BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

RESOLUTION NO. 16-03

A RESOLUTION BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA, SUPPORTING AN IMMEDIATE STATEWIDE MORATORIUM ON HYDRAULIC FRACTURING, ACID FRACTURING, ACID MATRIX STIMULATION AND WELL STIMULATION PERFORMED FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXPLORATION OR PRODUCTION OF OIL OR NATURAL GAS IN THE STATE OF FLORIDA AND THE CREATION OF A STUDY COMMISSION TO REVIEW THE PROS AND CONS OF HYDRAULIC FRACTURING AND TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS TO LEGISLATURE; PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Pasco County is charged with safeguarding the health, safety and welfare of the residents of the county and has been given home rule powers by the Florida Constitution, Section 125.01, Florida Statutes and other provisions of Florida law to carry out this responsibility; and

WHEREAS, Pasco County has areas of Karst geology which are made up of porous limestone and is prone to sinkholes. The removal of significant amounts of water as part of the hydraulic fracturing process increases the danger of more sinkholes developing; and

WHEREAS, Pasco County is an important source of drinking water for its residents and the Tampa Bay region.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of County Commissioners of Pasco County, Florida:

1. That the Pasco County Board of County Commissioners requests that the Legislature institute an immediate statewide moratorium on all hydraulic fracturing, acid fracturing, acid matrix stimulation and any other well stimulation processes performed for the purposes of exploration or production of oil and natural gas in the State of Florida.

2. That the Pasco County Board of County Commissioners requests that the Legislature create a study commission to review the pros and cons of hydraulic fracturing, that the study commission members include representatives from the Florida Association of Counties, environmental groups, concerned citizens and representatives of the oil and gas industry and that the study commission include public hearings and written public comments.

3. That the Pasco County Board of County Commissioners requests that any legislation include language that requires well operators to carry liability insurance and language that maintains counties' rights to home rule in regards to hydraulic fracturing including the right to prohibit the practice within their borders.

4. That the Clerk and Comptroller will send a copy of this Resolution to the Senate President, Speaker of the House, the Pasco County Legislative Delegation and the Governor of the State of Florida.

5. Effective Date. This resolution shall take effect immediately upon adoption.

DULY ADOPTED in regular session, this 17th day of November, 2015.

APPROVED IN SESSION
NOV 17 2015
PASCO COUNTY

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA

KATHRYN STARKEY, CHAIRMAN

MIKE MOORE, VICE CHAIRMAN

THEODORE J. SCHRADER, DISTRICT 1

MIKE WELLS, DISTRICT 4

JACK MARIANO, DISTRICT 5

PAUL ASSENEIL, PH.D., CLERK & COMPTROLLER
November 20, 2015

Pat Carver, Environmental Chair
Dade City Garden Club
District 8 Water and Wetland Chair
13630 5th Street
Dade City, Florida 33525

RE: Resolution 16-03
R2, CAO16-5103

Dear Pat Carver:

At the Pasco County Board of County Commissioners meeting of November 17, 2015, the above mentioned agenda item was approved. Attached is an original document for your files.

Any exhibits related to this document can be viewed by visiting the Pasco County Website as follows: go to www.pascocountyfl.net, click on "Agendas & Minutes" on the left side of the home page, find the appropriate meeting date and click on "Agenda". Scroll down to the agenda item indicated above, click on the item description, and click on the attachment you wish to view.

If you have any questions, please contact the appropriate department or call (352) 521-4274 or (727) 847-2411.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Tammy Glisson, Records Clerk
Board Records Division

Enclosure
November 20, 2015

Honorable Rick Scott
Governor
State of Florida
The Capitol
400 S. Monroe St.
Tallahassee, FL 32399

RE: Resolution 16-03
R2, CAO16-5103

Dear Mr. Scott:

At the Pasco County Board of County Commissioners meeting of November 17, 2015, the above mentioned agenda item was approved. Attached is an original document for your files.

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Sincerely,

[Signature]

Tammy Glisson, Records Clerk
Board Records Division

Enclosure
November 20, 2015

Honorable Steve Crisafulli
Speaker of the House
Florida House of Representatives
420 The Capitol
402 S. Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1300

RE: Resolution 16-03
R2, CAO16-5103

Dear Mr. Crisafulli:

At the Pasco County Board of County Commissioners meeting of November 17, 2015, the above mentioned agenda item was approved. Attached is an original document for your files.

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Sincerely,

Tammy Glisson, Records Clerk
Board Records Division

Enclosure
November 20, 2015

Honorable Andy Gardiner, President
The Florida Senate
409 The Capitol
404 S. Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1300

RE: Resolution 16-03
R2, CAO16-5103

Dear Mr. Gardiner:

At the Pasco County Board of County Commissioners meeting of November 17, 2015, the above mentioned agenda item was approved. Attached is an original document for your files.

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If you have any questions, please contact the appropriate department or call (352) 521-4274 or (727) 847-2411.

