

Bayview Hunters Point Environmental Justice Response Task Force

Part of the **IVAN** (Identifying Violations Affecting Neighborhoods) **Network**:

www.bvhp-ivan.org

When: Wednesday, February 17, 2020

Time: 5:00 p.m.- 7:00 p.m.

Location: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/83031643940>

Participants: Dalila Adofo (Greenaction), Lea Yamashiro (Greenaction), Cyndy Comerford (SF Environment), Joshua Abraham (BAAQMD), Renay Jenkins (Greenaction), Anne Wong (SF Environment), Azibuike Akaba, Chalam Tubati, Eric Brooks (Californians for Energy Choice), Jennifer Dunlop Fletcher, Jin Zhu, Johni Eisen, Morgan Capilla (EPA) Nina Omomo, Ray Manion (SF Environment), Rebecca Skinner, Sara Greenwald (350 San Francisco), Dr. Blair Lapin (BVHP Resident, Extinction Rebellion and Greenaction Volunteer), Helena, Alex Velasco (Literacy for Environmental Justice), Chris Whipple (Bayview Hill Neighborhood Association & Southeast Community Council), Leaotis Martin (Greenaction).

AGENDA

| | |
|----------------|--|
| 5:00 PM | Welcome |
| 5:10 PM | Community Announcements and Resources exchange |
| 5:25 PM | IVAN Complaints |
| 5:30 PM | “San Francisco Climate Action Plan” Presented by Cyndy Comerford-Climate Program Manager (San Francisco Department of the Environment) |
| 6:00 PM | Permit Presentation by Bay Area Air Quality Management District (CANCELLED) |
| 6:30 PM | Next Meeting Date and Time |
| 6:35 PM | Meeting Adjourned |

5:00 PM, February 17, 2021

Dalila: Does anyone want to make any announcements before we start?

Eric Brooks: February 8, there was a hearing about the dumps on Treasure Island. The CA health department finally admitted that the cleanup was not done properly. This makes our case much stronger. We are really grateful for all of the Bayview residents who came to that hearing and allowed for a good amount of public pressure.

Dalila: Update on the Bayview Marie Harrison Air Monitoring Project – we still need quite a few residents to host air monitors. We already have one set up but we

need more hosts. If you are willing to promote the issue or would like to host an air monitor, please contact me.

Morgan Capilla: Dumping issues at Yosemite Slough, we got in touch with the city. They have been doing some cleanup, and said that they removed around 8000 pounds of debris. They also noted that local agencies are doing their best to mitigate those issues going forward.

Renay: Called 311 yesterday about the air near the 44 bus stop on 3rd and Palou. The air pollution was bad – street dust from construction on the road and tar. On Palou but closer to Quesada, a sewer near pee-king walk. I talked to a neighbor, an elderly woman. She herself cleaned it up. There are five businesses there and the residents are cleaning it up. When we do file this stuff, the departments are not following up. There was a lot of waste right in front of this restaurant.

Dalila: We need to contact public utilities.

Joshua: If the sewage issue is also an odor issue, we at BAAQMD can address this.

SF Department of the Environment Presentation Summary (by Cyndy):

- (Pictures of slides are included below summary)
 - Click [here](#) for the video of the presentation and public comment period
1. [San Francisco Climate Action Plan Introduction](#) (SFE Informational Video)

What is the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions in San Francisco?
Transportation, then buildings, then landfilled organics...

The last time SF put together a climate action plan was in 2013. But climate change is accelerating and we need to address this now. We need to change the way we view climate change:

This time around, we're taking a sector-based approach: 1. Energy Supply, 2. Building Operations, 3. Transportation & Land Use, 4. Healthy Ecosystems, 5. Responsible Production & Consumption, and 6. Housing.

We know that Bayview is especially impacted by climate change. One thing that I wanted to say is that there is a lot of concern about the redevelopment of the shipyard. I am happy to take back comments about the concerns for the toxic and landfill issues in that new redevelopment plan.

Main Goal Summaries:

Our climate targets (slide):

- Zero waste
- 80% of trips via sustainable modes
- 100% renewable energy
- Roots refers to the sequestration of carbon into the

In addition to looking at our many different sectors, we want to focus on people in our climate action plan as well. We are looking to not only avoid unintended consequences, but also repair racial inequity in our city. We are looking at strategies that help increase green jobs.

