	-
_	
1	00
2	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF
3	BAY AREA AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
4	PUBLIC COMMENT HEARING REGARDING THE PSD PERMIT
5	FOR THE RUSSELL CITY ENERGY CENTER
6	00
7	
8	DATE: Wednesday, January 21, 2009
9	
10	TIME: 6:33 p.m.
11	
12	LOCATION: Hayward City Hall
13	777 B Street
14	Hayward, CA 94541
15	
16	REPORTED BY: Peter D. Torreano, CSR, CRR
17	Certified Shorthand Reporter
	License Number C-7623
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
-	

1	APPEARANCES:
2	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
	By: BRIAN BATEMAN, Director of Engineering,
3	Hearing Officer
	939 Ellis Street
4	San Francisco, CA 94109
5	LISA FASANO, Communications and Outreach
	Director
6	
	DANIEL SMITH, Public Information Officer
7	
	OTHER BAAQMD STAFF
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

						3
1				INDEX		
2				I	PAGE	NUMBER
3	ITEM					
4	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	GAIL STEELE		20
5	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	JOEL KINNAMON		23
6	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	LEE BRUNING		26
7	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	ALAN GOGGINS		28
8	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	BARRY LUBOVISKI		3 0
9	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	JOEL BUCKLIN		32
10	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	RONALD ALDERMAN		3 5
11	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	PETER GARZA		3 5
12	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	MATT MALOON		37
13	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	DAN HENRIQUES		3 9
14	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	KIP WALDO		40
15	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	SUSAN SPERLING		42
16	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	DARLENE BESST		45
17	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	MARYANN McMILLAN		46
18	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	BYRON BENTON		47
19	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	FRANK GOULART		50
20	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	JIM BARRINGER		5 2
21	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	DOUGLAS GRANDT		5 4
22	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	JOSE ZAPIEN		56
23	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	VIOLA SAIMA-BARKLOW		58
24	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	RON BARKLOW		60
25	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	JIM FORSYTH		61

1				INDEX		
2	ITEM				PAGE	NUMBER
3	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	AUDREY LePELL		62
4	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	BRADLEY ANGEL		65
5	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	ROB SIMPSON		68
6	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	JUANITA GUTIERREZ		70
7	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	JOANNE GROSS		71
8	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	BOB WILLIAMS		74
9	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	BARBARA FIELDS		76
10	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	SHERMAN LEWIS		77
11	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	RON MAHOOD		8 0
12	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	BETTY MOOSE		8 2
13	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	MICHAEL TOTH		8 4
14	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	AL MURACH		86
15	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	DAVID FOQUET		87
16	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	J.V. McCARTHY		89
17	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	JEFFREY BUI		91
18	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	MEL SWITZER		93
19	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	WAFAA ABORASHED		96
20	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	ANDY WILSON		98
21	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	LAURA BAKER	1	L O O
22	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	KRISHNEEL LALL	1	L 0 3
23	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	LARRY ALBA	1	L 0 6
24	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	LAURIE PRICE	1	L 0 8
25	PUBLIC	COMMENT	OF	DOUG LIGILAT	1	L10

Hayward, California

January 21, 2009

PROCEEDINGS

MS. FASANO: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. Good evening. If I could have your attention. My name is Lisa Fasano. I am the communications and outreach director for the Bay Area Air District. I want to welcome you all this evening and thank you for attending the public hearing for this Russell City PSD permit.

I want to make -- let you know a little bit about what's going on this evening. We do have an overflow room that's just down the hall past the elevators. We need to keep this room clear so that we don't exceed the fire safety standards. We will call people from the other room to -- to come in and speak, and also you'll be able to hear there.

So if there isn't seating in this room, we'd ask you to please go to the overflow room that is just past the elevators. Also, the restrooms are just past the elevators over to my right, your left if you're sitting. We have water out front if you need that.

A few of the ground rules. We have speaker cards going around. We have Christina Chu and Dan Smith of my staff and they will pick up speaker cards from you. We have a number of speakers this evening.

We're going to try to get everyone through. So we are limiting speaking to three minutes.

If you are repeating or supporting a statement that was already said, we would ask that you please just say that you support the speaker ahead and allow more time so that we can get all of the comments in.

Everyone who wishes to speak will be given an opportunity to. We're going to try and get through everyone and be as quick and expeditious as possible. We have a brief ten-minute presentation up front to just let everyone here know what the Air District is looking at as far as this PSD permit. Our engineering director, Brian Bateman, will deliver that. And then we'll go right into comment and we'll try to get everyone through as quickly as possible.

And then we just ask that you please show respect and that we just do whatever we can to get everyone through, again, as quickly as possible. And limit your remarks to three minutes. We do have a timer and we will be working the timer and we will give you notice when your three minutes are up.

Oh. Also, for anyone who would like to listen in to these comments in another language, we do have Spanish language available. Translation.

All right. Thank you very much.

So at this time I'd like to introduce Brian Bateman, director of engineering for the Air District and he'll give you a brief rundown of this process.

Oh. One other comment, please. When you do come for your comments, I'll call two or three at a time. If you can line up on either side in the order that you're called, we will get you through as quickly as possible. We're going to have you make your comments at this podium into this mic and that way we can get them recorded.

Thank you.

MR. BATEMAN: Thanks, Lisa. Again, my name is Brian Bateman. I'm the director of engineering at the Air District and I'm also going to be the hearing officer for the public hearing later tonight, which we'll be getting to momentarily.

But we thought we could start out with a little bit of background about why we're here, this project, the air pollution controls that will be involved, that will be applied to the project, those types of things. But, again, the main reason that we're here is to receive your comments on this PSD permit.

So, I mean, the first question is what is a PSD permit. Well, "PSD" stands for prevention of

significant deterioration. It's a federal program for preconstruction review of proposed industrial facilities like power plants. And it applies to the areas that are in attainment of national ambient air quality standards. Now, these are safe levels of air pollution that were established by the Federal Government, by US EPA and they are supposed to protect public health and public welfare.

And so in the Bay Area we're fortunate enough that the air quality here for most pollutants is relatively good and we are in attainment of those standards. And so we have requirements for issuing PSD permits in our area.

The purpose of the program is pretty simple.

It's to ensure that new emissions from these industrial facilities will not significantly deteriorate or worsen air quality.

What is the permit? Well, the permit's a legal document and it's going to specify what sort of construction is allowed, how the sources must be operated once they are started up, what the emission limits that must be met will be. The permit also contains appropriate compliance provisions in terms of things like monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting so that we can assure that the plant complies with the

limits, the emission limits on an ongoing basis.

So who issues a PSD permit? Well, a PSD permit can be issued by US EPA. More commonly the Federal Government EPA delegates this responsibility to another agency and in the Bay Area that's delegated to the Bay Area Air Quality Management District.

When we issue a permit or other state or local agencies issue a permit oftentimes we issue a PSD permit that's compliant with a permit that might have other requirements for other air pollution control regulations. In California we do have the authority to set more stringent requirements than the federal government and so the permits that we issue often integrate the PSD permit requirements into the other requirements that we have that facilities need to meet.

Another aspect of PSD programs is it involves the public. And so that's why we're here tonight.

We've issued a public notice, posted that on the website January 5th and then the public hearing tonight is to provide another opportunity for folks to comment. Written comments are always very helpful, but if you just want to provide oral comments tonight, we're recording this and we'll definitely consider all the comments that we receive.

Just a little bit more detail on this PSD program in terms of its requirements. There are three basic requirements that have to be met. The first is the use of what's called best available control technology, we call BACT. And this is basically just emission limitations that represent the maximum degree of control that can be achieved. So this is something that we determine on a case-by-case basis when we're reviewing a permit.

There's also a requirement once these best available control technologies are in place that the remaining emissions be analyzed by an air quality impacts analysis. This isn't something that we use a computer model for. It takes the emissions that come out of the stack and projects those into the air. We plug in the local meteorology, topography, and the computer tells us what the concentrations are going to be at various locations in the surrounding area. So for that we can see whether or not the air quality standards that we mentioned before will also be protected.

There's also something else that comes involved in PSD, and that is PSD increments. These are concentration levels that are actually tighter than the air quality standards. It only allows a certain amount

of degradation of air quality beyond what you have now. So we look at that as well.

There's also something called an additional impacts analysis. This is something where we look at impacts that the air pollutants might have on soils and vegetation and visibility. That last part, visibility, is specific to national parks and wilderness areas. So in our area really the only place we look at is the Point Reyes Seashore.

Turning to this specific project, the Russell City Energy Center, this is a map that shows where it would be located. The area that's outlined in yellow there is where the project location would be. It's sort of at the west end of Depot in Hayward.

So what sort of equipment are we talking about here that needs to be addressed in this permit review?

Well, this is going to be what's called a combined cycle plant which involves gas turbines. In this case we'll have two of them fueled exclusively by natural gas and then downstream of these gas turbines there's going to be two what's called heat recovery steam generators.

So these are devices that recover the waste heat from the turbines and convert that to energy in the form of steam. That steam is passed through a

steam turbine and that maximizes the efficiency of the process.

These combined cycle plants for fossil fuel generation are the most thoroughly efficient plants you can get. So in this case the efficiency is about 55 percent. What that means is 55 percent of the energy that's in the natural gas turns into electricity. That doesn't sound that high, but in terms of these types of fossil fuel plants, that's actually very high. More typical utility boiler projects have thermal efficiencies in the 30 to 35 percent range. So this is quite a bit higher than that.

A couple of the other sources. There's going to be a cooling tower here. In this case it's going to be used -- use recycled waste water from the nearby treatment plant and there's also going to be a fire pump engine, in this case a diesel engine, which will really only be used in case there is a fire or there's a certain amount of testing of that equipment that is required.

So what's been proposed in terms of this best available control technology for this facility?

Well, a little bit more detail. There are different types of pollutants, different types of controls for different pollutants. The specific

pollutants that are required to be addressed under this PSD program in this case are nitrogen oxides. That's really sort of the main pollutant focus from a natural gas plant. We also have carbon monoxide and fine particulate matter which are also regulated.

So I mentioned natural gas and that's a really important part of the controls for this plant. I think -- now, everybody knows natural gas. Most people have it in their home. They use it for heating and cooking. It's considered a pretty clean fuel and that's definitely part of the best available control technology for this permit.

But in addition to that, there's still going to be emissions. I mentioned nitrogen oxides.

Sometimes we call them NOx. Again, that's sort of been the pollutant focus. The NOx is not really something that gets formed from what's in the natural gas. It's just actually formed from nitrogen that's in the air.

It's sort of unavoidable, but there are technologies that can be applied to reduce that to really quite low levels.

Specifically there are some things that we can do to determine designs themselves. These are called dry low NOx combustors. So you sort of minimize the formation of this NOx. And then after that there are

things that you can do downstream in terms of advanced add-on pollution controls, something called selective catalytic reduction. This uses ammonia basically to turn the NOx back into nitrogen which is the form that it is in the air.

So this plant will have -- is required to meet NOx limits of two parts per million, which is basically the industry standard for new plants being constructed now.

For carbon monoxide there will be, again,
design controls in the combustors themselves and also a
separate set of downstream controls. These are
catalytic controls called oxidation catalysts and those
will be used to essentially combust the CO into carbon
dioxide water vapor and minimize the CO emissions to a
limit of four parts per million.

Now, one of the things about these controls that I'm talking about, the catalytic controls in particular, is that they need to be at a specific temperature to work at their maximum efficiency. And during start-ups and shutdowns those controls are not going to get to those temperatures right away. It's going to take some time. And so during that portion of time there will be some elevated emissions.

Now, that is something that we looked at very

carefully for this plant in terms of what could be required to minimize those emissions during start-ups and shutdowns. And what we concluded was what we could really require in terms of the regulations are work practices basically that are recommended by the manufacturers to minimize the start-up and shutdown periods.

We did look at a number of other control technologies and concluded that they are either -- they have trade-offs involved in that. Some of them could use more energy or would produce more carbon dioxide greenhouse gas. And so those sort of trade-offs didn't seem to be good for us in terms of sort of minimizing these emissions because they -- start-ups and shutdowns usually are only for a few hours.

Other technologies that we looked for in terms of start-up and shutdown emissions we determined really aren't technically feasible at this point.

So that summarizes the best available control technology.

Just real briefly, the other requirements of PSD, the air quality impact analysis, we did the air dispersion modeling analysis for the controlled emissions after best available control technology is applied and what we found was that the emissions of the

three pollutants that I mentioned before are all below what's called the significant impact levels.

These are levels that are set in the federal regulations and those levels are so low that the implication is -- the conclusion is that if the emissions are both -- the impacts are below those levels that those emissions will not interfere with attaining or maintaining the national ambient air quality standards or exceeding the PSD increment.

In terms of the additional impacts analysis, there's other types of modeling that we do to look at visibility. We looked at that in terms of Point Reyes. As you might imagine, it's quite a bit distant from this plant and we didn't show any sort of significant visibility impacts there. In addition, the soils and vegetation analysis didn't indicate any likelihood of an adverse impact there.

So let's turn to process a little bit. Where are we on this PSD permitting process for Russell City Energy Center?

Well, as many of you might know, there's been sort of a -- a lot of process already in terms of getting overall approvals for this project. A lot of that has happened before the California Energy Commission, the CEC, and we definitely participated in

this process. We issued our original PSD permit, which was an integrated PSD permit, along with all the other requirements, state and local requirements, not just the federal PSD requirements, but all of them. We issued this integrated permit back on November 1st, 2007 after the CEC licensed the project.