Sincerely,

Tammy Glisson, Records Clerk
Board Records Division

Enclosure
November 20, 2015

Honorable Wilton Simpson
The Florida Senate
322 Senate Office Building
404 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1300

RE: Resolution 16-03
    R2, CAO16-5103

Dear Mr. Simpson:

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Sincerely,

[Signature]

Tammy Gilsson, Records Clerk
Board Records Division

Enclosure
November 20, 2015

Honorable John Legg  
The Florida Senate  
316 Senate Office Building  
404 South Monroe Street  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1300

RE: Resolution 16-03  
R2, CAO16-5103

Dear Mr. Legg:

At the Pasco County Board of County Commissioners meeting of November 17, 2015, the above mentioned agenda item was approved. Attached is an original document for your files.

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If you have any questions, please contact the appropriate department or call (352) 521-4274 or (727) 847-2411.

Sincerely,

Tammy Gilsson, Records Clerk  
Board Records Division

Enclosure
November 20, 2015

Honorable Amanda Murphy
House of Representatives
1402 The Capitol
402 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1300

RE: Resolution 16-03
R2, CAO16-5103

Dear Ms. Murphy:

At the Pasco County Board of County Commissioners meeting of November 17, 2015, the above mentioned agenda item was approved. Attached is an original document for your files.

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If you have any questions, please contact the appropriate department or call (352) 521-4274 or (727) 847-2411.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Tammy Glisson, Records Clerk
Board Records Division

Enclosure
November 20, 2015

Honorable Richard Corcoran
House of Representatives
418 The Capitol
402 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1300

RE: Resolution 16-03
R2, CAO16-5103

Dear Mr. Corcoran:

At the Pasco County Board of County Commissioners meeting of November 17, 2015, the above mentioned agenda item was approved. Attached is an original document for your files.

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If you have any questions, please contact the appropriate department or call (352) 521-4274 or (727) 847-2411.

Sincerely,

Tammy Glisson, Records Clerk
Board Records Division

Enclosure
November 20, 2015

Honorable Daniel Wright “Danny” Burgess, Jr.
House of Representatives
1301 The Capitol
402 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1300

RE: Resolution 16-03
R2, CAO16-5103

Dear Mr. Burgess:

At the Pasco County Board of County Commissioners meeting of November 17, 2015, the above mentioned agenda item was approved. Attached is an original document for your files.

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If you have any questions, please contact the appropriate department or call (352) 521-4274 or (727) 847-2411.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Tammy Glisson, Records Clerk
Board Records Division

Enclosure
Attached is the contact information you requested for 8 of the Resolutions. The 9th will go to Pat Carver and I am awaiting contact information. I will forward to you as soon as I have received it.

Thanks, Mo

Maureen J. Peck, FRP, Paralegal
Legal Assistant to Jeffrey N. Steinsnyder,
County Attorney
Pasco County Attorney’s Office
8731 Citizens Drive, Suite 340
New Port Richey, FL 34654
Phone: 727-847-8120 Ext. 8332
Fax: 727-847-8021

"Bringing Opportunities Home"

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Legislative Delegation:

Honorable Daniel Wright "Danny" Burgess, Jr.
House of Representatives
1301 The Capitol
402 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1300

Honorable Richard Corcoran
House of Representatives
418 The Capitol
402 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1300

Honorable Amanda Murphy
House of Representatives
1402 The Capitol
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Honorable John Legg
The Florida Senate
316 Senate Office Building
404 South Monroe Street
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Honorable Wilton Simpson
The Florida Senate
322 Senate Office Building
404 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1300

Senate President:

Honorable Andy Gardiner
President
The Florida Senate
409 The Capitol
404 S. Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1300
Speaker of the House:

Honorable Steve Crisafulli
Speaker of the House
Florida House of Representatives
420 The Capitol
402 S. Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1300

Governor:

Honorable Rick Scott
Governor
State of Florida
The Capitol
400 S. Monroe St.
Tallahassee, FL 32399
Good Morning,

Attached is a copy of the Resolution you requested.

Please let us know if you need anything else.

Tammy Glisson
Records Clerk
Board Records Division

Office of Paula S. O’Neil
Clerk & Comptroller, Pasco County
East Pasco Government Center
14236 6th Street, Suite 201
Dade City, FL 33523
352-521-4274 ext. 4550
tglisson@pascoclerk.com

From: Maureen J. Peck [mailto:mpeck@pascocountyfl.net]
Sent: Monday, November 23, 2015 8:01 AM
To: Glisson, Tammy
Subject: RE: Fracking Resolution

Could you send me a scan of this Resolution when you have a moment? Thanks, Mo

Maureen J. Peck, FRP, Paralegal
Legal Assistant to Jeffrey N. Steinsnyder,
County Attorney
Pasco County Attorney’s Office
8731 Citizens Drive, Suite 340
New Port Richey, FL 34654
Phone: 727-847-8120 Ext. 8332
Fax: 727-847-8021

From: Glisson, Tammy [mailto:TGlisson@pascoclerk.com]
Sent: Friday, November 20, 2015 11:49 AM
To: Maureen J. Peck
Subject: RE: Fracking Resolution

Thank you
Dear Commissioner Schroder,

Two bills moving quickly through the Florida Legislature will strip county commissioners of their power to make local land use compatibility decisions. Floridians Against Fracking is a coalition of 35 organizations asking you to oppose these bills and take a stand against fracking for oil and gas in Florida.