Energy supply goals:

- 100% renewable electricity by 2030
- 100% renewable energy by 2050 (no fossil fuels)
- Getting rid of the natural gas sector in an equitable way.

Building Operations goals: Eliminate fossil fuels in new construction by 2030; all buildings by 2050.

Transportation and Land Use goals:

- 80% sustainable trips by 2030, and
- zero transportation emissions by 2050

Housing goals:

- Increase equitable access to affordable, safe, healthy and efficient housing
 - 5000 new units per year
 - 30% of them affordable

Responsible Production & Consumption goals:

- Zero waste to landfill and incineration
- Address lifecycle emissions from goods and services

Healthy Ecosystems goals:

- Use nature-based solutions to sequester carbon from the atmosphere and enhance biodiversity

Engagement methods:

- Stakeholder engagement
- Virtual Webinars & Workshops
- Online Open House Platform
- Online Surveys, print postcard and climate hotline

PRESENTATION SLIDES



- 01
- 02
- 03
- 04
- 05

AGENDA

Introduction

Setting the Stage

Why does San Francisco need a Climate Action Plan?

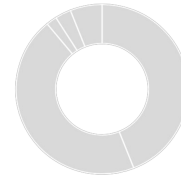
What will the Climate Action Plan look like?

How to get involved

San Francisco is generating harmful climate pollution

What is the **largest** source of climate pollution (aka greenhouse gas emissions) in San Francisco?

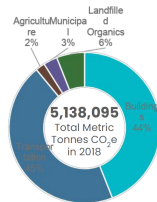
| | |
|---|----------------|
| a | buildings |
| b | transportation |
| c | solid waste |
| d | wastewater |



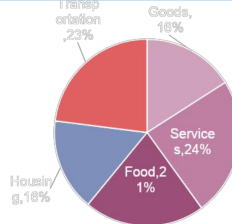
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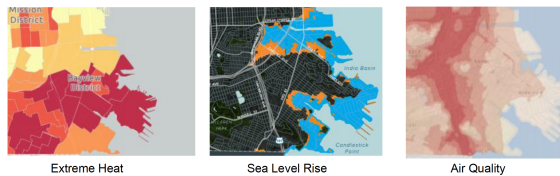
| | |
|---|----------------|
| a | buildings |
| b | transportation |
| c | solid waste |
| d | wastewater |



Expanding our view to address other sources of emissions



Climate Change Impacts in BVHP



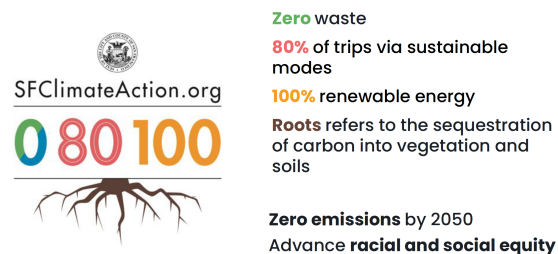
Climate Change Impacts in BVHP



1990–2018 San Francisco trends



Our Climate Targets



Proposed strategies span multiple sectors



Focused on People





Engagement methods

Stakeholder Engagement

Virtual Webinars & Workshops

Online Open House Platform

Online surveys, print postcard and climate hotline

Learn about the plan, take a survey, or attend an event!

Thank you!

Learn more at:
[SFEnvironment.org/climateplan](https://www.SFEnvironment.org/climateplan)
 Email us at:
climate@sfenvironment.org

Learn about the plan, take a survey, or attend an event:
www.SFEnvironment.org/ClimatePlan

---- End Presentation ----

Question period/public comment:

Blair: So why did the city let loose Uber and Lyft and Doordash, which have dramatically increased our carbon emissions from transportation, and deeply wounded our public transit system?

Cyndy: Not suited to answer this question. Happy to bring back this question to the department.

Question: Meat-based diets are the largest, creating 31% of all greenhouse gases.

Cyndy: That may be true on a global scale; we are looking at things on a local scale, specific to San Francisco.

Blair: Given sea level rise = bay level rise = groundwater rise, why is SF planning to leave radioactive and chemical toxic waste under the ground where it plans luxury housing developments in Treasure Island and Bayview Hunters Point?

Cyndy: Not suited to answer this question.

Question: if GDP is rising, why are there so many poor, so many homeless. GDP is a useless metric.

