



Planning Commission Report

Meeting Date: March 27, 2014

Subject: Hydraulic Fracturing Ban

Recommendation: Adopt a resolution recommending that the City Council adopt an ordinance amending the Beverly Hills Municipal Code to prohibit hydraulic fracturing, acidizing or any other well stimulation treatment in conjunction with production of oil, gas or other hydrocarbon substances.

REPORT SUMMARY

The purpose of this public hearing is to consider a resolution recommending that the City Council adopt an ordinance prohibiting the use of hydraulic fracturing (fracking), acidizing and other well stimulation treatments to produce or extract oil, gas or other hydrocarbon substances in the City of Beverly Hills.

BACKGROUND

Hydraulic Fracturing

Hydraulic fracturing refers to the process of injecting pressurized fluids into underground geologic formations in order to fracture the formation to enhance the production of hydrocarbon substances. Hydraulic fracturing fluids may include a mix of water, sand, and chemicals. Acidization is the process of applying acid to an underground geologic formation in order to enhance the production of hydrocarbon substances. Acidization can be used in conjunction with hydraulic fracturing. Collectively, these treatments are referred to herein as "well stimulation." Currently, there is no known well stimulation taking place in the City of Beverly Hills; however, it is used in the Inglewood Oil Field located in the cities of Culver City, Inglewood, and the Baldwin Hills area of Los Angeles.

These well stimulation treatments have garnered increased attention over the past several years due to concerns that these practices may contaminate groundwater supplies and increase seismic activity. Because of this, many local jurisdictions have begun to take steps to regulate well stimulation. On July 2, 2012, Culver City adopted a resolution requesting the California Department of Conservation, Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR), which regulates oil drilling in the state, to ban fracking statewide. The City of Santa Monica adopted a similar resolution on November 27, 2012. In February, 2014, the Los Angeles City Council directed the City Attorney to prepare an ordinance that would amend the city's zoning code to prohibit fracking within the city until the process is proven safe and regulations are adopted to prevent its adverse effects. The ordinance is expected to be prepared within the next few months.

Attachments:

- 1 – Resolution
- 2 – Draft Ordinance
- 3 – City of Los Angeles City Council Motion on Fracking

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The state has also taken steps to regulate fracking as well as other well stimulation practices. On September 20, 2013, a State Bill, SB 4, was signed by Governor Brown. SB 4 regulates fracking by requiring any oil company that wants to utilize hydraulic fracturing and/or acidization to test and monitor groundwater, notify neighbors of fracking activities and disclose the acids used in oil extraction processes. SB 4 also requires the State Department of Natural Resources to conduct an independent, peer reviewed assessment of fracking, which is to be completed by January 1, 2015.

The City of Beverly Hills has also considered well stimulation issues over the past several years. At a City Council Study Session on November 20, 2012, the Beverly Hills City Council Legislative Committee (then Mayor Brien and Vice Mayor Mirisch) reported their support for a request by Culver City and the Westside Cities Council of Governments to request a state ban on fracking until further research could be conducted and regulations could be developed, which they had discussed at a Legislative Committee meeting on October 9, 2012. At a City Council meeting on January 7, 2014, the City's Legislative Committee requested that the City Council consider formally opposing fracking. The Legislative Committee expressed concerns over the lack of stringent federal and state policies that protect against the potential negative impacts of hydraulic fracturing and lack of scientific information on hydraulic fracturing. During this discussion, the City Council concurred with the Legislative Committee's recommendation and directed staff to draft a prohibition on fracking. The attached ordinance reflects this direction.

Existing City Regulations on Drilling

Oil wells are regulated in Article 3 of Chapter 5 of Title 10 of the municipal code. Currently, the municipal code prohibits the establishment of new surface oil drilling and extraction activities in the City. One site in the City, the Venoco Inc. site adjacent to the high school, is the only remaining surface drilling operation in the City that has a vested right to continue its operation. On October 18, 2011, the City Council adopted an ordinance prohibiting drilling and extraction operations at this site after December 31, 2016, but the ordinance includes a provision that the City Council may extend that date upon finding that it is in the public interest to do so. This ordinance also banned new surface directional drilling and extraction of oil, gas and other hydrocarbon substances from locations within 500 feet of any park or school when the drilling operation seeks to access mineral rights under the City.

