



Motion to Support the Koretz/Wesson Resolution calling for a Moratorium on Hydraulic Fracturing

Agenda Item: GB081612-5
Date: August 16, 2012
Proposed By: The Green Team Committee

Full Proposal

Hydraulic fracturing is the process in which a high volume of water, sand and chemicals is forced into the earth under enormous pressure causing shale to "fracture," releasing oil and gas and creating large volumes of contaminated wastewater. Our primary concerns are:

1. The safe disposal of thousands of gallons of toxic wastewater, which can also result in the contamination of underground aquifers. Fracking contaminants such as benzene, diesel fuel, high levels of fluoride, surfactant 2-BE and other chemicals have been found in aquifers in over 1000 documented cases. (*ProPublica*, "Buried Secrets: Is Natural Gas Drilling Endangering U.S. Water Supplies?" Nov. 13, 2008.) According to an EPA report dated Dec. 2011, fracking resulted in groundwater contamination in Pavilion, Wyoming (*Los Angeles Times*, "Culver City Councils Calls on State to Ban Fracking Temporarily," July 3, 2012). Furthermore, it is unclear what government agencies are responsible for the monitoring and the processing of fracking wastewater.
2. The large amount of water required in the process of hydraulic fracturing when California water is a scarce resource. Fracking in the Inglewood Oil Field, located partially in Culver City, produced 126 million barrels of toxic wastewater in 2011 (Mar Vista Resolution). Furthermore, according to the EIR, 100 new wells are planned for the Culver City section of the Inglewood Oil Field over the next 20 years.
3. Earth instability, including earthquakes, can result from injection wells according to a U.S. Geological Survey conducted in March, 2012. In addition, there is concern about the rupture of wells resulting from regularly occurring earthquakes in California and whether or not these ruptures can be quickly detected if they happen. The Inglewood Oil Field lies above the Newport-Inglewood Fault line. (*Los Angeles Times*, "Culver City Council Calls on State to Ban Fracking Temporarily," July 3, 2012) It is also true that a large insurer, Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co., will no longer pay for "damage related to ...gas drilling". (*Associated Press*, *U.S. Insurer Won't Cover Gas Drill Fracking Exposure*, Albany, N.Y. July 12, 2012)
4. Air pollution, which has been measured at five times above federal hazard standards near fracking sites, are a direct result of truck traffic, large generators, compressors, drills, (University of Colorado Study). This pollution can jeopardize efforts to reduce green house gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 as mandated by AB 32.

The Inglewood Oil Field is comprised of 1000 acres, making it the largest urban oil field in the nation (*KTLA News*, July 3, 2012). South Robertson is Culver City's neighbor to the north. 10% of the oil field's surface is in Culver City, but Culver City sits on 20% of the underground portion of the oilfield (as defined by the state's Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources or "DOGGR").

Doug Fitzsimmons
President

Brian Kite
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Martin Epstein
Secretary

**South Robertson
Neighborhoods Council**

PO Box 35836
Los Angeles, CA 90035

P: (310) 295-9920
F: (310) 295-9906
E: info@soronc.org

soronc.org



After attending a fracking workshop, hosted by the State of California’s DOGGR, the Culver City council members “were prompted to vote on the resolution [banning fracking] after receiving very little information from the workshop.” (Los Angeles Times, “*Culver City Council Calls on State to Ban Fracking Temporarily*,” July 3, 2012)

See “Attachment A”: Culver City Resolution R057

Both of SORONC's city councilmen, Herb Wesson and Paul Koretz, have drafted a resolution calling for a moratorium on fracking “and on the disposal of fracking wastewater by injection wells , until DOGGR, in conjunction with local and state authorities and an independent third party reviewer, makes a determination that such processes are safe for public health, for the water supply and for the environment.”

See “Attachment B” : The Los Angeles City Council Koretz/Wesson Resolution

South Robertson’s Supervisor, Mark Ridley-Thomas has also written a letter in support of State Assembly Bill 972 that calls for a moratorium on fracking.