Cyndy: I understand that; while San Francisco is growing significantly, it is also the city in CA with the largest income inequality.

Blair: It sounds really nice, but as long as Uber, Lyft and Doordash are destroying our emissions systems, none of this is going to happen. It doesn't matter how much we cut emissions, we still have to deal with the radioactive and toxic chemical waste. It's all bullshit. Regardless of a sustainable plan, we know that temperature is going to rise, sea levels will rise; we are all in danger from the contamination sites. Also, when you reference GDP, that number means that the top 1% of the population has increased. When you include information like that in your presentation, it is overwhelming and double-speak. The presentation is deceptive and dishonest.

Cyndy: I am sorry you felt that way and I appreciate your comments.

Eric Brooks: I'll do these really quick. Want to talk about some things to take back to the Dept of Environment. I'm talking about food deserts and how that relates to the climate crisis. Both of our neighborhoods are food deserts. Food deserts need to have Plant-based diets and this needs to be listed on that list. If we change the way we eat in san francisco, we will reduce emissions in san francisco. Also, while the dept of env. May not be able to get directly involved in land use issues, you can at least issue reports on sea level rise and groundwater contamination with hazardous waste. We need 0% emissions by 2030 by 2030, not 2050. At least get that to 2040. We need a local build-out master-plan for building out clean energy in SF, it could create 10,000 jobs. I'm Linking Sydney Australia's action plan – an excellent plan. For fighting ride-share, the best option is that we need free Muni. Also, you raised "affordable housing," but it needs to be at least 60% affordable housing, not 30% – and if you look at it, it would really need to be 100%. The Dept. of the Environment needs to get up to speed with housing.

Lea: where can we find the reports where these statistics are cited?

Cyndy: you can find our resources on our website.

Lea: on the slide where you mention GDP, you said that the rise in GDP with the decrease in carbon emissions signified that we had completely divorced ourselves from reliance on carbon emissions. How can you make that statement given that it is indeed not a 100% decrease, and that GDP continues to rise as we release greenhouse gases?

Cyndy: the point I was trying to make is that most people think economic growth is synonymous with increase in fossil fuel emissions and greenhouse gases, but that statistic disproves this. We have been able to increase economic growth and decrease fossil fuels.

Question: is San Francisco different from all other cities in terms of buildings and transportation being the main contributors of pollution?

Cyndy: in most US cities, you'll see something similar. In NY, you have better public transportation yet worse buildings infrastructure with pollution .

Chalam Tubati: Has there been actual research done in terms of the effects of this past year yet?

Cyndy: We are at a year and eight months lag for data collection. We haven't yet seen the data for the pandemic. There is still research being done, and we are definitely looking forward to seeing those results.

Leaotis: We're not trying to out-do anybody. We just want the lowest health risk for our community, and to save people's lives. We're not in competition with each other; we're in competition with the people who make the laws. We need to save lives, point blank. It doesn't matter where you live. We just care about human lives.

Cyndy: thank you for your comments; there are so many significant health benefits to climate action. I appreciate your comments.

One last question: how much is current and/or future construction sites, new building developers, street closures and construction sites contributing to our air quality?

Cyndy: Firstly, construction equipment; please see the website on the information for this. It is a small number – something like 6%. For road closures and construction sites, we don't have as much information on that but definitely that has impacts, especially noise impacts.

Leaotis: I was talking to Bradley about this place near where I live – where they're about to build 3-or-4-story housing. But because the place is so confined, it doesn't have much to do with what we're talking about. But all in all, the fact that everything else is going on in Bayview, it doesn't have much to do with it. And that's the same thing. And it's a small corner that's being worked on; they're building and putting stuff in the air illegally, and it's wrong.

Eric: one last thing – on housing. When we overbuild, as we already have done, luxury market-rate housing, what that does is, people who live there need more services, pay for more services; this causes workers to come in and for emissions to increase in those areas.

Cyndy: I am happy to look into this more.

Leaotis: Our goal, all of us, in this together – is to keep everything down to a minimum, where it's alright and we can live. People are going to work no matter what. We need to bring it down a notch or two, a little bit to do for right now. Our whole focus, to me, is let's just bring it down a little bit; that little bit might save two, three, four lives, two thousand, three thousand lives. A little bit here and a little bit there makes it better and saves more lives. It's a compromise.