In 2013, the City adopted an ordinance amending the 2011 ordinance to revise the separation requirements between oil wells and sensitive uses and requiring inspection of oil wells for subsidence. This ordinance clarified that any oil and gas well drilled pursuant to any Council permit shall be located at least 500 feet from any school or park site located in the City of Beverly Hills. This clarification would mean that proximity to school or park sites in other jurisdictions, such as the City of Los Angeles, would not be considered by the Beverly Hills City Council in approving or renewing oil well permits.

DISCUSSION

The proposed ordinance amends Section 10-5-324 of the Beverly Hills Municipal Code (BHMC) to make it unlawful to use hydraulic fracturing, acidizing, or any other well stimulation treatment in conjunction with the production or extraction of oil, gas, or other hydrocarbon substances from any surface location in the City. Additionally, it prohibits these activities from any site outside the City limits where the subsurface bottom hole is located in the City. The benefits and considerations of the proposed ban on well stimulation in the City are presented below.

Considerations

Hydraulic fracturing can make it easier to extract hard to reach oil and gas deposits through the injection of liquids at high pressure to fracture subsurface rock. Those opposed to placing a ban on such well stimulation techniques generally argue that actions could threaten the supply of oil and natural gas and raise costs of such commodities. Prohibiting well stimulation could limit the ability of oil producers to access these resources, and potentially impact the royalties that property owners would receive from extraction of these resources.

Benefits

Proponents of fracking bans claim that there are environmental and health impacts related to fracking and that well stimulation practices have not been studied enough to conclude that they are safe. Ban proponents report impacts related to groundwater contamination, increased seismic activity, and air quality impacts. The exact impact of fracking on drinking water, the environment and public health are unknown. As discussed by the City Legislative Committee on January 7, 2014, there are few regulations at the state and national level that govern this potentially hazardous industrial activity. Prohibiting fracking could protect natural resources and human health until well stimulation practices are studied more thoroughly.

GENERAL PLAN CONSISTENCY

The proposed ordinance amendments are consistent with policies in the Conservation Element of the General Plan including the following:

CON 21 Oil & Gas. Minimized impacts from oil and gas activities.

CON 21.1 New Extraction Activities. Prohibit new drill sites in new locations within the City for production of oil, gas, or other hydrocarbon substances. (Imp. 2.1)

CON 21.2 Existing Extraction Facilities. Develop a plan to phase out existing oil drilling sites as soon as practicable. (Imp. 2.1)

CON 8.1 Monitoring of Toxins. Continue to monitor businesses that may generate toxic or potentially hazardous substances in order to prevent contamination of water and wastewater. (Imp. 3.3, 3.4).

While the ordinance amendments do not specifically prohibit new drill sites in new locations or phase out existing drill sites, the amendments are meant to minimize potential impacts from oil and gas activities in the City by prohibiting well stimulation techniques to access oil and gas. Additionally, the ordinance is intended to prohibit the use of certain unknown chemicals that may have an adverse effect on water quality.

The proposed ordinance amendments are also consistent with policies in the Safety Element of the General Plan including:

S 6 Protection from Hazardous Materials. To ensure that the health, safety and general welfare of residents, visitors and the overall natural environment is protected to the maximum extent feasible from harmful exposure to hazardous materials

S 6.6 Siting of Sensitive Uses. For uses that generate or use hazardous materials, develop and implement strict land use controls, performance standards, and structure design standards, including development setbacks from sensitive uses such as schools, hospitals, day care facilities, elder care facilities, residential uses, and other sensitive uses. (Imp. 2.2)

The ordinance amendments are meant to ensure the health, safety and general welfare of residents, visitors and the natural environment by prohibiting well stimulation activities, because the potential health and environmental impacts of such activities are currently unknown.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

The amendments included in the draft ordinance have been assessed in accordance with the authority and criteria contained in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the State CEQA Guidelines, and the environmental regulations of the City. The Ordinance represents an action by a regulatory agency for the protection of natural resources; therefore this Ordinance is exempt from the environmental review requirements of CEQA pursuant to Section 15308 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.

PUBLIC OUTREACH

This public hearing was noticed in the Beverly Hills Courier on March 14, 2014, and the Beverly Hills Weekly on March 20, 2014. Additionally, meeting agendas have been posted at City Hall, the Library, and Civic Center Parking Garage, and on the City's website.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Planning Commission adopt the attached resolution recommending that the City Council adopt the ordinance amending the Beverly Hills Municipal Code to prohibit hydraulic fracturing and other well stimulation treatments.



