



*Delivered via email*

April 18, 2019

Mayor Victoria Woodards  
Councilmembers  
City of Tacoma  
Tacoma Municipal Building  
747 Market St., Suite 1200  
Tacoma, WA 98402

RE: Recommendation to initiate a supplemental review of the proposed LNG plant

Dear Mayor Woodards and Councilmembers:

Pursuant to our authority under Tacoma Municipal Code 1.29 (TMC 1.29), and for the reasons set forth below, we, on behalf of the Tacoma Human Rights Commission (Commission), strongly recommend that you request the City of Tacoma to initiate a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) review of the Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) plant proposed for the Tideflats. Based on information available on the City's website, we believe Tacoma, as the lead SEPA agency<sup>1</sup>, would be justified in undertaking the SEIS. This would allow the City to consider up-to-date, critical new information on the proposed LNG plant's potential risks, including those bearing on the human rights of two often marginalized groups in our community: the Puyallup Tribe and immigrants detained at the Northwest Detention Center (NWDC).

### **The Commission's Human Rights Mission and the Proposed LNG Facility**

The Human Rights Commission's mission statement provides for it to, among other things, "study and investigate problems of prejudice, bigotry and discrimination, and to encourage and coordinate the implementation of programs consistent with the needs and rights of all residents of the City of Tacoma." TMC 1.29.010. The code empowers the Commission to "[s]tudy, investigate, mediate, and hold public meetings on community-wide problems arising in the City of Tacoma which may result in intergroup tensions or discrimination," including on the basis of "race [and] national origin or ancestry[.]" TMC 1.29.020.3.

To fulfill this mission, the Commission may consult with "national origin groups, community organizations concerned with interracial, interreligious and intercultural understanding, social welfare organizations, and any other such organizations and institutions ... the Commission shall deem advisable to further the objectives of this chapter." TMC 1.29.020.4. The Commission has

---

<sup>1</sup> The City of Tacoma is the designated State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) agency. [https://cms.cityoftacoma.org/planning/pse/Tacoma%20LNG%20FEIS%20Summary%20\(5-5-16\).pdf](https://cms.cityoftacoma.org/planning/pse/Tacoma%20LNG%20FEIS%20Summary%20(5-5-16).pdf)

a duty to “[m]ake written recommendations to the Mayor, the City Council, City Manager, and City department heads toward the development and implementation of programs and practices for the purpose of furthering the objectives of this chapter.” TMC 1.29.020.5.

The Tribe and the City disagree on whether they engaged in meaningful consultation during the 2014-2015 period regarding the proposed LNG plant, although all concur that the 1990 Land Claims Settlement requires such consultation. Omitting the Tribe from more integral involvement in the City’s 2014-2015 EIS scoping and drafting process, regardless of the legalities, appears inconsistent with the spirit of TMC 1.29’s race and national origin/ancestry protections. The Commission believes that addressing this disagreement by recommending a City SEIS aligns with its codified human-rights mission to help resolve intergroup tensions within the Tacoma community.

Further, as new data and information show, the operation of the LNG facility would potentially expose the South Sound community to grave environmental risks and potentially subject Tribal members and NWDC detainees, in particular, to a disparate environmental impact in violation of their human rights. Many Tribal members live in the areas directly surrounding the proposed LNG plant so are more likely to be adversely affected by the vapors, pollution, and other emissions that such a facility could create. The additional marine traffic and other environmental changes generated by his project are likely to impact the salmon-fishing industry so vital to the Tribe, and to pose an imminent threat to other traditional cultural practices that Tribal members carry forth today. The Commission therefore recommends requesting the City to initiate the SEIS process immediately to review potential environmental hazards and human-rights injustices to vulnerable community members residing in the Tideflats area.