-- End Public Comment w/ SF Dept. of the Environment --

Joshua: Dalila had us on the agenda; she gave us plenty of runway and lead-time to give this presentation. She gave us plenty of information and was very thorough. So, I would like to formally apologize to the body and specifically to Dalila – that my organization will not be able to present today. It's a missed opportunity and valuable time, and hopefully the Air District can make this up at the next meeting in March.

Would like to talk about the delay itself: one of the main stationary sources in a corridor is a title 5 facility – meaning they are one of the larger polluters from a federal standpoint – it's a cement plant. They are currently under "enforcement action" which means that there are legal compromises and installation of mitigation infrastructure going on. That process at SeaMex has not finished and has been delayed, so this held the Air District back in giving a proper presentation today. Another source of concern for BVHP that I want to address is the Darling International Plant. We were able to confirm that they do indeed have a valid permit for operation, it is set to expire in October of 2021.

Azibuike Akaba: Wanted to say that if you guys have specific questions to give to the engineering people about the permitting process at either sites, we can take those questions and get them back to you. We will also ensure that we get you a copy of the report so that you can take a look at it. And for the engineering staff, we will make sure that we do our side of the work so that you guys can be prepared.

Leaotis: So, Darling has a permit for 2021. What date?

Joshua: First of the month.

Leaotis: Okay so, October 1, 2021. It's going to expire this year. After that, they should not be in operation until they have a renewed license. We need you to stop being light on these people and be hard.

Raymond Tompkins: Just wanted to say that in 2016, we did a spot check. On the cement flat. With over 20 residents, we did air measurements using the dilohs at 1700, which was one of the most accurate hand-held measurements. We found that there, they had exceeded all requirements that the district has for that area in terms of particulate matter exposure, PM-2.5. Then, Golden Gate Law School did an investigation and found that they were operating illegally for 5 years. The questions I have for the air district are the following: How did this occur? What measurements have you put in place to prevent this? What are you doing for prevention? This has been going on now for 5 years out of convention. You can just take a look at the elementary school – the babies are 60% above the

national average for asthma. And then they come and say that it's only being generated at PM-10, not 2.5, but we know this is not true, UC Santa Cruz confers. This evasion and trying to play people for stupid needs to stop, BAAQMD needs to come into this meeting with honest, scientific issues, with real answers to make sure that this does not occur anymore. We need to know what rules will be put in place, and the timeline for enforcement. So that another five years from now, people don't keep dying.

Also, can you check to make sure that the other two cement facilities are in compliance? Last time I checked in the report, they were not. There were other issues that were not addressed in the report, but that need to be addressed, like dust protocols. All you have to do is drive down there when it's not raining, see the cloud of dust and the tracking. How is the district going to address that? How this is being drained into the street. We need dust suppression. They need to comply with federal regulations.

Joshua: I want to reiterate that the Cemex plant also negotiates dust mitigation as well; they have infrastructure to make sure that dust is not brought out into the community.

Raymond: With the other mitigation, even if you go on carol street, the dust mitigation is not happening. We need to install the proper equipment, we need to go in and wash the streets down. Also, we need to get weekly or monthly measurements of the air quality and the PM-2.5. When are we going to do some real work?

Blair: What I heard is that these plants are operating out of compliance, with their permits. If that is the case, have they been fined? Why haven't they been fined? Why are they still operating? And at the very least, plants out of compliance have to be fined every day.

Joshua: As community engagement, I cannot answer that question. This question will be answered better in March.

Leaotis: How long has Darling Int. been out of compliance? At least two years, been just slapped on the wrist. How long before now? Two years, since then.

Eric: Couple questions - high emitters like these plants do not belong in highly-populated urban areas at all. Just as we kept them from developing another plant or the stadium, these plants do not belong there. Aside from this, these plants are a massive environmental problem. Cement manufacturing is an incredibly problematic environmental issue. Darling, part of the animal processing industry, which is also one of the worst emitting industries in the world. The BAAQMD has started to include air quality in its assessments. So, these things shouldn't even be in these neighborhoods in the first place, and the fact that these plants are huge contributors to the climate crisis, are just reasons why as soon as possible the district needs to be pushing for these places to go.

Joshua: This really resonates with me, and I hope the leadership will be present and can hear the rationale you're making.

-- End Meeting --