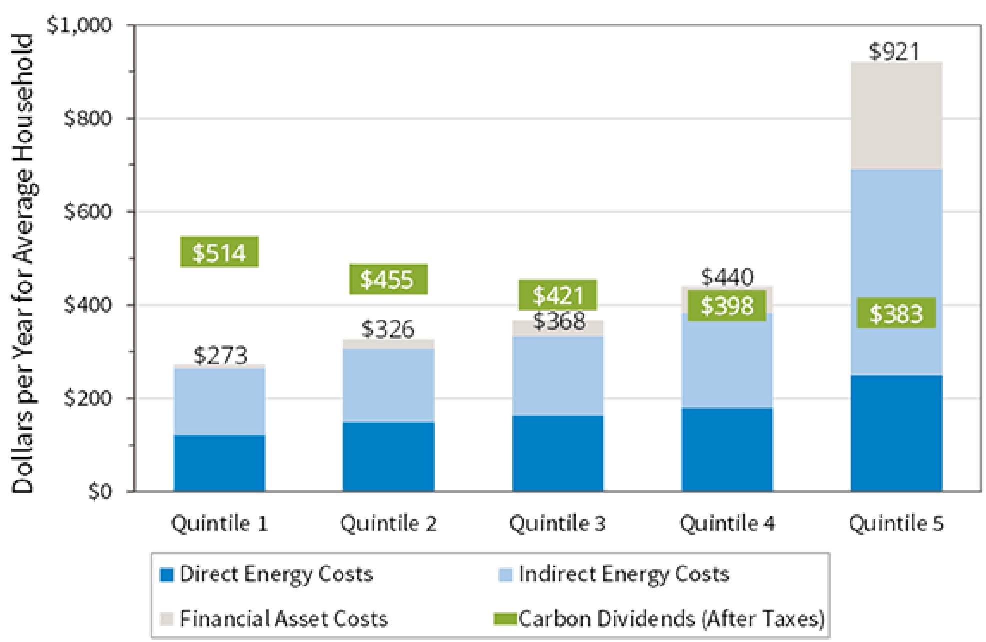


**Figure 2. Comparison of year 1 household costs from carbon fee with year 1 carbon dividends.** Direct energy is gasoline, electricity, and home heating. Indirect energy is embodied energy in all other purchases. Financial asset costs accrue from carbon costs incurred by businesses and passed back to owners. Carbon dividends are net after personal income tax.

# APPENDIX F. Support of Longmont's Climate Action Goals

A carbon fee and dividend policy, such as the EICDA, will impact almost every goal in Longmont's sustainability and climate action plans. The fee supports most directly those goals concerned with cutting carbon emissions and improving air quality. The dividend supports most directly those pertaining to equality and a just transition.

## Support for the Sustainability Plan

Over 50% of the proposed greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction in this plan comes from turning to 100% renewable energy as the primary energy source. A carbon fee and dividend policy will accelerate movement toward that goal. Unlike some proposals, this policy will not put local businesses at a disadvantage or lead them to consider relocating operations to another state or country. It is predicted that using this policy alone, GHG emissions can be reduced by 40% within 12 years. Return of the fee to Americans on an equitable basis will ensure that the burden does not fall disproportionally on lower-income households.

## Support for 100% Renewable Sources for Energy for Electricity by 2030

A carbon fee and dividend policy will accelerate the move to renewable energy by incentivizing power companies to turn away from fossil fuels on which a fee has been placed and toward renewable energy sources. It is more efficient, quicker to implement, and costs less than regulatory legislation, plus it will put dollars in Longmont residents' pockets that will help to smooth the transition.

