



City of Garfield

111 OUTWATER LANE
GARFIELD, NEW JERSEY 07026-2694
www.garfieldnj.org



ANDREW J. PAVLICA
RMC • CMC • MMC
CITY CLERK / DEPUTY CITY MANAGER

CITY HALL
TELEPHONE: (973) 340-2001
FAX: (973) 340-5183

October 11, 2018

Governor Phil Murphy
PO Box 001
Trenton, NJ 08625

Dear Governor Murphy:

Enclosed is a CERTIFIED copy of Resolution No. 18-323, adopted by the City Council of the City of Garfield, Bergen County, New Jersey, at a Regular Meeting held Tuesday, October 9, 2018, opposing construction of the North Bergen Liberty Generating Gas-Fired Power Plant.

Very truly yours,

Andrew J. Pavlica
CITY CLERK

AJP:md

Encl.

c: Commissioner of the NJ Department of Environmental Protection
State Senator Joseph Lagana
State Assemblypersons Swain and Tully
Food and Water Watch
The Sierra Club
Hackensack Riverkeeper
Hudson County Clerk to the Board of Freeholders
Bergen County Clerk to the Board of Freeholders
New Jersey League of Municipalities
NJ Advance Media



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RESOLUTION NO. 18 - 323

RESOLUTION OPPOSING CONSTRUCTION OF THE NORTH BERGEN LIBERTY
GENERATING GAS-FIRED POWER PLANT

WHEREAS, Los Angeles-based Diamond Generating Corporation, a subsidiary of Mitsubishi, has proposed and has requested permits to build a \$1.5B, 1,200-MW natural gas-fired power plant in North Bergen, NJ on a 15-acre parcel near Railroad Avenue on the banks of Bellman's Creek. The electric energy produced by this plant would be transmitted by a 6.5 mile, 345-kV underground and submarine cable under the Hudson River via the Susquehanna Tunnel to connect with ConED's substation on West 49th Street in Manhattan. All of this electricity would be used by ConED in New York. The project is anticipating permit approvals by the Environmental Protection Agency and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection by the end of 2019, and to be operational by 2022; and

WHEREAS, this natural gas plant would be one of the largest sources of air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions in New Jersey; and

WHEREAS, the City of Garfield has a principal responsibility to protect the health and safety of its residents, businesses and institutions; and

WHEREAS, the people and environment of New Jersey have been increasingly subjected to a build-out of natural gas infrastructure, including but not limited to pipelines and distribution networks, compressor stations, power plants, combustion heating systems, metering and regulation stations, and pigging stations; and

WHEREAS, peer-reviewed scientific studies link exposure between air pollutants emitted from natural gas infrastructure facilities and neurological, cardiovascular and respiratory disease, cancer, birth defects, and other adverse health impacts. Acute health impacts from these toxic exposures can cause burning eyes, headaches, breathing difficulty and nausea for nearby populations and can exacerbate health problems. Chronic health impacts can include certain types of cancer as well as damage to lungs, liver, kidneys, reproductive, nervous and cardiovascular systems; and

WHEREAS, the American Medical Association acknowledges the hazards of natural gas infrastructure and associated adverse health impacts; and

WHEREAS, the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) are based on average population risks across a large area over a long period of time but do not adequately address human toxicity for residents living in close proximity to natural gas

infrastructure or where they are subject to episodic high exposures during events such as blowdowns; and

WHEREAS, on Feb. 7, 2010 a gas blow operation was being performed at the Kleen Energy Systems LLC power plant construction site in Middletown, Conn. in which flammable natural gas was pumped under high pressure through new fuel gas lines to remove debris. During this operation, an extremely large amount of natural gas was vented into areas where it could not easily disperse. Welding and other work was being performed nearby, creating an extremely dangerous situation. An explosion occurred when the gas contacted an ignition source taking the lives of six workers and injuring 50 others; and,

WHEREAS the top 11 electric plant operators in the U.S. have been fined over \$13.3B since 2000 for 161 environmental violations, and

WHEREAS, current protocols used for assessing compliance with ambient air quality standards do not adequately determine intensity, frequency or durations of actual human exposures to pollutants and mixtures of pollutants emitted from natural gas infrastructure, noting that periodic 24-hour average measures can underestimate actual exposures by an order of magnitude; and