Concerned about the lack of both state and local regulations governing the process of fracking, the Green Team Committee recommends that the South Robertson Neighborhoods Council stand in support of Koretz/Wesson Resolution and vote for a moratorium on fracking until it is regulated and proven safe for humans and the environment.

Proposed Motion

MOTION, that the South Robertson Neighborhoods Council send a letter to the appropriate legislators supporting the LA City Council Koretz/Wesson Resolution calling for a moratorium on fracking, and on the disposal of fracking wastewater by injection wells until DOGGR, in conjunction with local and state authorities and an independent third party reviewer, makes a determination that such processes are safe for public health, the Los Angeles water supply and for the environment.

See Attachment C: Letter

Considerations

Committee review: <i>(highly recommended)</i>	Votes For: 8	Against: 0	Abstain: 1 <i>(late arrival)</i>
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Arguments for:

California aquifers are vulnerable to contamination by toxic fracking wastewater. Currently it is difficult to connect well contamination to fracking companies, because oil companies are not required to disclose the chemicals they use in fracking water.

Arguments against:

Although evidence of aquifer contamination exists, it is hard to prove that contamination comes directly from the fracking of California wells



Californians are subjected to periodic earthquakes. Wells can crack when ground shifts. No monitoring of leaks.

Although evidence of earth instability exists as a result of fracking in California and other states, none has been directly linked to the Inglewood Oil Field

Economic Impact:

-California cannot afford to jeopardize its extremely limited water supply.

Economic Impact:

-Oil Companies would have to suspend fracking operations until government agencies can set up regulations and enforcement procedures. This could result in the lay off of oil company employees involved in fracking.
-This could temporarily impact oil company revenues

-According to Bob Pettinato of the DWP, California gets very little of its natural gas from local/California drilling and almost no oil. Most of DWP's natural gas comes from an interstate pipeline.

-We continue to pay for the effects of environmental degradation. This becomes more expensive the longer we continue developing sources of energy without paying proper attention to the consequences of the process.

Climate/environmental/health problems
-As traditional sources of non-renewable energy become more expensive to produce, renewable energy (solar, geothermal, wind, hydroelectric) becomes more profitable which could result in a growth of green jobs and healthier citizens.

-Fracking releases natural gas which is a clean burning source of energy. Developing our natural gas resources is critical to the reversal of climate change.

Fracking releases methane which is one of the most potent green house gases.

1 Council”), provided testimony regarding the potential risks of fracking, the concern that
2 fracking is generally unregulated and that no further fracking should occur, at least until
3 DOGGR has adopted fracking regulations that can ensure protection against the risks to
4 air quality, water quality and ground movement; and

5 WHEREAS, at the community meeting, little or no evidence or testimony was
6 offered that fracking was safe in the absence of such regulations while numerous members
7 of the public offered considerable testimony that fracking posed a substantial risk to the
8 community and the environment; and

9
10 WHEREAS, at the City Council meeting of June 18, 2012, in response to the
11 community’s concerns, the Council directed staff to agendize the consideration of a
12 resolution urging DOGGR to place a ban on fracking and the disposal of fracking
13 wastewater by injection wells until such time as DOGGR enacts legislation to regulate
14 fracking.

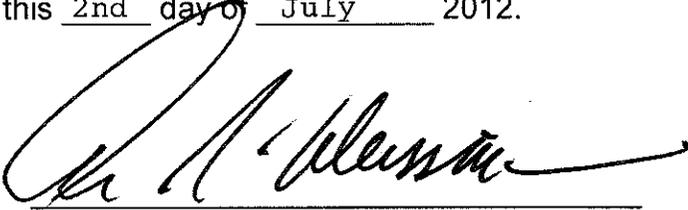
15
16 NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Culver City DOES
17 HEREBY RESOLVE as follows:

18 1. The City of Culver City urges Governor Jerry Brown and the California
19 State Department of Conservation, Division of Oil, Gas & Geothermal Resources
20 (DOGGR), to immediately place a ban on hydraulic fracturing and on the disposal of
21 fracking wastewater by injection wells until DOGGR takes all necessary and appropriate
22 actions to adopt, implement and enforce comprehensive regulations concerning the
23 practice of fracking that will ensure that public health and safety and the environment will
24 be adequately protected.