HB 191 by Representative Ray Rodrigues, and SB 318 by Senator Garrett Richter, regarding Oil and Gas Regulation, will preempt the home-rule authority of counties to review drilling proposals, and eliminate local zoning authority. Local communities and their elected commissioners must retain authority to address land use compatibility issues. Preemption of local control for these issues is wrong and unacceptable. What the heck has happened to our democracy! These two bills were introduced to stop local governments from attempting to ban fracking, an environmentally risky method of oil and gas extraction, within their own jurisdictions.

Over 53 counties and cities have passed resolutions recommending that the State of Florida ban fracking. Many of these same local governments have passed ordinances banning the practice within their own political boundaries. The State of Florida will egregiously overstep their authority if these bills permitting home-rule exemption are passed in the 2016 Legislative Session.

I served the citizens Leon County for sixteen years. I had the privilege of serving as FAC President in 2004-05. Leon County citizens trusted me to make good decisions on their behalf regarding zoning and land use, just like today your constituents trust you to make those same tough decisions.

Next week the Florida Association of Counties (FAC) will conduct your Legislative Conference in Amelia Island and showcase a panel discussion addressing these two bills. Both the house and the senate bill will lead to the practice of more fracking in Florida, not less. Neither of the two speakers at this panel discussion are likely to present the third option, which has already been introduced in the Legislature, Senate Bill 166, a bill banning fracking.
When so many of your fellow counties have spoken up in favor of a statewide ban, or proposed a direct ban within their own borders, you have a right to hear that perspective against fracking.

I hope you will attend this important panel discussion. Speak up in favor of home rule and against Tallahassee usurping powers that rightfully belong to county and city governments. Cast your vote for FAC to oppose HB 191 and SB 318. And, I encourage you to consider introducing an ordinance or resolution for a fracking ban within your own county just like many of your colleagues from 18 counties and over 50 cities have already done.

Floridians Against Fracking is available to help you tackle this issue. HB 191 and SB 318 will slam the brakes on county commissioners making land use compatibility decisions to regulate oil and gas drilling. Oppose these bills and take a stand against fracking for oil and gas. If you want more information, get in touch with me. I will gladly assist you any way possible.

Thank you for taking your time to consider the important stakes at risk here.

Sincerely,

Cliff Thaell
A short list of studies on fracking

The Science is in on fracking in other states, and should represent a reason to ban it in the state of Florida. This represents a short list of the many peer-reviewed studies on fracking.

Health Risks

- The peer reviewed publication, "Reviews on Environmental Health", recently published a study showing that living within 10 miles of a natural gas well is associated with an increased risk of congenital heart and neural tube birth defects.
- Recently, Columbia and University of Pennsylvania completed a study of hospitalizations in Pennsylvania counties that have a high density of fracking wells. They found that residents in these counties had a 27% higher number of hospitalizations than residents in counties with a lower density of wells.

Water Consumption

- A Ceres study titled “Hydraulic Fracturing & Water Stress Hydraulic Fracking & Water Stress: Water Demand by the Numbers” finds nearly half (47%) of oil and gas wells recently hydraulically fractured in the U.S. are in regions with high or extremely high water stress.

Air Quality Impacts

- A 2012 study titled “Uintah Basin Winter Ozone & Air Quality Study” measured pollution in the Uinta Basin in Utah during the winter of 2011-2012, which indicated that 98 to 99 percent of the volatile organic compounds and 57 to 61 percent of the nitrogen oxides in the region came from oil and gas operations.

Sinkholes & Seismic Activity

- The USGS has been studying the increased seismic activity in Oklahoma. In 2013 they had 109 magnitude 3 earthquakes, in 2014 they had 595.

Property Values

- A Forbes (April 2014) magazine article sited a Duke University study showed that homes with private drinking wells within 1 kilometer of a fracking well lost 22% of their property value.

Methane Gas Emission

- A 2011 Cornell University Study, refreshed in 2014 with additional data, concluded that shale gas and conventional natural gas have a larger GHG than do coal or oil, for any possible use of natural gas and particularly for the primary uses of residential and commercial heating.
NEW NATIONAL COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH COMPENDIUM CONDEMS FRACKING

100 new studies further support call for Florida state legislature to ban fracking

Tallahassee, FL – Yesterday, the Physicians for Social Responsibility and Concerned Health Professionals of New York released the 3rd edition of a health compendium that further condemns fracking for its significant inherent harms and risks, including toxic air emissions and groundwater contamination. With the addition of 100 new studies released in the past 10 months, the compendium now documents over 500 studies that paint a dire picture: fracking endangers our health, property and safety.