Report Reviewed By:
Jonathan Lait, AICP
City Planner

Attachment 1

Resolution

RESOLUTION NO. ____

A RESOLUTION OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS RECOMMENDING THAT THE CITY COUNCIL ADOPT AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS AMENDING THE BEVERLY HILLS MUNICIPAL CODE TO PROHIBIT HYDRAULIC FRACTURING, ACIDIZING OR ANY OTHER WELL STIMULATION TREATMENT IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PRODUCTION OR EXTRACTION OF OIL, GAS OR OTHER HYDROCARBON SUBSTANCES FROM ANY SURFACE LOCATION IN THE CITY OR ANY SUBSURFACE BOTTOM HOLE IN THE CITY

WHEREAS, on January 7, 2014, the City Council held a meeting at which the City Council's Legislative Committee requested that the City Council consider adopting an ordinance to formally oppose the practice of hydraulic fracturing within the City; and

WHEREAS, the City Council concurred with the Legislative Committee's recommendation and directed staff to prepare an ordinance to prohibit hydraulic fracturing.

WHEREAS, on March 27, 2014, the Planning Commission conducted a duly noticed public hearing where it received oral and documentary evidence regarding a proposed ordinance to amend various Municipal Code provisions related to oil and gas drilling and extraction that would prohibit hydraulic fracturing and similar processes within the City;

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission considered the proposed amendments to the City of Beverly Hills Municipal Code, as set forth in the draft ordinance attached hereto as Attachment A (the "Amendments"); and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission finds that the proposed Amendments promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and that such Amendments are consistent with the general objectives, principles, and standards of the General Plan, including the following policies from the Conservation Element and the Safety Element of the General Plan:

CON 21.1 New Extraction Activities. Prohibit new drill sites in new locations within the City for production of oil, gas, or other hydrocarbon substances.

CON 21.2 Existing Extraction Facilities. Develop a plan to phase out existing oil drilling sites as soon as practicable.

CON 8.1 Monitoring of Toxins. Continue to monitor businesses that may generate toxic or potentially hazardous substances in order to prevent contamination of water and wastewater.

S 6.6 Siting of Sensitive Uses. For uses that generate or use hazardous materials, develop and implement strict land use controls, performance standards, and structure design standards, including development setbacks from sensitive uses such as schools, hospitals, day care facilities, elder care facilities, residential uses, and other sensitive uses.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Planning Commission of the City of Beverly Hills does resolve as follows:

Section 1. The proposed Ordinance was assessed in accordance with the authority and criteria contained in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the State CEQA Guidelines (the Guidelines), and the environmental regulations of the City. The Planning Commission hereby recommends that the City Council find and determine that the adoption of this Ordinance is exempt from CEQA pursuant to Section 15308 of the Guidelines for actions taken by regulatory agencies to assure the maintenance, restoration, enhancement, or protection of the environment. The Class 8 exemption is applicable because this Ordinance is intended to amend the City's regulatory process for permitting oil and gas production in such a way as to better protect the environment.

Section 2. The Planning Commission does hereby find that it is in the public interest to prohibit hydraulic fracturing, acidizing and other well stimulation treatments in conjunction with the production of oil, gas, or other hydrocarbon substances from any surface location in the City or any subsurface bottom hole in the City. At this time, the environmental and health impacts of such activities are unknown, and some evidence suggests that they could have the potential to adversely affect water and air quality and may cause an unsafe increase in seismic activity.

Section 3. The Planning Commission does hereby recommend to the City Council the adoption of an ordinance approving and enacting the proposed Amendment substantially as set forth in Exhibit A, which is attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference.

Section 4. The Secretary of the Planning Commission shall certify to the passage, approval, and adoption of this resolution, and shall cause this resolution and his/her Certification to be entered in the Book of Resolutions of the Planning Commission of the City.