25
26 2. The City Clerk is hereby directed to transmit a copy of this Resolution
27 to Governor Jerry Brown and DOGGR.
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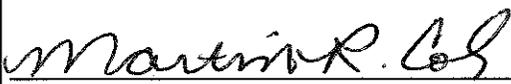
APPROVED and ADOPTED this 2nd day of July 2012.



ANDREW WEISSMAN, MAYOR
City of Culver City, California

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



MARTIN R. COLE, City Clerk



CAROL A. SCHWAB, City Attorney

A12-00521

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, any official position of the City of Los Angeles with respect to legislation, rules, regulations, or policies proposed to or pending before a local, state, or federal governmental body or agency must first have been adopted in the form of a Resolution by the City Council with the concurrence of the Mayor; and

WHEREAS, hydraulic fracturing, also known as fracking, is a type of resource extraction that potentially threatens the health of both the public, the Los Angeles city water supply and the environment, and requires unconventional drilling techniques, vast quantities of water, and the use of toxic chemicals; and

WHEREAS, the oil and gas industry has been granted exceptions to multiple laws and regulations, such as the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Clean Water Act, and employs potentially hundreds of unknown chemicals of concern; and

WHEREAS, in a study of Pavillion, Wyoming, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recently documented water contamination from fracking chemicals; and

WHEREAS, fracking wastewater may often be laced with hundreds of toxic chemicals, heavy metals, and naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORM); and

WHEREAS, due to the volume and chemical complexity of fracking waste, treating such unknown waste is difficult, making the disposal of fracking wastewater a significant challenge; and that the disposal methods currently available in California have an imminent possibility of reaching local streams and rivers, which supply Los Angeles' drinking water; and

WHEREAS, rivers, streams and wetlands across our state and particularly within the watersheds from which the City of Los Angeles derives its water supply are vulnerable to pollution by fracking; and

WHEREAS, fracking is currently causing serious local and regional air pollution problems across the country, including the release of such hazardous air pollutants as methanol, formaldehyde, and carbon disulfide; in addition to the release of volatile organic compounds, including benzene and toluene, and nitrogen oxides; and emissions from heavy-duty truck traffic, large generators and compressors at well sites which contribute to smog formation; and

WHEREAS, emissions generated by producing, refining and burning shale oil, and drilling and fracking for shale oil can result in significant uncontrolled emissions of methane, a potent greenhouse gas often associated underground with oil; and

WHEREAS, fracking in California may undermine the state's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020; and

WHEREAS, much of the State of California and Los Angeles, in particular, is located on top of fault lines within one of the most active and potentially dangerous earthquake zones in the United States; and

WHEREAS, Ohio has experienced a dozen unusual earthquakes, the most severe occurring on December 31, 2011, caused by a Class II injection well disposing of fracking wastewater, which resulted in a moratorium on injection wells in the Youngstown, Ohio, area; and

WHEREAS, there have been thousands of recorded minor earthquakes clustered around fracking wastewater disposal wells in central Arkansas and Oklahoma, which the United States Geological Survey “almost certainly” attributes to fracking wastewater disposal activities, and a 5.6 quake in Oklahoma which “was possibly triggered by fluid injection” at nearby wastewater wells; and

WHEREAS, numerous townships, cities, states, and countries have banned or issued moratoriums on horizontal hydraulic fracturing and waste injection wells, including the states of New Jersey, North Carolina, and New York; the cities of Buffalo, NY and Pittsburgh, PA; the Delaware River Gap; and, internationally, in the Canadian Province of Quebec, Germany, France and Bulgaria; and

WHEREAS, the EPA is currently conducting a study, to be completed in 2015, to determine the risks associated with this new industry; and

WHEREAS, the State of California’s Division of Oil, Gas & Geothermal Resources (DOGGR) reports that oil and gas companies are currently fracking in California and specifically, in the Inglewood Oil Field in Los Angeles County, in a region which also affects the residents of Los Angeles, and that these companies have proposed future fracking activities; and

WHEREAS, the State of California’s Division of Oil, Gas & Geothermal Resources (DOGGR) is not currently able to “identify where and how often hydraulic fracturing occurs within the state” and “has not yet developed regulations to address this activity.”