A report released just last week, for instance, by the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health found that pregnant women living near heavy fracking areas in Pennsylvania have a 40% higher risk of giving birth to a premature baby.

“These public health studies overwhelmingly show how dangerous fracking has been to communities around the country,” said Marybeth Dunn, MPH, the executive director of the Florida chapter of the Physicians for Social Responsibility. “It is unconscionable to think that Florida would even consider allowing its residents be exposed to these health risks. As health professionals we need to educate the general public and our elected officials about why a ban is absolutely necessary here in the state.”

“The shocking details laid out in this compendium of fracking health studies show just how close the State of Florida is to exposing its residents to toxic contaminants,” said Jorge Aguilar, the Florida director of Food & Water Watch. “Two pro-fracking bills currently being considered in the Florida legislature must be defeated and a ban on fracking enacted if we are to truly protect the health and lives of our Florida residents.”

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*The Floridians Against Fracking is a coalition of 35 environmental, health and social justice groups supporting a ban on fracking. This coalition is working to grow the anti-fracking movement in Florida by educating thousands of Floridians, holding our elected officials accountable and pushing back against the oil and gas industry’s plans to frack Florida while taking away the rights of local communities to ban fracking within their borders.*

Jorge Aguilar
Food & Water Watch
1616 P Street NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20036
T: 202.893.2629
F: 202.893.2630
jaquilar@fwwatch.org
www.foodandwaterwatch.org
COMPRENDIUM OF SCIENTIFIC, MEDICAL, AND MEDIA FINDINGS
DEMONSTRATING RISKS AND HARMs OF FRACKING (UNCONVENTIONAL GAS

The Compendium of Scientific, Medical, and Media Findings Demonstrating Risks and Harms of Fracking (the Compendium) is a fully referenced compilation of the evidence outlining the risks and harms of fracking. Bringing together findings from the scientific and medical literature, government and industry reports, and journalistic investigation, it is a public, open-access document that is housed on the websites of Concerned Health Professionals of New York (www.concernedhealthy.org) and Physicians for Social Responsibility (www.psr.org). Since its original release on July 9, 2014, by Concerned Health Professionals of New York, the Compendium has been used and referenced all over the world. It has been independently translated into Spanish and adopted for use in the European Union, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and Australia. The release of the first edition of the Compendium coincided with a meteoric rise in the publication of new scientific studies about the risks and impacts of fracking. Hence, a second edition was released five months later, on December 11, 2014, and included dozens of new investigative reports and just-published research papers that further clarified, corroborated, and explicated the recurrent problems, data gaps, and ongoing uncertainties that natural gas and oil extraction via hydraulic fracturing brings with it. Almost concurrently, on December 17, 2014, the New York State Department of Health (NYS DOH) released its own long-awaited review of the health impacts of fracking. This 186-page document served as the foundation for a statewide ban on high volume hydraulic fracturing, announced by New York Governor Andrew Cuomo on the same day. The conclusions of the NYS DOH public health review largely aligned with our own. In the words of New York State Health Commissioner Dr. Howard Zucker: [T]he overall weight of the evidence from the cumulative body of information contained in this Public Health Review demonstrates that there are significant uncertainties about the kinds of adverse health outcomes that may be associated with HVHF [high volume hydraulic fracturing], the likelihood of the occurrence of adverse health outcomes, and the effectiveness of some of the mitigation measures in reducing or preventing environmental impacts which could adversely affect public health.... [I]t is clear from the existing literature and experience that HVHF activity has resulted in environmental impacts that are potentially adverse to public health. Until the science provides sufficient information to determine the level of risk to public health from HVHF and whether the risks can be adequately managed, HVHF should not proceed in New York State. (See footnote 282.) This third edition of the Compendium, which was created as a joint effort with Physicians for Social Responsibility, continues to exist in a moving stream of data. More than 100 new studies on the impacts of fracking have appeared in the peer-reviewed literature since public health

About Physicians for Social Responsibility Working for more than 50 years to create a healthy, just, and peaceful world for both present and future generations, Physicians for Social Responsibility (PSR) uses medical and public health expertise to educate and advocate on urgent issues that threaten human health and survival, with the goals of reversing the trajectory towards climate change, protecting the public and the environment from toxic chemicals, and addressing the health consequences of fossil fuels. PSR was founded by
physicians concerned about nuclear weapons, and the abolition of nuclear weapons remains part of its mission.

Compilation of Studies & Findings

Note: Research and Studies that prove the following statements and be found in the Compendium on the Physicians for Social Responsibility Website.

Air pollution Studies increasingly show that air pollution associated with drilling and fracking operations is a grave concern with a range of impacts. Researchers have documented dozens of air pollutants from drilling and fracking operations that pose serious health hazards. Areas with substantial drilling and fracking build-out show high levels of ozone, striking declines in air quality, and, in several cases, increased rates of health problems with known links to air pollution. Air sampling surveys find exceedingly high concentrations of volatile organic compounds, especially carcinogenic benzene and formaldehyde, both at the wellhead and at distances that exceed legal setback distances from wellhead to residence. In some cases, concentrations exceeded federal safety standards by several orders of magnitude.