WHEREAS, gas infrastructure facilities can annually emit into the air hundreds of tons of pollutants including particulate matter, toxic chemicals such as sulfur dioxide, mercury, and criteria pollutants (such as nitrogen oxides which cause smog, acid rain and contribute to ozone production), some of which are known carcinogens such as benzene and formaldehyde, and can also be sources of radioactive contamination and are known to increase the severity of asthma and other respiratory diseases. Particulate matter, once inhaled, can affect the heart and lungs and cause serious health effects including lung cancer. Long-term exposure to ozone is linked to aggravation of asthma, emphysema, and chronic bronchitis, and it is likely to be one of many causes of asthma development. Long-term exposures to ozone may also be linked to permanent lung damage, such as abnormal lung development in children. Both ozone and particulate pollution have been linked to premature death, cardiovascular harm and increased susceptibility to infections. Recent studies have also linked air pollution to increases in obesity, diabetes, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's and other forms of dementia and stroke. People most at risk from breathing air containing ozone include people with asthma, children, older adults, and people who are active outdoors, especially outdoor workers; and

WHEREAS, people who live or work in close proximity to natural gas infrastructure facilities such as power plants and compressors are most at risk-particularly developing fetuses, children, the elderly, and those with cardiovascular, lung or respiratory problems and other vulnerable subpopulations, although under certain weather and terrain conditions, these pollutants can have a wider impact. Some homes in New Jersey are within 3,000 feet of the proposed plant

and Harlem/Upper Manhattan (where one in four children suffers from asthma), which is downwind of the prevailing winds, is within 3.6 miles; and

WHEREAS, based on the American Lung Association "State of the Air 2018" report, the counties of Bergen and Hudson, which will be most impacted by emissions from this power plant already have significant populations (in some cases the largest in New Jersey), with pediatric and adult asthma, COPD, lung cancer, cardiovascular disease and diabetes, whose conditions will only be exacerbated by additional volumes of air pollution; and

WHEREAS, developing fetuses and children are uniquely vulnerable to exposures as they receive proportionally greater doses of pollutants than adults and have immature organs and detoxification systems; and

WHEREAS, methane is the primary ingredient of natural gas and leaks at every system stage, including extraction, processing, transmission, distribution, and end-use consumption; and

WHEREAS, methane is an extremely potent greenhouse gas with a global warming potential that is 34 times that of carbon dioxide over a 100-year timeframe and 86 times that of carbon dioxide over a 20-year timeframe; and

WHEREAS, methane emissions from gas power plants may be considerably higher than previously thought. A 2017 study found that gas-fired power plants released more than 20 times more methane than the facilities had estimated; and

WHEREAS, Bergen County and Hudson County (proposed site of the North Bergen plant) already receive grades of 'F' from the American Lung Association for ozone air pollution, the new plant will increase the concentration of ground ozone, increase the health hazards and risks from this pollutant and make it even more difficult to reduce the level of this pollutant. Conditions such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)-a long-lasting obstruction of the airways-can be exacerbated by even small increases in elevated ozone levels (e.g., an increment of 10 ppb), with a corresponding effect on public health and health care costs. As with chronic lung disease, even a small increase in the previous week's average ozone level has substantial effects on death rates. One study showed that a small (10 ppb) increase in ozone pollution was associated with a 0.52 percent increase in deaths per day. This study found that an estimated 3,700 deaths annually in the U.S. could be attributed to this small increase in daily ozone levels; and

WHEREAS New Jersey's environmental justice communities already have some of the worst air quality in the nation, building another massive gas power plant will only exacerbate their plight; and

WHEREAS, municipalities to the North and Northeast of the proposed gas-fired plants will be particularly impacted by the Palisades ridge to the East that will prevent pollution from being easily dispersed to the East on prevailing westerly winds; and

WHEREAS, the proposed gas-fired electric plant will be approximately one mile from an existing gas-fired electric plant operated by PSE&G that is already one of the largest sources of air pollution in New Jersey and which already produces over 2 million metric tons of CO2 annually, and