And then following that there were a number of appeals that were filed. One of them was with EPA's Environmental Appeals Board, the EAB. So this was specifically on the PSD permit. And the EAB considered this appeal for quite a period of time and then on July 29th, 2008, they -- they remanded the permit, which means they basically returned it to us to do some more work. And specifically that work was noticing.

There are very specific federal requirements for how you go about noticing a PSD permit. We have in our own regulations, our Air District regulations, noticing requirements. They are actually somewhat different than the federal requirements. Our understanding was before this that following the Air District noticing requirements would be fine.

We had discussed that with our agency contacts at EPA and they -- they said that they thought that we were okay as well, but the appeals court didn't agree with that and that's why we're here now because we had

to go through this process again.

It actually took quite a bit of time. The outreach was fairly extensive, maintenance, publications, website postings. And we did issue a statement of basis, which basically just explains what we're doing in as much detail as possible. We put that on our website. It's been there since December 5th. And we're in the public comment period now.

Now, as this sign indicates, we've decided recently because of all the interest in this project to extend the comment period. So the notice that we issued actually said that the comment period was going to end at close of business tomorrow and so we've extended that.

And so now it's going to end close of business Friday, February 6th. So there's another 15 days tagged on. So apologies to folks that were told that, you know, we weren't going to be extending it. This was really a fairly recent decision. We've gotten a lot of requests for extensions. So we feel that that's the right thing to do to give people ample opportunity to get their written comments in.

But tonight is -- is -- if you have written comments, we'll accept them, but it's more for people to speak. And so, as Lisa indicated, we have speaker

cards. We're going to get into the public hearing now. And so if you haven't already, if you could fill out and submit the speaker cards and we've got some staff members here that can collect those.

Because we have such a big crowd we're really going to try to ask that you keep your comments, if you can, to three minutes per speaker. And we're recording all these comments a couple of different ways. We've got a court reporter here. And that's really so we can really clearly understand what the comments are.

We're not really going to be responding to the comments now. What we're going to do is we're going to take the transcripts, go back to the office and consider them more carefully. We will be responding to all of the comments in writing and we will notify everyone who signed up for the public hearing tonight or that otherwise let us know that they cared about this project, we will notify them about that responsive comment and our decision on this permit in terms of permit issuance. Okay?

Now, again, we're not going to restrict the comments. You can say whatever you want, but, I mean, the types of comments that are most useful for us in terms of what we need to do in our permit evaluation are on those three points that I mentioned before: The

best available control technology determination; the 1 air quality impact analysis; and the additional impacts 2 analysis which looks at soils, vegetation and 3 visibility impacts. 4 So with that, I'm going to walk back behind 5 6 the podium here and we're going to start the public 7 hearing. 8 MS. FASANO: Okay. I will call you up in groups of three and ask that you speak into the mic. 9 10 This is picking up a recording as well. So please speak into the mic, speak clearly so we can make sure 11 12 that we get a good recording of your comments. Our first commenter, in this order we have 13 Gail Steele, Dr. Joel Kinnamon and Lee Bruning. And 14 15 Gail Steele is up first. 16 MS. STEELE: Hello. I am a county supervisor. I am speaking for myself, however, in 17 these comments tonight. I'm also a 46-and-a-half-year 18 19 resident of Hayward.

And what I have to tell you is that the inconvenient truth is that when Hayward approved this and went for this we didn't have the kind of information we have today. We didn't know, I mean, that the air board, quality board issued the permit, which is actually on old data. That is, right now the

20

21

22

23

24

25

new science is coming out that isn't even analyzed yet which needs to be analyzed. And some points have been made to me and I'm going to read them.

Pursuant to AB 32, Global Warming Solutions
Act, this year Air Quality Resource Board will be
issuing best available control technology regulations
for greenhouse gas emissions. The proposed PSD permit
will allow Russell City to emit six thousand eighty
four two hundred pounds of CO2 equivalent per hour.
This translates to almost 3 million tons per year.
That's possibly tripling the greenhouse emissions that
presently are reported by the City of Hayward in its
community emissions inventory.

The other thing I want to add in there is that most of this air when it gets through here goes to the valley, and I'll tell you there have been no public hearings in the valley as to the impact on this air.

Russell City voluntarily agreed to comply with BACT greenhouse emissions that doesn't exist yet. It is simply the maintenance of the 2002 status quo, nothing more than an agreement to act as it previously planned.

The Bay Area quality should stay further proceedings and not issue a permit until CARB has issued those guidelines. While these state

regulations, instead of federal, because of the statement of bias (sic) acknowledges that no BACT exist. The CARB regulations should be used. Proposed GHG BACT is inadequate because they do not include in the offsite mitigations, carbon capture or any other post-combustion control methodologies.

The other thing is that the statement of basis does not adequately address the methane gas. This document discounts the effects of methane gas and by lining out the emissions in the statement of basis represents that they are not addressed by the PSD portion.

On the contrary, methane gas must be included in the GHG calculations and, therefore, regulated under PSD as the methane gas is 21 times more powerful than CO2 in its capacity to trap heat.

The Bay Area is now in -- is non-attainment for small particle (sic) matters. Particulate matters of less than 2.5 micrograms is more harmful than previously thought.

And what this -- I want to add something here a little bit. This reminds me of secondhand smoke. It took us years to document and figure out that secondhand smoke was just about as dangerous as cigarettes. I feel we have a similar situation here.

We are on the threshold of incredible knowledge. And as a country I think we're trying to go in a certain direction and it's really important to stop and do it right.

Recent CARB reports and analysis from the county public health department suggests that regulations may not have caught up with science. On December 18th EPA reclassified the Bay Area as non-attainment for PM 2.5 meaning that the new permit application must be reviewed under a different and much more stringent new source review permit.

MR. BATEMAN: Supervisor Steele, if I could ask you to wrap up, if you could. If you have written comments you're reading from, we could take those into the record. No problem.

MS. STEELE: I don't. I just want to say my final comment, and I didn't finish, was just that, you know, when you do have a spare the air day, you tell people not to burn wood. How can you build this thing? Give me a break.

MS. FASANO: Dr. Joel Kinnamon.

DR. KINNAMON: Thank you. Good evening. I thank you for the opportunity to participate in this proceeding concerning the proposed permit to prevent the deterioration of the air which would be generated

by the Russell City Energy Center.

I'm Joel Kinnamon, chancellor of Chabot-Las
Positas Community College District. I'm here today
with leaders from all sectors of the community, the
Chabot College president, Dr. Barberena, trustees,
faculty, classified staff and students.

We all come with essentially the same message. The Chabot-Las Positas Community College District has a deep, long-standing interest in the well-being of the community it serves. The district's educational and economic interest and contribution to this community is beyond question.

The district governs two comprehensive public community colleges in Alameda County, Las Positas

College located in Livermore and Chabot College located at 2555 Hesperian Boulevard in Hayward. This is less than a mile and a half from the Russell City site.

Indeed, the district has been providing education and employment opportunities to Bay Area residents for over 44 years. The Chabot campus alone serves approximately 15,000 students per semester, which means that Chabot serves about one-quarter of the high school graduates in the service area and impacts almost every household.

One of the things that makes me so proud to be

associated with Chabot College as a community college such as ours, we reach out to traditionally disenfranchised groups of minorities, the poor immigrants, first generation college goers. Our students don't just mirror the community at large. They have particular vulnerabilities that should be considered in assessing the impacts of the proposed plant on the community.

This brings me to why the proposed draft PSD permit needs to be re-analyzed. In this regard, as you know, as the delegated authority for the EPA, you have no obligation to issue this permit. Your statutory obligation is to enforce the Clean Air Act. Our written comments to be submitted later will go into greater specificity on those points. However, in general we want to bring to your attention the following points.

There is no analysis of the plant's potential impact on a community of students that are at high risk for dropping out, nor is there an analysis of a student population having limited health care benefits. I am very concerned that any additional health stresses on many of our students will increase dropout rates. This potential risk, its negative impact on the students, society in general, our community and Chabot itself

whose funding depends on enrollment has never been 1 analyzed. 2 As you might recall, Chabot's efforts to 3 intervene in the California Energy Commission's 4 5 proceedings were --MS. FASANO: Dr. Kinnamon? 6 7 DR. KINNAMON: Yes. 8 MS. FASANO: That's three minutes. Can I ask 9 you to wrap up, please. DR. KINNAMON: Yes, I'll wrap up. 10 In addition, the welfare of our -- safety and 11 12 welfare of our college, our faculty, students, et cetera, is very important to us. I do want to thank 13 you, though, for extending the period to at least give 14 an opportunity to provide some written comments and 15 some additional documentation as to what we feel are 16 17 the impacts. Thank you very much. 18 19 MS. FASANO: Next up is Lee Bruning and then 20 following that we have Alan Goggins, Barry Luboviski and Joel Bucklin. 21 22 MS. BRUNING: Good evening. I was wondering how many people in this room actually live in Hayward. 23 Okay. Who's here just for the job, to work at 24 this plant? Yeah, I know. 25

1 | SPECTATOR: I live in Hayward.

SPECTATOR: Yeah, I live in Hayward.

MS. BRUNING: Right. Anyway, I've lived here all my life. I've seen what's gone on here. We have three city halls. It's a fine example of poor planning in Hayward.

Now you're going to build a power plant with old technology that the new administration is going to come in and deem that it is not -- it's toxic. It's toxic. The only reason why we have good air in Hayward is we don't have a plant like this. I can't believe it. There are no burn days now where you can't even use your fireplace and you're going to put something like this into this area where we all -- the only place is Hayward practically in the Bay Area where you do have clean air and you're going to spoil it for a dollar, for some jobs.

Hey, you can put -- you can use solar. You can use wind. There's all types of technology. You don't need this type of technology where you have pollutants -- the pollutants that will go in here that all these little kids are going to pick up and destroy the air quality of people that have asthma and whatnot. How many -- how many shelter-in-place days are we going to have, sir, when you have to start up

and shut down?

I've lived in Port Costa and Benicia and Crockett and they had shelter-in-place days when these things would start up and slow down and they don't warn the public when it happens.

So that's all.

MS. FASANO: Thank you. Next up is Alan Goggins, followed by Barry Luboviski and Joel Bucklin.

MR. GOGGINS: Good evening. I'm not here really to lobby against having the plant. I just want to ensure that this plant is done perfectly if it's done. You're siting it right next to the Hayward shoreline, which, you know, they talk about the visibility in Point Reyes. You've got a wildlife sanctuary within a mile of this plant, but it's home to endangered species, threatened species. It sees vast migrations of migratory birds protected under both federal statute and international treaty.

Particulates and chemicals have this nasty
habit of combining with other particulates and
chemicals in the air, precipitating out, attaching to
water, turning into acids, precipitating out, and over
a period of years, this stuff will be accumulating in
the Hayward shoreline, which is a very sensitive
ecosystem.

And in my lifetime I have seen time and time again, oh, no significant impact, no this, no that, and then suddenly an ecosystem crashes. When these things crash they fall off a cliff. By the time you know you have a problem, it's usually almost too late, if not actually too late, to deal with the problem.

do, you make sure that not only do you have the best state-of-the-art pollution control equipment to date, but that every few years you come back to re-analyze it. If it's out of date, upgrade it. And that there be frequent continuing testing of the Hayward shoreline to make sure that it's not being contaminated and that the animals are not manifesting problems that might be caused and linked to this and that you cooperate with the Bay Area Rec District and East Bay Regional Parks.

And it's not just Hayward either. I mean, you have -- down by the Dumbarton Bridge you have a big federal wildlife preserve down there where you're going to possibly have the same problems. And so I just want to make sure that you really take this into account seriously because wetlands are your filtration system. You're potentially impacting not just the ecosystems there, but the hydrology of the Bay, ecosystem of the Bay. And, okay, we need jobs. We need energy. Fine.

But do it right. 1 2 Thank you. MS. FASANO: Thank you. 3 Barry Luboviski. 4 MR. LUBOVISKI: Barry Luboviski, 5 6 secretary/treasurer for the Building Construction 7 Trades Council. 8 Let me clarify first. There obviously was 9 comment or suggestion made. There are a number of 10 union members that are here. They are construction members, members of various construction companies that 11 12 are Hayward residents. And no, union members do not and particularly construction workers do not take the 13 position of building at any cost whether or not it 14 victimizes the community. 15 In fact, Hayward, San Leandro, San Lorenzo, 16 Castro Valley, this whole area is populated with a 17 significant portion of union members and construction 18 19 workers. Our people believe in clean construction. 20 have built coalitions with environmental groups. fight for environmental integrity. We believe that 21 22 this project is appropriate and meets standards that our people here tonight that are Hayward citizens can 23 support with dignity and support because the project 24 has some equity for the local community and has some 25

integrity.

Let me add a couple of facts since that's what we're here to do. In fact, this project is the first project to set greenhouse or limit greenhouse gas emissions as part of their PSD permit. In fact, because sustainable energy and greenhouse standards means a transition, this project will result in the closing down and shutting down of dirty plants that have been built in previous generations. This is at the front end of technology and will erase projects built many years ago that are, in fact, polluting the basin in this area.

This project is not something that was snuck on to the scene yesterday but started this process in 2001. And we believe that it's gone through significant scrutiny, as it should, and we support that, and we believe that it's come out the other end creating a project that will produce clean sustainable electricity for the grid in the East Bay.