### **Lack of Meaningful Consultation during the 2014-2015 EIS Process**

- **Consultation with the Tribe was required regarding the proposed LNG plant**

Congress approved the Puyallup Tribe of Indians Settlement Act in 1989<sup>2</sup> and the following year, consistent with such law, the Puyallup Tribe, along with the City of Tacoma and several other local governmental entities, signed the 1990 Land Claims Settlement.<sup>3</sup> It “requires the City to consult with the Tribe on land use matters” involving the Tideflats, as Tacoma expressly recognized in the 2018 Tideflats Plan Resolution.<sup>4</sup> As part of this consultation process, the Settlement’s technical procedures regarding land-use proposals specifically require the City to provide the Tribe with “a summary of the request, a copy of the project plans, any environmental documents, and any other pertinent information filed in conjunction with the application.”<sup>5</sup> This language appears to call for greater consultation than one or two communications during a public-

---

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.congress.gov/bill/101st-congress/house-bill/932/text>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.upi.com/Archives/1990/03/24/Historic-Indian-treaty-signed-to-settle-land-claims/2082638254800/>

<sup>4</sup> Resolution 40113, Req. 18-1114, p. 1 (passed 9/25/18), <https://cms.cityoftacoma.org/Planning/Tideflats/Sub-area%20Plan/Resolution%2040113.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> See 1990 Land Claims Settlement, Sec. VIII.C.a-k (“Future Consultation between the Tribal Government and Local Governments”), pp. 57-58, & Technical Documents, Document 7, Sec. C.3.a (“Procedures”), pp. 170-171 <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=pst.000018284096;view=1up;seq=2>,

comment period.<sup>6</sup> In addition, Washington state law mandates governmental entities to “[i]dentify and resolve key land use conflicts along the edge of the core area, and minimize and mitigate, to the extent practicable, incompatible uses along the edge of the core area.”<sup>7</sup>

### **Tacoma’s Priorities and LNG Project have Changed Substantially since 2014-2015**

Since the City conducted the 2014-2015 EIS scoping and preparation process, the City has broadened and elevated its environmental priorities through a 2016-2020 Environmental Action Plan (EAP).<sup>8</sup> In the past few years, the scope and details of the project have changed in ways that are inconsistent with Tacoma’s proclaimed environmental goals, particularly given new scientific research on greenhouse gas emissions, which indicate that LNG production will have greater and more adverse effects on the environment than was understood in 2014. The City’s current EAP seeks to protect the right to clean air and water for all Tacomans and to restore the damage to shorelines and wildlife. Tribal members and NWDC detainees, as members of long-marginalized groups, particularly merit attention to and respect for their rights.

The potential damage to shorelines and marine ecosystems caused by projects like the LNG plant would be an assault on the very culture of the Puyallup Tribe, which has existed on this land Since Time Immemorial, and its operation could destroy the Tribe’s traditional way of life. Many environmental and social justice organizations stand with the Tribe in opposing the proposed LNG plant. In a joint statement issued on April 2, 2019, following the release of PSCAA’s flawed March 29 SEIS, a broad coalition of more than a dozen such groups amplified the Tribe’s call for the City of Tacoma and the Washington Department of Ecology to initiate a supplemental environmental review of the proposed facility.<sup>9</sup>

According to the City’s own webpage detailing the status of the LNG project and providing information responsive to “Frequently Asked Questions,” the City can initiate the SEIS based upon “actual data showing substantial changes to a proposal such that the proposal is likely to have significant additional adverse environmental impacts” or “new factual information indicating a proposal’s probable newly discovered significant adverse environmental impacts.”<sup>10</sup> In light of the above, as well as the information detailed below, both criteria appear to be met, although either one, alone, would be sufficient according to the webpage.

---

<sup>6</sup> The City provided the Commission with a September 14, 2014, email sent during the EIS scoping public-comment period to various recipients including the Tribe. The City’s 2015 EIS Appendix also includes two August 2015 letters from the Tribe to the City during the draft EIS public-comment period. The Tribe does not believe that such communications constituted the consultation required by the 1990 Land Claims Settlement. *See* 2/21/19 and 3/21/19 Comments of Annette Bryan, Tribal Council Representative, to the Commission; *see also* March 29, 2019, Puyallup Tribe press release regarding PSCAA final SEIS, <http://news.puyalluptribe-nsn.gov/puyallup-tribe-rejects-flawed-new-review-of-tacoma-lng/?fbclid=IwAR21cs7f6UYjwgHXQGp3GeK6dcWdgp3fmD5OqLYQktPCy116dgxwJHCf264>

<sup>7</sup> RCW 36.70A.085(3)(c).

