

MINUTES
CHATHAM COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
REGULAR MEETING
OCTOBER 17, 2011

The Board of Commissioners (“the Board”) of the County of Chatham, North Carolina, met in the Agricultural Building Auditorium, 45 South Street, Pittsboro, North Carolina, 6:00 PM on October 17, 2011.

Present: Brian Bock, Chairman; Walter Petty, Vice Chair;
Commissioners Mike Cross, Sally Kost, and Pamela Stewart

Staff Present: Charlie Horne, County Manager; Jep Rose, County Attorney; Renee Paschal, Assistant County Manager; Vicki McConnell, Finance Officer; Sandra B. Sublett, Clerk to the Board; and Lindsay Ray, Deputy Clerk to the Board

INVOCATION AND PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Commissioner Cross delivered the invocation after which the Chairman invited everyone present to stand and recite the Pledge of Allegiance.

CALL TO ORDER

Chairman Bock welcomed those in attendance and called the meeting to order at 6:01 PM.

AGENDA AND CONSENT AGENDA

Chairman Bock asked that the following changes be made:

- Item #16, Triangle J Area Agency on Aging, Advisory Council on Aging Appointment, be removed from the Consent Agenda for consideration at a later date.
- Item #17, Chatham County Joint Community Advisory Committee Appointment, be moved to the November 7, 2011 Board of Commissioners’ meeting.

Commissioner Kost asked that the following items be removed from the Consent Agenda and placed on the Regular Agenda for discussion:

- Item #10, Property Surplus and Sale of Said Property
- Item #15, Recreation Advisory Committee Appointments

Commissioner Cross moved, seconded by Commissioner Stewart, to approve the Agenda and Consent Agenda with the noted requests as follows:

1. **Minutes:** Approval of Board Minutes for the Regular Meeting held October 03, 2011

The motion carried five (5) to zero (0).

2. **School Staff Vaccination Program:** Vote on budget increase in the amount of \$18,739.50 to purchase vaccine for immunizing Chatham County School employees

The motion carried five (5) to zero (0).

3. **Debt Write-Off for Health Department:** Vote on debt write-off in the amount of \$49,866.04 for the period July 1, 2009 through June 30, 2010

The motion carried five (5) to zero (0).

4. **Birth Prevention Funds:** Vote on \$4,494 Birth Prevention Funds awarded to the Health Department

The motion carried five (5) to zero (0).

5. **Naming of Private Roads:** Vote on citizen requests for the naming of private roads in Chatham County as follows:

John Routh Drive Goathouse Road

The motion carried five (5) to zero (0).

6. **Raleigh Paving and Law Enforcement Parking Lot Improvements:** Vote on Change Order #1 for Raleigh Paving for the Law Enforcement Parking Lot Improvements project in the amount of \$44,268.50 and authorize Charlie Horne, Chatham County Manager, to sign the change order on behalf of the County, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof.

The motion carried five (5) to zero (0).

7. **Pyrotechnics Display at Bennett Baptist Church:** Vote on pyrotechnics display at Bennett Baptist Church to be held on October 22, 2011

The motion carried five (5) to zero (0).

8. **Chatham 360 First-Offender Fees:** Vote on Chatham 360 First-Offender Fees, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof.

The motion carried five (5) to zero (0).

9. **USDA Child Care and Adult Food Program:** Vote to modify terms for a \$20,000 loan to Child Care Networks to fund software and setup expenses for the USDA Child Care and Adult Food Program

The motion carried five (5) to zero (0).

10. ~~**Property Surplus and Sale of Said Property:** Vote on the **Resolution Declaring Property Surplus and Authorizing the Sale of Said Property**~~

This item was removed from the Consent Agenda and placed on the Regular Agenda for discussion.

11. **Lease Agreement with Greek Kouzina, Inc.:** Vote on lease with Greek Kouzina, Inc., attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof.

The motion carried five (5) to zero (0).

12. **NC Firefighter's Relief Fund Board of Trustees Appointments - Town of Siler City Fire Department:** Vote on Chatham County Board of Commissioners' appointment of Mr. Jerry Ward and Mr. Richard Caviness to the Firefighter's Relief Fund Board of Trustees for the Town of Siler City Fire Department

The motion carried five (5) to zero (0).

13. **ABC Board Chair Appointment:** Vote on appointment of Walter Harris as the Chair of the ABC Board

The motion carried five (5) to zero (0).

14. **Environmental Review Advisory Committee Appointment:** Vote on appointment of Steve Meads to the Environmental Review Advisory Committee by Commissioner Petty

The motion carried five (5) to zero (0).

- ~~15. **Recreation Advisory Committee Appointments:** Vote on appointment of three members to the Recreation Advisory Committee:~~

~~James Fogleman
Molly MacDonald
Chad Morgan~~

This item was removed from the Consent Agenda and placed on the Regular Agenda for discussion.

- ~~16. **Triangle J Area Agency on Aging, Advisory Council on Aging Appointment:** Vote on appointment of three members to the Advisory Council on Aging:~~

~~Anne Kissell
Sherri A. Shepherd
Reverend Carl Matthews Naylor~~

This item was removed from the Consent Agenda and will be considered at a later date.

- ~~17. **Chatham County Joint Community Advisory Committee Appointment:** Vote on appointment of Paul Pier to Chatham County Joint Community Advisory Committee~~

This item was removed from the Consent Agenda and will be considered at the November 07, 2011 Board of Commissioners' meeting.

END OF CONSENT AGENDA

PUBLIC INPUT SESSION

Dr. Bud Marchant, 1105 Kelly Drive, Sanford, NC, updated the Board on the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) administered by Central Carolina Community College. He stated that there were some issues that they need to have resolved at some point by the Commissioners. He introduced Bud Slaterman, newly elected chairman, and Rosalind Cross, director of the Triangle South Workforce Development Board.

Bud Slaterman, 1105 Kelly Drive, Sanford, NC, stated that he would like for the Board of Commissioners to make an effort to fill the two vacancies and appoint two members to the Triangle South Workforce Development Board.

Rosalind Cross, 1105 Kelly Drive, Sanford, NC, stated that they are making changes in the current bylaws and are requesting appointments for four-year terms. She stated that they have two vacancies and are asking for specific appointments. She stated that they were trying to stabilize their board as they are required to have a certain composition which includes 51% private sector and 49% from the public sector.

Colleen Kendrick, 2107 Old Graham Road, Pittsboro, NC, presented her comments to the Board and provided them in their entirety for the record as follows:

“The Deep River Triassic basin is bounded by the Jonesboro fault on its southwest side. The Jonesboro fault strikes from the southwest to the northeast. The Deep River basin is deepest along the side of the Jonesboro fault because it was the master fault where the basin pulled apart as North America and Africa began the process of separation. The Jonesboro fault has much greater vertical offset than the numerous parallel and sub-parallel faults that break up the basin to the northwest of the Jonesboro fault. Thus, the coal and gas bearing rocks of the Cumnock formation slope upwards from thousands of feet deep near the Jonesboro fault to surface exposures on the northwest side of the basin. Moreover, dozens of basalt dikes oriented perpendicular to the faults (oriented NW to SE) disrupt the sediments of the Deep River basin.

Faults in the coal deposits led to water intrusion, structural problems, and flow of explosive methane gas into the mine. The deadly explosions and mine flooding led to closure of all of the Deep River mines before World War II.

The faults and geologic complexity that made coal mining deadly would make it impossible to control fluids used to hydrofracture the Cumnock formation to recover natural gas. The history of repeated water intrusion into the Deep River coal mines is practical evidence that the geologic structure and rock stress will lead to uncontrolled vertical movement of fluids if hydrofracturing is attempted.

The Deep River Basin coal and gas deposits were formed in a complex, active geologic setting very different from the simpler geologic settings under which the majority of coal and gas deposits formed.

The history of the mines shows the catastrophic failures caused by applying conventional methods to this complex geologic environment.”

Ms. Kendrick also read the following comments from others:

“Thank you for the opportunity to speak tonight.