It will also create jobs at a time of unprecedented levels of unemployment and the need not only for jobs but quality jobs.

The building trades unions have worked with Calpine before on other projects. We find Calpine supports union labor because they understand that union

labor will bring the training and the quality of construction to ensure that the project comes in with the stringent standards that are necessary. Calpine has also made commitments to the local residents and that's why our residents who live in this community are here tonight. \$10 million for the library, rebuilding a bay trail, bringing in badly needed tax infusion when cities are desperate to hold on to what they have.

And so we support this project. We stand proudly for this project, and we think that it should go forward and create the kind of sustainable energy and jobs that would benefit our community.

Thank you.

MS. FASANO: Can I ask you to hold your applause so we can get all the speakers through.

We have Joel Bucklin followed by Ronald Alderman followed by Peter Garza, Sr.

MR. BUCKLIN: Hello. My name is Joel Bucklin and I've been a resident of the East Bay, Hayward, San Leandro and Castro Valley pretty much my whole life and I am a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 595. And so I'm here to support the project as a member.

But in addition to that, I'm also looking at the bigger picture here of what this project is going

to afford for our area that we live in and the people of this community of the East Bay. And, you know, we have -- we live in a very diverse area that's very attractive, the East Bay, the entire Bay Area, and our population is going to continue to increase. I personally have done my part to assist in that. So I know it's not going to stop.

Anyway, the area holds jobs. It holds lots of resources, entertainment, and this is just a very attractive place to be. It's a wonderful place to live. I've lived here all my life and I'm glad to be a part of the East Bay.

So with this project here, you know, we have to look at this as to what is it going to do for us for the long term. Well, it's going to help support that population increase that is inevitable. It's going to happen. So, therefore, in my opinion, it's needed, it's necessary, and it's going to serve a huge benefit for us all.

And I think back to in the mid '50s when the citizens of this area and the representatives of this area considered installing the BART system here. And some of those citizens in some of the areas south of us didn't buy on to it, but those who did made a very wise decision. And that BART system has dramatically

increased the benefits of living here in the entire Bay Area. And only now are those folks who are in the southern part of the Bay Area realizing the benefits and want to come and join us now.

But it was our citizens and our representatives back then who had the forethought to consider that and to see into the future what benefit a BART system would provide, and it has done all that and more.

The citizens of the State of California have recently adopted a similar plan and voted in the high-speed rail service that's going to go from here to LA. That again is something that's taken a lot of forethought and it's a lot of impact on the economy, but it's going to provide huge benefits.

The -- I see this power plant as doing the same thing. It's needed. It's necessary. And with all the regulatory agencies and all the approval processes that we've been through --

MS. FASANO: Mr. Bucklin, it's time.

MR. BUCKLIN: -- I believe that it's already passed all those requirements and it's just now that we're open to public comment here that we're getting some feedback about it not being beneficial. I'm sorry, but I think that we need it.

1	Thank you.
2	MR. BATEMAN: Thank you.
3	MS. FASANO: Ronald Alderman followed by
4	Mr. Peter Garza, Sr.
5	MR. ALDERMAN: Good evening. My name is
6	Ronald Alderman. I've been a resident of Hayward for
7	all my life.
8	This project doesn't only mean jobs. It
9	means, you know, public libraries, I mean, you know, to
10	give children somewhere to go when they grow up. I
11	know I have a child and one on the way and I think it's
12	efficient enough to go on with it, you know.
13	As I said, I'm an apprentice with the IBEW and
14	I've been an apprentice for a year and a half now. And
15	the training that I'll get just on this job will be
16	overwhelming. And I appreciate you guys giving us the
17	opportunity to speak tonight and that's about all I
18	have to say.
19	Thank you.
20	MR. BATEMAN: Thank you.
21	MS. FASANO: Thank you.
22	Mr. Peter Garza, Sr. followed by Matt Maloon
23	and Dan Henriques.
24	MR. GARZA: Hi. Good evening. My name is
25	Peter Garza. I am a Hayward resident for the last 18

years. Just as important, I am a skilled journeyman carpenter and a member of our local carpenter's union here, 713.

The project itself, I mean, as outlined, we've been dealing with this issue for quite some time now.

I understand this is all a public hearing. Having been vetted for as long as it has we see this opportunity for, yes, jobs, which is -- is key to me as well as the other people that are in the trades. But more so the opportunity that it brings to the community from a standpoint of the public library aspect as well as the -- well, let me go back a step here.

I don't believe that we need to build at any cost. I having looked at this over the last several years find it extremely important to my family from an economic standpoint. We definitely need the power here in the East Bay as well as -- well, not only here in Hayward. My bill for electricity has gone up almost four times since the Enron incident back several years ago. We don't need that. We need to be able to control our destiny. We're hoping that this would be an opportunity for us, but more so, again, back to the job issue.

My local represents over 4,000 carpenters in the Bay Area. A large majority of that come out of

Hayward and we're suffering right now. We have roughly 375 journeymen, skilled journeyman carpenters on the out-of-work list. These are people that have several years of experience, and not only that but the training. The amount of training that we go through to become a journeyman carpenter, it's just -- it's very frustrating to see this opportunity that we have to put people back to work especially during these hard economic times.

We hope that you will look favorably in issuing the PSD permit. Again, we've gone through this over the last several years. We pretty much washed it all through. We hope again that you'll look favorably and issue that permit as soon as possible.

Thank you.

MS. FASANO: Thank you. Matt Maloon followed by Dan Henriques and Kip Waldo.

MR. MALOON: Good evening. Thank you for the opportunity to speak on this issue. My name is Matt Maloon. I'm with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. We represent about 2,000 skilled electricians in Alameda County. We're affiliated with the Alameda County building trades and the Alameda County Central Labor Council.

We support the Russell City Energy Center for

a number of reasons. Obviously, as you've heard mentioned tonight, it is a source of good jobs for local residents. Our members do live in Hayward. They live throughout the East Bay and especially in these current economic times that is no small thing.

It's also a valuable source of on-the-job training for our apprentices that are required to work a certain number of hours on the job in order to complete their apprenticeship. Beyond that, we see a large economic benefit to the area. It's a major source of new sales and property tax revenue for local government. It's a major source of funding for the new Hayward public library.

A key factor is that this project does not require public funds. This is a privately funded infrastructure investment which is needed to support the economy and the growing community in this area. It uses natural gas produced in the United States and is not dependent on foreign imports.

Various agencies have found Russell City to be environmentally sound. All of us have a desire for clean air and clean water. This project has been reviewed by numerous federal and local agencies who have found that it exceeds the most stringent standards applied anywhere in the country.

We believe the location is ideal, adjacent to 1 a source of recycled water, close to natural gas lines 2 and a PG&E substation. It is in a heavy industrial 3 area that's well suited for this purpose. 4 In conclusion, unless some overriding 5 environmental or air quality reason exists, we urge the 6 7 board to proceed with the final approval of the Russell 8 City Energy Center. 9 Thank you. 10 MR. BATEMAN: Thank you. MS. FASANO: Thank you. Mr. Dan Henriques 11 12 followed by Kip Waldo and Dr. Susan Sperling. MR. HENRIQUES: Good evening. My name is Dan 13 Henriques. I've been unemployed for some time and 14 currently I'm homeless. So I do need a job, but I have 15 a social responsibility to protect our society. As 16 such, I do not support this project. 17 Our current president has, in fact, started 18 19 social change based upon a love for all and praying for 20 and hope for a different year. Social change has started, thank God. 21 22 such, we should now secure our environmental liberty as in creating literally a trashfree Hayward, mental and 23 physical environment. 24 People traditionally do not understand the 25

negative consequences of smoke, but recently our society has recognized that smoke of people walking by or engaged to can be inflicted by it in a negative way. Therefore, the smoke or the product production that is emitted from this company or this potential company can and probably will have a very deeply negative existence and impact upon our society. Therefore, we should not permit this to be built and constructed in Hayward or anywhere else.

Thank you.

MR. BATEMAN: Thank you.

MS. FASANO: Thank you. Mr. Kip Waldo followed by Dr. Susan Sperling and Darlene Besst.

MR. WALDO: Greetings. I'm Kip Waldo. I don't live in Hayward, but I work here at Chabot College. So I probably spend more time in Hayward during the year than I do at my home.

I work with a lot of students, and we're going to be -- Chabot College will be directly impacted by this we know because of the particulate matter. And probably one of the greatest concerns right now -- a lot of us can stay indoors -- is to our extensive athletics program, which is a phenomenal program. But I think beyond that, it's a great -- this hearing is very well timed because today we really have an

opportunity to begin on a national and a local scale to begin to chart a new course.

All the analysis of this plant, as Gail Steele said, was based on the past scientific precepts.

We live in a period now where we know that we have to get down to zero emissions of greenhouse gasses. We cannot tolerate this. If I construct a plant like this, it will not serve this community. It should be stated where the -- where this energy will be directed, across the bay, but it's not to pit one side of the bay against another.

But we know that this will emit greenhouse gasses. The particulate matter will fall here, but it pollutes beyond.

We can look at the deposit of dioxins, for instance, that are emitted through other energy, forms of energy production. Where is the greatest concentration of dioxins? In Inuit mothers' milk, that is, amongst Eskimos in the Arctic Circle. There are no power plants there. Air doesn't just stay in one area and that's what we're understanding as a world's people today.

So we cannot allow, just because a decision was made in 2001 and subsequent decisions based on similar regulations, to continue on this. I really

urge you to consider the facts and withhold your 1 judgment until we really begin to see. 2 The EPA we know has been manipulated for the 3 last eight years. That's a fact. Now maybe we'll 4 start to see scientific information brought into this 5 arena to begin to really impact and analyze what these 6 7 kind of projects will do. I really -- we owe it to 8 ourselves. We owe it to future generations to do this. 9 In addition, people mention the shoreline. 10 We're seeing salt pond restoration. We know there is effluence. Anybody who's kayaked in this area knows 11 12 that the bay is not very deep. Just the effluent from these kinds of plants can alter the area, the ecology 13 phenomenally. 14 15 So we really have to think about this. don't want to stand here and appear like I'm opposing 16 jobs. I lived in Detroit for 18 years. I saw GM 17 destroy neighborhoods in the name of jobs. That coal 18 19 town plant is closed and I don't want to see one job, you know, one big job sort of, you know, blind us all. 20 21 Thank you. 22 MS. FASANO: Dr. Susan Sperling followed by Darlene Besst and MaryAnn McMillan. 23 DR. SPERLING: Thank you and good evening. 24 I'm speaking both as an evolutionary biologist and a

25

dean at Chabot College and I want to also say that I come from a working class family with very strong labor roots and really appreciate the issue of communities and good jobs.

I'm speaking to urge you to reexamine the faulty database upon which you originally evaluated the Russell City Energy Center. At 600 megawatts this plant promises to dump hundreds of tons of particulates and potentially carcinogenic chemicals on Chabot, its college students and the vulnerable infants and toddlers at our child care center. It is based on a technology that is part of the past. It does not reflect the jobs or the technology of our future.

We've learned from the California Energy

Commission that the, quote, "maximum impacted receptor center" for this pollution is the Chabot athletic field. Yet we were not consulted at the outset as sensitive receptors.

Dr. Sandra Witt, assistant director for public health for Alameda County, has assembled data on the dangerous synergistic potential effects of these pollutants on an already vulnerable so-called environmental justice population, communities in Hayward that are, as several speakers have mentioned, underserved in terms of medical access, have higher

than average rates of childhood asthma and a number of other conditions related to our demographics and our urban environment.

We are beginning as scientists to understand how these synergies work, that it's not an additive kind of process. And I think that Dr. Witt has made that point very eloquently in her testimony before the CEC. I urge the board to have the courage to assess these new data, to listen in a new way and to learn from the past a concept we heard articulated so eloquently in yesterday's inauguration speech.

This project was approved during a time when there was a panic over insufficient energy supply. We now know that that panic was the creation of a fraudulent manipulation of power supply by those who stood to profit by the deceitful gaming of power to the people of California.

This is, I think, widely documented and understood. I also want to mention to my fellow workers that these same processes based on an ideology of profit at all cost chew up and spit out workers, too, when they are finished with them.

We need to reexamine the most fundamental assumptions upon which the decision to build this plant was made.

MS. FASANO: Dr. Sperling, it's time. 1 DR. SPERLING: The Bay Area Air Quality 2 Management Board is in a position to lead, to serve, as 3 we've been called upon to do, and to take into account 4 what we know now, that a decision to go forward with 5 6 this project was based on incomplete analysis. 7 Thank you. MS. FASANO: Darlene Besst followed by MaryAnn 8 McMillan and Byron Benton. 9 10 MS. BESST: Good evening. My name is Darlene I'm with the Northern California chapter of the 11 National Electrical Contractors Association. 12 represent the interests of over 100 union and 13 responsible electrical contractors with offices in 14 15 Alameda County who employ from a labor source of approximately 2,000 electricians. 16 Our contractors fully support the Russell City 17 Energy Center. Our contractors have an ongoing 18 19 relationship with Calpine and they know and they 20 understand that Calpine does follow through on their commitment in the area of safety and the environment. 21 22 The project has undergone extensive reviews and meets or exceeds safety standards for the health 23 and safety of not only the citizens of this community 24

but of the workers in this room who will work on the

25

project. 1 We understand that the Air District has 2 analyzed the project in its entirety and is in 3 agreement that it will meet very stringent standards. 4 I appreciate the opportunity to speak on behalf of this 5 project and urge your issuance of the PSD permit. 6 7 Thank you. 8 MR. BATEMAN: Thank you. 9 MS. FASANO: MaryAnn McMillan followed by 10 Byron Benton and Frank Goulart. MS. McMILLAN: Good evening. My name is 11 MaryAnn McMillan. I'm a resident of San Lorenzo, which 12 is to the north of this community. 13 I would like to speak for the San Lorenzo 14 15 Heritage Society this evening. By a vote of its membership we passed a resolution to ban the Russell 16 City Energy Center. As of today, the air that we 17 breathe is already contaminated with various 18 19 pollutants. For example, there was a study that was 20 recently completed by the UC Davis regarding air pollutants as it relates to autistic children. 21 22 The study found a possible relationship between the metals in pesticides and other pollutants 23 found in the air to an increase in the number of 24

children who are diagnosed with autism.