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, with the concurrence of the Mayor, that by the adoption of this Resolution, the City of Los Angeles hereby includes in its 2011-2012 Legislative Program support for Governor Jerry Brown, for the Los Angeles Board of Supervisors, and for the State of California’s Division of Oil, Gas & Geothermal Resources (DOGGR) to move swiftly to place a moratorium on hydraulic fracturing and on the disposal of fracking wastewater by injection wells until DOGGR, in conjunction with local and state authorities and an independent third party reviewer, makes a determination that such processes are safe for public health, for the Los Angeles water supply and for the environment.

PRESENTED BY

PAUL KORETZ Councilmember, 5th District

HERB WESSON Councilmember, 10th District

SECONDED BY

BERNARD PARKS Councilmember, 8th District



Letter to be sent to:

Governor Jerry Brown, State of California Department of Conservation, Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR), LA City Councilmembers Paul Koretz, Herb Wesson, Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa, State Assembly Members Betsy Butler and Holly Mitchell, Supervisor, Second District Mark Ridley-Thomas, Culver City Council

16 August 2012

Re: HYDRAULIC FRACTURING OR "FRACKING"

Dear Governor Brown:

The South Robertson Neighborhoods Council stands in support of the Los Angeles City Council Koretz/Wesson Resolution calling for, "... the Governor of the State of California, the Los Angeles Board of Supervisors, and the Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR) to move swiftly to place a moratorium on hydraulic fracturing and on the disposal of fracking wastewater by injection wells, until DOGGR, in conjunction with local and state authorities and an independent third party reviewer, makes a determination that such processes are safe for public health, for the water supply and for the environment."

On a local level, we also support the Culver City Council's July 2012 Resolution R057 "to immediately place a ban on hydraulic fracturing and on the disposal of "fracking" wastewater by injection wells until the State of California and DOGGR takes all necessary and appropriate actions to adopt, implement and enforce comprehensive regulations concerning the practice of fracking that will ensure that public health and safety and the environment will be adequately protected."

Hydraulic fracturing is the process in which a high volume of water, sand and chemicals is forced into the earth under enormous pressure causing shale to "fracture," releasing oil and gas and creating large volumes of contaminated wastewater. Our primary concerns are:

1. The safe disposal of thousands of gallons of toxic wastewater, which can also result in the contamination of underground aquifers. Fracking contaminants such as benzene, diesel fuel, high levels of fluoride, surfactant 2-BE and other chemicals have been found in aquifers in over 1000 documented cases. (ProPublica, "*Buried Secrets: Is Natural Gas Drilling Endangering U.S. Water Supplies?*," Nov. 13, 2008.) According to an EPA report dated Dec. 2011, fracking resulted in groundwater contamination in Pavilion, Wyoming (Los Angeles Times, "*Culver City Councils Calls on State to Ban Fracking Temporarily*," July 3, 2012). Furthermore, it is unclear what government agencies are responsible for the monitoring and the processing of fracking wastewater.
2. The large amount of water required in the process of hydraulic fracturing when California water is a scarce resource. Fracking in the Inglewood Oil Field, located partially in Culver City, produced 126 million barrels of toxic wastewater in 2011. (Mar Vista Resolution) Furthermore, according to the Inglewood Oil Field EIR, 100 new wells are planned for the Culver City section of the Inglewood Oil Field over the next 20 years.
3. Earth instability, including earthquakes, can result from injection wells according to a U.S. Geological Survey conducted in March, 2012. In addition, there is concern about the rupture of wells resulting from regularly occurring earthquakes in California and whether or not these ruptures can be quickly detected if they happen. The Inglewood Oil Field lies above the Newport-Inglewood Fault line. (Los Angeles Times, "*Culver City Council Calls on State to Ban Fracking Temporarily*," July 3, 2012) **It is also true that a large**