## Support for CC4CA Policies

In its 2020-2021 policy statement,[30] CC4CA noted that "Our members have come to understand that climate change poses unique and severe risks to our communities and that we cannot meet our own local climate goals without effective state and federal policy." Included in its Policy Positions are the following goals:

1. **Reduce statewide carbon emissions consistent with or greater than the state of Colorado's 2019 certified goals.**
3. **Adopt a comprehensive market-based approach to reduce Colorado's greenhouse gas emissions that ensures the benefits accrue justly and equitably to impacted communities.**
4. **Expand consideration of the environmental and health costs associated with the use of fossil fuels in making and implementing climate-related policy.**
10. **Accelerate retirement of existing fossil fuel generation facilities and their replacement with cost-effective and reliable clean energy supplies, through means that protect both utilities and consumers.**
28. **Incorporate equity, accessibility and just transition considerations into climate policies and actions.**

These goals will be facilitated by a carbon fee and dividend policy. Placing a price on carbon will accelerate the use of renewable sources for energy and incentivize new technology, facilitating goals 1, 3, 4, and 10. Return of the collected fees to Americans on an equal basis will facilitate goals 3, 10, and 28.

## Support for the Climate Action Task Force Recommendations

The Climate Action Task Force[24] identified 6 topic areas to focus on for developing climate action recommendations and made 28 recommendations within these areas. The CATF recommendations are listed below with a description of the likely effects of the EICDA on the recommendations.

## Adaptation and Resilience (AR.1 - 3)

#### AR.1) Public Health in a Warming Climate

Accelerating the adoption of renewable energy will decrease outdoor air pollution derived from the extraction and use of fossil fuels and increase indoor air quality by eliminating gas appliances, resulting in fewer health issues from these sources.

#### AR.2) Water Conservation

Decreases in GHG emissions will lower temperatures, decreasing the severity of water shortages. Innovation in energy conservation will carry over to include more frugal use of municipal water, which takes energy to pump, purify, distribute, drain, and treat.

#### AR.3) Flooding Mitigation and Preparedness Education

Decreased GHG emissions will result in fewer extreme weather conditions. Service interruptions caused by flooding can make nearby properties untenable, even when not directly in the flood zone. Energy-frugal businesses and homes, on the other hand, are easier to make self-sufficient in an emergency.

## Building Energy Use (BE.1 - 7)

**BE.1) Building Codes: Improve Building Codes to include energy conservation measures and promote renewable energy.**

**BE.2) Electrification: Create an eight-person Electrification Feasibility Committee that prioritizes reducing carbon and GHGs while keeping housing affordable for the most vulnerable community members.**

**BE.3) Commercial Building Benchmarking Policy: This program is a part of the Longmont Sustainability Plan. Promote the use of Commercial Building Energy Benchmarks to encourage owners and tenants to improve energy efficiency and lower waste.**

**BE.4) Commercial Efficiency and Rebates: Expand existing programs, retrocommissioning, and Performance Programs through Commercial Efficiency Works™.**

**BE.5) Increase Residential Efficiency Works™ Program Utilization.**

**BE.6) Expand Low-Income Residential Energy Efficiency Programs.**

**BE.7) Create a Climate Action Fund: Secure grants, sustainability dollars and other sources to assist in funding the above programs.**

The acceleration of renewable energy sources for electrification will result in activities listed in BE.1 - BE.4 being based on energy increasingly supplied from renewable sources. Fees returned to households will help to alleviate the cost burden for the efficiency programs listed in BE.4 - BE.7.

## Education and Outreach (EO.1 - 5)

Although a carbon fee and dividend policy does not impact these recommendations directly, new jobs created in the renewable energy sector and electrification of vehicles, businesses, and homes will require training, as indicated in EO.1. Also, in the face of a national policy of predictable rising carbon fees, businesses will be more forward looking and quicker to adapt than many households. They will be ready allies in education and outreach to employees and the community at large.

**EO.1) Comprehensive Workforce Development: Develop a comprehensive green jobs training program that results in a diverse skilled workforce capable of helping the City meet its climate action goals.**

**EO.2) “Big Picture” Climate Lecture Series**

**EO.3) Climate Change Article Series**

**EO.4) Longmont Museum Teaching Exhibit**

**EO.5) Community Sustainability Liaison Program**

### Land Use and Waste Management (LW.1 - 3)

In general, a carbon fee and dividend policy, such as the EICDA, will accelerate the shift to renewable energy, thereby decreasing concerns about fossil fuel consumption and emissions.

**LW.1) Extending Agricultural Zoning: Change zoning to allow agricultural enterprises on residential properties, incentivize people to grow to sell or for their own use.**

The EICDA will decrease the need for and consumption of fossil fuels for long-distance shipping.