25

```
Hence, we do not need any more pollutants
1
     being pumped into the air that we breathe.
2
              And I have a couple of questions. What is the
3
     relationship of the Hayward library to this energy
4
5
     center?
6
              MR. BATEMAN: Ma'am, we're not really here to
7
     discuss that.
8
              MS. McMILLAN: Oh, okay.
9
              MR. BATEMAN: That was, I think, an issue with
10
     the City of Hayward and the Applicant.
              MS. McMILLAN: All right. Thank you.
11
12
              I have a petition that our members have signed
     and I'd like to present it to you.
13
              MR. BATEMAN: Yes, by all means. Thank you.
14
              MS. FASANO: MaryAnn McMillan followed by
15
16
     Byron Benton and Frank Goulart.
              MR. BATEMAN: That was MaryAnn McMillan.
17
              MS. FASANO: I'm sorry. Was that MaryAnn
18
19
     McMillan? I'm sorry. Byron Benton.
20
              MR. BENTON: Good evening. Thank you for this
     opportunity to speak here tonight. My name is Byron
21
22
     Benton. I am the training director for the Alameda
     County electrical apprenticeship. We are currently
23
     located in San Leandro. As you can see, we have many
24
     of our apprentices here tonight.
25
```

Our program began in 1946. At one time we were residents of Hayward ourselves in our training program, and currently all of our apprentices are also Chabot College students. And I'm here to speak in favor of the Russell City Energy Center.

But I also think it's my responsibility as a parent, as a grandfather, to also share that, of course, I'm absolutely concerned about the health of my children and my grandson and I would not for a moment support something that I thought in any way would lead to putting that in jeopardy.

I think one thing that's being overlooked here tonight. It's my understanding that by going forward on this plant we're actually going to be reducing pollutants in the air throughout the Bay Area as less efficient, more highly pollutant older plants are brought offline. And I think that's important to -- I believe that's the case up in Pittsburg and other parts of the Bay Area, but I think to look at the big picture, a gentleman made the comment that air doesn't stand still.

We're not going to get to solar and wind tomorrow. We have to have something to bridge that and these highly efficient and high air quality plants such as this are going to help us get there.

I'd like to share with you recently in October we had US Senator Barbara Boxer. We had the Apollo Alliance and they were doing their tour across the country and it was about new technologies, green energy. We train on that. The apprentices you see in this room tonight are learning how to do solar photovoltaic installations, how to do wind power.

This is not a job at all costs. This is just something that's part of the process and I think we are overlooking the fact that it will actually improve air quality here in our area.

Quickly, we do have to talk about jobs. We have apprentices sitting in this room here tonight who are on the verge of losing their homes. One of the things we feel proud about is we can offer living wage jobs with health and welfare benefits for apprentices and their families and they can continue to live and work in the communities they have grown up in.

That's what this project allows for, for our apprentices to have good employment opportunities, to be able to sustain health and welfare benefits. You saw Ron here earlier with his little baby. So that's what is really critical also in looking at this right at the moment is the fact is we're looking at 20 percent unemployment in the Bay Area.

And so projects like this are going to get our 1 apprentices the opportunities for training and 2 employment opportunities, living wages, health and 3 welfare benefits for themselves and their family. 4 MS. FASANO: Mr. Benton, that's time. 5 6 MR. BENTON: Thank you. 7 MS. FASANO: Frank Goulart followed by Jim 8 Barringer followed by Douglas Grandt. 9 MR. GOULART: Thank you. I've always said 10 Goulart, but I like Goulet. I'm Frank Goulart. I've watched the previous hearings on the tube 11 12 and I wasn't sure that I could really add anything, except when Barack was sworn in yesterday and suddenly 13 things have taken a different complexion and it seems 14 15 to me that the challenge is to get back to virtue and the truth. 16 And the inconvenient truth here is this plant 17 is going to pollute the air and is not going to be good 18 19 for my grandson and my granddaughter or the millions of 20 birds that fly through here. The kids in the schools that are nearby. The people worshiping in churches 21 22 nearby. The parks are going to be impacted. I just don't believe that all of these health 23 problems that they all are having, talk about the 24 increase in all of this, isn't due to the way we're 25

messing with the environment by adding stuff to the environment that doesn't need to be here.

This is your job. This is your job. You're supposed to enforce the Clean Air Act. I'm not going to get into all this -- I practice law for a living, but I just want to look at the bigger picture here. There is other people that have spoken.

The law is changing. The time is here to get back to virtue and the truth, and the inconvenient truth is no matter how you slice it, this is going to make things worse in this area. The environment is going to get worse. It's going to be degraded. It's not right. It's not right that we should allow this kind of development to pollute when the opportunity exists to perhaps come up with something that's a little cleaner.

I mean, I remember a big debate that I got into about whether diesel polluted, and I was in the automotive technology program at Chabot College and I had a big argument with my instructor, Mel Edwards.

And he insisted, because that was the teaching of the day, diesel engines did not pollute. And I challenged him to put up the equation.

I had some college chemistry at Cal. "Put up the equation and show me where that stuff is going." I

challenge you to do the same thing. Put the equation 1 up on the board and tell us where it's going. 2 And please do your job. Please step to the 3 plate. Become one of the new virtuous agencies that 4 I'm hoping is going to come out to this transformation 5 that we've had in Washington DC. 6 7 Thank you for your time and thank you for 8 allowing me to speak. 9 MR. BATEMAN: Thank you. 10 MS. FASANO: Mr. Jim Barringer followed by Douglas Grandt followed by Mr. Jose Zapien. 11 12 MR. BARRINGER: Hi. I'm Jim Barringer. I'm an attorney. Part of the time I spend helping out with 13 the environmental law and justice clinic at Golden Gate 14 15 University. We've reviewed the statement basis pretty 16 carefully and we're going to submit written comments. 17 I thought I'd give you just a preview of coming 18 19 attractions. In reading through the statement of basis 20 we couldn't help but catch at least a hint that some of the analysis is built around this 2002 technology. 21 22 It's really probably a 1998 technology using this 23 triple pressure technology. Because Calpine has already sunk the money, did that back in 2002. 24 And our concern is that -- that -- that the 25

BACT determination truly be based upon what is the current state of the art technology. And if there is an effort here to sort of grandfather in this whole technology, you know, is that based on an understanding that the district is legally bound to do that or is it -- is it based on the idea that the -- that that equipment truly represents the state of the art? I would just focus your attention on that. And, if so, what are the assumptions behind that conclusion?

One of the things that we've looked at is that this comparison that's been done between the triple pressure technology and the fast start technology, which is also the Siemens technology and what -- we look through the statement of basis and what it's -- the comparison that was being made seemed to be done purely on a baseload scenario. And we just wonder whether the fact that this plant is going to be starting up and shutting down a lot, what impact is that going to have on whether fast start is a better technology and that it might ultimately reduce emissions.

Another thing we didn't see in the statement of basis was a clear statement of the range of anticipated cold start-ups and warm start-ups and hot start-ups. Maybe it's there. Maybe I just missed it.

I guess another thing that we wonder about is 1 whether the district has withdrawn its GHG analysis 2 and, if so, shouldn't you say so in the statement of 3 basis? 4 5 That's really about all I have to say. Му 6 time is probably up. 7 MS. FASANO: Yes. That's time. Thank you. 8 Douglas Grandt followed by Mr. Jose Zapien and Viola Saima-Barklow. 9 MR. GRANDT: Good evening. Thank you for the 10 opportunity to talk. My name is Doug Grandt. 11 12 here in Hayward, but I work in Sacramento. I commute once a week over and I stay with my son and I work for 13 the Air Resources Board, although I'm not here 14 15 representing the air board. I'm representing myself and my two grandkids, 11-year-old Sean and 8-year-old 16 Connor who live in Austin. 17 And I just want to ask you if you realize that 18 19 any CO2 you put in the air here is going to affect my 20 grandkids in Austin. I think everybody has pretty well understood that CO2 anywhere in the world affects the 21 22 whole climate. I am against CO2. I'm in favor of reducing 23 fossil fuel burning. I worked on the AB 32 scoping 24 plan, residential combustion, and it became very clear 25

to me very quickly that just relying on efficiencies of gas-burning forced air heating and water heating are not going to get us to the 80, 90 or even now they're saying 95 percent reduction that we need to get in CO2.

Imagine 95 percent reduction from 1990 levels is almost zero gas burning. We need to get off of gas by 2025 -- pardon me, 2050.

So my question is what does this power plant do to reduce CO2 emissions? Is it aligned with Governor Schwartzenegger's executive order S1408 which calls for 33 percent renewable portfolio by 2020? I don't think this is in line with that. I think the money that we spend on this gas plant is better spent putting in renewable energy, creating green jobs.

I'm a working person, too. I get up at five o'clock and I go to the air board. I work at a desk trying to stop diesel pollution from coming out of buses and ships. But the point is that we really need to start reducing rather than increasing more facilities that burn -- burn fossil fuels.

We need to get off of coal. We've heard these programs or these advertising campaigns for clean coal. There is no such thing as clean coal. There's no such thing as clean gas. It all emits CO2. Clean gas,

clean coal, clean oil, there is no such thing.

I've heard it said that gas is clean and sustainable. We're reaching peak oil. We're soon going to reach peak gas and we only have probably a few decades of coal, economically retrievable exploitable coal.

So, please, I support what some of the other speakers have said about we need to get to zero emissions. We need to get off of gas. Please hold this decision off until the EPA does and Barack Obama does what they need to do. This is the wrong thing to do right now.

Thank you.

MS. FASANO: Mr. Jose Zapien followed by Viola Saima-Barklow and Mr. Ron Barklow.

MR. ZAPIEN: Hello. My name is Jose Zapien.

I'm the business manager for Laborers Local 304,

Alameda County. We represent 4-000 -- give or take -
800 members, which 1,100 of them reside here in Hayward where we have our main office on Mission Boulevard.

I'm here today in support of this project, but by no means are we pushing this at all costs to build -- to build at any cost. We agree -- we agree totally that there are regulations that need to be followed, environmental regulations. But we also ask

once those are done and they see that this is something that is going to work for this city and they found a way how to make it -- how to make it produce energy safely, we need to -- we need to -- we look at our halls right now.

We have well over 300 working men and women that are out of work right now. Many of them here from the Hayward -- from Hayward or surrounding area. But also -- also at a time, as you know, that businesses are faltering and the city also is hurting for generating funds.

This is very -- it's very crucial and I ask that you take the time and consideration and really look into this. And I really believe that there is -- there is -- it can come down to building this safely and meeting all the requirements for EPA and having -- and where everybody, labor and also the families around who live here in Hayward will benefit from this project.

Okay. Thank you.

MS. FASANO: Thank you.

MR. LUBOVISKI: We're going to -- Jose was going to mention that for the union members that are here that have to go to their halls tomorrow to look for work and get to work and leave at 5:00 in the

morning, we understand if people have to leave. We've gotten most of -- just about all of our speakers out.

We thank you all for coming.

So our members can leave now if you want and thank you for participating.

MS. FASANO: Ms. Viola Saima-Barklow followed by Mr. Ron Barklow followed by Mr. Jim Forsyth.

MS. SAIMA-BARKLOW: Good evening. My name is Viola Saima-Barklow. I do live in Oakland now, but I was a Hayward resident for almost 30 years.

I would like to bring your attention, too, a letter written to you that you should have received that's from the Hayward Area Shoreline Planning Agency. Even though I live in Oakland I'm a member of the citizens advisory committee to the Hayward Area Shoreline Planning Agency which has been planning the preservation and development of the Hayward area shoreline for 35-plus years, I believe, now.

In the letter it's stated that HASPA, including the citizens advisory committee, we are concerned about the impact of this power plant's estimated maximum CO2 emission rate of 684,200 pounds per hour on the environment. This is not addressed in the statement of basis.

There is also concern about the consistency of

the current CEQA documentation in regard to CO2
emissions and the new requirements of AB 32. And
that's been brought up as an issue by prior speakers.
So AB 32 is very, very important.

We were also concerned that there are aspects of the environment that can only be determined through a full biological survey. And this apparently has not been done and apparently you have no plans to do that, but it's very important that that be done. The Hayward area shoreline, the whole bay shoreline is considered by Audubon and other organizations as an important bird area because of the migratory birds that winter here, pass through here. This is part of the Pacific flyway. And the pollution that's put out by this plant may have a tremendous impact on the birds and I don't believe you've surveyed that.

And then I just want to mention one thing.