While many will speak to the myriad issues surrounding hydrofracking, tonight I will just speak to the specifics of the geology in our region. I have statements from geologists who have said that the area around Chatham is not tenable for drilling as follows:

‘Your fears of the unknown, and what heretofore has been poorly represented, are not necessary. The vocal folks in Chatham County need not be alarmed. The shale gas resource play, in my professional opinion, covers less than 3 percent of your county, and the portion that may be deemed prospective (note, not productive), is less than appealing due to its shallow depth and associated lack of reservoir pressure.’

Charles C. Roberts
Petroleum Geologist
Managing Member, The Old North State Energy Company LLC

‘My main concerns regarding gas fracking operations in the Deep River Basin are as follows:

1. The Cumnock formation is mapped in cross-section at a depth of less than 3,000 feet. while the average depth of the Marcellus shale in New York and Pennsylvania is 6 to 7 thousand feet. Groundwater contamination incidents have already occurred there. Furthermore, The Cumnock is cut by many normal faults which reach to the surface.
2. Since the Deep River Basin is a rift basin, it formed under negative (pulling apart) tectonism. Therefore, the strata and faults will probably be poor barriers to fluid migration.

3. Is there enough structural and stratigraphic constraint to insure that directional and horizontal drilling will be environmentally safe?"

Allen S. Hubbard
3127 South Cedar Street
Lincolnton, NC 28092
NCPG license #1049 (March 20, 1989)

Joshua Kricker, 224 Buteo Ridge, Pittsboro, NC, presented his comments to the Board and provided them in their entirety for the record as follows:

“Here we go. We're about to be sold a bill of goods by the energy industry.

Does anybody here remember when the energy industry was pushing for nuclear power plants to be built with huge contributions coming from the taxpayers' dime? I do. They said it was going to be clean, safe, provide jobs and cheap.

Clean? We've got 2,000 metric tons of radioactive waste being generated every year, according to the Department of Energy which remains deadly to human existence for 250,000 years and nobody has come up with a viable solution of how to deal with it.

Safe? Well aside from the nuclear waste issue, we can ask the residents of Three Mile Island and Fukushima, Japan about that. The plants in Fukushima were built by General Electric if I'm not mistaken and are models of a number of plants in the U.S.

Jobs? We'll I guess I'll have to give the industry that one at least for initial construction and operation, and finally

Cheap. Nuclear Energy was supposed to make electricity so cheap they weren't even going to bother to meter it. Remember that one? That was my favorite. How are your electric bills, mine are a major drain on my income.

So, before you buy the latest bill of goods the energy industry is selling, just remember.

When the millions of gallons of Chatham County Water that has to be used in this process is gone, where are we going to get more? As recently as October 11th the North Carolina Drought Management Advisory Council declared Chatham County a D1 Moderate Drought Condition.

When millions of gallons of toxic chemicals poison the water table and seep into your wells and the water coming from your faucets start lighting on fire as was reported in Pennsylvania, it can't be reversed.

When your tax money has to be expended to pay for the roads that will have to be built, improved and widened to accommodate the hundreds or perhaps thousands of trucks traveling those roads to service the pumps, devastating the peace of the countryside, polluting the surrounding air, that tax money is gone and the peaceful serenity and clean air has been destroyed.

When unusual seismic activity starts occurring causing earthquakes as a result of this process starts destroying home and property, especially for people who have no earthquake insurance, will the profits of the energy industry be worth it to us?

Nick Davis, 240 Shady Grove, Pittsboro, NC, presented his comments to the Board and provided them in their entirety for the record as follows:

“First off, I would like to express my disappointment in the Board of Commissioners for not being able to agree on a fracking resolution.

Frankly I am more than disappointed. I am peeved that I have to take my time to come here to fight for my life. I am living with cancer and my wife has survived cancer and we live here in rural Chatham County for the clean environment, and organic farming, and quality of life that comes with the territory. We strive to live free of chemicals and feel threatened by the recent bills brought forth by the state legislature. I am asking the Board to vote for a resolution against fracking in our county in order to safeguard our county from this assault from the gas companies.

Fracking cannot co-exist with the Research Triangle, Tourism, and Organic farming. It's economics. Companies will not move here and people will not visit our state or county after the wells are here. Unless more dirty industry is what you want to attract. Further I submit that the jobs you may be promised are not for North Carolinians, unless it is cleanup or road repair.

The industry experts will tell you that water and air quality will not be compromised by fracking. If the board wants the truth about the process they should have invited independent experts. You might as well ask the tobacco industry representatives if it's safe to smoke cigarettes.

They will tell you that fracking is safe and that fracking has been around for 100 years. Horizontal drilling has been around as long. Granted, but Hydraulic horizontal fracking, only since 2003? 8 years? It is not time tested, or proven technology. It is still experimental! Please don't make our county the proving ground for this dying industry. Fossil fuels are from the last industrial revolution, and we are in a new era now. We need to be thinking forward towards renewable energy, wind, solar, and WTE, along with reduction in energy consumption, and increased energy efficiency. The European Union is way ahead of the US, China, and the rest of Asia. San Antonio, TX has just rejected nuclear power and adopted a renewable energy initiative.

The industry is bombarding you with advertising, there is 100 years worth of gas beneath our feet. 100 years of fuel for how many people? 2? 20? 100? 1,000? 1M? The US? The Western hemisphere? The world? They don't know. It's propaganda, and I'm asking you not to buy into it.

Next they will tell you that it is for energy independence. Not true. The energy independence we seek can only be achieved by reduction, renewables, and efficiency. Thank you.”

Jeannie Ambrose, 675 Lichen Trail, Pittsboro, NC, presented her comments to the Board and provided them in their entirety for the record as follows:

“Tonight some of us here are worrying about the hydraulic fracturing of gas shale in NC. We know this drilling process uses millions of gallons of potable water to create micro-earthquakes to fracture the shale. We know large amounts of wastewater are generated which have the potential to contaminate private wells and municipal water supplies. We know that the containment, removal, and disposal of this toxic wastewater pose major problems for the industry.

Natural gas companies have started to reuse fracking and other marginal, low quality wastewater in response to mounting complaints from around the country where local water supplies are being depleted. Recycling this already degraded wastewater is not the solution if this creates a more concentrated and untreatable toxic end product.

You could point out that nuclear power plants and golf courses are heavy commercial water users too. However, their used water continues to move through the normal water cycle. Whereas, the fracking wastewater becomes laced with a myriad of potentially hazardous chemicals which cannot be cleaned-up by local wastewater treatment facilities.

What really upsets us is that the natural gas industry is allowed to dispose or release volumes of potentially hazardous materials into the environment 24/7. Meanwhile, the authorities and companies assure us that all is well. According to *The New York Times* [March 3, 2011], “the natural gas industry has exemptions or exclusions from key parts of at least 7 of the 15 major federal environmental laws designed to protect air and water from radioactive and hazardous chemicals.” Setting up our state environmental regulations to be no greater than federal laws is not reassuring.

I just don’t understand why more of us don’t worry about the quality of our drinking water. Is it because we only have to turn on the faucet to get good water? Maybe, people don’t know how impaired our streams are. Others may not be aware of the growing concerns of municipalities to meet future demands. For us past droughts have often been nothing more than an inconvenience when we can’t water our lawns or wash our cars. Or, maybe the cost of water is too cheap at less than one cent per gallon for municipal tap water? Maybe, we would sit up and take notice if clean water became a market commodity like oil.

Way back in the Dark Ages, Mrs. LeGwin, my high school chemistry teacher, asked us if we could name an amazing substance which we all take for granted but is essential for life. The answer was simple: water.

There’s an old saying: you are what you eat. All, who value and respect our environment and natural resources, see it this way: you are what you eat, you are what you breathe, and you are what you drink. Stop and think how often you need to use water throughout the day. Going a day without drinkable, clean water is unthinkable. Let’s value our water, clean water. There is no substitute.”