<sup>8</sup> [https://cms.cityoftacoma.org/Sustainability/Tacoma\\_EAP.pdf](https://cms.cityoftacoma.org/Sustainability/Tacoma_EAP.pdf)

<sup>9</sup> [https://wecprotects.org/tacoma-lng-facility-eis/?fbclid=IwAR1p0E5sCDto9iPLB8Uo0K\\_wJT5L\\_OAVwH-ZbAalAznqsOybWiArj2naJEs](https://wecprotects.org/tacoma-lng-facility-eis/?fbclid=IwAR1p0E5sCDto9iPLB8Uo0K_wJT5L_OAVwH-ZbAalAznqsOybWiArj2naJEs)

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.cityoftacoma.org/cms/One.aspx?portalId=169&pageId=154554>

For example, since the 2014-2015 EIS process was completed, the following events have occurred:

- In 2016, The City of Tacoma adopted its 4-year EAP to
  - Sustain and improve Tacoma's natural environment.
  - Ensure that all Tacomans have access to clean air and water, can experience nature in their daily lives and benefit from low-impact development.
  - Foster appreciation and stewardship of wildlife and natural resources.
  - Restore damaged shorelines and marine ecosystems and protect salmon habitat along the many rivers and streams that flow into Commencement Bay<sup>11</sup>;
- In the 2016-2020 EAP, the City noted that
  - “The concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere is projected to increase dramatically over the rest of the 21st century absent changes in policies and practices to substantially reduce those emissions,” and the City must “[i]dentify which public infrastructures and facilities are at unacceptable risk from climate change” and adapt accordingly<sup>12</sup>;
- In April 2017, PSCAA issued the PSE “a Notice of Violation for failure to obtain a Notice of Construction approval prior to construction”<sup>13</sup>;
- On January 24, 2018, PSCAA notified PSE that it was required to undertake its own Supplemental Environment Impact Statement, “to identify and analyze greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and impacts for this Notice of Construction (NOC) to supplement” what was in the City’s 2015 EIS <sup>14</sup>;
- On October 8, 2018, PSCAA issued a draft SEIS for public comment which generated critical responses from many organizations and entities including the Washington State Attorney General and the Washington State Department of Ecology, and its March 29, 2019, final SEIS contains many of the same flaws<sup>15</sup>;
- In a November 21, 2018, public-comment letter, the Attorney General criticized the draft PSCAA SEIS for assuming that “all gas associated with the Project will come from Canada, and bases its calculations on the assumption,” without explaining why that source

---

<sup>11</sup> [https://cms.cityoftacoma.org/Sustainability/Tacoma\\_EAP.pdf](https://cms.cityoftacoma.org/Sustainability/Tacoma_EAP.pdf), p. 19.

<sup>12</sup> *Id.*, p. 27

<sup>13</sup> <https://tacomaweekly.com/news/puyallup-tribe-calls-pse-out-for-Ing-work-without-permit/>; <https://www.thenewtribune.com/news/local/article186435953.html>

<sup>14</sup> <https://www.pscleanair.org/DocumentCenter/View/3124/LTR-to-PSE-re-NOC-Process-and-SEIS-w-Encl-1-24-18?bidId=>

<sup>15</sup> PSCAA draft SEIS <https://www.pscleanair.org/DocumentCenter/View/3482/Draft-Supplemental-EIS-Tacoma-LNG-October-8-2018?bidId=>; <https://assets.documentcloud.org/documents/5689670/Letter-to-PSCAA-CEP.pdf>; <https://assets.documentcloud.org/documents/5689676/Letter-to-PSCAA-WDOE.pdf>; PSCAA final SEIS <https://www.pscleanair.org/DocumentCenter/View/3616/Tacoma-LNG-FSEIS-032919?bidId=>; Joint Statement on PSCAA final SEIS [https://wecprotects.org/tacoma-Ing-facility-eis/?fbclid=IwAR1p0E5sCDto9iPLB8Uo0K\\_wJT5L\\_OAVwH-ZbAalAznqs0ybWiArj2naJEs](https://wecprotects.org/tacoma-Ing-facility-eis/?fbclid=IwAR1p0E5sCDto9iPLB8Uo0K_wJT5L_OAVwH-ZbAalAznqs0ybWiArj2naJEs)

would remain constant for the 40-year lifespan of the facility “especially as United States natural gas production has increased substantially in recent years”<sup>16</sup>;