When I was living in Hayward I lived not too far from here up in the foothills. There were plenty of mornings when the air -- you would look outside, the sky was blue. You would step outside and you'd take a deep breath and it smelled like the bottom of a barbecue pit. That was air pollution. It took me quite a while to figure out that's what it was. And that was then and now you're going to put a plant in

and you're going to make it worse. 1 Thank you. 2 MS. FASANO: Thank you. Mr. Ron Barklow 3 followed by Mr. Jim Forsyth followed by Andrea 4 Furtado. 5 MR. BARKLOW: I'm Ron Barklow. 6 I'm with my 7 wife, a member of the Hayward Area Shoreline Planning 8 Agency, the citizens advisory group. We did live up in 9 Hayward. One thing I should bring up is the Pacific 10 flyway. Also, what's flying up overhead in that area 11 12 is the airplanes, both small planes going to the Hayward Airport and to the major -- larger planes 13 flying over to the Oakland Airport, the fly path to the 14 15 airport. So that thing shooting up and down, it could cause big damages to the plane. 16 You're also not covering all the rest of the 17 I mean, you've got -- my wife was mentioning 18 19 the Hayward shoreline. Also beyond the hill areas 20 you've got the area of regional park above the -what's called Cal State Hayward or East Bay College now 21 22 and up on the hill the residents call the athletic fields that are going on that area. 23 So all the union workers who just left, I was 24 an apprentice carpenter and was a journeyman carpenter, 25

too, for ten years, but I say it is going to solar paneling putting up on a house still by union workers, and that way you don't have to worry about having any power outage when a car hits a power line or a strong wind sends a tree across the power lines.

You mentioned a lot of time on the Point
Reyes. What's going on at Point Reyes? They've got a
sensing device that covers the amount of pollutions
coming from China across the ocean through Point Reyes,
plus some units up in the Sierra Nevadas. You should
address to see how far those pollutions are going.

So one thing I think what we got here going including locally putting this as the Agent Orange of Hayward. So you see what happened in Vietnam. You see the technologies and other cities are now putting solar panels on the houses. And also you want to worry about being in violation of the Mandatory Bird Treaty Act.

MS. FASANO: Thank you.

Mr. Jim Forsyth followed by Andrea Furtado followed by Audrey LePell.

MR. FORSYTH: Yeah. I'm Jim Forsyth. I'm a long-time resident of Hayward. I'm also here representing the Hayward Demos Democratic Club which took a strong stand against this power plant. I'm also -- I guess the main reason why I'm up here and why

I'm speaking against this power plant is I have a 1 six-year-old grandson who has asthma and he lives here 2 in Hayward and I just don't want any more pollution in 3 our air because this young man struggles to get his 4 breath when he has an asthma attack and I don't want to 5 put any more additional burden onto him. 6 7 I think it's very shortsighted for us to build any more fossil fuel plants when the technology is 8 9 there for solar and wind and retrofitting. And this also creates many, many jobs, that's clean renewable 10 energy, and it's obviously the way we have to go in the 11 12 future. And if we don't start doing that now, when will we ever start? I think we need to draw the line 13 here. No more fossil fuel plants. Use the money, the 14 15 investment, in clean renewable energy and retrofitting. 16 17 Thank you. MS. FASANO: Andrea Furtado followed by Audrey 18 19 LePell followed by Bradley Angel. Andrea Furtado? SPECTATOR: She had to leave. 20 MS. FASANO: She left? 21 22 SPECTATOR: Yes. MS. FASANO: Audrey LePell followed by Bradley 23 Angel followed Rob Simpson. 24 MS. LePELL: Good evening. My name is Audrey 25

LePell. I'm the president of an organization called CAP, Citizens Against Pollution. I have lived in Hayward 44 years.

Thank you for arranging this meeting regarding the air quality of the Russell City Energy Center if built with permission of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District.

I have a petition which I will give to you when I'm finished with my remarks of over 472 names.

This petition was presented to the California Energy

Commission about Russell City some year and a half ago, and our petition was not even acknowledged by another state agency, that is, and we were very disappointed.

So we are -- in your capacity we are addressing you with that petition. The petition was addressed to the California Energy Commission, the City of Hayward and the Alameda County Board of Supervisors because we were speaking at all of those events.

I will quote from your notice that you published in 2008. Nitrous oxides are 134.6 tons per year. Carbon monoxide, 389.3 tons per year of poisonous gas, of course. Particulate matter or PM, 86.8 tons per year. All equaling 610 tons .70 tons per year or 1,221,400 pounds per year. That could be put out by Russell City if it's built.

Can you or anyone imagine how much that might be? I'll try.

Imagine a million boxes of one pound of sugar each. Put in those named gasses, evaporate the sugar and the boxes, and you have those unwanted gasses circulating around the air in Hayward and surrounding communities. Two of the gasses are acrolein and formaldehyde. Those are known cancer-causing toxics.

When reading your statement, I want just to say one more thing. I'm quoting. The analysis used sophisticated EPA-approved pollution models to evaluate the ambient air impacts from air pollution emissions from the proposed facility. That is RCEC.

Paraphrasing, the analysis found that the emission from the proposed facility would not cause or contribute to air pollution in violation of any national ambient air quality standard or applicable PSD increment, but your numbers say a different story.

We know those air pollutants will pollute our air. How can the Bay Area Air Quality Management District say yes to Russell City when we citizens say no? Say no to the PSD permit. I will present you with the petition.

MR. BATEMAN: Thank you.

MS. FASANO: Mr. Bradley Angel followed by Rob

Simpson followed by Juanita Gutierrez.

MR. ANGEL: Good evening. My name is Bradley Angel and I'm the director of Green Action for Health and Environmental Justice. And we're here to support Citizens Against Pollution and other residents in urging you to follow the mandates of the law and deny this permit.

I want to start by saying, first of all, our organization is extremely pro union. We are obviously pro jobs. We understand the economy. We also understand that those issues have nothing to do with this permit decision, nor should they. This permit should be -- permit decision should be decided upon the law and should be decided upon a legitimate, fair and appropriate permit process that is not tainted.

And I want to say a couple of things about the tainted process. Tonight's meeting started with Mr. Bateman, the hearing officer, misleading the public, and I believe unintentionally, but the fact is it happened. He said and I quote: "There's going to be." "This plant will have."

You haven't made a decision yet, Mr. Bateman.

So we don't know if there's going to be or this plant

will have. You should say "it could have," "if built,"

"if approved." But this has been a recurring problem

with your agency that our organization and allies have dealt with your agency repeatedly for several years now about misstating and basically putting out a foregone conclusion, a decision that hasn't been made yet.

We also -- your so-called fact sheet as well as your graphic in the hallway here is extremely misleading and I believe fraudulent and it has a graphic -- in fact, I asked one of your Air District staff where was the stack on your graphic. He couldn't find it because you don't have it. All you have is something that says "warm exhaust," but that needs to be replaced by the words "toxic" and "polluted."

So you have a misleading graphic that looks like company propaganda, not accurate information from an agency that's required to put accurate information out.

The air pollution control officer of the Air District is often seen on television proclaiming the evils of fireplaces and smoke from fireplaces. We agree that that's a health hazard. However, you also know that a 600-megawatt fossil fuel power plant will put out toxic pollutants and pollutants that can trigger asthma, cancer and other problems.

We know that the claim that we've heard tonight that this will clean the air is ridiculously

false. We know that -- and your own fact sheet, in fact, has a list of pollutants that are anything but cleaning the air. You know this is a non-attainment area for certain pollutants. You know that the 880 corridor communities are heavily impacted with unacceptable levels of air pollution.

Your health analysis that you claim was done was not done accurately. Your own board of directors instructed the staff to look into in your policies and regulations the cumulative and synergistic impacts of pollution. You clearly did not do that. There is no cumulative impact analysis of all the pollution sources and how this proposed plant would impact the already existing problems we have with air quality.

Lastly, I want to say that you're also prohibited from issuing this permit, we believe, by the negative and harmful and disproportionate and discriminatory impacts that this massive polluting facility, if built, would have on the community, particularly low income people of color, including but not limited to the students and kids in child care at the neighboring colleges. The nearest community is low income people of color, working class community.

So you are subject to your own environmental justice policies, the state environmental justice and

civil rights laws and to federal civil rights laws as 1 recipients of federal funding. 2 Lastly --3 MS. FASANO: That's time. 4 MR. ANGEL: Yes. And if I could just wrap up 5 by saying that one of the speakers said that Calpine is 6 7 wonderful company. Calpine, first of all, has a 8 troubled track record. They are engaged in a racist 9 power plant siting up in Medicine Lake in Shasta County 10 which would desecrate indigenous lands and as a financially pressed company we question whether they 11 12 would be able to adhere to any regulations you might apply to them post plant. 13 Thank you. 14 MS. FASANO: Mr. Rob Simpson followed by 15 Juanita Gutierrez and JoAnne Gross. 16 MR. SIMPSON: Good evening. I'm Rob Simpson. 17 I'm the person who won the remand from the EPA 18 19 regarding this permit. So don't blame me for being 20 here. Thank you. 21 22 Now, I might as well talk to the people here because they are not really hearing us. Jack Broadbent 23 has already said in his staff meeting last week that 24 whatever happens here, they are going to permit this 25

plant. They fully intend to permit this plant. But we're winning. We are winning this thing because of the people that are here. Because of the people who spent thousands of hours of their time to -- to prevent this desecration of our city.

What most of us here know is if we dump this 80 tons of year of particulate matter into our neighborhood it's going to affect people's health.

They say, well, it's safe because we're going to get pollution credits from San Francisco. We're going to make San Francisco cleaner while we dump on Hayward and send the power back to San Francisco.

Now, enough of us have stood there and said, no, this is not what's right for Hayward. What's right for Hayward are jobs, are clean green jobs that can be produced -- we can produce ten times the number of jobs by going with locally farmed clean energy.

So we have an opportunity here. The opportunity is not with the Air District. The opportunity to stop this plant will be in courts. It will be in the EPA appeals and it will be in other venues. It will be with Fish and Wildlife. It will be with Bay Conservation Development Commission. It will be with the City of Hayward who owns the land that this plant is -- this project is planned to be on.

Now, our city has an agreement with Calpine to 1 give them this piece of land. Our city has a 2 preexisting agreement with the people of Hayward to 3 protect us. But that's not happening here. We need to 4 continue to push our city leaders to not give city 5 shoreline to the fifth biggest polluter in the Bay Area 6 7 and the way we're going to do it is the way we're doing 8 it here. 9 Thank you. I'll submit my comments in 10 writing. MR. BATEMAN: Thank you. 11 12 MS. FASANO: Juanita Gutierrez followed by JoAnne Gross and Mr. Bob Williams. 13 MS. GUTIERREZ: Ladies and gentlemen, I am 14 Juanita Gutierrez. I live at 2236 Occidental Grove 15 just a few blocks from the proposed power plant. I --16 as a layperson, all I can say is all you need is common 17 You saw the area they show us at the 18 sense. 19 beginning. The power plant is here. Right there is 20 the shoreline. In what brain could conceive to put a power plant there? It doesn't make sense to me. 21 22 please all I'm asking you is use common sense and deny the permit. 23 24 Thank you. MS. FASANO: Ms. JoAnne Gross followed by 25

Mr. Bob Williams followed by Barbara Fields.

MS. GROSS: Hi. My name is JoAnne Gross. I'm a Hayward resident and a Hayward native. Thank you for giving the public the opportunity to address our concerns to you tonight regarding the building of the Russell City Energy Center.

I can't understand how your agency could have issued an authority to construct this power plant. I went on the website of the California Air Resources Board today and it says the major goals of the Air Resources Board are to provide safe and clean air to all Californians, to protect the public from exposure to toxic air contaminants and to reduce California's emissions of greenhouse gasses.

Its mission is to promote and protect public health, welfare and ecological resources through the effective and efficient reduction of air pollutants while recognizing and considering the effects on the economy of the state.

When Calpine proposed this power plant to the City of Hayward they offered two things in the way of mitigation for the damage it would do to our community. One was to offer Hayward residents a fireplace retrofit program to reimburse people for part of the cost of replacing our fireplaces with gas

burning ones. Each qualifying homeowner would get approximately \$400 to apply to the cost of approximately \$1,500 for a fireplace retrofit.

How many spare the air days have we had this winter where we have been notified by your agency not to burn wood in our fireplaces? I counted the spare the air days on your website today and I counted 18 total days for winter and summer. I've read that your agency may recommend banning wood burning in the Bay Area altogether.

So what Calpine is offering in the way of mitigation to our community is essentially zero. They did offer the city \$10 million for a new library, but that doesn't do anything to mitigate the air pollution that we will be forced to breathe daily when this plant is in operation. And as Calpine has had financial difficulties, I don't trust that they'll have that money for the library anyway.

Will the power plant be shut down during spare the air days? Somehow I don't think it will.

A policy which makes no sense to me is the granting of emission reduction credits which are banked with you. That is bought and paid for by the Applicant to mitigate the increase of emissions produced by new polluting facilities.

I think it's clear that with the passage of AB 32 that we should not be looking just at no net increase in emissions but rather to decrease them to the lowest extent possible.

How on earth can you tell us that these banked paper credits paid for by Calpine will make up for our having to breathe every year nearly 135 tons of nitrous oxide, 389 tons of carbon monoxide, 87 tons of particulate matter, 12 tons of sulfur dioxide and 28 tons of organic compounds? Your engineers need to look beyond the charts and tables and start looking at the human beings who live their lives here and breathe this air.