Larry Ballas, 139 Indian Creek Lane, Apex, NC, stated that an issue important to him with the Human Rights Committee. He stated that he had applied for the Human Rights Committee and has not heard anything other than no one else has applied to be on the committee. He stated that there has been some turmoil with human rights in Chatham County. When a committee resigns over an issue, the only people they are not hurting in reality is the Board who did not allow the director to continue in her position. The people who are really hurting are the people that the Human Rights Committee gets involved with and helps out in this County. At this time, we do not have anyone in the County that someone can go to for human rights. He stated that he is requesting that citizens be notified so they can apply for this committee so that priorities can be established regarding human rights. He stated that he thinks it is important enough that they try to get some people to do some good and all of them together can come up with ideas with regard to helping humans in this County to be successful and get rid of our generational poverty. It is more than just worrying about what kind of air we’re going to have with poor people. It is will they survive the next day regarding of what kind of air they’re breathing, kind of food they eating, or water they’re drinking. He asked for people to apply for the Human Rights Committee.

Bert Bowe, 18 East Madison, Pittsboro, NC, presented his comments to the Board and provided them in their entirety for the record as follows:

“Good evening. My name is Bert Bowe and my wife Kathy and I live at 18 East Madison in Ferrington Village.

Since you have invited Mr. Lewis Fromkin of Fromkin Energy, LLC to give a fracking presentation tonight, I wanted to use my short time to make some comments on that subject. I look forward to hearing from him and expect you to also invite technical experts who could provide responses to Mr. Fromkin’s information.

I was brought up in Cleveland, Ohio and there in 1969 when the city’s polluted main river, the Cuyahoga, caught fire. Cleveland liked to use the slogan “The Best Location in the Nation,” but was at that time also jokingly referred to as “The Armpit of the Nation.” I think it is logical to believe having a flaming river helped contribute to its reputation.

\$100 million in bonds was authorized to start the Cuyahoga cleanup (remember this was over 40 years ago) and it is still costing billions today per a 2009 cleveland.com article.

I don't want to see anything like that again in my lifetime. I believe the Cleveland mess is a drop in the bucket (pun intended) compared to the potential for pollution from fracking. That was surface water, so it was accessible for cleanup once pollutants were stopped from being dumped in. Fracking injects millions of gallons of water per well head containing hundreds of chemicals, many of them toxic. That nasty used water either will stay in the ground, or be pumped up and disposed of somehow – but where?

The industry will say water that stays underground will not mix with drinking water, in spite of ample evidence that many citizens' well water has become contaminated right after fracking operations began.

I believe everyone should view Gasland, a seven-award-winning film by filmmaker Jose Fox. After being offered \$100,000 to assign his family's property gas drilling rights over, he started asking questions. Fox travelled across the US to interview numerous folks and record their experiences with fracking. These are average people – guinea pigs for our benefit unfortunately – with real life disaster stories about unusable well water, serious health issues, and air, land, and noise pollution.

Two copies of Gasland are available at the Pittsboro main library – they had one and I just donated another and via a Netflix DVD. I mailed one to Commissioner Stewart this summer – I hope she had a chance to see it – and have another here for whoever would like it.

Another great source of information is Clean Water for North Carolina or www.cwfnc.org

In summary, I urge you to be very careful and thorough in evaluating fracking information from both non-profit and industrial sources.

I suggest you ask anyone from the industry who believes tracking is environmentally safe if they therefore would be willing to have tracking come under the Clean Water, Clean Air and Safe Drinking Water Acts? As it happens, the FRAC Act - to remove tracking's exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act- is before the Senate and House now. Also, the EPA has started a major tracking study- wait for its conclusions so that any gas exploration is done the right way.

You all have a unique and historic opportunity right now to protect the water, air, health, and quality of life for all future generations of all North Carolinians.

Thank you for this time.”

Judy Butt, 112 Stone Edge, Pittsboro, NC, presented her comments to the Board and provided them in their entirety for the record as follows:

“Everyone is very pleased with the increase of hours at the Chatham Community Library. Obviously additional staff hours will need to be added to cover the additional hours. We have some excellent professionally certified staff and others in graduate library programs on their way to being certified. I hope their hours could be expanded rather than new part timers or temporary staff hired to cover the hours. The possibility of losing our experienced professional staff, as they complete their certification, to libraries that can offer them full time positions greatly disturbs me. And this will no doubt happen if we don't offer them the opportunity to have full time jobs.

I realize the commissioners are not directly involved in hiring these staff members, but you certainly can set philosophy and procedures for the county manager and the county library director to follow. I hope this issue can be further explored.”

Anne Granath, 115 Fearington Post, Pittsboro, NC, stated that all the patrons at the library are thrilled that the Board found a way to have Saturday library hours. She stated that they hope the Commissioners will support the librarians in helping them to have full-time rather than part-time help. It makes such a difference in the library and there are some wonderful people working there who would love to have full-time positions.

Elaine Chiosso, 1076 Rock Rest Road, Pittsboro, NC, Haw River Keeper, stated that she was in attendance tonight because the eastern part of the Haw River Watershed is in the Triassic Basin where shale gas may lie. She stated that this included lands in southeast Chatham going under Jordan Lake up to the Orange and Durham County lines. Most of Jordan Lake is included in the potential area for hydrofracturing and much of the land around the lake, as we know, is used for recreational uses. There are 300,000+ people who drink water from Jordan Lake. We know that this could be a threat to a very big water supply. In addition, fracking industrializes the landscape in a way that is not compatible with recreation and tourism which are proven economic benefits to Chatham County. She stated that she wanted the Board to know that at the meeting that took place in Sanford last week by DEHNR to hear public input on the shale gas study they are undertaking, the majority of speakers (26 or 27 out of 30) were opposed to fracking and very concerned that the State was being asked to do a study that would not have sufficient time or money to do what is supposed to be done by next May. These are very complex and difficult issues for the State to look at before changing the law. There are many public health issues from air pollution and water pollution, both ground water, drinking water wells, and the problem of surface water contamination. There does not seem to be any solutions yet as to what to do with the fracked water. She stated that they had heard about seismic dangers, especially with Shearon Harris Nuclear Plant. They are hearing questions about baseline monitoring. Should we not be doing baseline monitoring of streams and drinking water wells before this goes into place? Who will pay for it? There is a big question about the law itself. The State Legislature just passed the Senate Bill 781 that prohibits State laws from being more restrictive than federal laws. Fracking is exempt from all the federal environmental laws. Where would that put the State in trying to have laws for fracking that would protect the people? The legislative mandate behind the study seems to assume with adequate regulations, fracking will not be detrimental and should be allowed in North Carolina. There is an abundance of evidence that that is not the case and she feels that there should not be fracking allowed in North Carolina until we know that there are good answers to all these questions.

Jon Davis, 407 Rock Rest Road, Pittsboro, NC, presented his comments to the Board and provided them in their entirety for the record as follows:

“Do your own research. When you get home, type in fracking for natural gas into a search engine and read a variety of articles and reports on this subject. Reports and articles from the oil and gas industry, the news reports of how fracking is affecting the areas where it is being done, and then also the research and studies that are being released, one which was just completed by Duke University.

FACT: Fracking for natural gas requires an enormous amount of fresh water.

Between 50,000 and 4,000,000 gallons of water per well, but as high as 13,000,000 gallons, depending on the nature of the rock being penetrated. That's for each well. This is clean drinking water that is drawn out of the ground, mixed with chemicals, and then injected back into the ground.

Between 30 and 70 percent of the chemical mixture comes back out of the well during drilling and then must be stored in holding wells or ponds due to its contamination. There are many cases in Pennsylvania where these holding ponds have spilled over into creeks contaminating the watershed.

The holding ponds are also a source of air pollution, and beyond, that, the sludge left behind must also be disposed of, as it is highly concentrated and hazardous. Again, I urge you to do your own research.

The Texas Water Development Board estimates the amount of water used for fracking statewide in 2010 was 13.5 billion gallons. As you probably know, Texas is suffering a severe drought. So much so, that local governments in Texas are limiting the amount of water that can be drawn from the ground. This is affecting their farmers, citizens, and the fracking companies.

This is the water that your children drink, the water that grows food on our farms, and the water that oil and gas companies use to extract gas and then sell it to the public with the added expense of contaminating OUR ground water.

Oil and gas companies are using and polluting a resource, necessary for life, to capture a scarce resource, that provides us convenience, again, with the added cost to public and environmental health.

A US Congressional Report released in April showed that the fourteen most active fracking companies in the United States together use nearly 3 billion liters of fracking fluid. Fluids that are composed of the chemicals listed on that sheet I passed out.