**LW.2) Commercial and Residential Composting Initiative: Increase participation in residential and commercial composting to 75%.**

The EICDA will decrease concern about the amount of fossil fuels required for transporting compost to a waste management site.

**LW.3) Downtown Pay for Parking: Implement pay to park requirements in Longmont's downtown in a way that encourages alternative modes of transportation.**

The EICDA will decrease concern about the amount of fossil fuels needed for travel around downtown.

### Renewable Energy (RE.1 - 5)

Acceleration of the use of renewable energy sources for electricity will make each of these steps more effective in the goal of reducing carbon emissions. Monitoring energy use will incentivize energy conservation, ease the transition to renewable energy, and help coordinate energy sources.

**RE.1) Smart Meters on Every House**

**RE.2) Home Energy Management Systems**

**RE.3) Energy Savings & Peak Load Reduction Program: In conjunction with Platte River Power Authority and/or Longmont Power & Communications, provide options and incentives for electric utility customers to participate in a demand response program that manages electricity use in the home to reduce peak demand, shift the peak load, or absorb excess production.**

**RE.4) Develop Carbon-Intensity Signaling Protocols: Provide electric utility customers with real-time information on the carbon- intensity of power production, in conjunction with Platte River, to help align energy demand and renewable energy availability.**

**RE.5) Distributed Energy Resources Development Plan: Create an inventory of managed Distributed Energy Resources that reduces electric peak loads and absorbs surplus energy production.**

### Transportation (T.1 - 4)

Acceleration to renewable energy for electricity will make electric vehicles essential in decreasing carbon emissions. More effective public transportation will particularly aid those unable to afford electric vehicles. Use of fuel generated from composting, in addition to electrification of buses, will help decrease carbon emissions of such transportation.

**T.1) Integrated Transport Service: Increase effectiveness of public transportation system.**

**T.2) Electric Car Charging Stations**

**T.3) Connected Bikeways**

**T.4) Alternative Work Schedules: Reduce commuter trips.**

## Support for the Just Transition Plan Committee Recommendations

Returning the collected fees to Americans on an equal basis will help to ensure that the cost of transition to renewable energy does not fall disproportionally on lower-income individuals. In addition, the resulting decreases in pollution and increased air quality will improve the health of everyone—but particularly that of individuals in our most vulnerable communities.

# APPENDIX G. Colorado Endorsements

Citizens' Climate Lobby volunteers work to build political will by seeking support for Congressional action to address climate change risk. CCL focuses on enacting legislation for a carbon fee and dividend policy—and now specifically the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act. Support is sought from community and business leaders, municipalities, and editorial boards. Below is a list of Colorado leaders supporting these CCL efforts as of June 30, 2021. (Legislators are highlighted in red; links to copies of resolutions are shown with blue underlines; ** indicates those added since January 2021.)

## Municipal Resolutions in Colorado

**In support of the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act (1):**

Manitou Springs

**In support of a carbon fee and dividend policy (6):**

Aspen
Boulder County
Boulder
Carbondale
Pitkin County
Ridgeway

## Colorado Endorsements of the Energy Innovation and Carbon Dividend Act

**Endorsed by the following news media (3):**

*Boulder Daily Camera*, Boulder
*Grand Junction Daily Sentinel*, Grand Junction
*Ute Country News*, Divide

**Endorsed by the following businesses and organizations (63):**

1908 Brands, Inc., Boulder
300 Suns Brewing, Longmont
4 Corners Riversports, Durango**
A Shared Blanket, Durango
Adapt Consulting & Climate Love Project, Durango
Alterra Mountain Company, Denver
Americas for Conservation + the Arts, Boulder
Animas River Days, Durango**
Arapahoe Basin, Dillon
Arvadans for Progressive Action, Arvada
Asher Brewing Company, Boulder
Aspen Highlands, Aspen
Aspen Mountain, Aspen
Aspen Skiing Company, Aspen
Atlasta Solar Center, Grand Junction
Boulder Nordic Sport, Boulder