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insurer, Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co., will no longer pay for “damage related to ...gas drilling”. (Associated Press, *U.S. Insurer Won't Cover Gas Drill Fracking Exposure*, Albany, N.Y. July 12, 2012)

4. Air pollution, which has been measured at five times above federal hazard standards near fracking sites, are a direct result of truck traffic, large generators, compressors, drills, (University of Colorado study). This pollution can jeopardize efforts to reduce green house gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 as mandated by AB 32.

The Inglewood Oil Field in Culver City is comprised of 1000 acres, making it the largest urban oil field in the nation ([KTLA News](#), July 3, 2012). South Robertson is Culver City’s neighbor to the north. 10% of the oil field’s surface is in Culver City, but Culver City sits on 20% of the underground portion of the oilfield (as defined by the state’s Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources or “DOGGR”).

After attending a fracking workshop, hosted by the State of California’s DOGGR, the Culver City council members “were prompted to vote on the resolution [banning fracking] after receiving very little information from the workshop.” ([Los Angeles Times](#), “*Culver City Council Calls on State to Ban Fracking Temporarily*,” July 3, 2012) In addition, the South Robertson Neighborhood Council joins with South Robertson’s LA County Supervisor, Mark Ridley-Thomas in support of State Assembly Bill 972 that calls for a moratorium.

Concerned about the lack of both state and local regulations governing the process of fracking, the South Robertson Neighborhoods Council supports a moratorium of this process and an immediate adoption and enforcement of regulations governing its practice, in order to protect our environment, community, homes, and citizens.

Yours truly,

Doug FitzSimmons
President, South Robertson Neighborhoods Council

South Robertson Neighborhoods Council



Motion to become Signatory to Food and Water Watch Letter Banning Fracking in California

Agenda Item: GB081612-6
Date: August 16, 2012
Proposed By: The Green Committee

Full Proposal

The Green Team agreed to recommend that the South Robertson Neighborhoods Council become a signatory to a letter written by Food and Water Watch because it focuses on fracking in California rather than simply the Los Angeles region. The Green Team Committee agreed to support this letter because of the fourth paragraph focusing on the Sacramento River watershed and the San Francisco Bay Delta, areas which provide a portion of the water consumed in southern California but which the LA City Resolution does not specifically cover.

Proposed Motion

That the South Robertson Neighborhoods Council become a signatory to the Food and Water Watch letter banning fracking in California.

See attached letter: "Fracking in California-Ban"

Doug Fitzsimmons
President

Brian Kite
Vice-President

Terrence Gomes
Treasurer

Martin Epstein
Secretary

Considerations

Committee review: <i>(highly recommended)</i>	Votes For: 9	Against: 0
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Amount previously allocated in Committee's working budget: <i>(applies to funding motions only)</i>	\$
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Arguments for:

Because of the severe consequences inherent in the fracking process, a ban is essential to protect California.

Arguments against:

To ban fracking altogether is Draconian. It is possible that the process might be made safe through sensible regulations and careful monitoring. Natural gas is cleaner than burning coal for energy. Therefore mining our reserves in a responsible manner is important to reducing our dependency on coal and oil and reducing the amount of green house gas emissions.

**South Robertson
Neighborhoods Council**

PO Box 35836
Los Angeles, CA 90035

P: (310) 295-9920
F: (310) 295-9906
E: info@soronc.org

soronc.org

May 2012

Governor Jerry Brown
State Capitol, Suite 1173
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Fracking in California-Ban

Dear Governor Brown:

From the Sacramento Valley to Los Angeles County, the oil and gas industry has only just begun to frack California. Next generation fracking is now here.