One example, earlier this year, a fracking well in Bradford County, Pennsylvania had a piece of equipment on a well fail, sending thousands of gallons of toxic fracking fluid over Pennsylvania farmland and into a local creek. As a result beef cattle will no longer be able to drink from the brook that has been contaminated. Sound familiar? BP oil spill?"

Tom Glendinning, 160 Eddie Perry Road, Pittsboro, NC, stated that he was also from Cleveland, Ohio. The river catching on fire was a matter of debris. He stated that he is not proud of the fact of the Cuyahoga catching on fire, but Cleveland is in the Marcellus deposit. He remembers driving by hundreds of wells going through surrounding counties and he does not remember any incidents of pollution of the lake, pollution of the rivers beyond the debris that caught fire on the third bridge up the Cuyahoga. The gas drilling fluids are mostly in our lives constantly every day. The list of uses includes cosmetics, detergents, washing soda, filtration media for water but the two bad actors are the dimethyl formamide and ammonium persulfate. These are at .001 and .002 percent. Of all the fluid/water/liquid that is in the fracking fluid and the things that we use daily in our lives, these percentages are not anywhere near toxic. The Center for Disease Control lists the thresholds for those two chemicals at double or more of the percentage listed in the fracking fluid. That doesn't mean these are things that you will want to drink or have in your household. For comparison to fracking volumes, Chatham County residences use about four million gallons of water per day. In one year, that would be about one and one-half billion gallons. The list of pollutants that are flushed down the toilet plus pharmaceuticals from households far surpass any pollution that is in this fluid. The baseline testing for water quality in all of the river basins in North Carolina has been done. We have thirty years of records of water quality testing. Individual wells are the responsibility of the individual and, he stated, he has done GC / MS testing on his own well so he knows what's there. He stated he is in favor of it mainly because the only resource we have in Chatham County for heating is wood. If we don't get this deposit developed and we have a fuel shortage, get out your chain saws, pick-up trucks and log splitters as wood is the only source available. Further, it is the only significant promise of jobs to come to the county.

BOARD PRIORITIES

Property Surplus and Sale of Said Property: Vote on the Resolution Declaring Property Surplus and Authorizing the Sale of Said Property

Commissioner Kost stated that she asked that this item be removed from the Consent Agenda because included in the surplus property is the bookmobile. She stated that in having a discussion with the chef at the community college, she learned of the interest to perhaps use the bookmobile for the culinary arts program. She stated that this idea has surfaced recently and they haven't been able to explore how much it would take to convert the vehicle. She asked that everything be approved on the surplus property except the bookmobile to allow

time for the community college to come up with a proposal for the Board of Commissioners to consider using the bookmobile as the “cookmobile”.

Commissioner Kost moved, seconded by Commissioner Stewart, to adopt **Resolution #2011-49 Declaring Property Surplus and Authorizing the Sale of Said Property as amended eliminating the bookmobile from the list of surplus property.** The motion carried five (5) to zero (0).

Recreation Advisory Committee Appointments: Vote on appointment of three members to the Recreation Advisory Committee:

- James Fogleman - Commissioner Stewart
- Molly MacDonald - Commissioner Cross
- Chad Morgan - Commissioner Petty

Commissioner Kost stated that the three applicants are very strong for the Recreation Advisory Committee and she supports all three of them. She stated that unless they are labeled as to which Commissioner made the nomination, it will be hard to remember in the future.

Commissioner Kost moved, seconded by Commissioner Cross, to appoint the three members to the Chatham County Recreation Advisory Committee. The motion carried five (5) to zero (0).

Recognition of Joy Baptist Church for its Role in Hosting 9-11 Memorial Tribute:

Chairman Bock explained that the memorial tribute to the tenth anniversary of September 11th was very well done. He stated that Joy Baptist Church went above and beyond in providing the space and logistics for it.

Jackie Johnson from Joy Baptist Church accepted the plaque read in its entirety by the Chairman.

Board of Commissioners’ 2012 Meeting Calendar: Vote on Resolution Setting the Time and Place for Meetings of the Chatham County Board of Commissioners for Calendar Year 2012

Commissioner Kost stated that a “holder” for the retreat days in January and budget work sessions in June had been requested. She stated that they also discussed having only one meeting in November.

The changes include:

Add: January Retreat Dates to be added to calendar in January

Budget Work Sessions to be added to calendar in June

* for November 5th date which is subject to change

Commissioner Kost moved, seconded by Commissioner Stewart, to approve the Board of Commissioners’ 2012 Meeting Calendar as amended and adopt **Resolution #2011-50 Setting Time and Pla**

ce for Meetings of the Chatham County Board of Commissioners for Calendar Year 2012, attached hereto and by reference made a part hereof. The motion carried five (5) to zero (0).

Library Hours Discussion Follow-up:

Linda Clarke, Chatham County Library Services Director, explained that everyone was very appreciative of the funds that allowed the extension of hours at the new Pittsboro library. She stated that people who visit the other branches wanted the same thing. She stated that she planned to restore the Saturday hours in the Wrenn and Goldston Libraries. The funds for that will come out of the existing library budget. During the next year, they will gather data regarding library usage.

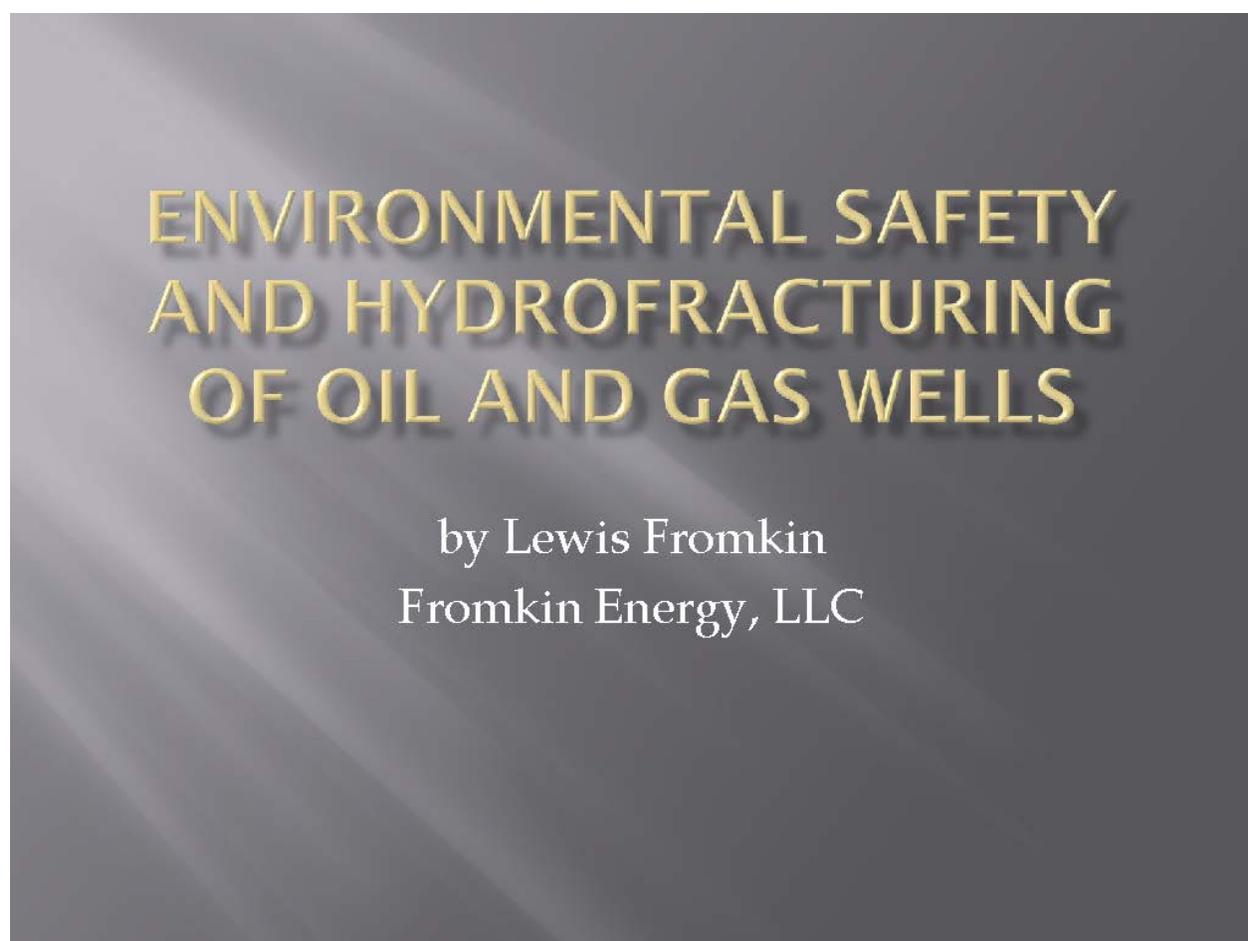
Commissioner Kost asked what they would have to give up in the existing budget in order to fund this.