WHEREAS, of the top 10 companies (parent corporations) most penalized for environmental violations in the US, nine are in the petroleum and energy industry and five are in the electric energy production industry (American Electric Power, Duke Energy, Dominion Energy, FirstEnergy and Alliant Energy); and,

WHEREAS, the proposed gas-fired plant will produce limited economic benefits to the town of North Bergen and, to a lesser degree, surrounding towns, this will primarily occur during the construction phase (due, in part, to the fact that NJ electrical generating equipment is exempt from property tax) and after that the residents of these towns will continue to incur the health care costs associated with increased pollution for another 30 to 40 years; and

WHEREAS, the annual health impacts of burning 1 (one) Bcf/day in the NY/NJ metropolitan area are estimated to be:

Impact	Incidents per year	Societal Value*	Direct Medical and Other Costs
Premature Mortality	35.3	\$238,712,000	\$10,585,000
Chronic Bronchitis	22.3	\$10,554,000	\$2,700,000
Hospital+ER visits	32.8	\$432,000	\$345,000
Asthma Attacks	724.5	\$43,000	\$42,000
Respiratory Symptoms	32,720	\$1,190,000	\$1,190,000
Work Loss Days	6,374	\$1,160,000	\$1,079,000
Mercury Related	NA	\$12,277,000	\$13,277,000
Total		\$265,369,000	\$29,217,000

*Costs to consumers for which they are not reimbursed.

WHEREAS, an alternative approach to producing electricity from solar panels would avoid all of the environmental and health issues noted in this resolution while still providing new jobs and other financial benefits to local towns and would be in conformance with Governor Murphy's goal to increase the use of renewable energy even if all of the electricity was sold to New York City, could potentially gain local support and should be considered; and

WHEREAS, the NJ Work Environmental Council has stated, "Climate justice is worker justice. We stand together for both worker protections and strong climate policies

because we can't have one without the other. An injury to the planet is an injury to us all;" and

WHEREAS, the proposed gas-fired plant will provide electric energy to New York only, residents of Hudson and Bergen Counties and the rest of New Jersey will only incur the health care costs and environmental degradation caused by the plant during construction and operation; and

WHEREAS, the gas-fired power plant represents a direct threat to one of the state's most crucial ecological resources . Wetlands such as the Meadowlands serve many beneficial functions . They are a natural filtration system, purifying our water. They preserve biodiversity by hosting a number of plant and animal species. They play a crucial role in flood mitigation by absorbing storm waters, protecting urban or residential communities in nearby flood zones. The construction of and pollution from the proposed plant could affect quantity and quality of water flows, thereby harming the delicate animal and plant habitats in the wetlands and undermining their critical hydrological functions. The rehabilitation of the Meadowlands, which has been a triumph for the local groups that have worked hard to recover this area, would be squandered in order to provide power to New York City residents; and

WHEREAS, the plant will be within the half mile US DOT Evacuation Zone for oil train derailments which have been known to explode and can only be handled by letting them burn out; and

WHEREAS, location of the plant conflicts with the Regional Plan Association's 2017 finding of the Meadowlands being at risk from sea level rise. The RPA's Fourth Regional Plan found that "of all the places in the tri-state region challenged by increased flooding from climate change, the New Jersey Meadowlands is at greatest risk." It also concluded that "The Meadowlands are also likely to be one of the first places to be permanently inundated from sea-level rise."; and

WHEREAS, construction would require digging a 40 foot trench through the Meadowlands to connect to Williams' Transco Pipeline, thus risking damage to sensitive wetlands. The connection to the Williams pipeline may require upgrades to the line and expansion of its compressor station at Riverdale risking increases in dangerous emissions from the compressor station; and

WHEREAS, the owners of the proposed gas-fired plant have stated this is being built to replace the energy that will be lost when the Indian Point Nuclear Plant is closed, a 2017 study by Hudson Riverkeeper and the Natural Resources Defense Counsel states, "By 2023, assumed new energy efficiency and required new renewable energy [will] provide as much output as IPEC would have produced."; and

WHEREAS, the proposed gas-fired plant will require 8.6M gallons of sewage discharge wastewater per day which will allow evaporation of chemicals in the water to contribute to the existing levels of air pollution; and