Millions of gallons of a mixture of water, sand and chemicals can now be injected deep underground at high pressure to fracture shale and other tight rock formations, allowing oil or gas to flow. This is a radical departure from the fracking traditionally done in California to “rework” wells, wringing out more production after wells were first drilled.

While modern drilling and fracking may be an engineering marvel, it results in millions of gallons of toxic wastewater and thousands of tons of solid waste for each new well. It causes serious air pollution problems and creates serious short- and long-term risks to drinking water resources.^{1,2} And it compounds the already alarming threats that global climate change poses to the California economy.

In order to protect California public health and environment, the undersigned organizations urge you to place an immediate ban on fracking in California.

Fracking pollutes water

Many of the industry’s targeted wells are in the Sacramento River watershed and San Francisco Bay Delta areas³, a source of drinking water for over 23 million Californians.

Known and suspected carcinogens, including naphthalene, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and acrylamide, have been consistently used in fracking fluid. In a draft report published in December 2011, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recently found that fracking likely explained groundwater contamination in Pavilion, WY.⁴ In addition to fracking chemicals, fracking wastewater contains potentially extreme levels of naturally occurring but harmful contaminants, such as toxic metals and radioactive material.

In 2002, California agencies reviewed oil exploration and production wastes to consider whether such wastes should continue to be considered “non-hazardous”. Thanks to a special oil and gas industry exemption, the non-hazardous status was maintained. However, waste from fracking was not considered in this review.

In California, wastewater from fracking and conventional drilling is often injected underground into wells not designed to hold fracking wastewater. In 2008 oil companies in Kern County pumped 425 million barrels of wastewater into such wells.⁵ These wells have been known to leak, resulting in groundwater pollution. One farmer in Kern County suffered \$2 billion in economic loss when his crops died as a result of groundwater contaminated from oil drilling wastewater.⁶ In 2011 alone, industry wastewater from the Inglewood Oil Field of Los Angeles produced over 126 million barrels of wastewater that was then pumped back into over 200 wells.⁷

The Plains Exploration and Production Corporation (PXP) has already fracked two wells at the Inglewood Field⁸ and plans to continue the practice, which threatens to contaminate local groundwater and Ballona Creek, which discharges into Santa Monica Bay. In June of 2011, the EPA found that the Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR) is not adequately safeguarding California's water from pollution from faulty wells citing inadequate staffing among other problems.⁹

Fracking pollutes air

Fracking is resulting in serious local and regional air pollution problems across the country. Hazardous air pollutants found near fracking sites include methanol, formaldehyde, and carbon disulfide. Volatile organic compounds, including nitrogen oxides, benzene and toluene, are also discharged during fracking.¹⁰ These compounds mix with emissions from heavy-duty truck traffic, large generators and compressors at well sites and contribute to smog formation.¹¹ A recent study by the University of Colorado found rates of air pollutants five times above a federal hazard standard near fracking sites in Colorado.¹² Increased air pollution from fracking is of particular concern in California, with many areas having some of the worst air quality in our nation.

In addition, widespread drilling and fracking in California will only undermine the state's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020, pursuant to AB 32. In addition to emissions generated by producing, refining and burning shale oil, drilling and fracking for shale oil can result in significant uncontrolled emissions of methane; a potent greenhouse gas often associated underground with oil.¹³

Fracking and earthquakes

What is known is that oil and gas extraction has caused earthquakes in California in the past, most notably in Wilmington, California from 1947 to 1961¹⁴, and more recently a dozen small earthquakes shook Eastern Ohio¹⁵ due to fracking wastewater being disposed of in underground injection disposal wells. What is unknown is whether the modern fracking in California, and the disposal of massive volumes of fracking wastewater, will end up causing potentially destructive earthquakes in California's future.