Adopted: 3/27/2014

Brian Rosenstein
Chair of the Planning Commission of the
City of Beverly Hills, California

Attest:

Secretary

Approved as to form:

David M. Snow
Assistant City Attorney

Approved as to content:

Jonathan Lait, AICP
Assistant Director of Community Development /
City Planner

Attachment 2
Draft Ordinance

Exhibit A

[Draft] ORDINANCE NO. 14-O-_____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS TO PROHIBIT HYDRAULIC FRACTURING, ACIDIZING OR ANY OTHER WELL STIMULATION TREATMENT IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PRODUCTION OR EXTRACTION OF OIL, GAS OR OTHER HYDROCARBON SUBSTANCES FROM ANY SURFACE LOCATION IN THE CITY OR ANY SUBSURFACE BOTTOM HOLE IN THE CITY

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS HEREBY ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Section 10-5-303 of Article 3 of Chapter 5 of Title 10 of the Beverly Hills Municipal Code is hereby amended to insert the following definition between the terms “EXPLORATORY AREA” and “OIL WELL” as they presently appear in Section 10-5-303, with all other definitions in the Section remaining as previously adopted:

“HYDRAULIC FRACTURING: Any well stimulation treatment that, in whole or in part, includes the pressurized injection of hydraulic fracturing fluid or fluids, which may include a mixture of water, chemicals and sand, into an underground geologic formation in order to fracture or with the intent to fracture the formation, thereby causing or enhancing the production of oil, gas or other hydrocarbon substances from a well.”

Section 2. Section 10-5-303 of Article 3 of Chapter 5 of Title 10 of the Beverly Hills Municipal Code is hereby amended to insert the following definition above the term “APPLICANT” as it presently appears in Section 10-5-303, with all other definitions in the Section remaining as previously adopted:

“ACIDIZING: Any well stimulation treatment that uses, in whole or in part, the application of one or more acids, at any pressure, to an underground geologic formation with the intent to cause or enhance the production of oil, gas or other hydrocarbon substances from a well. Acidizing may be used in conjunction with hydraulic fracturing or any other well stimulation treatment. Acidizing may include, but is not limited to, processes known as acid fracturing and acid matrix stimulation.”

Section 3. Section 10-5-303 of Article 3 of Chapter 5 of Title 10 of the Beverly Hills

Municipal Code is hereby amended to insert the following definition after the term

“PERMITTEE” as it presently appears in Section 10-5-303, with all other definitions in the

Section remaining as previously adopted:

“WELL STIMULATION TREATMENT: Any treatment or process of a well designed to enhance oil, gas or other hydrocarbon substance production or recovery by increasing the permeability of the underground geologic formation. Well stimulation treatments include, but are not limited to, hydraulic fracturing and acidizing. Well stimulation treatments do not include routine maintenance work or other routine activities that do not affect the integrity of a well or underground geologic formation.”

Section 4. Section 10-5-318 of Article 3 of Chapter 5 of Title 10 of the Beverly Hills

Municipal Code is hereby amended to insert a new Subsection (A)(48) to read as follows, with

all other provisions of Section 10-5-318 remaining as previously adopted:

“48. The permittee shall not use or cause to be used hydraulic fracturing, acidizing, or any other well stimulation treatment.”

Section 5. Section 10-5-324 of Article 3 of Chapter 5 of Title 10 of the Beverly Hills

Municipal Code is hereby added to read as follows:

“10-5-324: HYDRAULIC FRACTURING, ACIDIZING AND WELL STIMULATION TREATMENTS

Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, it shall be unlawful to use or cause to be used hydraulic fracturing, acidizing, or any other well stimulation treatment in conjunction with the production or extraction of oil, gas or other hydrocarbon substances from any surface location in the City or from any site outside the City limits where the subsurface bottom hole is located in the City.”

Section 6. This Ordinance was assessed in accordance with the authority and criteria contained in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the State CEQA Guidelines (the Guidelines), and the environmental regulations of the City. The City Council hereby finds and determines that the adoption of this Ordinance is exempt from CEQA pursuant to Section 15308 of the Guidelines for actions taken by regulatory agencies to assure the maintenance, restoration,

enhancement, or protection of the environment. The Class 8 exemption is applicable because this Ordinance is intended to amend the City's regulatory process for permitting oil and gas production in such a way as to better protect the environment.

Section 7. The City Clerk shall cause this Ordinance to be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation published and circulated in the City within fifteen (15) days after its passage in accordance with Section 36933 of the Government Code, shall certify to the adoption of this Ordinance, and shall cause this Ordinance and his certification, together with proof of publication, to be entered in the Book of Ordinances of the Council of this City.

Section 8. This Ordinance shall go into effect and be in full force and effect at 12:01 a.m. on the thirty-first (31st) day after its passage.