Water contamination Emerging science confirms that drilling and fracking inherently threaten groundwater and have contaminated drinking water sources. In Pennsylvania alone, more than 240 private drinking water wells have been contaminated or have dried up as the result of drilling and fracking operations over a seven-year period. A range of studies from across the United States presents irrefutable evidence that groundwater contamination occurs and is more likely to occur close to drilling sites. The nation’s 187,570 injection wells for disposal of fracking waste also pose demonstrable threats to drinking water aquifers. Municipal sewage treatment plants are not capable of treating fracking waste; disposal of fracking waste through them can encourage the formation of carcinogenic byproducts during chlorination. The disposal of fracking wastewater remains a problem without a safe, viable solution. Overall, the number of well blowouts (unintentional releases of pressurized gases and fluids), spills, and cases of surface water contamination from waste pits and other sources has steadily grown. Meanwhile, the gas industry’s use of “gag orders,” non-disclosure agreements, and settlements impede scientific study and stifle public awareness of the extent of these problems. Pg.26-27

Inherent engineering problems that worsen with time Studies consistently show that oil and gas wells routinely leak, allowing for the migration of natural gas and potentially other substances into groundwater and/or the atmosphere. Recent research suggests that the act of fracking itself may induce pathways for leaks. Leakage from faulty wells is an issue that the industry has identified and for which it has no solution. According to Schlumberger, one of the world’s largest companies specializing in fracking, about five percent of wells leak immediately, 50 percent leak after 15 years, and 60 percent leak after 30 years. Data from Pennsylvania’s Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) for 2000-2012 show over nine percent of shale gas wells drilled in the state’s northeastern counties leaking within the first five years. Leaks pose serious risks including potential loss of life or property from explosions and the migration
of gas or other chemicals into drinking water supplies. Leaks also allow methane to escape into the atmosphere, where it acts as a more powerful greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide. Indeed, over a 20-year time frame, methane is 86 times more potent a heat accumulator than carbon pg dioxide. There is no evidence to suggest that the 193 Lustgarten, A. (2009, April 26). Officials in three states pin water woes on gas problem of cement and well casing impairment is abating. Indeed, a 2014 analysis of more than 75,000 compliance reports for more than 41,000 wells in Pennsylvania found that newer wells have higher leakage rates and that unconventional shale gas wells leak more than conventional wells drilled within the same time period. Industry has no solution for rectifying the chronic problem of well casing/cement leakage. Pg 52-53

**Radioactive releases High levels of radiation documented in fracking wastewater from many shale formations raise special concerns in terms of impacts to groundwater and surface water.** Measurements of radium in fracking wastewater in New York and Pennsylvania, from the particularly radioactive Marcellus Shale, have been as high as 3,600 times the United States Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) limit for drinking water. One study found toxic levels of radiation in a Pennsylvania waterway even after fracking wastewater was disposed of through an industrial wastewater treatment plant. In addition, the disposal of radioactive drill cuttings is a concern. A recent study found high levels of radon in buildings specifically in heavily drilled areas of Pennsylvania, with levels of radon rising since the start of the fracking boom. Unsafe levels of radon and its decay products in natural gas produced from the Marcellus Shale may also contaminate pipelines and compressor stations, as well as pose risks to end-users when allowed to travel into homes.

**Occupational health and safety hazards Drilling and fracking jobs are among the most dangerous jobs in the nation.** Occupational hazards include head injuries, traffic accidents, blunt trauma, burns, toxic chemical exposures, heat exhaustion, dehydration, and sleep deprivation. An investigation of occupational exposures found high levels of benzene in the urine of wellpad workers, especially those in close proximity to flowback fluid coming up from wells following fracturing activities. Exposure to silica dust, which is definitively linked to silicosis and lung cancer, was singled out by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) as a particular threat to workers in fracking operations where silica sand is used. At the same time, research shows that many gas field workers, despite these serious occupational hazards, are uninsured or underinsured and lack access to basic medical care.
Public Health Effects, Measured Directly By several measures, evidence for 
fracking-related health problems is emerging across the United States. In 
Pennsylvania, as the number of gas wells increase in a community, so do rates of 
hospitalization. Drilling and fracking operations are correlated with elevated motor vehicle 
fatalities (Texas), self-reported skin and respiratory problems (southwestern Pennsylvania), 
ambulance runs and emergency room visits (North Dakota), infant deaths (Utah), birth defects 
(Colorado), and low birthweight (multiple states). Benzene levels in ambient air surrounding 
drilling and fracking operations are sufficient to elevate risks for future cancers in both workers 
and nearby residents, according to studies.