Buttermilk Ski Resort, Buttermilk Mountain
Carver Brewing Co, Durango
College Republicans at CU Boulder, Boulder
Colorado Mesa Sustainabilty Council, Grand Junction**
Colorado Ski Country USA, Denver
Country Financial, Denver
Crazy Mountain Brewery, Denver
Cream Bean Berry, Durango
Denver Audubon, Littleton
Drive Electric Colorado, Denver**
Ecology Solar, Denver
Environmental Activist, New Castle**
Essential Housing Associates, Durango
Ewers Architecture, Golden
First Congregational Church Boulder, UCC, Boulder
Four Corners Chinese Medicine, Durango
Golden Real Estate, Inc., Golden
Grand Junction Daily Sentinel, Grand Junction
Grand Valley Students United, Fruita
Green Spaces, Denver**
Horse & Dragon Brewing Company, Fort Collins
LeFevre Psychological Services, Centennial
Longs Peak Pub and Taphouse, Longmont
Mockery Brewing, Denver
Mountain Sun Pubs & Breweries, Boulder
National Ski Areas Association, Lakewood
Outdoor Recreation Coalition of the Grand Valley, Grand Junction
Phunkshun Wear, Denver
Porter Real Estate, Fort Collins
Protect Our Winters, Boulder
Red Butte Roasters, Aspen
RES (Renewable Energy Systems), Broomfield
Signal Tech Coalition, Denver**
SKA Brewing, Durango**
Snowmass Ski Resort
Southern Sun Pub, Boulder
Sudden Fiction Books, Castle Rock
Telluride Ski and Golf, Telluride
Tierra Sagrada, The Sacred Earth Foundation, Florrisant
Tilvee INC, Arvada**
Under The Sun Eatery & Pizzeria, Boulder
Unitarian Universalist Fellowship of Durango

Ute Country News, Divide
Vine Street Pub and Brewery, Denver
WeFill, Durango**
Yampa Valley Outdoor Products, Steamboat Springs

**Endorsed by the following prominent Colorado individuals (49):**

Alan Schwartz, Attorney, Basalt
Andrew Romanoff, Democratic Candidate for U.S. Senate (CO), Denver
Barbara Noseworthy, Durango City Councilor City of Durango, Durango**
Bob Yates, City Council Member, Boulder
Brian Tate, Cross-country Ski Coach, Steamboat Springs
Carol Cure, Community Leader, Durango
Carol Dahl, Professor Emeritus, Economics & Business, Colorado School of Mines, Golden
Catherine Kleier, Professor, Denver
Charles Leavett, CEO, 4UR Ranch, Denver**
Christy Mahon, Development Director at Aspen Center for Environmental Studies, Aspen
Daniel Roberts, Rabbi, Denver
David Gross, Senior Instructor and Associate Chair, Boulder
Deborah Bronstein, Rabbi Emerita, Boulder
Edie Hooton, CO State Legislator, Boulder
Eliot Baskin, Rabbi, Greenwood Village
Gail Schwartz, Former CO State Senator, Basalt
Glenn Randall, Owner, Glenn Randall Writing and Photography, Boulder**
Harding Cure, Community Leader, Durango
Herb Grover, University Professor (semi-retired), Pagosa Springs
Jan Burton, Former City Council Member, Boulder
Jeffrey Bennett, Author/Astrophysicist, Boulder
Jessica Lybeck CEO Remark Denver Colorado**
Jim Hayes, Retired Executive, Littleton
Joel Schwartzman, Rabbi, Dillon
Jose-Luis Jimenez, Professor, CU Boulder**
Rev. Katie Kandarian-Morris, Minister, Unitarian Universalist Fellowship of Durango**
Katherine Hess, South Pole Winter Site Manager, Dillon
Karen McCormick, State Legislator, CO House District 11, Longmont
Kenneth Phifer, Minister Emeritus, First Unitarian Universalist Church, Denver
Kristopher Larsen, Mayor, Nederland**
Marsha Porter-Norton, La Plata County Commissioner, Durango**
Mary Dolores Young, City Council member, Boulder
Mike Kelly, County Supervisor, Jefferson County Board
Nate Gruendemann, CEO, Denver**
Nathan Schultz, CEO, Boulder Nordic Sport, Boulder