Ms. Clarke stated that the funds would come from library materials. She stated that during this year, they have received a lot of donations from various organizations and people so that it will be less painful. She stated that it would average \$200 per month for Goldston and it would be double that in Wrenn. They want to restore all Saturday library hours and they will monitor the activity in order to gauge the usage.

Presentation on Fracking by Lew Fromkin:

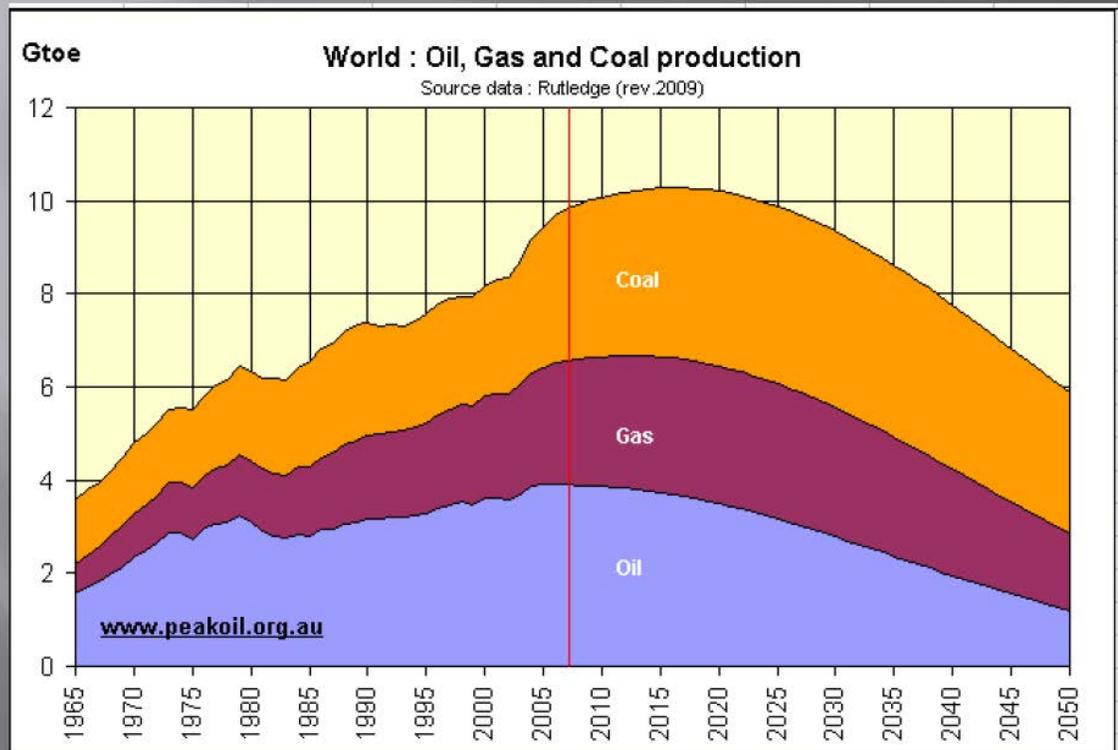
Ralph Avalone introduced Mr. Lewis Fromkin of Fromkin Energy, LLC.

Mr. Fromkin discussed the majority of the world's energy consumption of fossil fuels by coal, oil, and natural gas and their availability during the next forty years. He also discussed the shale deposits which he stated represents more energy potential than all of the oil and natural gas in all of Saudi Arabia. He explained that the American oil and gas industry has a long history of safety and environmental concerns. His PowerPoint, Environmental Safety and Hydrofracturing of Oil and Gas Wells, is as follows:



ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND HYDROFRACTURING OF OIL AND GAS WELLS

by Lewis Fromkin
Fromkin Energy, LLC



The majority of the world's energy is produced by the consumption of fossil fuels: coal, oil, and natural gas.

During the next 40 years the amount of energy available from these fossil fuels is projected to decrease by 40% world wide.

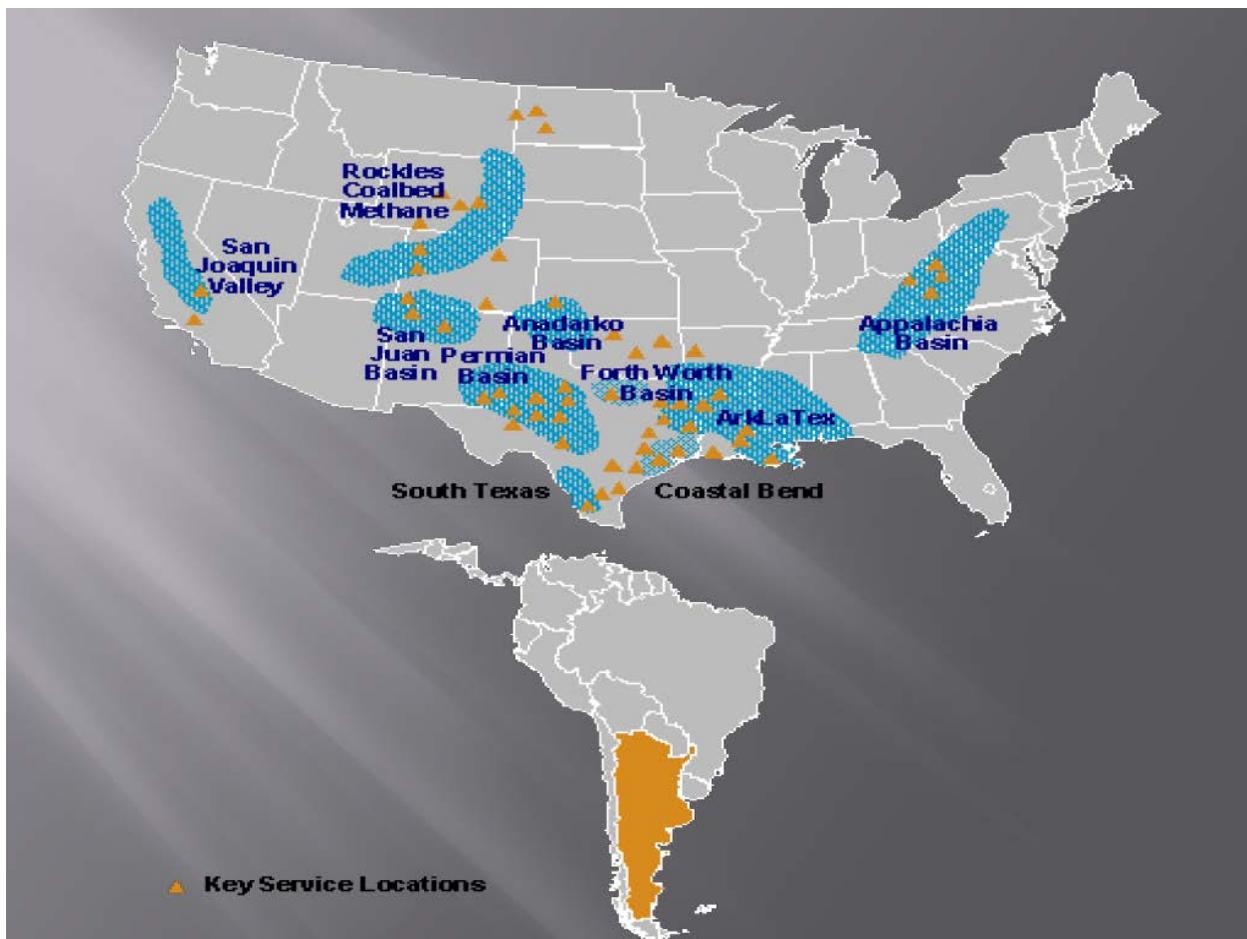
**U.S. Natural Gas Production
1980 to 2009 (est.)**



Technological advances created by the oil and gas industry allow us to now recover oil and natural gas from shale deposits.