- In that same public comment, the Attorney General also criticized the PSCAA draft SEIS for “evaluat[ing] a No-Action Alternative that can only be described as fictional” because the draft SEIS did not “acknowledge that construction” on the LNG site had continued to the present despite the PSCAA’s April 2017 Notice of Violation for failing to obtain a Notice of Construction,<sup>17</sup>;
- The final SEIS issued by PSCAA on March 29, 2019, warns that “actual realized fugitive emissions from natural gas production in the United States appear to be 60 percent higher than published fugitive emission factors (Alvarez et al. 2018),”<sup>18</sup> and Canadian sources have more GHG emissions than the PSCAA SEIS, which recommended sole-sourcing from Alberta/British Columbia, acknowledged<sup>19</sup>;
- In addition, engaged organizations and citizens in our community have raised these and other concerns about the proposed plant including the following:
  - According to a 2016 scientific research letter estimated that methane production from fracking will be 20-25% higher than previously estimated<sup>20</sup> and a local climate-change group, based on this article and other research, estimates that greenhouse gas emissions from methane gas produced by fracking will exceed that for coal over a 20-year period than because methane is 86 times worse than carbon dioxide<sup>21</sup>;
  - Changed assumptions, based on the PSCAA SEIS, include an increase in the number of ships to be fueled at the LNG facility, and bunkering and onsite-restoration/offset activities occurring on the Blair Waterway instead of on the Hylebos Waterway.<sup>22</sup>

---

<sup>16</sup> <https://assets.documentcloud.org/documents/5689670/Letter-to-PSCAA-CEP.pdf>

<sup>17</sup> *Id.* PSCAA’s final SEIS, issued on March 29, 2019, retained the assumption of “no action alternative” – despite the ongoing construction at the site – thereby effectively dismissing the Attorney General’s concerns as unimportant. *See* discussions of the “no action alternative.” <https://www.pscleanair.org/DocumentCenter/View/3616/Tacoma-LNG-FSEIS-032919?bidId=>

<sup>18</sup> <https://www.pscleanair.org/DocumentCenter/View/3616/Tacoma-LNG-FSEIS-032919?bidId=>, p. 4-11

<sup>19</sup> *Id.*, pp. 3, 2-1, 4-11; <https://davidssuzuki.org/press/b-c-lng-announcement-ignores-magnitude-fracking-climate-pollution> (“Peer-reviewed research from the David Suzuki Foundation confirms that fugitive methane emissions from B.C.’s oil and gas industry — emitted during fracking for LNG — continue to be vastly underreported by government and industry”).

<sup>20</sup> “Radiative forcing of carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide: A significant revision of the methane radiative forcing,” <https://agupubs.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/2016GL071930>

<sup>21</sup> <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/how-bad-of-a-greenhouse-gas-is-methane/>; <https://www.350tacom.org/pseLng/>

<sup>22</sup> [https://cms.cityoftacoma.org/planning/pse/Reissued%20Final%20Tacoma%20LNG%20EIS%20\(11-9-15\).pdf](https://cms.cityoftacoma.org/planning/pse/Reissued%20Final%20Tacoma%20LNG%20EIS%20(11-9-15).pdf); <https://www.pscleanair.org/DocumentCenter/View/3482/Draft-Supplemental-EIS-Tacoma-LNG-October-8-2018?bidId=>

## **Conclusion**

In 2018, the City entered a new, more productive, relationship with the Tribe, as reflected by the Tideflats Agreement, the designation of Indigenous Peoples' Day, and permanent installation of the Puyallup Nation flag on the City Council dais. If the City and Tribe are to remain strong allies, and the City recognizes that its commitment to human rights must include environmental justice for vulnerable populations, then the City has an important opportunity to show respect for such groups and strengthen this new relationship with the Tribe by initiating a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement regarding the proposed LNG plant.

In that spirit, and based on the information and authority set forth above, The Commission strongly and respectfully recommends that you request the City to initiate a supplemental review as soon as possible, particularly because PSCAA, having now issued its widely-criticized SEIS in final, may grant PSE a Notice of Construction Permit in the next few weeks.<sup>23</sup> The City's SEIS should consider the potential environmental hazards and human-rights injustices to vulnerable, frequently marginalized populations in and near the Tideflats area, particularly Puyallup Tribal members and detainees housed at the Northwest Detention Center.

Thank you for considering the Commission's recommendations regarding this vital matter of human rights and environmental justice.

Respectfully submitted,

*s/Michealea Lemons, Chair*

*s/Melvin Nobles, Jr., 1<sup>st</sup> Vice Chair*

On behalf of the Tacoma Human Rights Commission

---

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.pscleanair.org/460/Current-Permitting-Projects>