This is a densely populated area. There are preschools, elementary schools, high schools, colleges, hospitals, nursing homes and a majority minority socioeconomic population here. There are documented high rates of asthma and other respiratory diseases here.

MS. FASANO: Ms. Gross, that's time.

MS. GROSS: Okay. My last statement of concern is the precedent that will be set for building and operating heavy industrial facilities in the central East Bay. We all saw how Tierra Energy instantly jumped at the opportunity to piggyback on the

Russell City plant and tried to push through the

Eastshore Energy Center. Once this huge Russell City

power plant is located here you can bet there will be
other big polluters following.

Thank you.

MS. FASANO: Mr. Bob Williams followed by Barbara Fields followed by Sherman Lewis.

MR. WILLIAMS: Yes. My name is Bob Williams.

I was born and raised in Hayward just a few blocks from where the power plant is going to be. I can walk to where the site is proposed to be in maybe 20 minutes.

I live right on Depot Road, but that's my own personal thing.

What this is really about is money. It's about big money. There's nothing I can really add to what already has been said except that no one really knows the effects of pollution. The science is still developing. It's a -- we're gambling. Well, the big companies that are standing to make profit at our expense say it's a good gamble. The people that are here representing the unions, for a couple of years they will be put to work.

But this power plant should not be seen as a solution to the United States economic problems. Just as an aside, our president was inaugurated and the

inauguration cost \$170 million. This is during the worst recession we've had since -- I don't know when -- the Depression? And who bankrolled that? Any guess?

Wall Street. Wall Street controls us all.

They are the ones that own these companies that want to set these power plants and, yes, there will be more jobs. The health industry is going to make a lot of money off of the people that are coming down with increased asthma and ill health in the future.

So the agencies that are supposed to protect us, you being one of them, like the Securities and Exchange Commission that can't even keep track of the people that are ripping us off. It goes on and on and on. Our system is broken.

And citizen -- citizens are not stepping up to the plate. They've been disenfranchised. I'm glad to see you people here, but how many people live in Hayward? No, I'm not. I mean, how many people live in Hayward? 150,000 maybe?

SPECTATOR: We had one day's notice.

MR. WILLIAMS: Okay. One day's notice. Well, you're not hearing from them. They are the silent majority, the real silent majority, and they are not part of the system anymore. The system has

disenfranchised these people, the people that are going 1 to take the brunt of this. 2 And my last statement is do we really need 3 this plant for energy? 4 5 SPECTATOR: No. MR. WILLIAMS: You know, maybe by learning how 6 7 to conserve our energy better we don't need to have 8 these plants online. 9 MS. FASANO: Mr. Williams, that's time. 10 Barbara Fields followed by Sherman Lewis followed Carlos Cordero. 11 12 MS. FIELDS: Hello. My name is Barbara I've lived here for about 38 years. 13 Fields. This plant was approved in 2001. This is not 14 2001. It's time we did a little changing. Governor 15 Gray Davis was in office when this was planned and the 16 energy standards were relaxed because we had a problem 17 with energy. We don't have that now. We need to look 18 19 to the future. We want Hayward to have a good plan. 20 We want Hayward -- it to be good for Hayward. We want the technology to be good for Hayward, not to be 21 22 polluting Hayward. We understand we have needs for energy. 23 However, there are wonderful things that are coming and 24 to put this old plant as another burden, just like our 25

city hall, eleven stories that is now sitting cracked and been vacant since the Loma Prieta Earthquake. We don't need another power plant structure that will be condemned that will have to be removed from Hayward. We want good things for Hayward.

Thank you.

MS. FASANO: Thank you.

Sherman Lewis followed by Carlos Cordero followed by Ron Mahood.

MR. LEWIS: My name is Sherman Lewis. I'm the president of the Hayward Area Planning Association. I want to thank the Air District for having a hearing here in Hayward where we could reach here easily and also at a time when people could come because they wouldn't have to be at work.

The Hayward Area Planning Association on this issue is primarily represented in policy issues by Rob Simpson and on legal issues by Joel Spaulding. I'm going to make some short policy comments.

I think that this plant is not using advanced technology and we need to make sure that it does. If you want to know how people who support libraries feel about the money -- I realize this is not an adverse issue, but it's come up in discussion -- and you should ask the Library Commission and the Friends of the

Library which are the two library groups in this city.

My knowledge of them, my wife is very active in library affairs, is that they do not want to get a library at the cost of polluting the city.

I also like the idea I've heard earlier. If you want to shut down our fireplaces on spare the air days, make sure you shut down the Calpine plant, also.

We have a problem that you need to confront more clearly, which is what is the choice. If the choice is between a natural gas plant, closing down the old plants, then I think we would want to build this plant. But if the choice is between burning more fossil fuels and finding less dependency on fossil fuels through sustainable and efficiency measures, then clearly the sustainable and efficiency approach is the preferred way to get the energy that we need.

If jobs are involved, let's study the jobs.

We have heard from organized labor. We have not heard from disorganized labor. The disorganized labor are all the people out there who are going to make money off of energy-efficiency homes, off of solar collectors, off of wind and off of all these other alternatives.

We also have an organized corporation in Calpine. We do not have representation here from the

disorganized corporations, all the businesses that 1 would benefit from this kind of green sustainable 2 economy. 3 The fact that you're taking very serious 4 pollution and diluting it and then saying it meets 5 standards is really quite questionable as a method of 6 7 analysis. 8 On the carbon dioxide issue, it's 9 incontrovertible that this is causing major problems. 10 We have AB 32. We have the Air District participation in the joint policy committee and this has in the Bay 11 12 Area a climate change program. This plant is inconsistent with that climate change program. 13 I do not want staff to be a filter between 14 everything said here tonight and reaching the board 15 through Mr. Bateman. I think we here in the audience 16 need to go directly to the board with our concerns, but 17 I also hope that you will be effective in reaching the 18 19 board with everything we have said. 20 Thank you. MR. BATEMAN: 21 Thank you. 22 MS. FASANO: Thank you. Mr. Carlos Cordero followed by Ron Manhood 23 (sic) followed by Betty Moose. 24 Mr. Carlos Cordero? Ron Manhood (sic)? 25

MR. MAHOOD: The name is Ron Mahood, but as a 1 man, I'll take "Manhood." 2 I did my Ph.D. thesis on this energy center. 3 So let's talk science. I don't like that. I think I 4 can talk loud enough. 5 MS. FASANO: We want to make sure that you 6 7 record. So please speak into the mic. 8 MR. MAHOOD: I go back in Hayward 25 years. live downwind of the energy center. I've been a union 9 10 member. I've been a union shop steward of 120 people. I'm sorry the IBEW people have already left because I 11 12 wanted to talk with them, also. I've been somewhat disappointed in my union 13 I heard they said it wasn't any -- anything --14 career. 15 whatever the phrase was -- anything but jobs and work. When you deny something -- you know, "I'm not a 16 crook." That was Nixon. No, he was. I've always 17 thought that about union workers is I want them to 18 19 think outside of their jobs and their money, which, of 20 course, is important. I'm a wage earner. I'm not retired. I'm right in the work force. I actually 21 22 support some other people. I'm a class A truck driver. I drive 23 everywhere. Everywhere. I've been all across this 24 whole country, in fact. I drive in Hayward. I have 25

actually been right there where this plant is going to go many times. I actually went there yesterday again because I wanted to refresh my memory.

Every single thing in this country that goes to and from a place goes there by truck. So somehow I would be affected, but my vote is against this plant. That's the main thing. I don't know who these people are over here. I sat in the other room.

When I go home I'm going to google your name because I know how important you are. I didn't know who you were until I just saw that. I know how important your opinion is. An opinion is a vote.

Well, I wish -- I've never voted for you. I've probably never -- all these people are appointed people, staff and various, and I would just like to vote on -- on -- on what affects my life.

But some of the science. This -- Obama just became president going in a new direction. He's got a 10-year plan of spending money and he's heading green. There's something called the Green Job Alliance, which I didn't hear from these IBEW people and there's people -- which they need to think about. I'm actually in some political organizations and other organizations which I will not name because I'm just speaking for myself, but this whole country starting right from the

top, but you also, you need to show some leadership. 1 Make a good policy decision. Change the 2 direction of this -- Calpine is a natural gas energy 3 company, but we need to have with -- I drive around. 4 I just drive everywhere in this East Bay. I see empty 5 buildings everywhere. There are -- there are -- we've 6 7 exported all -- all of the work and all of the jobs out 8 of the country. There's tons of empty, empty giant big buildings. This city hall would fit --9 MS. FASANO: Mr. Mahood, that's time. 10 MR. MAHOOD: Thank you. 11 12 MS. FASANO: Betty Moose followed by Michael Toth followed by Al Murach. 13 MS. MOOSE: Good evening. I'm Betty Moose. 14 I'm a resident of San Lorenzo. It's a border of the 15 16 City of Hayward. Very close. I'm also here for four points. First, the 17 location. The power plant is located in Hayward which 18 19 does not give any power to the citizens of Hayward or to the area around it. This plant should be where the 20 services are going to be serviced, not in Hayward. 21 The emissions are toxic and the reason I know 22 that is because of the fact I moved from Bethlehem, 23 Pennsylvania where the Bethlehem Steel Company operated 24 which emissions were highly, highly toxic, which in 25

those days they had no EPA, did not know anything about our environment or toxics or anything like that.

People were continually sick. They couldn't breathe. It wasn't called asthma. It was called consumption in those days. I moved to California to get away from that. I'm not getting away from it. I'm living in it. And I am a cancer victim. I have asthmatic children and a bronchitis husband who died of that all because of toxics in the air. And this plant will produce everything.

It's an old plant. Bethlehem Steel was an old plant. It no longer functions. So there's a good comparison there for this. It traveled 50 miles, that fumes, so it does not stay in one area.

I also want to let you know I served as a trustee on HASPA, Hayward Area Shoreline Planning Agency, for 11 years and this item came before us. It was continually voted down because of a bankruptcy plant. It had no trust. You could not depend on it. And I say to you you're taking a risk. It is a high, high risk for you to take.

Also, the aesthetics of this plant on the shoreline is not acceptable or compatible. It is conducive to obstruction of the beauty of the shoreline. It is also contaminating the animal life.

Those who use the shoreline, they will also be breathing the air, as well as the residents. And I oppose the project.

Thank you.

MS. FASANO: Michael Toth followed by Al Murach followed by David Foquet.

MR. TOTH: Hi. My name is Mike Toth. I live about a mile and a half downwind from the plant.

Initially when I looked at the Air District's analysis I saw one thing. As I proceeded to follow the hearings and had gone through the -- through the CEC analysis I rapidly learned that my understanding of the initial analysis on its face, I was, in fact, misled. There is a lot of interesting information here that can be arrived at by digging through this analysis.

The most primary one is this little thing that they mentioned about start-ups and shutdowns. Well, actually, the Air District did not limit the number of start-ups and shutdowns of the plant and, as a matter of fact, the CEC in their permit approval said that, quote: "The facility operating schedule would be 24 hours a day, seven days a week and 8,364 hours per year per turbine, which is full time, for -- facility estimated start-up and shutdown events would be one cold start and one hot start, two shutdowns for each

turbine per day. The maximum number of start-up and shutdown events would be about 104 cold starts, 520 hot starts and 614 shutdowns per year."

What I don't see is an analysis of the toxic air contaminants.

Now, you did an analysis, a health risk analysis for toxic air contaminants in the permit.

What you neglect to include in that analysis is that that analysis does not include start-up and shutdown.

During start-up and shutdown, the emission controls are not functioning up to -- they are either not turned on or they're not warmed up functioning up to standard.

Now, what I don't understand is how you could allow this permit to proceed on when understanding that there would be no limitations on start-ups and shutdowns. Potentially start-ups and shutdowns could account for the majority of operation of this plant and that you did not see fit to do a health risk analysis based on the incredible increase in toxics emitted during start-up and shutdown when there are no pollution controls, the engine is running inefficiently, there's a lot of fuel that comes out unburned or partially burned.

You know, I was awed by this person who came up and, frankly, her commenting on shelter in place

during shutdowns of other plants. You know, this may 1 not be another -- this may not be the case with Russell 2 City. We don't know. You guys really need to inform 3 the public of what is going to be emitted from this 4 plant during start-ups and shutdowns. 5 In addition, the EPA does have less regulation 6 7 for -- for toxic air contaminants. They cause them hazardous air pollutants, but, as I believe, 8 formaldehyde is one of them. So, according to EPA 9 rules, we kind of need to know how much the 10 contribution of start-ups and shutdowns is going to be 11 12 towards the cumulative formaldehyde emissions at the plant. 13 MS. FASANO: Thank you, Mr. Toth. 14 Al Murach followed by David Foquet followed by 15 Mr. J.V. McCarthy. 16 MR. MURACH: My name is Al Murach. 17 I'm a long-time resident of Hayward. Thank you for giving us 18 19 the opportunity to speak to you night. 20 I'm here as a representative of the Southern Alameda County Friends of the Sierra Club, and the club 21

Alameda County Friends of the Sierra Club, and the club has spoken on this issue numerous times in the past at other hearings, but we just wanted to reiterate our current opposition to the granting of this amended permit for reasons that have been well covered, I

22

23

24

25

think, already. But basically we're sort of concerned about possible adverse effect on air quality and even with the controls built in we are not sure that's sufficient.