The energy found in these shale deposits represents more energy potential than all of the oil and natural gas in all of Saudi Arabia.

Organic shale deposits are widespread in the U.S. These deposits represent a large potential increase in domestic energy production.

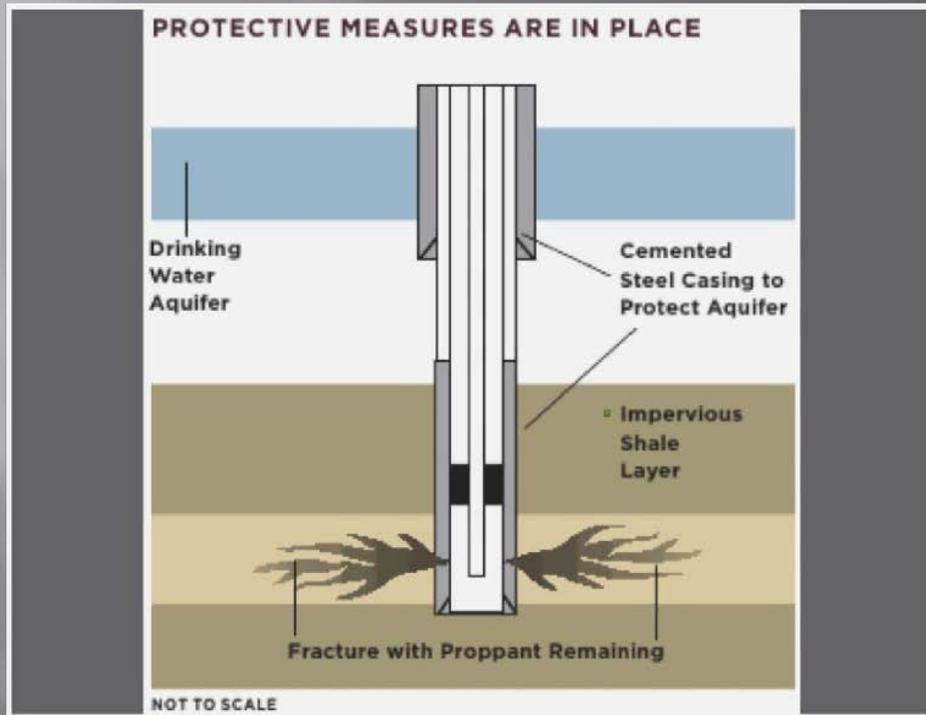


At the present time America produces only 35% of its own energy requirements.

The American oil and gas industry has a long history of safety and environmental concerns.

Oil and natural gas wells are drilled and engineered to be both productive and safe.

During the drilling process oil and gas wells are equipped with multiple sleeves of steel casing which are cemented and pressure tested.



The top strings of casing protect the groundwater aquifers.

The bottom strings of casing contain the high pressure of the deep producing horizons.

Once drilling is completed
the well needs to be
stimulated to optimize
production.

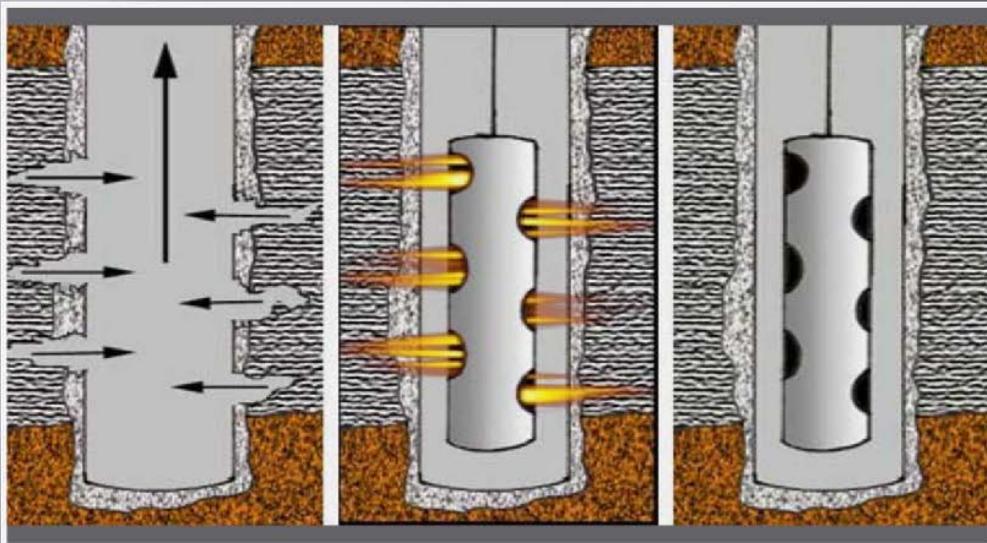
The most common method of
stimulating oil and natural
gas wells is a process known
as hydrofracturing.

Hydrofracturing is responsible for 30% of America's present recoverable reserves of oil and natural gas.

This represents 7 billion barrels of oil and 600 trillion cubic feet of natural gas.

Hydrofracturing is a process in which water, under pressure, is introduced down the wellbore into the producing horizon.

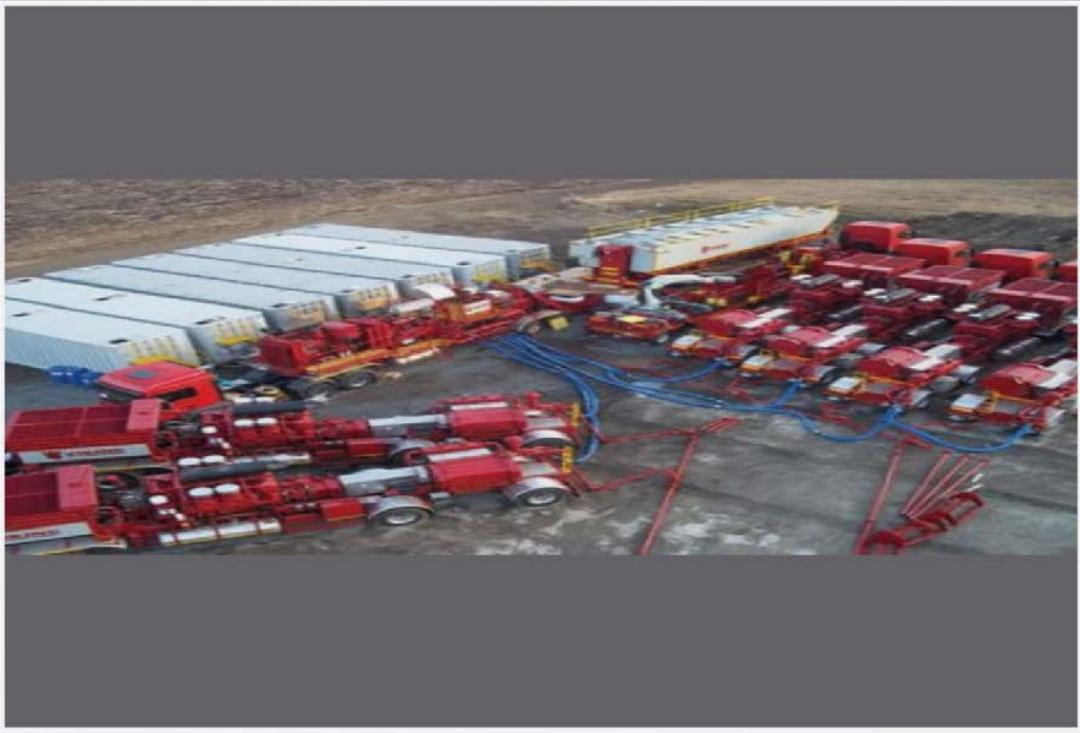
First, the downhole casing is perforated by ballistic charges.



Ballistic perforation of production casing.

After perforation, water is introduced into the formation under pressure. This water carries with it sand to prop open the fractures.

