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predicted peak oil in the United States dead on and is consistent with ten other estimates of proven reserves. BP reports that 2006 oil consumption was approximately 3.9 billion tons a year. That equals 42 years' of oil left. The Energy Watch Group's estimates based on these numbers figures that in the year 2030, world oil production will be half what it is today. This will not only result in much higher prices of fuel, but almost certainly, severe rationing of transportation fuels. And, of course, there will be severe repercussions for industrial 11 and agricultural production and employment. This is the nine-million pound gorilla in the room, and this is what has to be considered (inaudible).

MR. HEWITT: Molly Haynes.

MS. HAYNES: Good evening. My name is

Molly Haynes. I live at 2633 Southeast 67th Avenue in Portland.

I work for Kaiser Permanente's community benefit department. Kaiser Permanent seeks to improve the health of our members and the communities we serve. Since 2003, Keiser Permanente's community health initiative has focused its work on obesity prevention by promoting healthy

eating and active living, with a particular emphasis

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The CRC project will increase the proportion of non-automotive modes of travel (i.e. biking, walking, and transit). The build alternatives evaluated in the DEIS all included substantial improvements to the bicycle and pedestrian crossing, and connections to trails on both sides of the river. These alternatives also included significant improvements to transit mobility and reliability with the introduction of a dedicated right-of-way for transit vehicles (buses or light rail). The locally preferred alternative that was adopted by local agencies sponsoring the CRC project following the publication of the DEIS also includes these significant improvements for bicyclists and pedestrians, as well as an extension of light rail from North Portland to Clark College in Vancouver. Together, these improvements are expected to increase the proportion of cross-river trips made by bicycle, walking, and transit.

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We realize that sustaining economic growth is an important priority for our region, and this requires a transportation infrastructure that efficiently moves trucks and automobiles.

on the built environment and its impact on health.

On the other hand, enhancing the health of our residents and protecting the environment in which we all live are also paramount. These priorities are not mutually exclusive, but do require careful analysis to avoid achieving one at the expense of others. That is why Kaiser Permanente strongly supports options that include both well-planned transit and world-class bike and pedestrian facilities.

Evidence shows that people utilizing mass transit tend to achieve higher levels of physical activity, and this represents an improvement in health. In addition to opportunities for active transport, adequate bike and pedestrian facilities offer recreational opportunities that enhance the livability of our community.

It is imperative that the bike and pedestrian facilities be wide enough to accommodate the expected growth and the number of cyclists in the region without compromising safety as well as



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provide improved connectivity to the existing paths on both sides of the river.

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I also wanted to address the impact that increased vehicle traffic volumes will have on greenhouse gas emissions, climate change, and health. Elevated levels of greenhouse gases have significant impacts on air quality and related health outcomes, including asthma and other lung conditions. In addition, research has increasingly showing the dramatic effect that overall climate change will have on human health, not only because of increases in air pollutants and allergens, but also the depletion of water supply and quality, spread of infectious disease, and extreme weather conditions and related economic impacts to Northwest economies. Therefore, strategies to reduce vehicle miles traveled are necessary to ensure the health of our residents.

I appreciate the opportunity to comment this evening and urge you all to consider the health impacts of the bridge alternative in your decision-making. Thank you.

MR. HEWITT: Thank you.

Dave Johnston.

MR. JOHNSTON: My name's Dave Johnston.



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The DEIS evaluated how the build alternatives would affect vehicle emissions, including traditional pollutants regulated by the Clean Air Act (see Section 3.10 of the DEIS), as well as the GHG emissions (see Section 3.19.8 of the DEIS). This evaluation found that future emissions of traditional pollutants would decrease significantly due to anticipated improvements in the vehicle fleet, regardless of whether or how the CRC project would be built. The CRC project would further reduce the emissions of these pollutants slightly because the project would reduce the daily volume of traffic crossing the river, and would allow vehicles to operate more efficiently because of reduced congestion. Similarly, this evaluation found that the project would reduce future GHG emissions because of the fewer number of vehicles and reduced congestion.

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