The Inglewood Oil Field, situated in a community of 300,000 people, lies over two earthquake faults.¹⁶ Since PXP escalated its drilling in 2006, local residents have seen their homes crack and their land sink. Ever more powerful and intense fracking could result in much greater and more costly property damages for these local residents.

Conclusion

Because of these severe consequences, a ban is essential to protect California. The mere disclosure of where fracking is occurring and the chemicals used in the process does not prevent them from polluting our air and water. The fracking process is simply too dangerous to be properly regulated. As fracking operations continue to threaten California, we urge you to take swift action and issue an immediate ban on all fracking operations in California.

Sincerely,

Signers of the California Ban on Fracking Letter Modified 8/13/12

Statewide

- California Food and Justice Coalition
- Center for Biological Diversity
- Clean Water Action
- Environment CA
- Environmental Defense Center
- Global Green USA

Northern California

- 18 reasons
- Alameda Creek Alliance
- Ashoka's Youth Venture
- Barbara J. Parker, Oakland City Attorney
- Bay Localize
- Bernal Heights Democratic Club
- Bernal Heights Democratic Club
- Bi-rite Market
- Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge
- Earth Law Center
- ECO-SF
- Ecology Center
- Ella Baker Center
- Institute for Fisheries Resources
- Jackson Project Services
- Jaspari Design
- Mission Buzz
- Mission San Jose School of Guitar
- Oakland Councilmember
- Ohlone Audubon Society
- Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations
- PropCover Inc
- Zoram

Southern California

- Community Coalition for a Safe Community
- Culver City Democratic Club
- Empowerment Congress West Area Neighborhood Development Council (greater Baldwin Hills)
- Grassroots Coalition
- Mar Vista Community Council

¹ Urbina, Ian "Regulation lax as gas wells' tainted water hits rivers." *The New York Times*. February 26, 2011; 76 U.S. Fed. Reg. 66286, 66296 (October 26, 2011); Mall and Donnelly (2010) at 8 to 9.

² Sumi, Lisa. Oil & Gas Accountability Project. "Our drinking water resources at risk: what EPA and the oil and gas industry don't want us to know about hydraulic fracturing." April 2009

³ California Department of Conservation. "Map of oil, gas and geothermal fields in California." 2001. Available at ftp://ftp.conserv.ca.gov/pub/oil/maps/Map_S-1.pdf. Accessed May 7, 2012.

⁴ U.S. EPA. "Investigation of Ground Water Contamination near Pavillion, Wyoming." Draft. (EPA 600/R-00/000). December 2011 at xiii.

⁵ Miller, Jeremy. "The colonization of Kern County." *Orion Magazine*. January/February 2011 at 7.

⁶ Miller, Jeremy. "Oil and Water Don't Mix with California Agriculture." *High Country News*. High Country News, 15 Dec. 2010. Web. http://www.hcn.org/issues/42.21/oil-and-water-dont-mix-with-california-agriculture/print_view.

⁷ California Department of Conservation (2012) at 4.

⁸ FracFocus. Data available at <http://www.hydraulicfracturingdisclosure.org/fracfocusfind/>. Accessed May 2012.

⁹ Albright, David. "USEPA July 18, 2011 Letter." United States Environmental Protection Agency, 11 July 2011. Web.

ftp://ftp.conserv.ca.gov/pub/oil/UIC%20Files/USEPA_July18_2011_Letter.pdf.

¹⁰ Kelly, David. "Study shows air emissions near fracking sites may pose health risk." *Study of Health Impacts in Air near Fracking Sites*. University of Colorado Denver | Anschutz Medical Campus, 19 Mar. 2012. Web.

<http://www.ucdenver.edu/about/newsroom/newsreleases/Pages/health-impacts-of-fracking-emissions.aspx>.

¹¹ Colborn, Theo et. al. "Natural Gas Operations from a Public Health Perspective." *International Journal of Human and Ecological Risk Assessment*, vol. 17, iss. 5. September 2011 at 1041 and 1042.