So thank you very much.

MS. FASANO: David Foquet followed by Mr. McCarthy followed by Mr. Jeffrey Bui.

MR. FOQUET: My name is David Foquet. I have taught at Chabot College since 1992 full time. I teach mathematics. I'm also the vice-president of the Chabot-Las Positas Faculty Association for the Chabot campus. So I speak for our executive board as well.

I'm also a local resident. Both my house and my office are in the high impact zone of the hazardous emissions of the Russell City plant.

So right or wrong or justly or unjustly, I have a perception based on things that have been brought to our executive council that health risks may exist from the Russell City plant beyond -- or that go beyond the criteria from which the PSD would be issued.

Now, specifically those would break down into a couple of categories. One is EPA regulations that are not fully observed. For instance, the acrolein emissions was one of them. And incidentally on that when I looked over the CEC analysis I tried to see if

the evidence of looking at -- taking into account all those known hazardous emissions, including acrolein, and I could not see any evidence that acrolein -- the quantitative element of it, I could not see any evidence it was taken into account.

Of course, I'm just a mathematician. I'm not an environmental guy, but it's just something I could not find any evidence with the things that I saw and I looked at things extensively to find the evidence of this.

We're also worried about the synergistic or cumulative effects of the pollutions that would be emitted by the Russell City plant that go in addition to the other pollutants that already exist and that have already been mentioned. We're also worried about the multiple start-stop procedures that have just been mentioned by Michael Toth.

And then, lastly, we're worried that some of the real pollution that may be emitted is being allowed to go with the -- being mitigated by pollution credits. And the problem with pollution credits is they don't help the health of the people locally. That is a big issue.

So we feel it is absolutely imperative that the district address these issues and so we're calling

upon you to make sure that these are absolutely and properly and fully addressed before any PSD can be issued.

And lastly I just want to mention that is

And, lastly, I just want to mention that if --well, we have a new president just inaugurated as well as a governor who are both fully committed to leading the way in green energy. And to that end I do have a solar power system on my roof. So I am a provider to PG&E.

In addition, at the Chabot campus, if you look, they're right now constructing a one-megawatt system that will also be providing a lot of energy into the grid or otherwise will be consumed by the college.

So we feel that with the advent of solar and other sources that there are many ways that we can lead the way in that regard.

So thank you very much.

MS. FASANO: Mr. McCarthy followed by Jeffrey Bui followed by Mr. Mel Switzer.

MR. McCarthy: I use my initials, J.V.

McCarthy. I retired from the Army Reserves several

years ago. About half of my military experience was

with military aviation. The reason I mention aviation

is going to question starting with the notice that you

all sent out citing some details on the pollution,

nitrogen, carbon monoxide and particulate matter in particular.

If the amended permit is issued as referred to in this notice as stated in the notice of public hearing for January 21st, tonight -- right? -- the potential hazard to aviation could be similar to what was presented per the Eastshore Energy Center proposal.

If the permitted pollutants contribute to a sudden vapor clouding as detailed quite a bit for the other plant proposal, the Eastshore proposal, during the hearings, sudden instrument flight conditions present a potential hazard to a multiple air traffic area.

And you should be hearing about this over and over and over again regarding that whole southwest side all the way to the bay from the Hayward air terminal.

over the other, stack on top of rotorcraft approach, which is, by the way, building up as the years go by, not decreasing, particularly on that southwest side for approach and departure of rotorcraft. Although the Energy Commission disregarded their original staff concerns and twice blocked the concerns expressed by Caltrans aeronautics chief Gary Cathey, the legitimate

concerns are especially for rotorcraft.

Does the Bay Area Air Quality Management

District care to be called per an FAA issue? You could

be setting yourself up for this.

As far as the labor representation that was here in force tonight promoting this power plant from building trades, would they promote such a plant in Hayward while living in San Leandro or over the foothills? How convenient especially for their pocketbook. How many San Leandro people would like the Russell City Energy Commission built out of their way in Hayward? Kind of like San Francisco having their power out of their way in Hayward.

Thank you.

MS. FASANO: Mr. Jeffrey Bui followed by Mel Switzer followed by Dominic Bunin.

MR. BUI: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen of the board. I'm a Hayward resident, member of the IBEW apprenticeship, born with asthma. So I'm ready for this power plant to be built because I believe it's going to bring jobs to my local and a lot of training that I need to continue my education as an electrician in my local.

We don't have any refineries that I can work in and get exposure to educating my brothers and

sisters and, as far as refinery work, I mostly do 1 residential and commercial work. And part of our 2 curriculum involves industrial mechanical work. And as 3 far as a -- as far as a refinery, this local, we have 4 none. So it's part of -- I can round off my 5 education. 6 7 And I seem to be the youngest crowd in this group here. I'm 30 years old. I have a child who is 8 9 two years old and I'm working on another one. So I have total faith in the scientists and 10 architects and engineers in Alameda County. I mean, if 11 12 they can build a city hall on magnets so that, you know, it withstands earthquakes, I have total faith in 13 their work. 14 15 I appreciate your time, sir, and ladies. night. 16 17 MR. BATEMAN: Thank you. MS. FASANO: Thank you. 18 19 MR. BUI: Oh, one more thing. Hold on. 20 If you guys want brownouts, I also experience brownouts in the summer and I believe it's going to 21 22 help out on the brownouts for the summers to come. We won't have to worry about electricity. I understand 23 the electricity is going to be provided I'm also aware 24 in San Francisco where it's needed, but that will free 25

up a lot of electricity so that Hayward residents will 1 be able to use and not worry about brownouts. 2 Thank you. 3 MS. FASANO: Mr. Mel Switzer followed by 4 Dominic Bunin followed by Wafaa Aborashed. 5 MR. SWITZER: Hi. My name is Mel Switzer. 6 7 am also an IBEW construction worker and teacher of apprentices who are, in fact, Chabot College students 8 as Byron Benton, the training director, did state 9 earlier. Our students learn all about solar 10 photovoltaics. We learn about many green 11 12 technologies. It was also stated here tonight that Chabot 13 College is putting on a solar photovoltaic system on 14 their buildings with this new upgrade that they are 15 doing. Guess who's doing that? 16 The IBEW. The statements that have been made here are 17 outlandish in some cases that the IBEW is only doing 18 19 this because of jobs. Certainly we want the work, but 20 what we also want to do is make sure our people are trained, our people have jobs, and at the same time 21 22 support any green environmentally sound programs. To me the Bay Area Air Quality Management 23 District has been doing their job for the last 25 24 years. I've grown up in this area. I've lived in this 25

area all my life. I have noticed that the air pollution in this area has really been reduced. Why? Because of strict standards that have been enforced by your committee and others like you.

So to take you to task and say that you are not doing your job because some people don't agree with them is not fair to you because you, I think, the management district has done an excellent job over the several years that you've been in place to keep the environment in a good shape.

I think that our air is wonderful. I know that this plant is negative because of the pollution that it probably will cause. Okay? Nobody wants anything built in their own backyard. There's no doubt. But where do you build it? Do you built it in the Valley? Do you build it out in Modesto? Any place you build it, it's not going anywhere.

Second thing is that if we build more plants like this, the current administration -- everybody is speaking for Barack Obama here. Has anybody really asked him is he against these things? You don't know that. I think he would say, personally, because I voted for the man, that maybe we need to build some of these better technology plants to take offline some other plants in other areas so that we can make the

pollution level lower overall. 1 And nobody at the end wants it in their 2 backyard, but we have to have it. We all go home. 3 turn on the lights. We'll drive our SUVs home. We 4 will pollute the air and we will all sit here and 5 self-righteously say that we shouldn't do this. But we 6 7 all contribute to the problem. The problem is that the 8 zero emissions is a long ways off. If you know about 9 technology and solar photovoltaics, 600 megawatts is an unbelievable amount of power and we don't even have 10 enough space in a particular area to build a 600-watt 11 12 solar photovoltaic system. So we still use power. We use electricity. 13 We all do it. We have to build something that's going 14 to allow us to continue our way of life or we all 15 become an agrarian society. 16 MS. FASANO: Mr. Switzer, that's time. 17 MR. SWITZER: Oh, I'm sorry. And I just want 18 19 to tell you, last thing, that the people who clap when they were told not to is not fair. 20 21 Thank you. Thank you. 22 MR. BATEMAN: MS. FASANO: Dominic Bunin followed by Wafaa 23 Aborashed followed by Mr. Mark Torres. 24 Dominic Bunin? 25

Wafaa Aborashed?

MS. ABORASHED: My name is Wafaa Aborashed and I want to thank you for holding this hearing. I think it's important that we keep reaching out to the communities that are impacted.

I have an organization called Healthy 880 Communities. It's not about East Oakland. It's not about San Leandro. It's not about San Lorenzo or Hayward. All the 880 corridors are impacted with so much pollution today you're not in attainment yet.

It's really ironic that we have the union members all speak at first and it was orchestrated so well so they could come and speak and say they are worried about the jobs, they are worried about this and continue to play the fear tactics, that it really disgusts me and it tells me that we have to educate more.

It is important that you put out the truth.

And we have to remember what our president said. We've got to get rid of these fear tactics. We've got to stop spinning and making things look like we're in desperate stages of our life that we -- there's no solutions except these polluters. We need to change that. You need to remember you adopted a resolution that says you must do cumulative impact analysis. You

need to do that here.

I want to make sure that you put verbatim, echo exactly what Bradley said and what Audrey LePell said. You need to put in my comments that I want every word be echoed. I am concerned about the fact that you come off and say you already made a decision. Why are you holding these hearings? We need to be really mindful that when we do this stuff you want to hear us. You want to make sure that you're doing the right thing by the people that live in this area.

It is incumbent upon you to do it and that's what your jobs are, to remember the communities that live in these areas. And I would really, really say to you that it's about people. It's not about these corporations that come and do their thing and leave.

By the way, just to remind you, it's only 33 jobs that are going to be here. There are 1,100 -- one union member was saying he had 1,100 members.

I went out and talked to him. I said, "Do you know it's only 33 jobs?"

He said, "Oh, but there's hours over here."

Is that the cost of our lives? The 33 jobs that they are going to get is the cost of their

children and their grandchildren and so on and so

25 forth?

We need to really be equitable here and start 1 2 saying the truth. Thank you. 3 MS. FASANO: Mr. Mark Torres followed by Andy 4 Wilson followed by Elizabeth DeGrassia. 5 Mr. Mark Torres? 6 7 Andy Wilson? 8 MR. WILSON: We'll see if they put it up. not, we'll do it in writing. 9 10 Good evening. My name is Andy Wilson. here on behalf of California Pilots Association. 11 12 Some of the things that we heard was -- we've heard where is the power going. Well, part of this 13 project is to reconductor the cabling going across the 14 15 San Mateo Bridge. I'd also like to point out if you do a study 16 between the property values of Hayward versus San 17 Mateo, the lesser values are here in Hayward. 18 19 The other issue is I didn't hear anything 20 about the purpose -- the engines that you're using don't even belong. They don't even meet the EPA 21 22 requirements. They don't even meet the Bay Area requirements. There's a trading credit system set up 23 and the only way you can put them in is for Calpine to 24 25 buy the credits to apply.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

So the other is we hear prevention of the significant deterioration. Well, we already have a deterioration around the airport. Simply by the fact of where the plant is located you've reduced the airspace at a minimum of 40 aircraft displaced per There was never a study for what would be for month. the life of the plant, 30 to 40 years. Also, you've eliminated airspace because the FAA says we can't fly over the plume because of the plume velocity. So you've already started a deterioration of the Hayward area. We're in a noncontainment area. We've got to purchase credits. And, also, if it wasn't for the velocity of the plume, we'd be -- we're the closest significant -sensitive receptors that fly through the plume. There's been no study on pilots flying in the plume. If you look at the diagram here, I show us flying through the plume and these are the vents, the air vents, like an automobile. There's -- there's biplanes that will be flying through the plume. Now, whether the plume is strictly vertical, whether it's blown horizontal, we're the -- we're the people that fly through the plume. So I hereby request that you do a study on

pilots flying through the plume. 1 Now, your thousand foot for schools and 2 sensitive receptors on the ground, the model doesn't 3 cover people flying through the plume. So you've 4 already -- you've already started a deterioration 5 within Hayward. The airport brings in millions of 6 7 dollars of revenue to the City of Hayward. That space 8 has been reduced. They want to expand, have more 9 traffic, air traffic. So as a final, I'd just like to say that 10 pilots are mobile sensitive receptors and that the 11 12 impact on pilots will have the greatest exposure through cabin air as this plume travels through the 13 cabin itself or in the case of an open cockpit they 14 15 will be exposed directly. 16 Thank you. MS. FASANO: Elizabeth DeGrassia followed by 17 Laura Baker followed by Karen Kramer. 18 19 Elizabeth DeGrassia? 20 Laura Baker? MS. BAKER: Good evening. My name is Laura 21 22 I am a 40-year resident of the East Bay and I'm here representing the East Bay chapter of the 23 California Native Plant Society. 24 We are an organization, a non-profit 25

organization that is dedicated to conserving and protecting our native flora, vegetation communities, which would certainly include the sensitive wetlands that are adjacent to the proposed plant.

I would like to say that there are a couple of areas under the air quality impacts that I think are insufficient. First of all, I had an opportunity to call the person at the Air District that does the toxics modeling and I was very much surprised to find out that when that modeling is done, the contribution of the individual project is the only aspect that is looked at. In other words, the background levels of the toxic emissions that are a product of other industry in the area are not combined.