Patricia Chovan, Principal, Steamboat Springs
Paulo Borges De Brito, Faculty Member, Fort Collins
Rabbi David J. Zucker, Chaplain, retired, Shalom Cares, Aurora
Rachael Richards, City Council member, Aspen
Robert Pearcy, Pastor, Lakewood United Methodist Church, Lakewood
Sam Weaver, Mayor, Boulder
Saoirse Charis-Graves, City Council member, Golden
Simi Hamilton, Athlete, Aspen
Stephen Guy, Professor Emeritus, Washington State University, Crop Scientist, Durango**
Steve Fenberg, Colorado Senate Majority Leader Colorado Legislature, Boulder**
Stephen Moch, Rabbi, Denver
Tommy Caldwell, Professional Rock Climber, Estes Park
Torre, Mayor, Aspen
Tracey Bernett, State Legislator, CO House District 12, Niwot

## Colorado Endorsements of a Carbon Fee and Dividend Policy

**Signed by the following businesses and organizations (46):**

A Shared Blanket, Durango
Adapt Consulting, Durango
Adobe House Farm, Durango
Aravaipa Venture Fund, Golden
Atlasta Solar Center, Grand Junction
Boulder Zen Center, Boulder
Briar Rose Bed and Breakfast, Boulder
Colorado Society for Renewable Energy (CSRE), Fort Collins
Colorado Springs Quaker Meeting, Colorado Springs
Cool Energy, Boulder
Copper Mountain Ski Resort, Copper Mountain
Cream Bean Berry, Durango
Dans Plumbing and Heating LLC, Pagosa Springs
Davenport Construction, Grand Junction
Energy Fuels, Lakewood
Ever Better, PBC, Boulder
Harriss & Martinez, LLC, Durango
Jefferson Humanists, Golden
June M Russell CPA, Inc, Durango
Kaart Group, Grand Junction
Lightning Hybrids, Loveland
MAD Racing, Grand Junction
Maria's Bookshop, Durango
Mollborn Patents, Boulder
National Ski Areas Association, Lakewood

New Belgium Brewing Company, Fort Collins
NoCoFlyFishing, Loveland
Northern Colorado School of Fly Fishing, Loveland
Phoenix Recycling LLC, Durango
Pure Skin Organic Day Spa, Durango
Raider Ridge Cafe, Durango
Restorative Solutions, Inc., Boulder
Rhino Cubed, Boulder
Rochester Hotel, Durango
Rose Duds LLC, Durango
Sankala Group LLC, Boulder
Shaw Solar, Durango
Susan's Salon, Durango
T2 Fort Collins Holdings, Golden
Tomsic Physical Therapy, Durango
Vertiba, Boulder
Vincent P. Calvano, LLC, Boulder
Wilderness Journeys Pagosa, Inc., Pagosa Springs
Working Earth Solutions, LLC, Boulder
Zen Fly Fishing Gear, Loveland
Zen Tenkara / Zen Fly Fishing Gear, Loveland

**Signed by the following prominent individuals (17):**

Adam Hutchinson, Acupuncturist, owner, Groundswell Acupunture, Durango
Anita Seitz,  City Council Mayor Pro Tem, Westminster
Barbara McLachlan, Durango, CO State Representative and forest fire survivor, Durango
Bennett Boschenstein, City Council Mayor Pro Tem, Grand Junction, Grand Junction
Carol Cure, Community Leader, Durango
Claudine Schneider, Former CO State Representative, (R-RI02), Boulder
Daniel Morgenstern, CEO, Essential Housing Association, Durango
David Miller, Senior Bank Vice President, Grand Junction
Deborah Bronstein, Rabbi Emerita, Boulder
Dick White, Mayor Pro Tem, Durango, Durango
Dr. Donald Cooke, Physician, Durango
Fred Greene, Rabbi, Boulder
Harding Cure, Community Leader, Durango
Herb Grover, University Professor (semi-retired), Pagosa Springs
Rev. Katie Kandarian-Morris, Minister, Durango**
Rev. Peter Sawtell, Executive Director, Eco-Justice Ministries, Denver
Simi Hamilton, Athlete, Aspen

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