Adopted:
Effective:

LILI BOSSE
Mayor of the City of
Beverly Hills, California

ATTEST:

(SEAL)
BYRON POPE
City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

LAURENCE S. WIENER
City Attorney

APPROVED AS TO CONTENT:

JEFFREY C. KOLIN
City Manager

SUSAN HEALY KEENE,
Director of Community Development

Attachment 3

City of Los Angeles City Council Motion on Fracking

SEP 4 2013

13-1152-S1

PLANNING & LAND USE MANAGEMENT
MOTION ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

OCT 23 2013

Hydraulic fracturing (also known as “fracking”) is an oil and natural gas extraction process that involves the very highly-pressurized injection of hydraulic fracturing fluids containing a mixture of water, sand and unreported amounts of unknown chemicals into underground geologic formations in order to fracture the rock, thereby increasing flows to and furthering the production of oil or gas from a well. Other unconventional highly-pressurized extraction processes called “acidizing” and “gravel packing” involve similar techniques.

In total, fracking, acidizing, gravel packing and other associated well-stimulation practices threaten to contaminate drinking water supplies, cost taxpayers in Los Angeles hundreds of millions of dollars, release potent and dangerous greenhouse gases into the atmosphere and cause earthquakes.

CONTAMINATED DRINKING WATER

After being injected into the ground, the chemicals used in the fracking process may leach into groundwater supplies, contaminating drinking water for local residents. In fact, there have been more than 1,000 documented cases of water contamination next to fracking sites, as well as cases of sensory, respiratory, and neurological damage due to ingested contaminated water in communities throughout the United States.

Fracking, acidizing and gravel packing of oil and gas wells are unregulated and are spurring oil and gas extraction and exploration in California and other states, including within the City of Los Angeles. Additionally, fracking is used in the Colorado River and State Water Project watersheds, as well as near local Southern California groundwater aquifers, utilizing large volumes of water, which competes for and jeopardizes regional, state, and water supplies needed by the people of Los Angeles.

The Department of Water & Power (DWP) has stated that, because the well operators are not required to disclose the chemicals used in fracking, other operations and injections, it therefore does not know all the chemicals for which DWP should be testing the City’s water supplies.

Groundwater banking and storage is a critical alternative to building new surface reservoirs and plays an essential role in moving the City of Los Angeles toward greater self-reliance on local water resources. It is critical to the future of Los Angeles that groundwater supplies remain safe.

A FINANCIAL LIABILITY FOR TAXPAYERS

Protecting the City’s water supply resources from contamination is a financial necessity for Los Angeles, as treatment of contaminated groundwater resources after the fact is costly and identification of potential responsible parties to determine financial liability is not always possible, particularly in regards to unregulated activities such as fracking, acidizing, gravel packing and

related wastewater disposal. The DWP has announced plans to build the world's largest groundwater treatment center over one of the largest Superfund pollution sites in the United States: the San Fernando Basin. Two plants, costing a combined \$600 million to \$800 million, will restore groundwater pumping of drinking water from scores of San Fernando Valley wells that the DWP began closing in the 1980s and ensure that other wells remain productive while curtailing the pollution plumes steadily migrating in their direction. Additional measures to address and treat water supplies potentially contaminated by fracking chemicals pose a tremendous financial liability for taxpayers in Los Angeles.

Allowing activities like hydraulic fracturing, acidizing and gravel packing, which threaten to contaminate the City's imported and local groundwater supplies, is inherently dangerous to the long-term safety, health, security and reliability of Los Angeles' water supplies.

UNDERMINING WORK TO ADDRESS THE CLIMATE CRISIS

Higher emissions generated by producing, refining and burning unconventional-produced oil and gas, and drilling and fracking for tight oil and gas can result in massive release of unregulated emissions of methane, a potent greenhouse gas often associated underground with oil.

The California Public Resources Code states that "methane gas hazards...are a clear and present threat to public health and safety" and that "due to the cost and complexity of methane hazard mitigations, property owners and local governments are often unable to mitigate these hazards." These provisions are of grave import to Los Angeles County and City, as Exploration and Production activities has caused and is causing massive releases of methane and hydrogen sulfide gases into communities and the atmosphere.

Fracking in California can also thereby seriously undermine the State's efforts to address the climate crisis by reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. Unregulated and unchecked fracking must not be allowed to offset the air quality benefits of natural gas used in certain applications.