Therefore, it's impossible to know what the body burden is for people who would be living in the area and indeed also for sensitive animal species that are there at the marsh or in the environments.

I'm wondering since the plant is so close to where the marsh is, within 1,500 feet, that many of those toxic emissions are going to be raining down on the mud flats and the salt marsh.

We've had no analysis of what -- which of those can bioaccumulate. As it was mentioned earlier this evening, that's a designated important bird area,

and the shore birds that come through by the tens of thousands feed on the small invertebrates that are in the mud in the mud flats and that is the way that toxics can move up the food chain. I see no analysis of that in any of the documents that you've produced.

A second impact that has gone virtually undiscussed is the impact of nitrogen deposition on vegetation. And I'm not speaking now about the toxic impacts directly. I'm talking about indirect impacts that are caused by nitrogen deposition on invasive plant species.

This is not a -- an obscure effect. It was demonstrated at the Calpine plant in Metcalf down in San Jose. The Air Quality District is aware of this. But when nitrogen is deposited on invasive species, plant species, that can outcompete sensitive plant species, you have an impact and, in fact, the Metcalf plant had to be mitigated for that.

My concern is the invasive cordgrass that is there at the salt marsh at Hayward, that is actually transforming the marsh and for which there have been many efforts to try to remove it. It's all around the bay. If -- and this was a question that was posed by the East Bay Regional Park District, the Fish and Wildlife Service. If the nitrogen stimulates the

```
growth of that invasive cordgrass, it will contribute
1
     to the destruction of that marsh.
2
               That's it. Thank you very much.
3
              MS. FASANO: That's time. Thank you.
 4
               Karen Kramer followed by Krishneel Lall
5
     followed by Larry Alba.
6
7
              Karen Kramer?
               Krishneel Lall?
8
9
               MR. LALL: Hello. My name is Krishneel Lall.
10
     I'm here actually to speak against this power plant.
               As a Hayward resident, Hayward is already very
11
12
     polluted, 92, 880 freeways as well as being in the
     flight patterns of Oakland and Hayward airports.
13
               And, you know, I think also as -- as a Bay
14
     Area Air District Board, I think you really have to
15
     enforce the Clean Air Act. And on top of that, I
16
     think, you know, when a lot of people were speaking
17
     about jobs and someone mentioned only 33 jobs. Even 33
18
19
     jobs for how long? I'm not willing to sacrifice the
20
     health of my family for someone that -- you know, for
     jobs that are going to be here for what? One, two,
21
22
     three years?
               I think it's very important for your board to
23
     make a decision based on what the citizens of the
24
     people who will be living around here -- around it.
25
```

The second thing I was thinking about as well was the Hayward public library. I don't think anyone in this city would want to use a library that is also -- will be built at the expense of their health, especially the kids. I mean, the whole point of having a library nowadays is to, you know, provide materials and literature for -- I mean, as a source of learning -- as a learning environment. But most of the time I think, you know, who would want to go to a place knowing that this is built at the expense of someone's health?

And the second thing I want to bring up was the Hayward shoreline. It's a very ecosensitive area. And I'm not a scientist, but I think if you build more polluting -- I mean polluting power plants in the area, it's just going to -- whatever progress has been made to restore it is going to be in vain.

And when someone mentioned that, you know, you've done a good -- the Bay Area District has done a good job in improving the air quality, it's because you guys have not been approving plants like this. If there was plants like this that were built over and over again it's just going to keep polluting the air.

And, I mean, I didn't have -- I wasn't prepared to speak, but I wanted to say something to let

you guys know that as a resident of Hayward I'm really 1 concerned about the amount of pollution this power 2 plant will put in the air. And regardless of 3 whether -- you know, and also -- regardless of the jobs 4 it brings and doesn't bring, I don't think that's a 5 relevant at this stage. 6 7 I think as your job what you need to probably 8 consider is what are the statistics that provide -that give -- what was I going to say? Your job, I 9 10 believe, is to make a decision based on the information that you get. And I also do think that your 11 12 information and the way you collect your data should be independent and not provided by the company that 13 actually is applying for the permit itself. 14 And I know that there was some question about 15 where the -- to close it, actually, is that, you know, 16 there has been monitoring stations that you people take 17 data from. None of them is located in the area where 18 19 this will be built in. 20 So to close, I basically want to just 21 oppose -- urge you to oppose your issuing of the 22 license. 23 Thank you. MS. FASANO: Mr. Larry Alba followed by 24 Professor Laurie Price followed by Suzanne Barba. 25

MR. ALBA: Hello. I agree with -- tonight I see several hundred people here and I agree with -- more than 90 percent of the people, they highly oppose this. The other 10 percent pretty much like the project. And I think there's something wrong with the system of the -- of the Air -- what do you call it? -- the Bay Area Air Quality Management District.

Because it seems like when a corporation such as the Calpine and the Russell City people, when they fill out the fancy paperwork, do the computer modeling and so forth, it seems like once that's done and the fancy paperwork is done nothing that the people say will stop it.

I've already talked to engineers involved in this project and other similar projects and they said as long as that paperwork is done unless the people get a court order to stop it because they found something wrong with the zoning or something else terribly wrong with it that the permit will be issued. And that's what a man about a half an hour ago he said. He said what I was going to say tonight.

And I think there's something wrong with the system that seems to be broken here that you have hundreds, if not close to a hundred or several hundred -- I didn't count them all -- many, many

people, they just don't want this in the area. And I think there's something wrong.

And one lady, she -- she tried to spell it out. There's 610.7 tons. That's 1,221,400 pounds of air pollution going up into a plume in the sky. That's going backwards. And for all the progress that the Air Quality Management District has made over the last 20 odd years, and I certainly appreciate that good progress, we're really going backwards here and I'm really highly opposed to it.

And I have a two-year-old son. It's going to be blowing towards our house. I've got a friend in the back room. They've got a seven-year-old child in the family. And that's why I came here. I got friends and family and so forth. We want fresh air and that's priceless to us.

So, please, if there's any way at all, please, let's oppose this project. And I would be glad -- out of my pocket. You have my name there. Put me on a list. If I find out there's a lawsuit to stop it, I'll be glad to put in \$500 out of my pocket to get a court order injunction to stop it because maybe you folks can't think of a way to stop it, but I'd like to try to get the right attorney to stop it.

MS. FASANO: Professor Laurie Price followed

by Suzanne Barba followed by Doug Ligilat.

MS. PRICE: Hi. My name is Laurie Price and I'm a union member, too, a teacher's union. I'm a prof at Cal State East Bay. My fields are anthropology and public health, epidemiology. I also live in Hayward and we do have solar panels on the roof and they supply most of our energy needs.

I want to make two points here tonight. There is no question that, if built, Russell City would make the air in Hayward and on my campus dirtier and less healthy. We already have unhealthy levels of air pollution too many days of the year, but this plant also poses serious environmental justice issues.

A majority of students at Cal State East Bay come from low income or minority or non-English speaking families. This is also true of the majority of the residents near the proposed power plant. They are already at risk of greater morbidity and mortality and less able to gain access to health care.

To add to that health burden with clouds of formaldehyde, ammonia, carbon monoxide, benzene, particulates directly violates California Code 65040.12, fair treatment of people of all races, cultures and incomes with respect to environmental regulations and policies.

Mitigations of this air pollution in other 1 places do not meet the need for environmental justice 2 here. Here. 3 Second, your board has been celebrating this 4 year becoming the first in the US to levy fees for 5 global warming gasses that are emitted. "Greenhouse 6 7 gas is a threat to air quality in the Bay Area," said 8 your vice chair this past May. "We need to take a 9 leadership role." 10 That leadership role is upon you. important and it should extend to taking a much more 11 critical view of new fossil fuel power plant 12 construction in the Bay Area. 13 Russell City did not go through an adequate 14 review process and I thank you for correcting that now. 15 But the Bay Area Air Quality Management 16 District has an opportunity here to enlarge your 17 leadership role by requiring review also of CO2 18 19 emissions, global warming effects. 20 In summary, for reasons of both environmental justice and the global environment, I urge you to 21 22 reject -- reject Russell City and throw your weight

behind power sources that are friendly to people,

Thank you.

friendly to animals and sustainable in the long run.

23

24

25

MS. FASANO: Suzanne Barba followed by 1 Mr. Doug Ligilat. 2 I'm Suzanne Barba and I'm going to 3 MS. BARBA: pass because what I wanted to say has been said. 4 5 MS. FASANO: Thank you. 6 MR. BATEMAN: Thank you, ma'am. 7 MS. FASANO: And our final speaker is Mr. Doug 8 Ligilat. I apologize if I'm mispronouncing your name. 9 MR. LIGILAT: Good try. 10 Hi. My name is Doug Ligilat. I'm a nationally certified rehab counselor. I'm a former 11 12 state certified addictions professional. I want to talk about a little different idea here in terms of 13 this Russell City power plant and that's to focus on 14 15 long illnesses. I've been in the field of rehab as a rehab 16 professional for several years and I have dealt with 17 many individuals with long illness. We've heard of 18 19 chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. It's the new 20 name for COPD. We've all heard about lung cancer and everybody is terrified of that. I'm an asthmatic 21 22 myself. I suffer from several different kinds of 23 asthma. Exercise-induced asthma is probably the most 24 dangerous asthma for me. I also have seasonal asthma, 25

which I'm sort of suffering from tonight a little bit.

And I've had allergy-induced asthma in the past which

I've been able to deal with and successfully overcome

since I've moved to Hayward.

This is actually a good climate for people with asthma compared to some other climates. With this power plant and with the pollution that's going to be dropped into this area individuals with lung illnesses are going to suffer.

I worked with a medical consultant that I met with for 15 years on a weekly basis. I won't mention his name. But he was really opposed to having to watch people die of lung illnesses. But he watched people die of lung illnesses. My father-in-law died of lung illness. My mother and father both died and I was there when they died. They had lung-related illnesses.

Lung illnesses are extremely painful. They are probably the most painful illness that exists when someone dies because every time you breathe -- you're in a painful state every time you breathe and you breathe every three to five seconds.

I want the board to really hear this because

I've heard environmental issues. I've heard it from -you know, I'm also really with the union members, my

brothers and sisters from the union, but I really sort of I have to say embarrassed to be a union member tonight. As a former negotiator and former professional unit president of a local, this is really not a union issue tonight.

But I really want to emphasize the importance of looking at how this is going to affect people with lung illnesses both in the Hayward area and the surrounding areas because of the painfulness of that illness. And those of you that have had family members that have died from lung illnesses, you'll understand this is definitely not going to improve their situation.

Thanks.

MS. FASANO: That is our final speaking card for the evening unless there's any other speaker cards or anyone holding their speaker card.

If not, I'll turn it over to Mr. Bateman to conclude.

MR. BATEMAN: Well, first of all, I want to thank everybody for coming out tonight. Great attendance. Obviously a lot of interest in this project and our permitting action here. We are going to carefully consider all of the comments that we heard tonight relative to the PSD permitting requirements.

We still have an opportunity for folks that 1 want to provide written comments. They can do that up 2 through the end of February 6th, close of business 3 February 6th. I encourage people to do that if they 4 wish to. 5 If anybody has any questions, any further 6 7 questions, we can -- I was just going to say that we 8 probably don't have that much more time tonight, but I 9 think we do have enough time to speak with you if you 10 want to come up after we're done. We have a number of staff members here that can try and answer your 11 12 questions. SPECTATOR: Why does this keep coming up? 13 MR. BATEMAN: I'm sorry? 14 15 SPECTATOR: It shut down and it just keeps coming back. The EPA shut this stuff down and you just 16 keep wanting to build it. Why does it keep coming 17 back? It's old technology. It's a dinosaur. 18 You're 19 going to build it and it's going to -- by the time it's 20 built it's going to be obsolete. That's a waste of the taxpayer's money. Why does this keep coming back? 21 22 STAFF MEMBER: I think someone wants to know 23 how you submit comments. MR. BATEMAN: Okay. Thank you. That's a good 24 point. 25

1	There is some information on that hopefully
2	in in written materials that we have, but they just
3	need to be submitted in writing either by regular mail
4	or by e-mail to the Air District. And the specific
5	person that you should address that to is identified by
6	written materials that we have, but you could also put
7	it to my attention. The name is right up here and make
8	sure that it gets in with the other comments.
9	Yes, sir?
10	SPECTATOR: Who are those three gentlemen,
11	this gentleman, who are those people on the edges?
12	MR. BATEMAN: Thank you. We didn't have
13	enough time.
14	SPECTATOR: I'm trying to figure out who they
15	are.
16	MR. BATEMAN: These are all Air District
17	staff.
18	We're done. I'm going to close the public
19	hearing. So thank you very much.
20	(Whereupon, the proceedings concluded at
21	9:08 p.m.)
22	00
23	
24	
25	

1	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
2	
3	
4	I, PETER TORREANO, a Certified Shorthand
5	Reporter in and for the State of California, certify
6	that the foregoing is a full, true and correct
7	transcript of the Bay Area Air Quality Management
8	District Public Comment Hearing regarding the PSD
9	Permit for the Russell City Energy Center held on
10	January 21, 2009, reported to the best of my ability
11	and transcribed under my direction.
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	, 2009
	Date PETER TORREANO, CSR 7623
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	