Several basic chemicals, which have been used for over 60 years, are also used. These chemicals help reduce friction and stabilize minerals in the reservoir.



Well site hydrofracturing equipment



Hydrofracturing a Marcellus shale well

Ultimately, the hydrofracturing process creates numerous small fractures in the formation and holds them open to increase production.



Naturally occurring fractured shale

The vast majority of water used on a deep well hydrofracture, sometimes as much as a million gallons, will return to the surface over time.

Much of the water returns during the frac job itself during a process called flowback. The remaining water is returned slowly during the production process.

Virtually all of the water is contained. Some is recycled for future hydrofractures, while the remainder is treated and processed.

Even during the hydrofracturing process no water is allowed to seep into the ground. It is contained in pits on the well site location.



Lined pits to contain hydrofracture water

In 60 years and more than one million wells, not a single case of drinking water contamination has been linked to hydrofracturing.

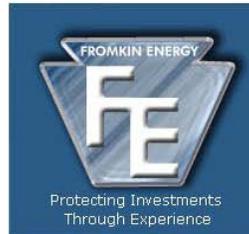
Completed oil well



Completed gas well



Marc Levine spoke about the additional effects of drilling and explained some third-party articles. Mr. Levine's PowerPoint, Fromkin Energy Presents A Win-Win Scenerio with Job Creation, is as follows:



FROMKIN ENERGY PRESENTS A WIN- WIN SCENERIO WITH JOB CREATION

Putting the U.S. Oil and Natural Gas Industry to Work

The U.S. oil and gas industry already supports 9.2 million U.S. jobs. Policies that support access to energy supplies in the U.S. and Canada could create:

1 million jobs by 2018

1.4 million total jobs by 2030

\$36 billion in government revenue by 2015

\$800 billion in government revenue by 2030

Source: Wood Mackerzle, 2011

THIRD PARTY ARTICLES

[THIS WEEK'S ISSUE](#) and [SUBSCRIBE](#) today! For [PAST ISSUES](#) click [HERE](#).

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CONOCOPHILLIPS'S MULVA: NATURAL GAS A 'JOB-CREATION MACHINE'

09/27/2010

Paula Ditttrick OGJ Senior Staff Writer HOUSTON, Sept. 27 -- **Growing natural gas consumption can help drive US economic recovery and job creation.**

ConocoPhillips Chairman and Chief Executive Officer James Mulva said Sept. 27 at Rice University's Baker Institute for Public Policy.

"Natural gas in an overlooked job-creation machine," Mulva said. "Let's crank it up and step on the accelerator."

He spoke during a 2-day Baker Institute conference at which numerous papers were released that analyze the market consequences of carbon management policies worldwide. Calling for a "balanced energy policy,"

Mulva called upon US lawmakers to develop a com...



September 30, 2011 [Newsroom](#), [Press Releases](#)

Mighty Marcellus Continues Impressive Job Creation Streak Across the Commonwealth

Washington Co. #3 in Nation in Job Growth, Williamsport #7 Fastest Growing City; Growth En Route to Ohio

U.S. Rep. Glenn Thompson — of Pennsylvania’s fightin’ fifth congressional district, home to much of the Marcellus Shale — underscores this astounding economic growth on [Twitter](#) today, writing: **“Two of my counties have virtual zero percent unemployment thanks to the #marcellus #shale Help wanted signs everywhere & private sector!”**

“We have a 7.8-percent growth rate,” Vince Matteo, chamber president and CEO, said. “The numbers are obvious. The driving rate is the Marcellus Shale.” Williamsport has the highest growth rate in Pennsylvania. The growth of the Williamsport metropolitan area is the largest in the Marcellus Shale rock formation area, Matteo said. “It’s validating, what we’ve been saying all this time,” Matteo said. “Without the Marcellus Shale, any growth would be a lot lower.” ... “The deeper in Marcellus Shale you go, the higher the growth rate,” Matteo said.

Pennsylvania voters say 62 – 30 percent that the economic benefits of drilling for natural gas in the Marcellus Shale outweigh environmental concerns. Even Democrats back drilling 50 – 41 percent.

But this economic potential is not limited to Pennsylvania. Indeed, the responsible development of Ohio’s Utica Shale holds tremendous promise for the region and for our nation’s energy security. The [Steubenville Herald-Star](#) reports this yesterday under the headline “Utica formations living up to their advance billing”:

A study released last week by the Ohio Oil and Gas Association, in fact, suggests that Utica development over the next four years will create or support more than 200,000 jobs and pump billions into the economy.

“I’ve heard people use words like ‘transformation’ and ‘game-changer,’” said Steve Forde, policy and communications director for the Canonsburg, Pa.-based Marcellus Shale Coalition, adding that the Upper Ohio Valley “has been blessed with very precious resource. **“It’s a matter of taking advantage of the opportunities presented to us, doing it in a way that is sustainable from an economic standpoint, from an environmental standpoint and from an energy security standpoint.”**

“We are going to have an abundant, cheap source of energy that will burn more cleanly than any other fossil fuel,” remarked Pennsylvania Lt. Gov. Jim Cawley yesterday, the [Tribune-Democrat](#) reports. He’s absolutely right. And this historic opportunity – that we must get right – continues to be a clarion call for [An American Renewal](#).



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Canonsburg, Pa. – Did you know there are [3,141 counties](#) in the United States? A large figure by any metric. But as high unemployment continues to persist across the nation, with nearly [14 million](#) Americans still out of work, many of these communities are fighting for their economic survival. Yet in Pennsylvania, the responsible development of natural gas from the Marcellus Shale – the world’s second largest natural gas field in the world – continues to make staggering progress in economic growth and job creation.

In fact, new federal data released yesterday shows that Washington County – one of the most active clean-burning shale gas producing regions and home to the first Marcellus well – had the third highest percent increase in employment *in the entire nation*. **According to the U.S. Labor Department’s [Bureau of Labor Statistics](#), only two other counties in the country demonstrated higher rates of job growth, by percentage, from March 2010 to March of this year. Washington County director of administration Scott Fergus tells the [Associated Press](#) that “most of the job growth there is tied to Marcellus Shale gas drilling.”**

This positive growth – tied directly to the responsible development of American natural gas – isn’t unique to southwestern Pennsylvania. In Williamsport, Pa. – also one of the most active Marcellus production regions in the Commonwealth – similar economic growth is taking hold. The U.S. Commerce Department’s [Bureau of Economic Analysis](#) recently indicated that “Williamsport became the seventh fastest growing metropolitan area in the country in 2010,” as reported by the [Sun-Gazette](#). Williamsport Mayor Gabriel Campana “[attributed the high ranking to the Marcellus Shale and the gas industry feeding off of it.](#)” This from the [Sun-Gazette](#):

“We have a 7.8-percent growth rate,” Vince Matteo, chamber president and CEO, said. “The numbers are obvious. The driving rate is the Marcellus Shale.” Williamsport has the highest growth rate in Pennsylvania. The growth of the Williamsport metropolitan area is the largest in the Marcellus Shale rock formation area, Matteo said. “It’s validating, what we’ve been saying all this time.” Matteo said. “Without the Marcellus Shale, any growth would be a lot lower.” ... “The deeper in Marcellus Shale you go, the higher the growth rate.” Matteo said.

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Washington, Lycoming and other Marcellus-producing county residents, as well as their elected officials and communities leaders, understand the economic and energy security potential of responsible American natural gas development. And as it turns out, so does the rest of the state. According to a new [Quinnipiac University poll](#) — by a margin of nearly two-to-one — ***Pennsylvanians continue to overwhelmingly support job-creating natural gas development in the Commonwealth.*** This from the poll:

Pennsylvania voters say 62 – 30 percent that the economic benefits of drilling for natural gas in the Marcellus Shale outweigh environmental concerns. Even Democrats back drilling 50 – 41 percent.

But this economic potential is not limited to Pennsylvania. Indeed, the responsible development of Ohio’s Utica Shale holds tremendous promise for the region and for our nation’s energy security. The [Steubenville Herald-Star](#) reports this yesterday under the headline “**Utica formations living up to their advance billing**”:

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“We are going to have an abundant, cheap source of energy that will burn more cleanly than any other fossil fuel” remarked Pennsylvania Lt. Gov. Jim Cowley

NOTE:

These estimates are based on past activities, and are projections, Most of the work is done through sub contractors.