INCREASED EARTHQUAKE RISKS

Further, all high-pressure fracking and injection creates "seismic events," but not all are felt as earthquakes. The United States Geological Study (USGS) reports that the number of noticeable earthquakes (greater than a 3.0 Richter magnitude) has increased dramatically over the past few years within the central and eastern United States. More than 300 earthquakes above a Richter magnitude 3.0 occurred in the three years from 2010-2012, compared with an average rate of 21 events per year observed from 1967-2000. USGS scientists have also found that at some locations the increase in seismicity coincides with the injection of wastewater into deep disposal wells.

The USGS has determined that fracking wastewater disposal is responsible for triggering earthquakes in Oklahoma, Arkansas and Ohio, among other states. A magnitude 2.1 earthquake matching the description of micro earthquakes caused by fracking wastewater disposal occurred in the Baldwin Hills on August 27, 2013, at a magnitude and depth compatible to stated USGS concerns about earthquakes induced by fracking.

Much of the State of California and the City, in particular, is located on top of fault lines within one of the most active and potentially dangerous earthquake zones in the United States.

COMPREHENSIVE STUDY NEEDED

The Los Angeles Municipal Code, Section 13.01, allows the City to regulate through its land use process various activities related to oil and gas drilling and production.

The City's land use regulations for oil and gas exploration, extraction, and related operations and activities are in need of comprehensive review to determine whether the existing zoning and land use regulations of oil and gas exploration, extraction, and related operations and activities are sufficient to assure public health, safety, environmental quality, and welfare; or whether additional regulations are necessary to address the impacts of oil and gas exploration, extraction, and related operations and activities, including, but not limited to: hydraulic fracturing, acidizing, gravel packing, and related wastewater disposal.

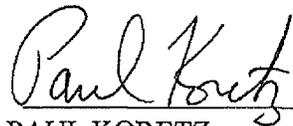
If land use applications, permit applications, or any other applications requesting approval to conduct oil and gas exploration, extraction, production and related operations and activities within the City limits are granted prior to the City examining the impact of such activities and taking all steps necessary to protect public health, safety, and welfare, irreparable harm may be done to the public health, safety, and welfare.

WE THEREFORE MOVE that the City Attorney, with the assistance of the Planning and other relevant departments, be requested to prepare and present an ordinance to change the zoning code to prohibit all activity associated with well stimulation, including, but not limited to, hydraulic fracturing, gravel packing, and acidizing, or any combination thereof, and the use of waste disposal injection wells in the City of Los Angeles, with such a prohibition to remain effective until:

- the City Council is assured that companies conducting fracking within the City of Los Angeles, or in areas providing drinking water to the City, can mitigate the effects on climate change, protect environmental quality and natural resources, promote community awareness, allow government access to and testing of chemicals used, anticipate and include related older and emerging extraction technologies such as hydraulic fracturing, acidizing, gravel packing and all wastewater disposal, and require full disclosure and testing of sites, with adequate time for public input;

- the City Council is assured of the long-term safety, security and reliability of current and future Los Angeles water supplies, the overall health and safety of the people of Los Angeles and the safety of their property from seismic or subsidence concerns related to the exploration and production of oil, natural gas, or other hydrocarbons, and the maintenance of environmental quality;
- state and federal legislation and regulations are put in place that include protections from the adverse effects of hydraulic fracturing, gravel packing, acidizing, wastewater disposal and related activities, consistent with the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Safe Drinking Water Act.

PRESENTED BY

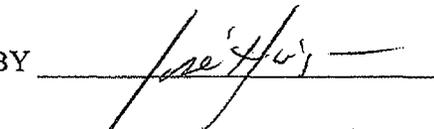
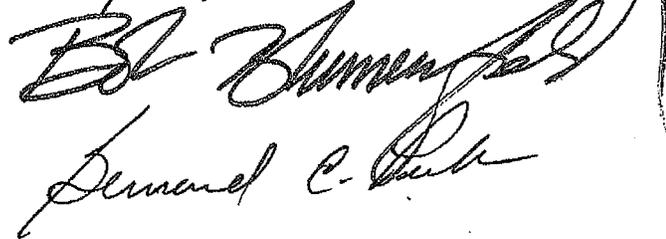


PAUL KORETZ
Councilmember, 5th District



MIKE BONIN
Councilmember, 11th District

SECONDED BY

ORIGINAL

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