Noise pollution, light pollution, and stress Drilling and fracking operations and 
ancillary infrastructure expose workers and nearby residents to continuous 
noise and light pollution that is sustained for periods lasting many months. 
Chronic exposure to light at night is linked to adverse health effects, including breast cancer. 
Sources of fracking-related noise pollution include blasting, drilling, flaring, generators, 
compressor stations, and truck traffic. Exposure to environmental noise pollution is linked to 
cardiovascular disease, cognitive impairment, and sleep disturbance. Workers and residents 
whose homes, schools, and workplaces are in close proximity to well sites are at risk from these 
exposures as well as from related stressors. A UK Health Impact Assessment (HIA) identified 
stress and anxiety resulting from drilling-related noise—as well as from a sense of uncertainty 
about the future and eroded public trust—as key public health risks related to fracking 
operations.

Earthquakes and seismic activity A growing body of evidence from Ohio, 
Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, and Colorado links fracking wastewater injection 
(disposal) wells to earthquakes of magnitudes as high as 5.7, in addition to 
swarms of minor earthquakes and fault slipping. Many recent studies focus on the 
mechanical ability of pressurized fluids to trigger seismic activity. In some cases, the fracking 
process itself has been linked to earthquakes and seismic activity as significant as magnitude 
4.4. The question of what to do with wastewater remains a problem with no viable, safe 
solution.
Abandoned and active oil and natural gas wells as pathways for gas and fluid migration. Millions of abandoned and undocumented oil and gas wells exist across the United States, according to the U.S. Department of Energy. All serve as potential pathways for gas and fluid migration, heightening the risks of groundwater contamination and other problems. Vertical channels can be opened when fractures from new drilling and fracking operations intersect with old, abandoned wells. Research from Pennsylvania shows that, cumulatively, abandoned wells are a significant source of methane leakage into the atmosphere and may exceed cumulative total leakage from oil and gas wells currently in production. No state or federal agency routinely monitors methane leakage from abandoned wells. Industry experts, consultants and government agencies including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the U.S. General Accounting Office (now the Government Accountability Office), Texas Department of Agriculture, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYS DEC), Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, and the British Columbia Oil and Gas Commission have all warned about problems with abandoned wells due to the potential for pressurized fluids and gases to migrate through inactive and in some cases, active wells.

Flood risks. Massive land clearing and forest fragmentation that necessarily accompany well site preparation increase erosion and risks for catastrophic flooding, as do access roads, pipeline easements, and other related infrastructure. Compared to an acre of forest or meadow, an acre of land subject to fracking construction activity releases 1,000 to 2,000 times more sediment during rainstorms. In addition, in some cases, operators choose to site well pads on flood-prone areas in order to have easy access to water for fracking, to abide by setback requirements intended to keep well pads away from inhabited buildings, or to avoid productive agricultural areas. In turn, flooding increases the dangers of unconventional gas extraction, heightening the risks of contamination of soils and water supplies, the overflow or breaching of containment ponds, and the escape of chemicals and hazardous materials.

Threats to agriculture and soil quality. Drilling and fracking take agricultural land out of production and pose risks to the agricultural sector. In California, fracking wastewater illegally injected into aquifers has threatened crucial irrigation supplies to farmers in a time of severe drought. The reuse of fracking wastewater for irrigation in California’s San
Joaquin Valley raises questions about contamination of food crops via bioabsorption through roots. Studies and case reports from across the country have highlighted instances of deaths, neurological disorders, aborted pregnancies, and stillbirths in cattle and goats associated with livestock coming into contact with wastewater. Potential water and air contamination put soil quality as well as livestock health at risk. Additionally, farmers have expressed concern that nearby fracking operations can hurt the perception of agricultural quality and nullify value-added organic certification.

**Threats to the climate system** A range of studies has shown high levels of methane leaks from gas drilling, fracking, storage, and transportation, undermining the notion that natural gas is a climate solution or a transition fuel. Major studies have concluded that early work by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) greatly underestimated the impacts of methane and natural gas drilling on the climate. Drilling, fracking, and expanded use of natural gas threaten not only to exacerbate climate change but also to stifle investments in, and expansion of, renewable energy. Further, the widely touted claim that the U.S. fracking boom is helping to drive recent declines in carbon dioxide emissions in the United States has been upended by new research showing that almost all of the emission reductions between 2007 and 2009 were the result of economic recession rather than coal-to-gas fuel switching, as was previously presumed.