**JOBS CREATION ESTIMATES
 Per one OIL WELL**

Function	Number of people,	Time to complete Function(Days)	Total Work Days	Hrs Per Day	TOTAL MANHOURS Created
Legal/ Title	2	2	4	8	32
Site prep Earthwork/roads	3	3	9	11	99
Site Reclaiming Regrade /seeding	2	3	6	10	60
Drilling	3	3	9	15	135
Logging & Notching	2	2	4	8	32
Hydro Fracture	12	1	12	11	132
Geologist	1	3	3	8	24
Engineer	1	4	4	8	32
Accounting	2	2	4	4	16
Delivery & Pipe/Equip	5	2	10	8	80
Well Completion	3	4	12	11	132
Collection system	2	3	6	11	66
*Office management	1	30	30	5	120
*Equipment Maintenance	3	2	6	8	48
TOTAL hours	42				1008

* continuing required hours

JOB CREATION ESTIMATES one NATURAL GAS WELL

Function	Number of people,	Time to complete Function(Days)	Total Work Days	Hrs Per Day	TOTAL MANHOURS Created
Legal/ Title	2	2	4	8	32
Site prep Earthwork/roads	5	5	25	11	275
Site Reclaiming Regrade /seeding	2	3	6	10	60
Drilling	6	5	30	15	450
Logging & Notching	2	2	4	8	32
Hydro Fracture	12	2	24	11	264
Geologist	1	3	3	8	24
Engineer	1	4	4	8	32
Accounting	2	2	4	4	16
Delivery & Pipe/Equip	5	2	10	8	80
Well Completion	3	4	12	11	132
Collection system	2	4	8	11	88
*Office management	3	30	90	5	450
*Equipment Maintenance	3	2	6	8	48
TOTAL hours	47		226		1983

Summary of Job Creation Estimates

Drilling of Ten Shallow

Natural gas wells will generate: 19830 Man hours of work
Drilling of Ten Stripper Oil wells will generate: 10080 Man hours of work
TOTAL HOURS OF WORK GENERATED 29910 Man hours of work

Manpower planning model:

One person has 40 hrs
 X 52 weeks
 2080 hr available
 (80) hrs Vacation
 (80) hrs holidays

Total hours available 1920 hrs per year

That equates to :

One years worth of employment for 15.6 PEOPLE

Or

ONE job for 15.6 years

BUT THAT'S NOT THE TOTAL PICTURE

Special notes for JOB CREATION ESTIMATES:

The previous estimates DO NOT take into effect the secondary and trickle down effect of the Drilling process.

For example: JOBS CREATED FOR

Ongoing Transportation of oil from the wellhead to market
Ongoing maintenance of well head equipment
Ongoing meter reading and production monitoring at the well
Ongoing book keeping for production
Ongoing Accounting at the financial distribution end

Manufacturing of steel pipe used in the drilling process
In excess of 5000 linear feet for Natural gas wells
In excess of 2000 linear feet for a "stripper" oil well
Thousands of feet of Gas Polypipe for the collection system
Manufacture and maintenance of drilling equipment
Mining and delivery of sand used in the 'fracking' process
Manufacturing and delivery of seed used to reclaim the drill site in a wildlife friendly manner
Manufacturing of the steel tanks for the oil storage before removal
Manufacturing of water separation systems and their corresponding storage tanks
Manufacturing of valves used at each oil and natural gas well
Removal of water from both oil and natural gas wells
Filtration of water from both oil and natural gas wells to prepare for reuse or return to mother nature
Mining and delivery of rock used in building the access roads to the well site
Safety equipment for workers

Mr. Fromkin answered questions from those in attendance.

MANAGER'S REPORTS

The County Manager had no reports.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORTS

Fracking:

Commissioner Kost stated that she would like to know, from the researchers, is there a relationship between seismic activity and fracking.

Mr. Fromkin suggested, that in the near future, he make another visit with the Board and bring his geologist with him. He stated that there was no seismic activity.

Commissioner Kost stated that she has heard that there is.

Mr. Fromkin stated that in parts of the world where they are going after discovery, there is, but here they know exactly where it is.

Commissioner Kost stated that one of the areas was the Dallas/Fort Worth area. She stated that the other issue brought up was that in Mr. Fromkin's experience, there has been no indication that someone's drinking well water has been contaminated. She stated that her understanding is that the issue has been that there is no benchmark. There was a study done by scientists at Duke that did show that there is a relationship about drilling and methane gas into the well water supply.

Mr. Fromkin stated that when they are drilling, they are drilling through a pipe that isolates the water and is cemented.

Commissioner Kost stated that when they did the fracking within the seeps of the rock, the methane gas popped up.

Mr. Fromkin stated that fracturing takes place a mile and a half from where the pipe is on the surface. He asked why the hydrofracturing moves the gas to the surface.

Commissioner Kost stated that folks who had perfectly good drinking water wells and had gas wells installed, then had their drinking water wells not work, stating that there is more than just a casual relationship.

Mr. Fromkin asked Commissioner Kost to send him statistics where that had happened. Commissioner Kost agreed, stating that her point is that there are a lot of questions in North Carolina. North Carolina is not Pennsylvania, Texas, or Colorado. We are unique and of ourselves. We need to do a thorough investigation of this industry before we allow it. She stated that she was very disappointed in the State of North Carolina and General Assembly because they appropriated the grand sum of \$100,000 to perform a comprehensive study about not only the economic impact but the scientific impact.

Mr. Fromkin stated that he had children living around the country that live and thrive with his industry. His geologist was born and raised in western Pennsylvania. He stated that he tells him that there is no, and has never been, any situation known to them where those things have occurred. They are occurring in Colorado around coal mines that have methane gas. The methane gas is getting in the aquifers because they are not being blocked off. They are already there.

Commissioner Kost stated that her point is that we in North Carolina need to be very thorough before we allow this industry to go forth.

School Staff Vaccination Program:

Commissioner Kost stated that she voted for the school staff vaccination program (Item #2 on the Consent Agenda) which was \$18,739.50 to purchase vaccine for immunizing Chatham County School employees but she has also asked staff to get with the Chatham County Health Director and ask about offering that same program for charter school teachers because of the public health concerns. She stated that she wanted to make sure that the Board agreed with this.

By consensus, the Board agreed.

Fracking Presentation:

Commissioner Petty stated that he knows that fracking is a “touchy” subject. Primarily the presentation tonight was to look at opportunities for Chatham County with regard to businesses, growth, employment and things to get us back on track, fracking was part of it. It was not in any way intended to be a promotional for any company. It was designed to give us information. A decision cannot be made without all the information in weighing all the facts. Any others that can add information, will be heard as well. It was in no way a promotional issue for a particular company. He thanked the guests for coming and making their presentations. He stated that he hopes they will find the hospitality in Chatham County to be acceptable and will be willing to return.

Revaluation Process:

Chairman Bock stated that at a past meeting, the Board voted to continue with four-year cycle to for revaluation. He asked that that item be placed on the November 7, 2011 Board of Commissioners’ meeting agenda for discussion. He stated that some citizens that have overvalued property are overpaying their taxes. The expectation would be that if the property taxes are lowered, less taxes will be paid. Unfortunately, there will be a lot of pressure to raise the tax rate to revenue neutral. In most cases, the same amount of taxes will be paid on a lower value. He stated that he does not foresee a situation where he would support a five or six cents increase in the property tax rate. And he wants to make sure that we have a full discussion on the ramifications, if the property tax rate is not raised, and what it will mean to lower valuations.

Commissioner Stewart thanked the guests stating that it was quite informative. She stated that she would be sharing facts as it is an emotional issue with citizens in the County. We treasure our water quality and it is important that correct decisions are made based on facts.

ADJOURNMENT

Commissioner Stewart moved, seconded by Commissioner Petty, to adjourn the meeting. The motion carried five (5) to zero (0), and the meeting adjourned at 8:25 PM.

Brian Bock, Chairman

ATTEST:

Sandra B. Sublett, CMC, NCCCC, Clerk to the Board
Chatham County Board of Commissioners