¹² Jaffe, Mark. "CU Denver Study Links Fracking to Higher Concentration of Air Pollutants." *DenverPost.com*. The Denver Post, 20 Mar. 2012.

http://www.denverpost.com/breakingnews/ci_20210720/cu-denver-study-links-fracking-higher-concentration-air.

¹³ Osborn SG, et al. Methane contamination of drinking water accompanying gas-well drilling and hydraulic fracturing. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 108208172–8176.81762011. doi: doi: 10.1073/pnas.1100682108. Available at

<http://www.nicholas.duke.edu/cgc/pnas2011.pdf>

¹⁴ Soraghan, Mike. "Oil and Gas: Earthquakes Erode Support for Drilling, but They're Nothing New." *E&E Publishing*, 5 Jan. 2012. Web.

<http://www.eenews.net/public/Greenwire/2012/01/05/1>.

¹⁵ "Preliminary Report On The Northstar 1 Class II Injection Well And The Seismic Events In The Youngstown, Ohio, Area." Ohio Department Of Natural Resources, Mar. 2012. Web.

¹⁶ Dolan, James F., Eldon M. Gath, Lisa B. Grant, Mark Legg, Scott Lindvall, Karl Mueller, Michael Oskin, Daniel F. Ponti, Charles M. Rubin, Thomas A. Rockwell, John H. Shaw, Jerome A. Treiman, Chris Walls, and Robert S. Yeats. "Active Faults in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Region." Southern California Earthquake Center Group C, n.d. Web. <http://www.scec.org/research/special/SCEC001activefaultsLA.pdf>.



Election Outreach Funds (up to \$3200)

Agenda Item: GB081612-7
Date: 16 August 2012
Proposed By: Kimber Smith

Full Proposal

In April 2012, the SORO NC Board approved the encumbrance of \$3200 of funds from our FY2011-12 allocation for outreach costs associated with the 2012 Elections. DONE was very clear with all NCs about the encumbrance process: funds could only be encumbered for Election Outreach use, and could only be spent with a defined list of vendors.

According to DONE's guidelines, the Board now has to actively vote to put those encumbered funds towards the election costs. With the final filing date for candidates falling on September 28th, the board must authorize these funds immediately in order to be able to meet outreach deadlines.

Funds will be spent on the following categories:

Description	Amount	Approved vendors
Yard signs for information meetings, candidate forum and election day	\$1055	Mark Young/Mastersign Smart & Final Dominos
Refreshments & food for two information meetings and one candidate forum	\$700	Subway Costco Bagel Factory
Outreach materials to include signage, banners, stickers etc.	\$375	Fu's Palace El Pollo Loco Starbucks
Printer, paper and toner *Note: accounting for the number of fliers and other literature we will need to print, buying a printer is a <i>much cheaper</i> solution than getting color prints made. It will also continue to save the NC money in the future since we can use it for all our (considerable) printing needs.	\$800	Coffee Bean & Tea Leaf AAA Flag & Banner Kinko's FedEx Office Minuteman Press Amazon.com Staples Office Depot
Tax	\$257 (approx.)	

Doug Fitzsimmons
President

Brian Kite
Vice-President

Terrence Gomes
Treasurer

Martin Epstein
Secretary

**South Robertson
Neighborhoods Council**

PO Box 35836
Los Angeles, CA 90035

P: (310) 295-9920
F: (310) 295-9906
E: info@soronc.org

soronc.org

Proposed Motion

- I. That SORO NC approves up to \$3200 of funds to be dedicated towards Election 2012 outreach as described above.



Considerations

Committee review:
(highly recommended)

Votes For: 9

Against: 0

Amount previously allocated in Board's working budget:
(applies to funding motions only)

\$3200

Arguments for:

Elections are the life-blood of the neighborhood council system.

Since these funds were encumbered for this specific use, they will simply be swept by DONE if they are not spent as the board intended in their April 2012 vote.

Arguments against:

There may not be a huge return on investment in terms of candidate and voter turnout

The City is in budget crisis and swept funds would help ameliorate that.