**Threats from fracking infrastructure** The infrastructure for drilling and fracking is complex and widespread. Beginning where silica sand is mined and processed and ending where gas is burned or liquefied for export, infrastructure includes pipelines, compressor stations, dehydrators, processing plants, rail tankers, flare stacks, and storage depots through which gas is moved, filtered, pressurized, stored, and vented. It also includes injection wells and recycling facilities that dispose and treat the prodigious amounts of liquid waste that fracking generates. Air pollution is produced at every stage of the process. Compressor stations and pipelines are major sources of air pollutants, including benzene and formaldehyde, that raise potential health risks for those living nearby while offering no offsetting economic benefits—indeed, they are associated with loss of tax revenue and economic development for the communities where they are sited and traverse. The Medical Society of the State of New York and the American Medical Association have each called for comprehensive health impact assessments regarding the health risks associated with natural gas pipelines. In the Upper Midwest, the boom in silica sand mining threatens both air and water quality, has transformed rural areas into industrial zones, and introduced complex public health risks that are not well
understood. Wisconsin alone provides more than half the sand used in fracking operations in the United States. Silica dust is a known cause of both lung cancer and silicosis. Exposures to downwind communities—and attendant public health risks from living near frack sand mining and processing facilities—are unknown.

**Inaccurate jobs claims, increased crime rates, threats to property value and mortgages, and local government burden** Experiences in various states and accompanying studies have shown that the oil and gas industry’s promises of job creation from drilling for natural gas have been greatly exaggerated. Many of the jobs are short-lived, and many have gone to out-of-area workers. With the arrival of drilling and fracking operations, communities have experienced steep increases in rates of crime, including sex trafficking, sexual assault, drunk driving, drug abuse, and violent victimization, all of which carry public health consequences, especially for women. Social costs include strain on law enforcement, municipal services, and road damage. Economic analyses have found that drilling and fracking threaten property values and can diminish tax revenues for local governments. Additionally, drilling and fracking pose an inherent conflict with mortgages and property insurance due to the hazardous materials used and the associated risks.

**Inflated estimates of oil and gas reserves and profitability** Industry estimates of oil and gas reserves and profitability of drilling have proven unreliable, casting serious doubts on the bright economic prospects the industry has painted for the public, media, and investors. Increasingly, well production has been short-lived, which has led companies drilling shale to reduce the value of their assets by billions of dollars, creating shortfalls that are largely filled through asset sales and increasing debt load. The recent fall in oil and gas prices means that interest payments are consuming revenue of many smaller companies, raising questions about who becomes the custodian of wells and infrastructure when companies abandon operations. In Alberta, Canada, newly abandoned wells dot the landscape, leaving the provincial government to close down and dismantle them—a task estimated to require decades.

**Disclosure of serious risks to investors** A snapshot of the dangers posed by natural gas drilling and fracking can be found in the annual Forms 10-K that oil and natural gas companies are required to file with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The information so
contained in these reports, which provide a comprehensive summary of a company's financial performance, provides a window into the harms and risks of fracking that are otherwise shielded from view by “gag order” clauses in court settlements, non-disclosure agreements between industry and landowners, and trade secret claims in regards to the chemical ingredients of fracking fluid. In this, the Form 10-K can serve as an imperfect surrogate for right-to-know data.

**Medical and scientific calls for more study and more transparency** With increasing urgency, groups of medical professionals and scientists are issuing calls for comprehensive, long-term study of the full range of the potential health and ecosystem effects of drilling and fracking. These appeals underscore the accumulating evidence of harm, point to the major knowledge gaps that remain, and denounce the atmosphere of secrecy and intimidation that continues to impede the progress of scientific inquiry. Health professionals and scientists in the United States and around the world have urged tighter regulation of and, in some cases, suspension of unconventional gas and oil extraction activities in order to limit, mitigate, or eliminate its serious, adverse public health hazards.

**Conclusion**

All together, findings to date from scientific, medical, and journalistic investigations combine to demonstrate that fracking poses significant threats to air, water, health, public safety, climate stability, seismic stability, community cohesion, and long-term economic vitality. Emerging data from a rapidly expanding body of evidence continue to reveal a plethora of recurring problems and harms that cannot be averted or cannot be sufficiently averted through regulatory frameworks. In the words of esteemed pediatrician Jerome Paulson, MD, there is “no evidence that...fracking can operate without risks to human health.... Any claims of safety are based on wishful thinking.”653
Good morning,

Attached are the below mentioned Resolutions from the November 17, 2015 Board meeting.

**A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS FOR PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA, CONGRATULATING SAN ANTONIO CITIZENS FEDERAL CREDIT UNION ON SIXTY (60) YEARS OF PROVIDING FINANCIAL SERVICES TO THE COMMUNITY OF PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA.**

**A RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY OF PASCO COUNTY; PROVIDING FOR A CERTIFICATE OF APPOINTMENT FOR THE BOARD MEMBERS OF THE HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITY OF PASCO COUNTY RATIFYING AND CONFIRMING THE APPOINTMENTS OF THE INDIVIDUAL BOARD MEMBERS; AND PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE**

**NEW PROJECTS/SPECIAL ASSESSMENT INTEREST RATE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016 - BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS - SETTING THE SPECIAL ASSESSMENT INTEREST RATE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016 - NO FUNDING REQUIRED**

**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING - BETWEEN THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (FDOT) AND PASCO COUNTY - FOR FDOT TO ACT ON BEHALF OF PASCO COUNTY IN THE ACQUISITION OF JOINTLY REQUIRED RIGHT-OF-WAY FOR THE SR 54 PROJECT FROM EAST OF CURLEY ROAD TO EAST OF THE INTERSECTION OF SR 54 AND MORRIS BRIDGE**

**COUNTY INCENTIVE GRANT PROGRAM (CIGP) AGREEMENT AMENDMENT NO. 1 - BETWEEN THE FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PASCO COUNTY - CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES**
ON CR 54 AT US 301 (FPN: 431909 1 58 01) FDOT FUNDING $1,195,247.00, CITY OF ZEPHYRHILLS FUNDING $495,247.00, PREVIOUS FUNDING FROM COUNTY

Agenda Number C47
Memorandum Number CD16-007
Resolution Number 16-34
TRANSFER OF PROPERTY, 38638 BARBARA LANE, DADE CITY, PARCEL ID NO. 26 23 21 0070-00000-0350 - FROM PASCO COUNTY TO KEYSTONE CHALLENGE FUND, INC. - NEIGHBORHOOD STABILIZATION PROGRAM 1, CFDA NO. 14.218; STATE HOUSING INITIATIVES PARTNERSHIP, CSFA NO. 52.901; AND HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM,

Agenda Number C48
Memorandum Number CD16-008
Resolution Number 16-35
TRANSFER OF PROPERTY, 6921 MANGROVE DRIVE, WESLEY CHAPEL, PARCEL ID NO. 02-26-19-0010-00100-0580 - FROM PASCO COUNTY TO KEYSTONE CHALLENGE FUND, INC. - NEIGHBORHOOD STABILIZATION PROGRAM 2, CFDA NO. 14.256; NEIGHBORHOOD STABILIZATION PROGRAM 1, CFDA NO. 14.218; STATE HOUSING INITIATIVES PARTNERSHIP,

Agenda Number C49
Memorandum Number CD16-009
Resolution Number 16-36
TRANSFER OF PROPERTY, 15016 HARDEE AVENUE, DADE CITY, PARCEL ID NO. 22 24 21-0030-02800-0290 - FROM PASCO COUNTY TO KEYSTONE CHALLENGE FUND, INC. - NEIGHBORHOOD STABILIZATION PROGRAM 2, CFDA NO. 14.256; STATE HOUSING INITIATIVES PARTNERSHIP, CSFA NO. 52.901; AND HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM,

Agenda Number C50
Memorandum Number CD16-010
Resolution Number 16-37
TRANSFER OF PROPERTY, 2922 PRAIRIE IRIS DRIVE, LAND O LAKES, PARCEL ID NO. 29 26 18-0020-00100-1210 - FROM PASCO COUNTY TO KEYSTONE CHALLENGE FUND, INC. - NEIGHBORHOOD STABILIZATION PROGRAM 2, CFDA NO. 14.256; NEIGHBORHOOD STABILIZATION PROGRAM 1, CFDA NO. 14.218; STATE HOUSING INITIATIVES PARTNERSH

Agenda Number R1
Memorandum Number CAO16-5112
Resolution Number 16-24
A RESOLUTION BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA DECLARING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER AS NATIONAL RUNAWAY PREVENTION MONTH IN PASCO COUNTY

Agenda Number R2
Memorandum Number CAO16-5103
Resolution Number 16-03
A RESOLUTION BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA, SUPPORTING AN IMMEDIATE STATEWIDE MORATORIUM ON HYDRAULIC FRACTURING, ACID FRACTURING, ACID MATRIX STIMULATION AND WELL STIMULATION PERFORMED FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXPLORATION OR PRODUCTION OF OIL OR NATURAL GAS IN THE STATE OF

Agenda Number R8
Memorandum Number OEG16-108
Resolution Number 16-32
RESOLUTION ADOPTION OF PASCO COUNTY LOGO AND BRANDING INITIATIVE FUNDING NOT REQUIRED
ZONING AMENDMENT (CONSENT) - SIMPSON FARMS, INC. - CHANGE IN ZONING FROM A C-2 GENERAL COMMERCIAL DISTRICT TO A C-3 COMMERCIAL/LIGHT MANUFACTURING DISTRICT - EAST CENTRAL PASCO COUNTY - AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THE INTERSECTION OF GALL BOULEVARD (US 301) AND PONCAN CIRCLE - SECTION 27, TOWNSHIP 2

A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA, AMENDING THE DEVELOPMENT ORDER (PASCO RESOLUTION NO. 09-46) FOR THE LONG LAKE RANCH DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL IMPACT NO. 247, BY AMENDING THE APPROVED MASTER DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MAP H) TO REFLECT THE RELOCATION OF THE 5.3 ACRE UPLAND HABITAT PRESERVATION AREA FROM VILLAGE 4 TO 5.9 ACRES IN VILLAGE 1

P4 – Resolution 16-27 This item is being recorded in official records and will be sent to you once it is received back in Board Records.

Please let us know if you have any questions.

Tammy Glisson
Records Clerk
Board Records Division

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